THE VOTE.
July 25, 1913.
ONE PENNY.

INSURANCE ACT PROTEST.

THE WOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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Edited by C. DESPARD.

OBJECTS: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.



THE SCOTTISH SUFFRAGE DEPUTATION ARRIVING AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE, 10, DOWNING STREET, LONDON, JULY 19, 1913.

THE VOTE

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

The Two McKennas.

Merry Mr. Justice Darling and all the genial folk who have been entertaining themselves and each other to the great edification of the public over Mr. Wootton's brawl with Mr. Sievier, found matter for minth in the fact that a small boy of fourteen gave the name of the Home Secretary. What seems to us more striking is that this little lad of fourteen had ridden "in many races," and that such lads carry on their almost infant shoulders the weight of huge monetary transactions that such men as the indignant Sievier, the injured Wootton, and the immaculate Lord Lonsdale transact on the strength of child performances. These youngsters are rigorously trained down and stunted in their growth, dosed and exercised and kept awake, to ride light. A sporting paper once published an article saying that if shown a plate of good food unexpectedly, they would burst out crying. One would like some statistics of their average working life. On Thursday last, at Highbury-corner, a self-righteous working man asked a Freedom League speaker, "What about stopping the King's horse that had working-men's money on it?" would be, that when working-men control racing, and apply their own principles about child-labour to it, it will be time enough to put their money on such amusements. We notice that child labour and torture, when endured for the amusement of men, is as righteous as the female militancy embarked on for the benefit of the King of Ulster or the gentlemen now destroying property at Leith.

Our Scottish Champions.

The Daily Graphic, and other morning papers of Anti-Suffrage tendencies, comment genially on the "courand "good nature" of the police who allowed Baillie Alston to address the crowd from the sacred steps of No. 10, Downing-street. This is what it means to be a man and a voter. It is only a few days ago that Mrs. Hyde and Miss Bunten were arrested, and imprisoned for fourteen days, for similarly addressing people from Downing-street. The grievance of these ladies was greater than that of the Scottish deputation. had not been allowed opportunity for defending a charge known to be false. One of them had suffered false imprisonment. But there was no "courtesy "good nature" for them, any more than there was for Mrs. Despard and Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson. Voteless women were fair game; but the man doubly-armed with muscles and a vote obtains the privileges which are popularly supposed to be possessed by the weaker sex

Entirely "Unsolicited"!

Hats off to The Glasgow Herald! It is so rare that the Press allows itself to pay a deserved compliment to Suffrage speakers that we hail the more reasonable spirit shown a few days ago by The Glasgow Herald in publishing a letter, dated "Rothesay, July 16," and signed "John Hunter," giving an "entirely unsolicited testimonial" to Miss Alison Neilans and Miss Eunice Murray. Commending the methods of the Women's Freedom League as the best for winning the vote for women, and the work now going on in Rothesay and the neighbourhood, (Dr. ?) John Hunter writes :-

the neighbourhood, (Dr.?) John Hunter writes:—
I have listened to Miss Neilans every day with extreme interest, and was quite disappointed to-night to hear that Miss Eunice Murray was to be the speaker, but once I had heard her convincing, eloquent and logical speech I was quite delighted, and feel persuaded if people had the opportunity of hearing her, and if Cabinet Ministers had that privilege, the vote would be won without delay. All honour to these ladies and success to them
. . . Miss Murray made one feel it was a great thing to be born a woman and to be a Suffragist, and when she smilingly assured us her Cause was the greatest of the age, and asked us all to help her in the struggle, we felt, who heard her, that we must do our share to help this great movement forward.

must do our share to help this great movement forward.

Friends, you have "done us proud!" All we can suggest is that Miss Murray, a Scotswoman, should do FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

better than the Scottish Bailies, and, armed with this testimonial, demand an audience of the whole Cabinet and sit on the doorstep till admitted, with John Hunter to protect her from the too close attention of the police. We remember, however, that she is neither a Bailie nor a Councillor, nor a man, nor a voter as yet, and British justice to women is likely to land her in Holloway as a guest of His Majesty, rather than give her a triumphant send-off back to her Scottish home. Let John Hunter and his fellow-voters put precept into practice and see to it that Mr. Asquith does not escape Miss Murray's

How Men Protect Women.

We should like to call serious attention to the point made by our Irish fellow-workers in that good little organ, The Irish Citizen. A case of seduction of a mere child living in service, by one of two brothers who were her employers, brought before the courts on two occasions (the jury disagreeing each time), was never mentioned in the Irish Press. Our contemporary suggests that it is this criminal silence, and not the absence of sexual viciousness in Irish men, that leads to the widespread idea that there is no danger for children and girls in Ireland. This is the third grave Irish case that has come to our notice lately; and The Irish Citizen does well to draw public attention to the matter.

The Evidence of the Courts.

The information given under "How Some Men Protect has proved startling enough to set many people thinking-and questioning. That such unjust and unequal sentences are meted out continues to arouse the righteous indignation of women-and men. As will be seen in another column, we have now a correspondent who will watch the cases heard before a judge and jury at the Criminal Courts, and the result promises to be no less enlightening and amazing, proving how often man-made and man-administered justice is blind-to facts. These cases, it must be remembered, are those which, passed on from the summary jurisdiction of the police-courts, are committed by the magistrates to the weightier tribunal of the Criminal Courts. How far Mr. Justice Rentoul's insufferable talk of "leniency to women" is borne out by facts our readers will be able to judge. The evidence of the courts will strengthen the growing demand for the co-operation of women in the administration of the law if justice is to be done. In this connection we call attention to the fact that because Mrs. Harvey, in resisting the Insurance Tax on her gardener, no defence, she was mulcted in special costs to the extent of £2 2s.

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COMPETITION RESULTS.

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POLITICAL AND MILITANT WORK. HOUSE OF COMMONS PROTEST.

Miss Boyle, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Watson and Miss Sidley, in pursuance of a plan long entertained, endeavoured on Tuesday afternoon to effect a landing in the Speaker's garden from a motor-launch. Unable to do this, through the officious interference of some chaffeurs, who called the police, the attack was transferred to the Terrace. The Globe thus describes the scene, which was further adorned by the flag of the League, held aloft by Mrs. Hyde and Miss Sidley, while Mrs. Watson acted as Chair :-

An amusing scene was witnessed shortly after five o'clock this An amusing scene was witnessed shortly after two o clock this evening, when a smart launch appeared off the terrace of the House of Commons, when it was crowded with Members and their friends at tea. There were five women on board, and a man in flannels. The latter held the launch in position with a boat-hook, and from the roof of the cabin the women took it in turns to address Members on the Suffrage question. The water was choppy at the time, and they had some difficulty in keeping their balance.

Members repeatedly cheered them; the only people who didn't enter into the merriment were the police inspector and his

men, who were quite impotent.

The scene lasted for nearly half an hour, the police on the Terrace meanwhile looking about anxiously for a river patrol boat. Those on the launch were also keeping a steady look-out

nose danger threatened.

One lady who came from South Africa was very eloquent, and greatly interested the Members, who seemed to be more inclined to be educated on the Suffrage question than to listen to Mr. Pease unfolding his education scheme in the House.

Fease untolding his education scheme in the House.

Finally a police boat arrived, being received with ironical cheers, which the Inspector acknowledged with a salute, and the launch at once sped away in the direction of Chelsea. The whole scene was most amusing, and shows the ingenuity of the women in taking advantage of the "cat" being away. It used to be the custom specially to patrol the Terrace, but the police were caught napping.

TAX RESISTANCE. MRS. HARVEY'S PROTEST.

A great gathering assembled at Brackenhill last Monday to support Mrs. Kate Harvey in her spirited protest against the Insurance Act. A decorated brake, adorned with Women's Freedom League and Women's Tax-Resistance League banners, started from Headquarters' Office at 8.45 a.m., conveying some twentyeven persons, among whom were Mesdames Huntsman, Cobden Saunderson, Tanner, Mustard, Catmur, Pierotti, Green, Ball, Kux, Presbury, Johnson, Sanders, Pyart, Watson, Spiller, Sutcliffe, Moser, Miss Underwood, Misses Boyle, Sanders, St. Clair, and Lawrence. Miss F. A. Underwood and Dr. Knight, who went down by train, were accompanied by other members, and at the Bromley Police-court were joined by Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. and Miss Fox Bourne, Mrs. Fisher, and other well-known members of the League.

Mrs. Harvey, charged on ten counts with neglecting to insure William David Asquith under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, pleaded guilty and said she did not mean to pay. Asquith was put in the box to prove that his employer had refused to stamp his card; and the solicitor for the Insurance Commissioners pressed for "special costs" on the strange ground that there was no defence and that therefore the "public' should not be at the cost of such a prosecution. Allusion was also made to Mrs. Harvey's well-known "objection to paying taxes of any kind.

Mrs. Harvey then spoke. She said: "I am not resisting the Act as an Act. If it had come straight down from heaven I should resist it just the same. I am doing what every business man throughout the country does as a matter of course-I refuse to pay for goods which I cannot choose

Continuing, Mrs. Harvey insisted on her right to choose the men who went to Westminster to make the "I am here because of my right to choose cleanliving men to make those laws, to save women from prostitution, to make life more safe and our streets more safe for women and girls—aye, for our children even. I stand here because I refuse to break the law—the law has declared that there can be no taxation without the right of representation.

After consultation the magistrates imposed the vindictive sentence of £1 for each offence, £10; arrears of insurance due to Asquith, 5s. 10d.; court fees, £4 10s; and "special" costs (which we presume to be the solicitor's own fees), £2 2s.; total, £16 17s. 10d.

Before leaving the dock Mrs. Harvey reiterated her intention not to pay. "I would rather die first," she exclaimed in a burst of fierce indignation as she addressed the Bench. "I stand for justice, and this is injustice, an injustice which will hang round your own necks like a millstone and drown you in your own incapacity and folly." Loud cries of "Shame!" from the Suffragists in court greeted the sentence, and Mrs. Harvey's concluding remarks were applauded.

The entire party was entertained to lunch and tea at Brackenhill, and in the afternoon a poster parade, with alternate W.F.L. and W.T.R. posters, was organised by Mrs. Huntsman. The placards were inscribed, "We Refuse to Break the Law," "Taxation of the Unrepresented is not Government, it is Tyranny," "We Refuse to Pay for Goods We Cannot Choose.'

In the market-place a mass meeting was held at 7.30 p.m., with Miss Anna Munro in the chair. A large, expectant crowd gathered long before the hour, and it is a significant fact that the extreme hostility so characteristic of other meetings at Bromley was conspicuously absent. A sea of upturned, attentive faces listened without interruption to Miss Munro, who went over the grounds on which women demand the Vote; and Mrs. Kineton Parkes, who as representing the Women's Tax-Resistance League, pointed out that women resisted the Act as women, as voteless women, and as taxpaying women; and to Miss Nina Boyle, who summed up the position and set forth the policy of the Women's Freedom League.

That Waggon!

On Thursday, July 17, Dr. Knight's famous hay waggon was sold again at Woodbridge—this time to recover the amount of her dog licence and of the costs connected with the case. Mrs. Tippett, Mrs. Lane, and Miss Sidley represented the Women's Freedom League. Before the sale Miss Sidley addressed the market, explaining the circumstances of the sale and the reasons for tax resistance. Afterwards Mrs. Tippett gave a most excellent and telling speech which was listened to with the greatest attention. While waiting by the waterside for their train our members listened with much interest to an animated discussion on the merits and demerits of tax resistance, and the speeches of the

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Suffrage Pilgrims were at Woodbridge. The waggon has done duty so often that it has now become historic the Suffrage Cause; future generations will, no doubt, rank it with John Hampden's ship.
Dr. Knight is also resisting the Insurance Act, and

has received several calls from harrassed officials. She has arranged to meet them at some future date to discuss the whole question.

