

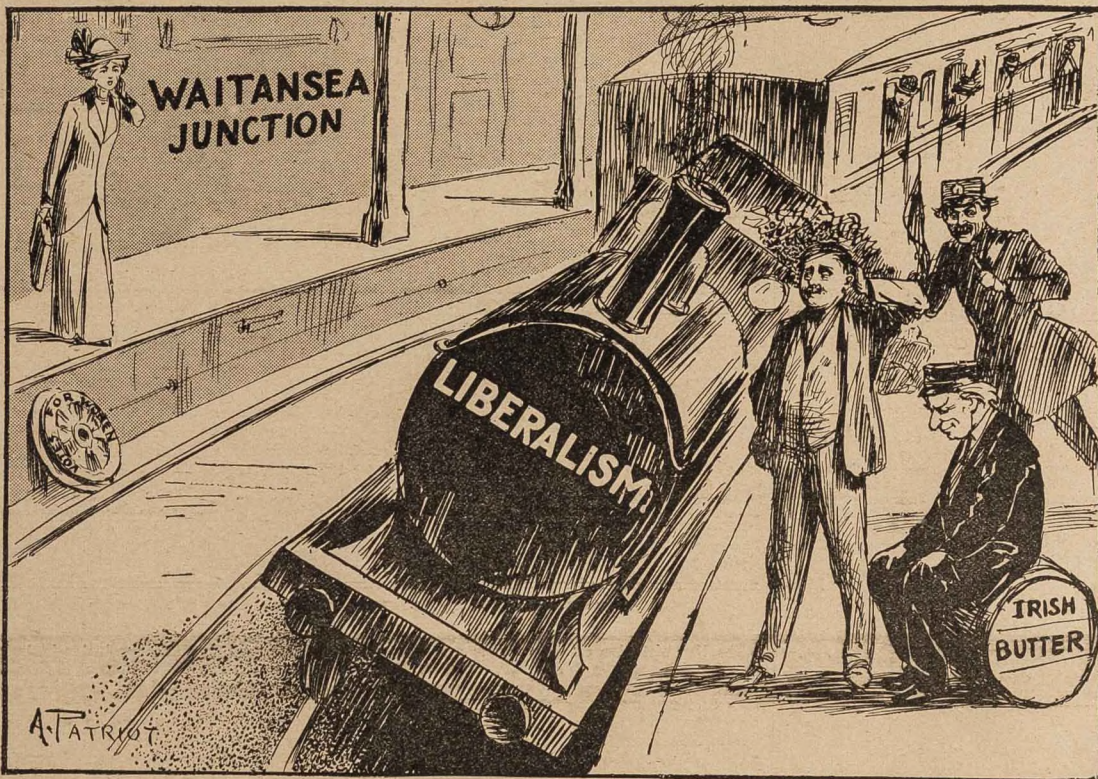
VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 218.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free, 14d.)

"THE LIVING ENGINE."



"Liberalism must continue to be a living engine of democracy."—Letter sent from the Master of Elibank to the Annual Meeting of the Midland Liberal Federation.

GUARD (Mr. Lloyd George): "Hallo, El. b. nk, there's something very wrong with our engine."

SUFFRAGETTE: "Are you or are you not going to put on the missing wheel?"

STATION MASTER (Mr. Asquith): "There has been no change in the intentions of the Company."

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

We remind our readers that the postponed Trial of the Leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, will open at the Old Bailey next Wednesday, May 15, at 10.30 a.m. A special report of the proceedings will appear in VOTES FOR WOMEN.

THE OUTLOOK.

We do not know how the Prime Minister's undignified method of evading Mr. Philip Snowden's questions in the House of Commons, last Monday, will appear to those Suffragists who have pinned their faith blindly to the Government's

so-called "offer" of last November; but we can confidently assert that the Women's Social and Political Union will see in this latest indication of the Government's attitude towards Electoral Reform another proof of the uselessness of supporting any Woman Suffrage proposal short of a Government measure. In our leading article we set forth our reasons for taking this view, and further point out that, while repeating our condemnation of a Manhood Suffrage measure as an insult and a menace to women, we do not mean for one moment to imply that the Union would be content with the mere abandonment of the Bill. The Government, by undertaking to make the unofficial Amendment, if carried, an integral part of their Reform Bill, were undertaking to treat Woman Suffrage as a Government measure, dependent on a certain condition. Whether that condition is a fraudulent one—as we have always maintained—or not, it must be acknowledged now, in view of the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, that it is impossible of performance. Therefore, the Government is in honour pledged to bring in a measure of Woman Suffrage on its own initiative; and we await with impatience some sign of action on the part of those two self-constituted champions of Woman Suffrage, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George.

A Triumph for Militancy.

We referred last week to the trade union leaders' threat that unless the Government will carry a measure for the reversal of the Osborne judgment, the law, as laid down by that judgment, will be defied. This threat of militancy, coupled no doubt with the fear of what Labour voters may do at possible by-elections, has swiftly brought the Government to the point of action, and it is announced that before Whitsuntide a Trade Union Law Amendment Bill will be introduced and read a first time. Mr.

Sidney Buxton will presumably be in charge of the Bill. How can he reconcile it with his principles as declared shortly before the second reading of the Conciliation Bill, to countenance the passing of this Labour Bill in response to threats of militancy? Upon the minds of women the Government's latest surrender to militant agitation will naturally make its impression. So long as political peace and obedience to law could be maintained, little was heard, and less was seen, of the Trade Union Law Amendment Bill. Now that it becomes apparent that, law or no law, the trade unionists are determined to have their own way, the Government decide to legislate in the manner desired.

Labour Unrest.

We give elsewhere a special account of the strike of the tailors and tailoresses, which emphasises afresh the absurdity of hoping that the problem of industrial unrest can ever be solved in this country as long as women in the labour market are politically helpless and therefore unable to protect their own interests, or to back up the men effectually in protecting their common interests. We cannot understand how a prominent Anti-Suffragist like the Countess Dowager of Desart can associate herself with the Freedom of Labour Defence Association, at a meeting of which she is reported to have spoken last Tuesday; since its object is "to maintain the right of women to the same amount of liberty as is enjoyed by men in regard to the nature, hours, and conditions of their employment." How does Lady Desart expect to achieve this result while she opposes the claim of women to an equal franchise with men? As we go to press, the Government are expected to make some pronouncement as to the action they propose to take on the question of labour unrest. The first action they should take is to enfranchise the women of the country. Until that is done, labour

unrest will continue to grow, and any attempt to allay it must prove a farce.

Who Killed the Conciliation Bill?

In his further letter to us, which we print elsewhere, Mr. Crawshaw Williams makes two points with regard to our contention that the real destroyer of the Conciliation Bill was Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Crawshaw Williams states in the first place that in sending out his round robin asking M.P.'s to vote against the second reading, he acted in ignorance of Mr. Lloyd George's views as to its desirability; and secondly, he says he could show us plenty of instances of Parliamentary Private Secretaries voting in opposite lobbies to their chiefs on subjects not affecting their departments. Let us take these points in inverse order. It is, of course, true that Parliamentary Private Secretaries do sometimes vote against their chiefs, but they do not do so on matters of importance or on matters on which their chiefs feel strongly. The question of Woman Suffrage is not merely of importance to us, but is of Parliamentary importance, and is one on which Mr. Lloyd George holds strong views both as to subject and tactics. We challenge Mr. Crawshaw Williams to bring