Land Tax Resisted.

Miss Boyle has forwarded to the District Valuer of Worcester the following communication in relation to the Inland Revenue "Forms" sent to her in valuation of property in that neighbourhood :-

Sir,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the interesting collection of Forms 7, 17, 35 and 36 which you have been good enough to send me from time to time. I trust you will continue

enough to send me from time to time.

and send me many more.

As for the provisional valuation being correct, I should think that in the last degree unlikely. But as I have not the slightest intention of paying anything whatever to the Government so long as women remain unenfranchised, that is a question we need not go into for the present.—Faithfully yours,

C. NINA BOYLE.

THE VOTE.

NOT ALL-POWERFUL. JUDGMENT AGAINST SCOTTISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

An important decision on the question of the power of the Scottish National Insurance Commissioners to prosecute in criminal courts was given by a full Bench of judges in the Justiciary Appeal Court, Edinburgh, on July 17. In view of the Women's Freedom League's policy of resisting the Insurance Act, this decision of special interest. The question was one of appeal. Two farmers, convicted under the National Insurance Act of 1911 of not having paid contributions on behalf of their employés, appealed. The court sustained the appeals and quashed the convictions, allowing the appellants full expenses in court.

The decision is more than a loss of "face" to Commissioners, who are by it found to be no longer uncontrolled masters of the administration of the Act in Scotland. It points to a failure on the part of those responsible for framing the Act in its application to Scotland to give effect to or formulate a definite policy in regard to an obvious and important part of the mechanism for carrying out the provisions of the statute. The framers of this law must have anticipated that offences would arise. If it had been the deliberately considered policy of the Government that the prosecution of offenders should be entrusted to the body of Insurance Commissioners which the Act created for Scotland, it ought to have been so declared.

The principles of criminal prosecution in Scotland are not obscure. They recognise four titles to prosecute. There is: (1) The universal title of the Lord Advocate and his subordinates in the public interest (2) the title of a private prosecution having enough interest either as being injured by a crime or as having a right to participate in the penalty; (3) a statute may expressly confer right on a private individual (4) such a right, in exceptional instances, may be split by implication out of a statute, the provisions of which

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afternoon and of the preceding evening when the make such implication necessary. But this last title is of narrow application and is to be carefully guarded from abuse. The Commissioners chose to assume that they had the title to prosecute at their own hand, and they did so until their title was challenged in the cases referred to.

The cases were heard by a full Bench of the court; all the voting judges held, without difficulty, that the Commissioners failed to establish their claim. If they are a Department of State-which they contended they were not, although the corresponding body in England recently maintained the opposite,—the Lord Advocate is their mouthpiece. They have neither personal interest, nor express authority, nor have they succeeded in finding an authority by sufficiently clear implication.

It is extraordinary that so-called experienced statesmen can draft and pass into law such slovenly Bills; that, when tested, the very courts cannot uphold them. It is an encroachment on the time of Parliament to pass these inefficient, ill-considered Bills. When we remember that Woman Suffrage Bills have been shelved for "want of time to deal with them," we would remind our legislators that there would be time to spare for everything if from the beginning they learned to draft their Bills properly. Of course it takes time to patch up the defects of these badly-worded Bills which are rushed through Parliament without due thought or consideration.

The substantial effect of the decision of the High Court of Justiciary, we are told, is that in future the prosecutions will have to be conducted by the Procurator Fiscal. We are also informed "that the same kind of evidence as has been adduced in previous prosecutions will suffice to obtain convictions against resisters or those who are negligent in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and no laxity or evasion of the Act will be allowed." Complaints at the instance of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners will now be taken up by the public prosecutors in the different Sheriffs' Courts: they will be assisted by the Insurance Commissioners. Where in previous cases there is a question of payment of arrears, the persons convicted are to pay up any outstanding arrears. This will probably involve a court action which, it is pointed out, will entail additional and more expensive procedure, the expense of which is to be borne by the employers or those who fail to pay the arrears.

Pending this decision of the High Court of Justiciary the Scottish Commissioners have been delaying action in a number of cases, and we are informed that, as it is now clear what the procedure is to be, the cases will be immediately pressed forward. This is interesting news to those who for "conscience sake" refuse to pay their insurance. It will be instructive to see what happens, but, like Mr. Asquith, we can only "wait and see

THE MARCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

(A RONDEAU.)

Forth to Freedom's Land! The goal is nigh, Nigher yet, though perils round us lie.
Strong the Truth is; 'tis her foes are weak.
Starry bright her brow, though wan her cheek;
High her heart is as the heavens are high.

Therefore march we at her clarion cry, elf and ease and pleasure putting by;
March through flowery ways, or bare and bleak,
Forth to Freedom's Land.

Sisters who in bondage droop and die,
Forth! to find free air and open sky.
Hear the prison-doors about you creak
Opening; hear the Hope we come to speak:
Leave th lands of your captivity—
Forth to Freedom's Land!

S. GERTRUDE FORD.

In our next issue we shall begin an interesting and amusing sketch, Mr. Peppercorn's Awakening, by Miss Helen MacLachlan, M.A., of Edinburgh, which was received with enthusiasm when given recently at a festival of our Edinburgh Branch.

INSULTED! SUFFRAGIST SCOTSMEN IN LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

The deputation of Suffragist Scotsmen—Bailies and Town Councillors from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Berwick, &c.—who came to interview the Prime Minister on Woman Suffrage and demand the repeal of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, have had varied experiences at the hands of politicians, and a fine welcome from Suffragists and the great crowd which gathered to hear them on Sunday evening in Hyde Park. The Manchester Guardian gives the following interesting account of the visit to Downing-street :-

Whatever else they may have achieved, the Women's Suffrage deputation of Scottish town councillors to Mr. Asquith has succeeded in impressing London by its persistence. When at eleven o'clock this morning the dozen bailies and town councillors from Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berwick marched up Downing-street they were cheered by the crowd, which included many casual sightseers, besides a strong gathering of Suffragists. All were men who will not easily take a "No," even from a Prime Minister. In reply to requests that he should receive a Prime Minister. In reply to requests that he should receive a deputation, Mr. Asquith had written three times declining to do so. The councillors took their stand on what they hold to be their constitutional right to present a petition to the Prime Minister (apparently as the representative of the King), and to this plea Mr. Asquith had returned the answer that any petition which it was desired to present under the Bill of Rights should be addressed to the Secretary for Scotland. The councillors, however, took train for London, there to "present themselves on constitutional lines" at the Prime Minister's residence.

The visit was, of course, fruitless, but it passed off peacefully. When they entered the lobby of No. 10 they were told that Mr. Asquith could not see them. Rumour said that he had been seen to depart in a motor-car a short time before. They were received instead by Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Whip, and by one of the Premier's private secretaries, and were asked to leave their views in writing. This they refused to do, insisting on their right to see the Prime Minister regarding their demand for an immediate Government measure dealing with Women's Suffrage and the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse," Act. They are said to have threatened the Scottish Whip with the loss of Liberal seats in Scotland as the result of the Prime Minister's attitude, and they ended the short interview by leaving their cards. to depart in a motor-car a short time before. They were received

An Indignation Meeting.

An Indignation Meeting.

The deputation soon emerged into the street, and, when the waiting journalists had gathered round, Bailie Alston, of Glasgow, made a speech explaining what had happened, and announced the intention of the councillors to proceed to the House of Commons to see their representatives, "and to urge upon them the absolute necessity of dealing with the new feeling that is arising." The Government, he said, was losing not hundreds but thousands of supporters in Scotland. "I sincerely hope," he added, "that the Government will be wakened in time." Another member, the Rev. F. Carlisle Burton, spoke, but by this time the police authorities were getting anxious about this extraordinary attempt to hold an indignation meeting on the Prime Minister's doorstep, and shortly afterwards the deputation went away, loudly cheered as they passed through the gathering of sympathisers in Whitehall, which had been prevented by the police from following them up to No. 10. police from following them up to No. 10.

The councillors were the guests of Lady Cowdray at lunch, and they afterwards fulfilled their intention of lobbying their members. The speeches which they would have made to the Prime Minister in more favourable circumstances were being old in the street in the form of a penny pamphlet.

The Leaders' Speech.

Bailie Alston, the leader, would have said in the course of his

This question has now reached a stage when we can no longer stand aside and allow matters to take their course. The view we urge is this: The local authorities are finding it more difficult to carry on local government and maintain efficient administra-tion of the law in face of the present agitation and lawless acts that are taking place all over the country. We are not here to that are taking place all over the country. We are not here to excuse, blame, or defend those acts, but many of us hold that the Government, in their individual and collective capacity, by resisting this just demand are more responsible for these outrages that have taken place all over the country than the persons who actually committed such acts. We therefore urge upon the Government to put an end to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by granting a reform at least thirty years overdue, and which at least two-thirds of the people are anxious to see on the Statute hook the Statute-book

the Statute-book.

It was stated that about two-thirds of the deputation were Liberals, the others being Labour or Unionist. Both the Glasgow and the Edinburgh Town Councils have passed resolutions in favour of women's enfranchisement. The original memorial to the Prime Minister was signed by about fifty bailies and councillors, but the deputation was in no sense official. The arrangements were made by the Men's League for Women's Suffrage and the Actresses' Franchise League.

An Insult.

Comcillor Crawford gave the following account of the Downing-street visit to the Press Association:—

We went straight to No. 10, and were invited in. I asked, "Is Mr. Asquith in?" and was met with the reply, "Oh, come in. Who are you?" We handed the official our cards, whereupon Who are you?" We handed the official our cards, whereupon we were ushered into a room. After some little waiting, Mr. John Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip, came in, and said, "I'm awfully sorry Mr. Asquith is out, but if you give me your representations I will give them to Mr. Asquith."

We told him pretty plainly that we considered this an insult and a violation of the principles of democracy, and that if Mr. Asquith would not receive us we would not trouble him with our speeches, but would get as a courtesy from the Press what he

Asquith would not receive us we would not trouble film with our speeches, but would get as a courtesy from the Press what he refused to extend as his duty. Mr. Gulland said, "Very well; we are busily engaged discussing the Mental Deficiency Bill." I retorted that that was probably why Mr. Asquith had cleared out,

an interested party.

After this bit of Scottish humour Mr. Crawford added: "We then withdrew with unruffled dignity.'

Plain Speaking.

At the evening reception on Friday, arranged by the Men's League and the Actresses' League, the Scotsmen had a splendid reception, and their fighting speeches betokened a warm time for the Prime Minister in Scotland. One of the deputation told an amusing story of a man carrying an ancient grandfather's clock uphill because the removers could not be trusted handle the heirloom. A road-mender remarked to the eavily laden devotee, "Man wad'na ye be better wi' a watch!" heavily laden devotee, "Man wad na ye be better wi' a watch!"
The Prime Minister, said the Scotsman, would do well to drop
the heavy load of hoary prejudice and use an up-to-date watch
showing that the time had come for Women's Enfranchisement.
A resolution calling for Mr. Asquith's resignation was passed

unanimously.

The scene in Hyde Park on Sunday was remarkable; huge crowds gathered at the various platforms to hear the Scotsmen and other speakers. Councillor Crawford's plain speaking as to the Prime Minister's insult to Scotland and his pigheadedness with regard to Woman Suffrage evoked loud applause. Hyde Park crowds felt a keen breeze from the North, and the valiant Northmen had "the time of their lives," championing the

Interview with the Secretary for Scotland.

On Monday, July 21, the members of the Scottish Suffragist deputation vainly attempted to see Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, but were eventually received at the House of Commons in the evening by the Secretary for Scotland, Mr. McKinnon Wood, whom they asked for a reveal of the North Mr. evening by the Secretary for Scotland, Mr. McKinnon Wood, whom they asked for a repeal of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, and for an assurance that nothing of the kind should be done in Scotland. Councillor Crawford said that Mr. Asquith was steering the Liberal Party on to the rocks of destruction. In his part of the world the electors at the next election would vote either Unionist or Socialist rather than support the present proceedings of the Liberal Government.

Mr. McKinnon Wood said he had always voted for Woman Suffrage and would continue to do so. He could not give any pledge regarding the operation of the "Cat and Mouse" Act in Scotland, nor could he treat militant Suffragists as political

Home-made Strawberry Jam.-Orders can now be taken at the W.F.L. office for delicious strawberry jam, made by our friend, Miss Lee, of Letchworth. The proceeds are to go to the funds of the Women's Freedom League.

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POLITICAL NEWS.

Liberal Women and the Liberal Government.

Mrs. Acland, writing in the current Nation on the Liberal Party and Woman Suffrage, and the formation of the new Suffrage Union of Women Liberals, declares that "the Liberal woman who does political work for an anti-suffragist is saying to her party at large, 'Please don't trouble about Woman Suffrage.' The Liberal woman who refuses, no matter how unpopular among her men-folk such refusal may be, to do that sort of work, it conting on the contrary.' Please take Woman Suffrage. among her men-folk such refusal may be, to do that sort of work, is saying, on the contrary, 'Please take Woman Suffrage seriously.' . . . Mr. Asquith, in his speech against the second reading of Mr. Dickinson's Bill, said that the members of his party had not represented to him, in any considerable numbers, that Woman Suffrage was for them a question of great moment. They have not. If we think they ought, then we must begin by representing the momentousness of the question to Liberal men. And that is why the Liberal Women's Suffrage Union has been started, and why it appeals for support to every woman who believes that the enfranchisement of women is a Liberal principle.'' Liberal principle.

Neglecting its Prime Business.

The Nation, commenting on Mrs. Acland's letter, writes:—
"We observe the formation of the Liberal Women's Suffragist
Union, on which Mrs. Acland sends us an interesting article.
Its members pledge themselves to work for Liberal Suffragists Its members pledge themselves to work for Liberal Suffragists only, ignoring anti-suffragist candidates. Such a development was inevitable; and it is a powerful means of pressure on the Liberal Party as a whole. No political organisation, nowadays, dreams of acting without the help of women. They have, of course, long been skilled in the commoner arts of electioneering but their dexterity is much less remarkable than their later mastery of the whole social and intellectual field of politics. What precisely does Liberalism mean to do with such a force? It can neither be ignored nor, in the long run, opposed. But, meantime Liberalism is neglecting its prime business of emancipation—to the danger, as Mrs. Acland says, of it 'ceasing to be a faith, and becoming a name.'"

Women Liberals' Appeal.

The Executive Committee of the Cardiff Progressive Liberal Women's Union have passed a resolution, "Whilst very definitely dissociating themselves from militant tactics, yet strongly urge upon the Government the need for the repeal of the 'Cat and Mouse Act.' They feel that this Bill has only brought ridicule on the Liberal Party, and has entirely failed to secure the suppression of militancy. They would again, as Liberal women, press for immediate legislation to secure the vote for legally qualified women, and suggest that until Women's Suffrage becomes law, militant offenders should be treated as political prisoners."

"The Massacre of the Innocents."

The Prime Minister, on July 22, made the usual announcement with regard to abandoned Bills which marks the closing of a Parliamentary Session. The Bills to be forced through include the indemnification of Sir Stuart Samuel from the fine of £40,000 he incurred by sitting and voting in the House of Commons when interested financially in a Government context (numbers of silver for India), the cent to the sublicing tract (purchase of silver for India); the cost to the public of the legal decision on the case was more than £1,000. Among the Bills "massacred" are such measures as Children (Employment Abroad), Elementary Education (Defective Children), Inebriates, Milk and Dairies, Public Health (Treatment of

Declined!

Mr. J. Malcolm Mitchell, hon, political secretary of the Men's League for Women Suffrage, has sent the following to the

press:—
"The Prime Minister has once again declined to receive an influential deputation of men in favour of Women's Suffrage. The signatories, headed by the Earl of Lytton, Lord Courtney of Penwith, and the Bishop of Kensington, desire to lay before him their views as to the failure of the Government to introduce a reform bill susceptible of amendment in the interests of women, which was promised by Mr. Asquith himself in November, 1911

"Mr. Asquith has frequently challenged us to give him evidence as to the existence of a wide-spread demand among men for the enfranchisement of women, and yet he has on several occasions declined to receive representative non-party deputa-tions of men who desire to give him that evidence. No deputa-tion of men (other than Members of Parliament) have ever been received by Mr. Asquith on this subject."

Mr. Malcolm Mitchell adds that the Men's League proposes to press the question, and further representations will be made in a short time.

Justice and Humanity.

The executive committee of the Penal Reform League has passed a resolution expressing its conviction that when a prisoner who is in prison for conscience' sake brings himself by "hungerstriking" or similar self-discipline to a state of health which, in the opinion of the medical officer of the prison, endangers his life, then justice and humanity demand that he be released unconditionally. The new address of the League is 68A, Parkhill-road, London, N.W.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence's Penalty.

THE VOTE.

As a result of the part he has played in the agitation for Woman Suffrage Mr. Pethick Lawrence has been turned out of the Reform Club, of which he had been a member for nearly twenty; years. By a rule of the club a man ceases to be a member on being adjudicated a bankrupt, but it is specifically stated in the rule that the committee, after considering the circumstances, have the power to reinstate him. It will be remembered that on a matter of principle Mr. Lawrence refused to pay the costs of the prosecution of himself and others and suffered himself to be made a bankrupt. After the money had been taken from his made a bankrupt. After the money had been taken from his estate by the official receiver an order was made annulling the bankruptcy, which has the effect of wiping it completely out for all ordinary purposes. Nevertheless, the committee of the Reform Club has refused to reinstate Mr. Lawrence as a member of the club.

Malingering among Women.

In view of the charges of malingering made against women under the Insurance Act, we quote in full the following letter, which appeared in *The Scotsman* of July 12:—

which appeared in The Scotsman of July 12:—

The Infirmary, Alnwick, July 10, 1913.

Sir,—That malingering under the Insurance Act was bound to prevail we have only to look at the Workmen's Compensation Act for a precedent, but why women should be accused of being "worse offenders" than men it is difficult to understand; but, to prove this is not the case, I am to quote the first, I think, and only authentic figures on this subject so far.

Dr. Rogers of Bristol, was appointed in February of this year medical adviser under the Insurance Act. From March 5 to May 15 he examined the first 100 patients—viz., 43 males and 57 females. His figures are as follows (British Medical Journal, June 28, 1913):—

rnat, June 28, 1913):—		
MALES.		
Reported as fit	1.	23
	30.0	7
		6
Reported as Workmen's Compensation cases		6
		1
		43
FEMALES.		
		20
	300	
		25
Reported as not coming for examination		9
Reported as unclassified		3
		-
		57
	MALES. Reported as fit Reported as unfit Reported as not coming for examination Reported as Workmen's Compensation cases Reported as too ill or wrong address FEMALES. Reported as fit Reported as unfit Reported as not coming for examination	MALES. Reported as fit Reported as unfit Reported as not coming for examination Reported as Workmen's Compensation cases Reported as woo ill or wrong address FEMALES. Reported as fit Reported as unfit Reported as not coming for examination

I think the figures are sufficient without further comment. am, &c. Lizzie M. Smith Clark.

Women in Local Government.

The Women's Local Government Society, 19, Tothill-street, Westminster, continues its useful service to the community, and has recently issued leaflets on the registration of women electors (the last day for sending in new claims is August 20), the qualifications for women candidates for County, Town, Borough and other Councils, and Boards of Guardians; also lists of women serving on local authorities in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is valuable information for all women and for Suffrage speakers and for Suffrage speakers

The Coming of the Pilgrims.

The Coming of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Fawcett, writing in The Daily News, of July 19, on the progress and purpose of the Women's Pilgrimage, observes:—

"Primarily the pilgrimage is a solemn remewal of self-dedication to the great Cause of the freeing of half humanity from the position of political serfdom. We believe this Cause is one of the greatest and noblest which has ever arisen in the history of the world, and also one of the most difficult. No men have ever been placed in the position in which women stand of absolute, complete, and perpetual exclusion from all share in political power; taxed, legislated for, blundered over as we are, without any power of self-defence by means of representative institutions. Our task of extending political representation to women is vastly more difficult than the task of the reformers of 1832, 1867, and 1884, because we have no one inside the Constitution already who has been where we are, who shares our point of view, and will do his best to open the doors to us. For us to win in this great struggle needs a higher power of self-sacrifice, a clearer spiritual msight than the victory of any former Reform Bill required.

"We are convinced that there can be no true democracy as long as women are unenfranchised. But the unimaginative male trots out all the shibboleths of Liberalism without seeing that his creed, if it is a reality and not a sham, involves the freedom of women.

Secondarily, the object of the pil-

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grimage is to afford to all parts of the country over which the Pilgrims travel an object-lesson which will not be forgotten of the great strength of the non-militant movement for women's suffrage.

. At this moment eleven different bands of Pilgrims are converging from North, South, East, and West towards London, where the great final demonstration will take place in Hyde Park on Saturday, July 26, at 5 p.m. On Sunday, July 27, it is expected that a large number of the Pilgrims will attend the afternoon service at St. Paul's: it will be a great satisfaction to many thus to put the seal on what they feel to be a spiritual movement of the deepest national significance. Attendance at St. Paul's will, of course, be entirely informal. Those of us who wish to go will go as ordinary citizens, asking for no special permission or recognition."

Mrs. Pankhurst Rearrested

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

The police succeeded on Saturday evening in capturing a lady who was leaving Mrs. Pankhurst's flat in Westminster, thinking it was the "mouse" they had been watching. In the meantime the real Mrs. Pankhurst drove away in a motor-car. On Monday, July-21, Mrs. Pankhurst went to the Pavilion to attend the usual weekly meeting; she was rearrested and taken to Holloway. The police had special permission to enter the 'building to make the arrests. In the scene which followed, several women and men were arrested, and the next morning were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Praying for Pardon for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Praying for Pardon for Mrs. Pankhurst.

A petition, signed by 474 teachers and graduates of the University of London, praying for the pardon of Mrs. Pankhurst, has been presented to the King. It is drawn up in the same terms as that which, a fortnight ago, was presented by six prominent London teachers and graduates—Sir Edward Busk, Prof. Caldecott, Prof. Halliburton, Sir Victor Horsley, Prof. Karl Pearson, and Prof. Sidney Webb. Amongst the signatories to this second petition are:—R. W. Chambers, M.A., D.Litt., Assistant-Professor of English and Librarian, University College, London; Alice Corthorn, M.B., B.S.; Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-Vaughan, D.Sc., F.L.S., Lecturer in Botany, Birkbeck College; Beatrice Harraden, B.A.; C. J. Martin, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine; Adeline Roberts, M.D., B.S. Signatures are still coming in, and it is intended to present a further petition, with all supplementary names. The petition has been signed in answer to a circular letter issued, a little more than a week ago, by the Committee of the London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage.

W.S.P.U. Funds.

Application was made at the Bow Street Police Court, London, on July 17, in the name of Mrs. Pankhurst, and on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union, for a summons under the Police Act against the Assistant Commissioner of Police, to show cause why he should not hand over to the Union certain money, cash, postal orders, and cheques seized at the time of the police raid on Lincoln's Inn House on April 30. A solicitor stated that he had applied to the Assistant Commissioner to hand over the money, and had been told he could not do so without an order, The magistrate granted a summons.

CLAPHAM BUSY.

Last week was a busy one for Clapham. Tuesday evening, just before the rain ceased, an open-air meeting was held at the corner of St. Luke's-road, the speaker being Miss Anna Munro and the chairman Miss F. A. Underwood. Many Daily

the corner of St. Luke's-road, the speaker being Miss Anna Munro and the chairman Miss F. A. Underwood. Many Daily Herald Leaguers were present, and two young members of that League declared they had come to support us, and asked to be allowed to give away our leaflets. From the first Miss Munro gained the goodwill of her audience, and the meeting was the best held this year in the open-air by the Clapham Branch. Every copy of The Vote was sold.

Despite the drenching rain of Saturday morning, many Clapham members and their friends attended the Birthday Fund Party at Streatham Hill in the garden so kindly placed at the disposal of the Clapham Branch by Mrs. Gauld. Those present had a most enjoyable time, and the warmest thanks of the Branch are due to Dr. Knight, Mrs. Huntsman and Mrs. Pyart, who came from long distances to help with the arrangements which were carried out with such signal success. Miss Winifred St. Clair was responsible for a delightful programme which included dramatic scenes and several songs, all of which reflected the greatest credit on the artistes. Mrs. Davidson gave her services as character delineator, Mrs. Neilson lent her gramophone, Mrs. Huntsman superintended the Hoop-la games, Mr. Smith took charge of the competitions, and Miss Underwood of the White Elephant Stall. We record our grateful thanks to our hostess and to our honorary secretary, Mrs. Edith Smith, who between them provided us with such an enjoyable function, the results of which will considerably increase our donation to the Birthday Fund.

SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE.—A special service will be held on SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE.—A special service will be held on Sunday, July 27, at 7 p.m., at the Ethical Church, Queen's-road, Bayswater, to welcome the Pilgrims. Miss Maud Royden, editor of *The Common Cause*, will speak on "The Pilgrim Spirit." The service will be followed by a reception in the Lecture Hall. The Pilgrims entering London by the Watlingstreet route will hold a mass meeting at the Church on Friday, July 25 at 8 p.m. Councillor Margaret Ashton of Manchester. July 25, at 8 p.m. Councillor Margaret Ashton, of Manchester

WOMAN'S AWAKENING.

A woman in the market place one day Stood calling with a voice both loud and clear, "Come, sisters, come and gather round and hear The words that from my heart I long to say."

"Fear not to move, but join in freedom's fight, Curb not your powers e'en with a golden chain Demand with all your force of will and brain To be a citizen—your human right."

A woman—shabby, dull, oppressed by need,
And bent with too much toil, came slouching by,
Glanced at the speaker, "What have such as I
To do with this? A citizen, indeed!"

The lady-women passed with haughty stare
Or mocking smile. The student workers, too,
But paused to cry, "We have so much to do,
No time have we for politics to spare."

Then came the pretty bride, but lately wed, "My husband worships me devotedly, With lavish wealth of love he dowers me, I do not want the silly vote," she said.

A mother (with the baby that she bore, And tiny toddling tots on either side)
Exclaimed, "I have all joy, all hope, all pride,
Nor earth nor highest heaven can give me more."

The workers found that cold and hard was life They longed to try their strength, to spread their wings, To do still better work and larger things, And man's harsh fiat roused them quick to strife.

"That work's too good for you, it makes much gold,"
He said, and pushed them roughly from his path,
"You ask too much, go back and tend the hearth,
Keep to your humbler tasks, you are too bold."

The pretty bride's glad day o'erwhelmed in cloud Had quickly waned. Her husband's fickle heart Was hers no more, she felt with cruel smart, And other women now his purse endowed.

Herself neglected, hers but to attend
His daily wants, surround him with all ease,
A pauper she, and must her master please,
Her country's laws invoked, no help could lend.

The children's mother, proud, with many a plan
For their upbringing, infancy now past,
Found harsh refusal by their father cast,
Who wished to show the power of The Man.

And tore them from her arms afar to pine.

In anguish wild she shrieked, "For pity's sake,
Bring back my children or my heart will break.'
He swore, "The children are not yours, they're MINE!

The righteous sympathetic soul impelled To combat wrong, is hindered at each turn, Indignant and ashamed, she has to learn The voteless one of small account is held.

The Suffrage ranks advance in dense array,
For Woman has awakened from her sleep,
Her limbs no longer fettered will she keep,
And casts the bandage from her eyes away.

To voice her growing needs she claims the right, With growing powers to rise to her full height. To work for Self, for State, for all things good.

MARIAN CROFTON.



THE VOTE

THE VOTE.

Proprietors—THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., 2, Robert Street.
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Secretary—Miss H. HOLMAN.

FRIDAY, July 25, 1913.

NOTICE.—Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and SECRETARY respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER. Offices: 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

EDITORIAL

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs routtings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be well-omed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS if a stamped diressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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THE NATION'S LACK.

'In the great journey, causes sown each hour bear each its harvest of effects, for rigid justice rules the world."

So spake one of the ancients; and the words are worthy of being noted, especially now. For, in the tangle of our times, when liberty and license are often mistaken one for the other, when money and allegiance to political party interests are the surest road to social success, and when prominent persons, hiding their heads, like ostriches, under the cloak of assumed ignorance, refuse to believe that serious dangers are threatening their country, the only thing that can save us is to get back to first principles.

If we look round, how far away do these principles seem! Should we desire to live by them we are told that modern society is too complex to admit of their practice. But, indeed, they are simple enough. Conscience first, and then a sense of responsibility for the conscience of others. They are so simple that we are constantly teaching them to our children. And yet as no one who examines our social and political life can fail to perceive, there is nothing more sorely needed inthe nation to-day than just this: such a conscience as carries with it a full sense of personal responsibility.

The truth is, our nation sleeps: it has been sleeping for years, and in that sleep one and another of those things which gave it dignity and credit have been filched away.

For instance! Great Britain is said to be democratic. Our forefathers were proud of their leadership amongst the nations. Full representation for men of all classes; individual liberty, so long as the liberty of other individuals was not trenched upon; right of free speech and equality before the law—these were the watchwords of the nineteenth century; and again and again the electorate was enlarged. But even while the men of those days were rejoicing in their victories, they were allowing a system to grow up which was destined to rob them of their liberty and to make the representation of which they boasted a dead letter. Real power drifted into the hands of a practically self-elected caste; and now the House of Commons is as powerless as are those whom its members are supposed to represent. That this is no fiction the history of the Woman's Suffrage movement inside the House of Commons makes perfectly clear. Indeed, at the present moment, most of the leaders outside frankly express their conviction that nothing but a Bill introduced by the Government has any chance of success.

But is this democracy? Certainly not. It is oligarchy of a very narrow type, and that, reinforced by plutocracy, is one of the meanest, poorest forms of Government that can be imagined.

It works out after its own order. While Great Britain boasts of her democracy, that is happening within her borders which should make us hang our heads

being compelled to work for iniquitously low wages and under horrible conditions, and many a man is finding it impossible, even when he works his full quota of hours every week, to provide decently for his family.

Who is responsible for these things?

Again! While the men and women of other nations are looking after the health and efficient education of the children who have lost their fathers by death or desertion, we, in our country put upon the mothers of such children burdens too heavy for human flesh and blood to bear

The other day the married mother of three children, varying in age from five years to eighteen months, having been deserted by her husband, sought relief from the Poor Law authorities in a London district. She was treated more like a criminal than an honest and industrious woman whose record could easily be obtained, and ordered into the workhouse. Receiving money from her husband, who was in Scotland and told, therefore, that she was not amenable to the English law, she left the House: but he soon gave up giving her an allowance, and she was obliged to appeal to the parish again. She was told that, her husband being away, she was entirely responsible for the children. She must either return to the House or take the children to their father in Scotland—a brutally cynical suggestion to a penniless woman!

She remains out. An old mother gives them shelter, and she is doing the best she can both to work for her children's support and to have them looked after while she and her mother are out earning the living of the family. Protest has been made; some temporary help is being given privately; but before anything effectual can be done the woman may break down under the awful strain of anxiety and overwork, and the children, through poor feeding and want of care, may suffer irretrievably.

This is no solitary case. Such things are happening all over the country.

Once more we ask: Who is responsible for these

Not so long ago there was a Poor Law Commission. For what purpose was it called together? It has come and gone. Money, energy and time were expended upon it; and both reports were emphatic in condemning the present system. But the Government was so busy readjusting the constitution to suit its convenience that no time could be found for such uninfluential persons as deserted women and hungry children and brokendown workers; one of the Cabinet Ministers, moreover, has given the Poor Law his blessing, and things go on

Who is responsible? Not, we answer, these political persons alone; but the complacent, easily-gulled nation that has allowed itself to be lulled to sleep.

There are signs of awakening at last. To the wonder of some, to the abject terror of others, a phantom has arisen up amongst us. It is called by many namesunrest, spirit of revolt, disastrous change in women. But the name matters little. It is the thing, the reality, with which we have to reckon; and none can gainsay the fact that the thing is alive. Let it not be forgotten that, in sudden awakening, there is a spiritual violence which is sometimes not easy to be controlled, even by reason.

These are the facts that face us. A big, bloated plutocracy pretending love of the people, really earing for nothing but the preservation of a subtle system that enables it to oppress the manhood and to dominate the womanhood of the country, fills the seats of the mighty. It is there by consent not of the people, but of the electorate. It has done according to its will, spoken fair words to everyone, but refused to accept responsibility. While this spirit is abroad, neither women nor men will have any satisfaction.

We are full of hope, however, because already the vicious system has begun to break up. Revolt is in with shame. Individuals and syndicates are piling the air. Members of all Governments are the nation's up wealth on the one hand; on the other, women are servants, paid by the nation's labour. If servants

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

street, when they had been refused audience by Mr. Asquith, but were not broken up by the police. It is this that makes many of us resist the law, in which, as women, we have neither part nor lot. For a new burning sense of our human responsibility is upon us, and we know that this is what the nation lacks: that until it shakes off its torpor, until it arms itself with knowledge, until it uses its power, there will be no redemption.

We are looking to you," said women of other nations to us of Great Britain in the recent International Conference. Let the thought of that—our responsibility to the world—quicken our energies in the battle that may still be before us!

"THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN." * Woman's Position in Ancient Civilisations.

In Egypt.

Modern scholarship has explained the many remains of ancient Egyptian civilisation, and Mrs. Gallichan states that in Egypt the legal status and proprietary rights of women "gave them a position more free and more honoured than they have in any country of the world to-day." Legally the woman was the head of the household, inheriting equally with her brothers, and had full control of her own property. "She was juridically the equal of man, having the same rights, with the same freedom of action, and being honoured in the same way." With the exception of war, she took part in all affairs, including industry and commerce; she could plead in law courts, practise medicine, and had authority as priestess: Marriage contracts prove the early existence of mother-right; the bride was not sold, her property remained hers, the husband stated what annual allowance he would give to his wife, and his property was pledged as security for this payment; also payment was secured to the wife in case of divorce. As the husband's property was thus mortgaged, the wife's consent was necessary for his legal actions.

Marriage was a mutual agreement by contract, and divorce was by mutual consent. This right of free separation was important; if the wife divorced her husband, she retained the family property for the children. Thus Egyptian morality gave to the mother primary rights, and Amelineau says:—"It is the glory of Egyptian morality to have been the first to express the dignity of woman." There was a high ideal of family love and affection, and in no other nation has there been so perfect a ameters, and if no other hatton has there been so perfect a family relationship. The statues in the Egyptian rooms at the British Museum bear striking evidence of the honour and esteem in which goddesses and women were held by this pacific nation. Contrasting these ancient statues with those in the parks and squares of London, how obvious is the fact that our century is a man-governed period! How many statues of women are there to-day in London ?

In Babylon

Here women had a similar position to that in Egypt; the references to goddesses and gods, women and men in the oldest texts clearly point to the status of women; and mother-right texts clearly point to the status of women; and mother-right existed. A woman had complete independence and equal rights with husband and brothers. Later, with the rise of militarism (as in modern countries!) and patriarchy, women had an inferior position. They were divorced without compensation and even sold for debt. After long centuries their position improved, and they had equal rights with men, could conduct business, and probably helped in the commercial prosperity of Babylon.

In Greece.

In Greece.

In pre-historic Greece mother-right prevailed, but was succeeded by father-right. Yet women had great freedom, as Homer shows, thus developing their famous physical beauty. But with no other resources than beauty and charm "this economic use of sex is the real cancer at the very root of the sexual relationship." In Sparta and Athens women had very different positions. The Spartan woman was educated on eugenic lines to be the mother of warriors; she was noted for strong character as well as bodily beauty, and had more freedom than a man. In Athens, on the contrary, wives were subordinate, had no mental or physical culture or civic life; consequently they deteriorated, and hence, no doubt, followed the swift ruin of Athens.

In Rome.

In Rome.

In earliest days women were free. A recent discovery of the tombs of women warriors proves that the Amazonian heroines existed. When Roman history begins, father-right was the rule; monogamy was strictly enforced, and the wife practically a slave. Then gradually a new form of free marriage by consent and equal divorce superseded the old forms, and women became

refuse to serve, they must be replaced by others who know their duty and who intend to do it.

**It is this consciousness, this determination which animated the Scottish Councillors, who, numbering nearly forty, made a demonstration last week in Dowingstreet, when they had been refused audience by Mr.

free. The husband had to practise the same fidelity as his wife. "Such a system," says H. Ellis, "is obviously more in harmony with modern civilised feeling than any system that has been set had complete control of her downy and property. A Roman lawyer said it was a good thing for women to be economically independent, so that they could enrich the State with children. Independent, so that they could enrich the State with children. Crimes against women were punished more severely than to-day. The great Antonine lawyers "reached the conception of the equality of the sexes as the principle of the code of equity." Thus mothers ruled the household, were admitted to the aristocratic clubs, and formed societies with women presidents. One such self-elected "Convention of Mothers of Families" was One such self-elected "Convention of Mothers of Families" was given legal powers by the Emperor Heliogabalus. Roman women managed their own property and business affairs, pleaded in the law courts, and once rose collectively against unjust taxation. Election addresses were signed by women; they were also most philanthropic, and gave public buildings, baths, gymnasia, statues and temple adornments. They presided over public games and religious festivals held with interest. baths, gymnasia, statues and temple adornments. They presided over public games and religious festivals, held municipal offices in the provinces, and as magistrates in Asia Minor, and several women became the highest priestesses in Asia. It was the escape of women from patriarchal subjection that led to this great freedom. It is noteworthy that this freedom was before the introduction of Christianity; afterwards women became again inferior beings. Sir Henry Maine points out that the enlightened Roman law, when adopted by European legislatures, was injured by its being confused with the Jewish marriage system. Maine says:—"The law relating to married women was for the most part read by the light, not of Roman, but of Christian Canon Law, which in no one particular departs so widely from the enlightened spirit of the Roman jurisprudence than in the view it takes of the relations of the sexes in marriage."

In this interesting chapter Mrs. Gallichan clearly proves that these ancient races "thought much of the mothers of the race."

these ancient races "thought much of the mothers of the race."

(To be concluded.) L. E. BRACHER.

"THE PROTECTED SEX": THE EVIDENCE AT THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

The Women's Freedom League has always kept a critical eve on the law and its administration. It is now to have its own correspondent to watch the procedure of the Criminal Courts and give first-hand reports of the "justice" meted out to men and women

One of the first cases noted was that of a woman named Mary Nash, accused of possessing counterfeit coins. She lived with a man named McGee, who pleaded guilty to making the coins and tried to exonerate the woman from responsibility. The man McGee had a bad record of stealing, drunkenness, coining, &c.; he had also deserted his wife and children. Nothing against Mary Nash had been proved but a charge of bigamy. After talking at some length on the "leniency generally shown towards her sex," Mr. Justice Rentoul sentenced Mary Nash to twelve months' imprisonment. McGee was given

Mary Nash to twelve months' imprisonment. McGee was given sentence on three counts terms of five years, three years and three years, to run concurrently, making five years in all.

On the same day, Tuesday, July 15, before Mr. Justice Ridley, two men, Stokes and Mansfield, were charged with committing rape on Mrs. Hilburn at Plaistow on June 23. This is the sort of case which it is considered is unfit for "decent" women to listen to and for which Courts are cleared of all women. Your correspondent, however, insisted on remaining.

The prosecutrix was closely cross-examined as to her mor letharacter, and at one point she asked: "Am I supposed to

character, and at one point she asked: "Am I supposed to answer all these questions? What have they to do with the

The two prisoners were asked no such questions, although both were married men. Nor was the fact considered that one of the defendants told an entirely different tale at the trial from that told at the police-court, and the defence put up by one of them was that the woman consented and that he paid her. Mrs. Hilburn described the assault; a witness named Harrington,

Mrs. Hilburn described the assault; a witness named Harrington, to whom she ran for protection, identified one of the prisoners (Stokes), as did a police officer.

Mansfield's defence was an alibi; he asserted that he was at home at 10.50 on the night in question. (The assault took place at 10.30.) Stokes said he did not assault the woman: he paid her 2s. The prosecutrix complained that she had been robbed of 2s., and her bag, found empty, bore out her statement.

Both men were discharged.

Mr. Justice Ridley's summing up was rather in favour of the woman. He made one remark we can agree with: "Because a woman may not be chaste is no reason why she should be

ravished."
At the Old Bailey in the same week a man was given ten years' penal servitude for gross indecency with a male person.
On Friday, July 18, Maud Geary and Samuel Brunker were charged with robbery with violence. Maud Geary "decoyed" the prosecutor to her room and afterwards struck him on the head. Brunker held him down while the woman robbed him. Prosecutor identified Brunker the second time he saw him, but failed to do so at first. The man was discharged and Maud Geary was given twelve months. Geary was given twelve months,

[&]quot;The Truth about Woman." By Mrs. Gallichan. (Eveleigh

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN. Murdered and Outraged.

of Walworth. Patrick Molloy, Caroline Pike, aged ten, of Walworth. Patrick Molloy, cab-washer, found guilty. Had escaped from Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum on February 16, but because he had evaded pursuit for fourteen days, could not be recaptured until a fresh outbreak of lunacy had occurred. Detained during His Majesty's pleasure-or until he escapes again

Criminal Assault.

Young girl of fifteen and eight months gave birth to a child.

Man charged before the Recorder of Dublin on July 11 with criminal assault. Had been previously charged. On both occasions the jury disagreed. No further prosecution. The Irish Citizen says:

"The jury's disagreement was, no doubt, in some measure due to the very able manner in which the defending counsel played upon their masculine prejudices, pointing out to them that any one of them might any day find himself in a similar position to the man in the dock. A woman on the jury might have reflected that any young himself in a similar position to the man in the dock. A woman on the jury might have reflected that any young girl might any day find herself in the pitiable plight of the ruined girl. The suggestion of the defence was that the Crown had prosecuted the wrong one of two brothers, in whose house the girl lived, employed as a servant by their sister; and that the girl herself was charging an innocent man in order to shield the real culprit. The Recorder commented strongly, and very properly, on the undoubted fact that the girl had been ruined while in this employment. Proceedings were not instituted till after the birth of the child; and consequently only the assaults which took place within the preceding six months could be made the subject of a prosecution. This brings out a serious defect in the law, the six months' limitation rendering it quite possible that a guilty man may escape all punishment for offences of this character which have been clearly proved against him, but the proof of which been clearly proved against him, but the proof of which was not obtainable until too late a date for him to be made legally responsible. All the parties concerned belonged to County Dublin. Not a word of this case was allowed to appear in any Dublin newspaper. That is how the Press ereated the legend that there is no sexual viciousness, and no danger to young girls in Ireland.

et Denholm, two years, brutally assaulted by Henry Roberts, of Edinburgh, by striking on the eye. Conviction at the Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court by Sheriff Orphoot. Sentenced to fourteen days.

Sentenced to fourteen days.

Agnes Grant, of Paisley, married Henry Mathieson, now in Buenos Ayres. Man worked for three weeks after marriage, then a child was born. Took to drink, took back the wages given for housekeeping to spend on drink, and used violence. Grant had since lived with her parents. Divorce granted.

Mrs. Whitelaw, Linlithgow, beaten about the face and head by husband, who had been drinking heavily. Very quarrel-same. One month.

One month.

Nellie Searle, threatened, abused and persecuted by George Eldridge, scenes of a violent description "going on for years." Assaulted William Pigden, who came to girl's assistance; charged at Kingston-on-Thames, and admitted jealousy.

hn Bentall, of Arnold, sentenced at Nottingham for neglect of his eight children, aged from thirteen to one and a half years. Mother did the best she could, while he spent good wages in drink. Six months.

Indecency.

Vicar of St. Matthew's, Littleport, married and aged sixty, held by the Dean of the Arches to have committed an offence under the Clergy Discipline Act, by writing an immoral and filthy letter to a young parishioner whose acquaintance he had made and to whom he made improper suggestions. Admitted his guilt, and is to be dealt with by Consistory Court of Ely.

"Leniency to Women."

In recent cases at the Old Bailey, Mr. Justice Rentoul made some of the usual sneering and insulting references, in lecturing women prisoners, to the "leniency" shown in sentencing them. That this "leniency" is only applied in the rare cases when a fellow-criminal, who is either husband or lover, has used influence

rellow-criminal, who is either husband or lover, has used influence over them, the following cases will show:

Mary Ann Lily, Glasgow, stealing a watch and chain of trumpery value left on a window-sill after cleaning. Six months.

Lenah Mary Goldberg, undesirable alien, Glasgow, charged with several thefts (for which she was admonished) and with being in the United Kingdom after being deported under Aliens Act. Three mosths and deportation. Compare this: The brothers Albert Ebenezer and Ebenezer Albert Fox, with thirty-two summary convictions for assault, petty theft, &c., and ten years' penal servitude for one brother, and sixty-three sentences for the other. One month.

Mary Tate, Sunderland, stole a mat. Six months. Before the Recorder.

Annie Walker, breaking in and stealing some house linen.

Six months. Before the Recorder.

Mrs. Thain and Miss Bewley, shot by Mr. Thain after losing an action in which Mrs. Thain complained of his brutal treatment. A man shot dead and another injured. Thain then committed suicide. Women in serious condition.

MR. HENRY HOLIDAY'S HOSPITALITY.

Perhaps the most delightful touch in the delightful hospitality extended by Mr. Henry Holiday on the occasion of Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party, arranged by the Hampstead Branch of the Women's Freedom League, on July 18, was his parting message:

"Come again next year, and if you have already won the vote, come to celebrate the victory!"

It is always a joy to visit Oak Tree House, Hampstead, but when Woman Suffrage is the dominant note of the gathering, Mr. Holiday's hospitality glows with strong personal sympathy. Few who saw it will easily forget the scene on the lawn last Friday afternoon, when, surrounded by sympathisers who came from many parts of the world, Mr. Holiday welcomed the great crowd of visitors and paid special tribute to Mrs. Despard and her work. One felt the Liberal in the artist, sore at heart because Liberalism was false to its principles, and Liberal only as suited politicians. "I regret that Mr. Asquith, a man whose work I have appreciated" he said "allows his regrenced provides to art. politicians. "I regret that Mr. Asquith, a man whose work I have appreciated," he said, "allows his personal prejudice to outweigh justice, and I protest against the wrong and folly of one sex attempting to legislate for another while depriving itself of the great blessing of the other's help." Mr. Holiday warmly commended the Liberalism of the Liberal women's forward movement. The applause which greeted Mr. Holiday's earnest speech and warm welcome grew loud again as Mrs. Despard rose to reply. Accepting the honour paid to her as honour paid to the great woman's movement, she urged upon all the great need of personal service in the Cause, and looked forward to speedy victory. Her description of the reception given to the Scottish deputation at Downing street as she had heard it from the Bailies themselves at the luncheon given by Lady Cowdray, was much enjoyed.

heard it from the Bailies themselves at the luncheon given by Lady Cowdray, was much enjoyed.

Speeches, however, were reduced to a minimum, and both before and after the cutting of the splendid birthday cake by Mrs. Despard, many attractions were in full swing. Out of doors were the alluring delights of Houplà and varied games, as well as a table of health foods under the care of Captain and Mrs. Carey; in the drawing-room there was the fine music which is assured when such artistes as Madame Anna and Edith von Elischer play and sing; in the studio an amusing and witty Suffrage play, Explanations, by Mrs. Thomson Price and Mrs. Holmes, was given by Miss Florence Barker, B.A., and her friends—repeated the next day at Mrs. Price's garden party—and as a finale we had Mr. Harrison Hill, ever welcome, with his delightful and purposeful humour. We cannot thank Mr. Holiday better than to tell him that through his great kindness and genial courtesy a substantial sum was added to Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund, and that we remember with grateful appreciation his Fund, and that we remember with grateful appreciation his invitation to celebrate at Oak Tree House the victory of Votes

THE MIDDLESBROUGH CAMPAIGN. Encouraging Success.

Encouraging Success.

A very enjoyable time was spent last Saturday afternoon by members and friends at the garden book party given by Mrs. Schofield Coates, in aid of Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund. It was a beautifully sunny day, and the garden looked very charming with its lovely flowers and background of dark foliage.

Everyone was kept busy guessing the titles of books which others represented. The two which were voted as being the best were an original sketch in water-colours, worn by Mrs. Spencer, representing "Sketches in Lavender, Blue and Green," and a forecast worn by Mrs. Schofield Coates to the effect that the Government would enfranchise women this session, and that women should vote at the next general election, which represented "Great Expectations." After tea, Mrs. Rees sang "The Awakening," and then Mrs. Schofield Coates in a short speech of welcome introduced Miss Janet Heyes, who had arrived at noon from Manchester, and is to hold a series of open-air meetings in Middlesbrough and district. In a charming little speech Miss Janet Heyes won the hearts and the confidence of all who were present. Other competitions were arranged into which everyone entered with great zest, and at seven o'clock we left the pleasant refuge of Mrs. Schofield Coates' garden for the more strenuous work of an open-air meeting.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Coates, our speaker and helpers have had the use of a landau, which has proved invaluable not only as a platform, but as a means of advertisement, as we fly the colours and arouse great interest on the way to our meetings.

as we fly the colours and arouse great interest on the way to our

Harrison proved a splendid and able chairman, and Miss Janet Heyes held the attention of a huge crowd for about two hours. A vote of thanks was moved by a man in the audience, and seconded by another who had been inclined to heckle, but had been won over by her eloquence. The Vote sellers were kept busy, a hundred copies being sold. For orderliness and attractiveness it was a record meeting, and was a very entired to be the sellers were dept busy, a hundred copies being sold. ractiveness it was a record meeting, and was a very en-

couraging beginning.

At the meeting at Stockton, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Harrison again chaired, and a large crowd assembled. Again Miss Heyes had a good hearing, and was well received by the people of Stockton. The Vote sold well; more than 200 copies have been disposed of at the first two meetings. Fresh supplies have had to be ordered; 250 Votes in a week-end is a record for the Middlesbrough sellers.

We are looking forward hopefully to next week's meetings, from which we expect to gain many converts.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Black Country Wage War.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

The terms of 23s. a week for men and 12s. a week for women as the lowest have been wrung from forty firms in the Birmingham area; and a firm employing 800 men is one of the latest to give way. With timely aid the complete victory of these oppressed workers is assured, and their victory means an uplift for Labour, the moral effect of which cannot be over-setimeted.

Miss Julia Varley.

Of all the Labour leaders who seek to-day to solve the problem of the Black Country industrial revolt none is working harder than Miss Julia Varley, the woman's organiser of the Workers' Union for the Birmingham area. Not only does Miss Varley love work, but she loves the toughest, the least grateful forms of it. Skirmishing appeals to her not a fraction; ever she must be in the very thick of the fray. There are those of her own sex who say she is too impetuous, far too fond of a fight for fighting's sake, but her fellow organisers of the Workers' Union know better than that. She is impetuous only insomuch Union know better than that. She is impetuous only insomucas she is thorough. So eager has she always been to grip the pulse of things from within that some six years ago she resigned pulse of things from within that some six years ago she resigned her seat on a Yorkshire board of guardians to tramp through England seeking shelter in casual wards wherever she went. "I was tired of peeping from without," she says. "I wanted to see from within." To learn how best to succour her needlest sisters she herself for the time being elected to become destitute. Next she lived in common lodging-houses. Even then she was not satisfied that she knew the worst. Accordingly the joined, the ranks of the willtent effects." she was not satisfied that she knew the worst. Accordingly she joined the ranks of the militant suffragettes merely that she might twice be sent to prison. Four years ago she forsook the W.S.P.U. and joined the ranks of the trade union organisers, satisfied at last that she understood thoroughly the lowest phases of life, and so had realised how best to fight upwards. Petite, restless, but wonderfully clear and sane of vision, she is a strangely compact bundle of nervous energy. Her average daily working hours are fourteen; and she is as popular with an audience of men as she is with the broken women of the Black Country. As a speaker she is direct, simple, and lucid rather than brilliant, and none employs less gesture than she. With her a spade is always a spade; a battle once begun, a battle as good as won.

E. G. H.

Women Must Watch!

The societies working the Insurance Act are already seriously concerned about the unexpected number and duration of the illnesses of working women, which the officials ascribe to the fact that the sickness benefit—a uniform seven and sixpence a week—is nearly as much as the woman's wages when well. To meet this difficulty it is suggested (by the men) that the benefit should be reduced. As the Act is to be amended, women must be on the watch. Down to what figure shall their benefit be reduced, in order that it may be less than the earnings of the poorest working woman? "Her history," records The Daily Citizen interviewer of a Midland mother of the race, "is that for nine years she has been a slave in the brickyards earning six shillings a week." There are in the United Kingdom probably half a million adult women workers who do not earn more than such a sum (say £16 a year). The Government actuaries advised Mr. Lloyd George in November, 1911, that no fewer than 95,000 adult men and 711,000 adult women would be found working for a rate of remuneration (including all tips, perquisites, bonuses, cottages, food, or requisites supplied under value, etc.) less than two shillings for a single day's labour, which means much less than earnings of £30 a year. It is absurd for Mr. Lloyd George to be paying these half a million women more to stay at home and be ill than to go out to work, but he did it with his eyes open. The remedy is not to cut down the woman's sickness benefit to less than starvation, but to apply the Trade Boards Act to all persons earning less than "the National Minimum," and, by prompt legal compulsion. down the woman's siechess benefit to less than seer reach, but to apply the Trade Boards Act to all persons earning less than "the National Minimum," and, by prompt legal compulsion, out of the abundant surplus that exists, to raise all wages to

Truck Act Charges.

Truck Act Charges.

Two charges under the Truck Act have recently been preferred at Nottingham against Messrs. S. Lee and Co., blouse manufacturers. In one case the defendants, it was stated, deducted a penny a week from the wages of a girl for hot water which she had not consumed. The magistrates, however, did not think the offence had been committed intentionally, and dis-

In the other case oil had fallen from some shafting on to a In the other case of had failed from some shatting on to a blouse which a girl was making. The blouse was wrapped up and given to the girl, and 2s. 6d. was deducted from her wages. Considering that the deduction was made against the girl's wish the magistrates imposed a fine of 20s. and costs.

Women Teachers for Boys.

The L.C.C. Education Committee discussed the employment of women teachers in boys' schools, a sub-committee recommending that the experiment of employing women teachers in infants' departments to take the lowest class in the boys' departments be sanctioned. Mr. Ray opposed "another invasion of women into places men should have," declaring that the streets of London were walked by men teachers, trained very largely at the public expense, and yet unable to find occupation. Mr.



Bruce urged that all children under the age of ten should be taught by women, and Mr. Craig added that women teachers among boys had been an undoubted success, and the recommendation was agreed to.

ALEXANDRA POSES

ALEXANDRA HOSES.

It is with much pleasure that we recommend our readers, who are interested in practical philanthropy, to visit The Crippleage, Sekforde-street, E.C. (near the Angel, Islington), where the "Alexandra Roses" and many beautiful artificial flowers are made by blind and crippled girls. We regret that, in our issue of June 27, we gave publicity to the report that the crippled workers were sweated; now that the real facts have been brought to our knowledge we are only too glad to make them known. to our knowledge we are only too glad to make them known. A visit to the Crippleage leaves one strong impression: the happiness of the girls in their work and the care taken to ensure the best possible advantages for those afflicted workers, as the follow-

ing facts will show:—

There are six different stages in making the flowers, each done There are six different stages in making the flowers, each done by different persons: cutting-out, shading, veining, arranging the seed centres, sticking, fixing and packing. As to the rate of wages, the production of the quickest hands is set against the slowest, and midway seems to be the fairest rate. The result works out thus: Wages paid to all the girls, including learners, one-armed and blind, average 11s. 4d. each for a week of fifty-four hours. four hours.

one-armed and blind, average 11s. 4d. each for a week of fifty-four hours.

There are 300 girls at work at the Crippleage under the best conditions as to health and comfort. In addition, every girl has the whole of her National Insurance contribution paid; the benefits of medical, nursing, convalescent and holiday homes are hers without any personal cost. Those who do not live in the homes have their Insurance paid; dinners and teas are provided at a trifling cost (2d. for a good dinner and ½d. for tea, bread-and-butter, jam, ad lib.)

Every girl is free to take her labour elsewhere, and it is open to every employer of labour to make overtures to them. Mr. John A. Groom, whose name is worthily associated with this important and valuable work, invites the doubtful to examine the wage list, and states that the Executive Council of "Alexandra Day" readily agreed to pay a higher price for the wild roses on condition that they were made of British material and by the blind and crippled girls, who are received at the Crippleage from all parts of the United Kingdom.

We trust that the publication of these facts will wipe out any wrong impressions that may have been made, and we wish the Crippleage greater and still greater success in the future.

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

Headquarters: 5, Wellswood-park, Torquay. In charge: Miss CONSTANCE ANDREW

Constance Andrews. In charge: Miss Constance Andrews.

We find that the Devonshire women are willing to acknowledge a fault. Many of them who came to our meetings to jeer have altered their minds on hearing our speeches, and have asked forgiveness for not understanding what we really wanted. We feel that our gratitude is due to them for the support they are now giving us. The meetings in Torquay have been very successful; large crowds have gathered and have given an attentive hearing, being ready with many questions at the close of the speech. One man who made a facetious remark about getting married was promptly ejected by the women standing near him. A party of men and women from Lancashire have given us their help and are hoping to work up a meeting during the winter in the town where they live.

The meetings at Paignton have been lively—not rowdy, but just sufficient opposition to give the speaker a fillip and the chance of throwing back an answer. One man declared he would turn his wife out of his house if she had a vote given her. He did not realise how unpopular such a statement has now become, and made himself the mark for much scorn. An opponent put a scratch vote to the audience hoping it would

her. He did not realise how unpopular such a statement has now become, and made himself the mark for much scorn. An opponent put a scratch vote to the audience hoping it would go against us, instead of which we had a majority in our favour. At Babbacombe we now have quiet meetings, and are arranging some indoor gatherings for women in order to give them more details than is possible at the general outdoor meetings. We had our first meeting at Brixham on Friday. On landing we came across a statue of William of Orange who landed there in 1688. The words inscribed on it are "I stand for the liberties of England and for the Protestant religion"—the first part of which forms a very good text for the Suffragettes. We excited great curiosity in the town, and found it hard to get away from the children who surrounded us. We had a good meeting and were escorted to the boat by policemen, who were solicitous that we should not be molested. The constables have been very friendly to us and have kept us from being annoyed by rough people. The Votte is selling well. Miss Howard and Mrs. Pratt is a good collector and helps in numerous ways.

We have met with members of other societies who have kindly promised help. But work can be found for many more people, so I hope any sympathiser living in the district will communicate with me. We shall also be glad of donations, as our expenses are increased by the area we have to cover. Any halp will be gratefully accepted.

Scottish East Coast Campaign.

Organiser: Miss A. BROUGHTON. Headquarters: 50, Holburn-street, Aberdeen.

street, Aberdeen.

True to their promise of the previous week, Miss Shennan and Miss Broughton revisited Brechin on July 14, and held a meeting at the Port, instead of the Cross, as they were informed a better gathering would be secured. Their expectations were more than realised, for on arrival the speakers found a large crowd of working women and men eagerly "waiting for the Suffragettes." An excellent meeting resulted; the audience listened with close attention, and the questions put at the end of the addresses showed how strongly the arguments had appealed. The crowd was much disappointed that, owing to the delayed arrival of The Vote, there were no papers on sale, but did the next best thing by buying up all the literature and badges. It was gratifying to notice men and women, mostly "mill hands," wearing the W.F.L. badges. This meeting brought to a close the campaign in Montrose and district; the organiser is now in Aberdeen to conduct a similar campaign in that city and its vicinity.

campaign in that city and its vicinity.

It is evident from the manner in which the workers have been received in the different places visited that both men and women are coming to understand the woman's movement and women are coming to understand the woman's movement and to take a keener interest in the question of Woman Suffrage. Miss Broughton deeply regretted having to part with Miss Shennan, whose help as worker and speaker had been most valuable, a fact which she fully appreciated. Successful and excellent meetings were held in Castle-street, Aberdeen, during valuable, a fact which she fully appreciated. Successful and excellent meetings were held in Castle-street, Aberdeen, during the week. On Saturday, Stonehaven was visited. At the appointed hour, a large crowd had congregated in the Square. Miss Broughton had to content herself with a chair for a platform as nothing else was available, and owing to the non-appearance of the chairman—a gentleman from Montrose—she was obliged to do double duty. However, an excellent and appreciative meeting was held. There was no hostility, but at the commencement there were a few interruptions from the "drunks." A woman in the crowd, annoyed at one of them, forcibly removed him. Her action was applauded, and two gentlemen following her example removed the rest. At the close of the meeting a good collection was taken and The Vote sold well. Being single-handed, Miss Broughton is very much handicapped; it is an impossibility to speak, sell The Vote and to take a collection; consequently the selling and collecting suffer. She appeals to those members of the W.F.L. or sympathisers who may be holidaying in Stonehaven next Saturday to give what help they can by attending one or both meetings which she hopes to hold on that day. The first will be held at 3 p.m., on the Beach by the Shelter House, the evening meeting in the Square, at 7.30 p.m. Financial help is also urgently needed. is also urgently needed.

The Clyde Campaign.

Headquarters: 11, Mount Pleasant-road, Rothesay.

Headquarters: 11, Mount Pleasant-road, Rothesay.

Speaker-in-Charge: Miss Alison Neilans.

This should be the busiest time of the whole Campaign as the Glasgow Fair week immediately follows Rothesay Fair, but pitiless rain has fallen most of the time and consequently everyone has suffered. Still, the Freedom League has only missed one meeting, and it has now been arranged to have the option of a hall for any really bad night and the handbills are printed in readings.

in readiness.

Miss Eunice Murray came to Rothesay for three days and helped splendidly with the speaking, both at Kirn and Rothesay, and this week Miss Helen McLachlan is doing the same, so that it is possible to run three meetings a day—when the weather permits. Last Monday Dr. and Mrs. Clark, with some friends, welcomed Miss Neilans and Miss Baird at Millport, and Dr. Clark kindly took the chair for the first meeting there this season. The assistance of this friendly group made a very pleasant opening for the speakers.

The assistance of this friendly group made a very pleasant opening for the speakers.

Miss Madge Turner arrived on Saturday last to help, and while Miss McLachlan, Miss Park, and Miss Gilmour held an afternoon meeting at Rothesay, Miss Neilans and Miss Turner went to Kirn for another, which resulted in seven new members and a good collection. For the 8 o'clock Rothesay meeting forces were joined and a very hilarious but quite successful time followed. It must be remembered that Saturday is always likely to be rather noisy, and this was the Saturday ending Rothesay Fair and beginning the Glasgow one; it is reckoned there were over 100,000 extra people in the town. In spite of this Miss McLachlan held the audience in perfect order for fifteen minutes, and although Miss Neilans got a great deal of drunken interruption, the complete goodwill of the crowd was very evident. One young man who attempted to make capital out of the fact that the speaker was not an honorary worker had "Withdraw, withdraw!" shouted at him for some minutes, and another withdraw!" shouted at him for some minutes, and another heckler who was at first very fierce about tactics, declared himself perfectly satisfied with the replies and gave willingly to

the collection.

A very drunken man, brandishing a large empty flask, called for three cheers for Lloyd George and Asquith; the only response he got was from another drunken man, and it is to be hoped that the two officials referred to feel flattered at the type of men who appear to be their chief supporters in the Glasgow District!

The local Chronicle has given good Press notice to the campaign, and The Glasgow Herald had a very complimentary letter last week with reference to the speeches of Miss Eunice Murray and Miss Neilans. The deputation of members of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Town Council has made a very good impression, and it is a certain fact that Mr. Asquith is very unpopular with the Scottish people, and likely to become still more so. He is and it is a certain fact that Mr. Asquith is very unpopular with the Scottish people, and likely to become still more so. He is tolerated in Scotland, probably for the same reason he is tolerated in the House of Commons, because for the moment he manages to hold the Coalition forces together, but there is no evidence in this district that he is either liked or respected.

Miss Neilans urges all who are interested in this Scottish work to send a small donation to make up the collection deficiencies due to the bad weather. The actual working expenses are £1 a day, and it has not been possible to reach this figure during the rain. One hundred sixpences would balance the accounts to

a day, and it has not been possible to leach this light during the rain. One hundred sixpences would balance the accounts to date and would never be missed by individual contributors. Send them to the above address so that the W.F.L. here can snap its fingers at the Clerk of the Weather!

street, Newtown, Montgomery Boroughs, has a very delicious Mayonnaise dressing, home-made, best ingredients only used, which she is selling in aid of Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund. Will friends and members kindly send orders at once? Price

Polished Nails.—Whether you live in the tropics, or near Polished Nails.—Whether you live in the tropics, or near the Poles, or anywhere between, you can ensure polished nails by using Kraska, a preparation warranted not to fail, and quite unaffected by soap and water. It is used in the simplest possible way by applying a small quantity to the nails with a brush supplied for the purpose with each bottle. All that is necessary is one application a week, and a polish with a pad each day. Try a sample bottle (ls.) from our Merchandise Department, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, London.

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Information concerning "All Suffrage Societies' Poster Parades."

Parades."

Special SALE for 14 days from THURSDAY JULY 24th to THURSDAY, AUGUST 7th. All Suffrage Postcards will be Sold at 2d. per dozen.

Orders by post should be sent to Miss WILLIS, 6, STANLAKE VILLAS, SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON, W.

BRANCH NOTES.

Will Branch Secretaries kindly write their reports very distincely and briefly ON ONE SIDE of a sheet of paper, leaving a margin on the left, and address them to the Editor, THE VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.? A halfpenny stamp is sufficient; the flap of the envelope should be tucked inside. All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.-Bowes Park.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

A successful meeting was held on July 14, when Miss Munro gave very interesting and impressive address. Many questions were asked

and great interest shown.

Our "odd farthing" box was opened and the contents, with other subscriptions, sent towards the "Birthday Fund." Members are asked to keep September 6 open, as we hope to join with Stamford Hill and Tottenham in a café chantant on that date.

Mrs. Bracher was the speaker at the open-air meeting on July 18 at Thornton Heath Clock. The ever-increasing audience listened with great attention to the speaker's account of New Zealand and its Government, and wanted to hear still more. The Vote sold well. During the month of August, when the office is closed, Miss M. Stericker has promised to attend from 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. on Friday mornings, so that merchandise, literature and The Vote may be obtained by all who require them.

Kensington.

The openair meetings in North Kensington continue to be very popular. The speaker last week was Miss Normanton, the chair being taken by Miss Jamieson. In spite of a threatened storm, a crowd began to collect directly the van with the W.F.L. colours appeared. Miss Normanton's speech, which dealt largely with the special needs of the children, and of the "mother-influence" in the State, was attentively listened to by a rapidly increasing audience. When the rain came a few umbrellas went up, but the rest seemed quite heedless of it, intent only on hearing all the speaker had to say. Her sympathy with the needs of the workers, and her quick replies to questions completely won their hearts; there was an entire absence of any rowdyism. The Vort soon sold out. Members are thanked for turning up so well to these meetings, and are asked to remember the next on Monday, July 28, at 8 p.m., when the speaker will be Miss E. J. Read. Thornton Heath.

Thornton Heath.

Our first Branch meeting will be held on Thursday, July 31, at 3 o'clock, at 86, Bensham Manor-road, by kind permission of Mrs. Morrison. We hope to held a jumble sale shortly. We should be glad if friends would send anything they have suitable for sale to the above address. We can sell them both privately, and at the sale. As we are quite a new Branch we are anxious to get funds. The meetings at Thornton Heath Clock will be continued. Friends will be glad to hear our membership is increasing.

A Garden Social will be held at 7, Osborne-road, Thornton Heath, by kind permission of Mrs. Pyart, on Saturday, August 2. A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given by Miss Winitred St. Clair; there will be character reading from the hand, competitions, houp-la, white elephant and merchandise stalls. Why not shop with us on August 2 and so help our Birthday Branch. Tea from 4 to 5 p.m.; admission 6d.

PROVINCES .- Ipswich.

PROVINCES.—Ipswich.

On July 12 two of us went to the village of Bramford to work up a meeting. It is a big village, and the people seemed very friendly. At the station we met a man who laughed and said he would take our leaflet home "to shock his wife." He proved very friendly to our cause. Wednesday evening five of us drove over in a waggonette and found a large number of men and women ready some time before the meeting was to begin. We had a very good reception in spite of a few youths who were inclined to be noisy; the men, however, stopped them. We had a number of questions showing a real wish to know the facts. We drove back pleased with the result, especially as our driver had regaled us on the road out with tales of the dreadful doing at one meeting to which he had once taken some of us, and assured us that Bramford was also a "rough place."

We have to thank Mr. and Mrs. Cooper very heartily for so kindly lending their waggonette, and Miss Parker, Mrs. Garner, Miss Bobby and Miss Brutt for coming. The latter sold The Vore and all helped to distribute literature. Mrs. Hossack spoke. On Thursday night we put off our Branch meeting, as several members wished to go to the National Union Pilgrims' meeting.

Portsmouth and Gosport.

Portsmouth and Gosport.

Portsmouth and Gosport.

Our meeting on the common on July 14 was certainly the best we have held this summer. The audience was large, interested, and mostly sympathetic. The speeches of Mrs. Colleypriest and Mrs. Whetton were greatly appreciated; the latter answered numerous questions. The last of the meetings before the holidays will be held on Monday, July 28, near the Clarence Pier at 8 p.m. At the last members' meeting our Branch decided to send £10 to the Birthday Fund. Many chanks to Miss Westbrook for her gift of a picture, on which we hope to realise £1, which will be given to the Birthday Fund. SCOTLAND.—Relighpurch—Suffrage Shop. 90 Lothingread.

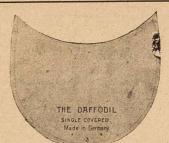
which we hope to realise £1, which will be given to the Birthday Fund. SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh.—Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road.

On Sunday the branch took part with the W.S.P.U. in a demonstration against the Cat and Mouse Act. At the W.F.L. platform Miss McLachlan took the chair, and a splendid protest was made by Miss A. B. Jack, who also answered the many questions asked after her speech in so convincing a fashion that the resolution demanding the repeal of the Act was carried unanimously in a big crowd. Many copies of The Vore were sold and a good collection taken. All members who are in town during August are requested to give a few hours to shop keeping, as we are anxious that the shop shall be kept open regularly.

NOTE.—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Head-quarters, I, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Fri., July 25 .- THORNTON HEATH CLOCK,

7.30 p.m.
Sun., July 27.—Hyde Park, noon. Miss
Nina Boyle. Chair: Miss Killingworth. BrockWell Park, 11.30 a.m. Mrs. Bracher.
Mon., July 28.—Corner PortobelloRoad and Blenheim-crescent, 8 p.m. Miss

Tues., July 29.—Corner Blackburn-road, West End-lane (close by W. Hampstead Station, Met.), 8,15. Mr. Bostock.

Sat., Aug. 2.—Thornton Heath. Garden Social, at 7, Osborne-road, by kind permission of Mrs. Pyart. Tea, 4–5 p.m. Admission 6d.

See Branch Notes, page 217.)
Sun., Aug. 3.—Regent's Park, noon. Miss Boyle and Miss Tues., Aug. 5.—Corner Blackburn-Road, West End-lane (close

Tues., Aug. 5.—Corner Blackburn-road, West End-lane (close by W. Hampstead Station), 8.15. Miss Boyle.
Sun., Aug. 10.—Hyde Park, noon. Mrs. Bracher.
Mon., Aug. 14.—Corner Portobello-road and Blenheim-brescent, Kensington, 8 p.m. Miss Boyle.
Sun., Aug. 17.—Recent's Park, noon. Mrs. Bracher, Mrs. Nourse.
Sun., Aug. 24.—Hyde Park, noon. Miss Hare.
Sun., Aug. 31.—Recent's Park, noon. Miss Hare.
Sun., Sept. 7.—Hyde Park, noon. Miss Normanton.
Sun., Sept. 14.—Recent's Park, noon. Mrs. Despard and Miss Husband.

Sun., Sept. 21.—Hyde Park, noon. Miss Boyle. Mon., Sept. 29.—Regent's Park, noon. Mrs. Mustard.

PROVINCES.

Fri., July 25. — Middlesbrough Campaign. North Ormesby, Market-place, 7 p.m., Open-air Meeting. Speaker: Miss Janet Heyes

Mon., July 28.—Portsmouth. Public Meeting, near Clarence Pier, interested

Thurs. July 31.—Ipswich. 22, Queen-street, Branch Meeting, p.m. Speaker: Mrs. McCreery.

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

Devonshire.—Meetings daily in Torquay, Babbacombe, Paignton and District. Speaker; Miss Andrews. Headquarters: 5, Wellswood-

ad District. Speaker, ark, Torquay.

Tankerton, Kent. Organiser: Miss Trott.
JULY 25 TO 29.—TANKERTON, beyond "The Lawn," daily at 11.
JULY 25, 28.—WHITSTABLE, at 7.30.
JULY 29.—CANTERBURY.

JULY 29.—CANTERBURY.

JULY 25.—THURS, JULY 31.—

MONTGOMERY BOROUGHS.
FRI., JULY 25.—MACHYNLLETH, opposite Clock Tower, 7 p.m.
SAT., JULY 26.—MACHYNLLETH, opposite Town Hall, 6.30 p.m.
MON., JULY 29.—NEWTOWN, Severn-square, 7 p.m.
TUES., JULY 29.—NEWTOWN, Severn-square, 1.15 p.m.; CAERSUS, off Bridge-street, 6.30 p.m.
WED., JULY 30.—OSWESTRY.

WED., JULY 30.—OSWESTRY.
THURS., JULY 31.—ELANFYLIN, opposite Wynnestay Hotel, 12.15

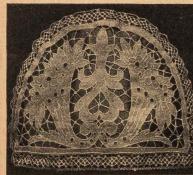
p.m.
AUGUST.—ABERYSTWYTH, ABERDOVEY, BARMOUTH, &c.
Speaker: Miss Anna Munro. Organiser: Miss Alix M. Clark.
Clyde Coast Campaign, July-August.—Rothesay, Largs, Dunoon,
Meetings daily. Speaker: Miss Alison Neilans. Headquarters:

The Scottish East Coast Campaign. Headquarters, 50, Hol-

ourn-street, Aberdeen.
Fri., July 25.—Castle-street, Aberdeen, 7.30 p.m.
Sat., July 26.—Stonehaven, the Beach, 3 p.m.; the Square,

7.30 p.m. Mon., July 28.—Wallace Statue, Aberdeen, 7.30 p.m. Speaker

A HAPPY THOUGHT.



ir readers are wondering what kind of needle-work they will take with then on their holi-days? Why not try a new plan? Send to the Broderie Russe Co., 289, Regent street, London work which will be for-warded on ap-proval to readers

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Atelier, which has rendered valuable help to the Suffrage Atelier, which has rendered valuable help to the Suffrage cause by its posters, postcards, banners, &c., has now its Head Office at 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London (Room 12, ground floor). The work done by the Atelier is on view and for sale. All who are responsible for Suffrage work should pay a visit to Room 12 between July 24 and August 7, when they will have the chance of securing excellent "Suffrage bargains," postcards at 2d. a dozen, and much beside that is most useful for propaganda work. Poster parades are organised frequently, and volunteers will be welcomed. The usual hours are from 11 till 5 daily (except Saturdays), and, with the wisdom that characterises Suffrage workers, it has been arranged to keep the office open on Wednes-Suffrage" Bargains."-Please take note that the Suffrage workers, it has been arranged to keep the office open on Wednes-

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COMPETITION RESULTS. "MAN'S CHIVALRY TO WOMEN WOULD DISAPPEAR."

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1913.

The prize has been awarded to Mrs. M. G. Burnett, 7, Rose-

neath-terrace, Edinburgh, whose reply is as follows:—

"The chivalry which consists of regarding women as either a toy or a tool would disappear, but the admiration willingly bestowed on a comrade would take its place and would be elevating to both. As the richest vocal harmony is gained by the blending of male and female voices, so the best in life will be attained by say equality." attained by sex equality.

"WOMEN DO NOT THINK IMPERIALLY."

The prize has been awarded to Miss E. E. Appleton, 49, Hertford-road, Bootle, Liverpool, who has been a prize-winner several times. She writes :-

"If 'to think imperially' means justice for every unit of the Empire, of whatever class, sex, race or creed, then women to-day are—ineffectively because Votelessly—thinking imperi-

"But if it means approving the increasingly expensive upkeep and defence of the Empire, and the possibly aggressive attempts at its expansion, then women refuse 'to think imperially'—they 'canna abide waste!'"

THE MEN WHO GOVERN US. (NON-MILITANT, LAW-ABIDING.)

Is that So?

Judge Boyd, at Limerick Assizes, said it was to be trying cases before the County Limerick common jurors, who apparently were not willing to discharge their duties. Their verdicts were a disgrace to justice, and in not one single case before him had they found according to the wildow."

Not Really!

"Mr. Justice Maloney was presented with white gloves at Queen's County Assizes. He said the police returns showed there was no boycotting, no intimidating, no eattle driving, and nothing to disturb the maintenance of peace and order of

How Surprising!

"'The Twelfth' was marked by a riot in Belfast in the early hours of the morning. The police repeatedly charged the rival crowds, and several constables and rioters were injured.

"On Friday night rival crowds gathered in and near York-

street, where one party was 'protecting an Orange arch' and singing party tunes around a bonfire. Soon after midnight stone throwing started and about a dozen revolver shots were fired.

"The police who were sent to the spot drew their batons almost immediately on arrival and charged the crowd repeatedly, being received with volleys of stones. By three o'clock the police had subdued the rowdyism. Several arrests were made.

Is "Trade" Property?

"After paralysing the shipping trade of the port throughout the day, the strike of dockers at Hull was partially settled last

IN THE PARKS.

Brockwell-park.

A very successful meeting was held in Brockwell-park on A very successful meeting was neid in Brockweil-park of Sunday morning, July 20, the speakers being Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and Mr. F. E. Matzen. Mr. Matzen dealt ably with the usual masculine arguments against Women's Suffrage, and showed how they could all be applied to votes for men. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson followed with an address in her happiest vein, illustrating from her own experience as a guardian and a school manager the need for women's influence in the State. a school manager the need for women's influence in the State. She quoted Ibsen's remark that when Woman and Labour joined forces it would mean the freedom of the world, and declared that the women's fight for liberty to-day was helping forward the cause of progress everywhere. A few questions were asked, mostly on militancy, and the speaker without committing herself or the Women's Freedom League on the subject, refused to condemn the methods which have made Woman Suffrage the live question that it is to-day. The Vote sold well and a good collection was taken.

Regent's-park.

The Mid-London Branch of the Women's Freedom League held the usual meeting in Regent's Park on Sunday, July 20, under the capable chairmanship of Miss Kathleen Holmes. Mrs. Tanner spoke for over an hour dealing mainly with the effect of the vote on women's economic position, and the policy of the W.F.L. Her arguments were followed with close attention, and the applause at the end was both loud and long. In fact, the audience, which was a very large one, was not only sympathetic, but enthusiastic. Many most interesting and intelligent questions were put at the close of the speech, and even after two hours the audience did not seem to have had enough. One man summed up the situation by saying: "The Government will have to own themselves beaten and give you the vote very soon." This remark was greeted by cheers. Miss Holmes' announcement that owing to our Summer Campaigns we should only hold the meetings on alternate Sundays called forth expressions of keen disappointment.



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IN connection with the SUFFRAGE PIL-GRIMAGE a SPECIAL SERVICE will be held NEXT SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, at the ETHICAL CHURCH, Queen's-road, Bayswater, to welcome the Eligrims. Miss MAUDE ROYDEN, editor of The Common Cause, will speak on "The Pilgrim Spirit," and a Reception will be held at the close of the Service in the Lecture Hall Seats at the Service will be specially Reserved for persons who apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Church by Saturday Morning. The Pilgrims who enter London by the Watlingstreet Route are holding a MASS MEETING at the Church on the preceding Friday Evening at 8 o'clock, when Miss Margaret Ashton, of Manchester, is to be one of the Speakers.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

—A FLANNEL DANCE will be held at EUSTACE MILLES RESTAURANT, on Saturday, July 26, 1913. Tickets 3s., including Refreshments. Dancing 7.11. Members and friends requiring Tickets should apply early of FRED. A. RICHARDS, 12, Oxford-road, Ealing, W., or M.P.U. Offices.

THORNTON HEATH BRANCH.—A GARDEN SOCIAL will be keld at 7, Osborne-road, Thornton Heath (by kind permission of Mrs. Pyart), on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2. A Musical and Dramatic Entertainment given by Miss WINIFRED ST. CLAIR. Palmistry, Houp-la, Competitions, White Elephant and Merchandise Stalls. Why not shop with us on the 2nd and help our Birthday Branch! Tea from 4 till 5 p.m. Admission 6d.

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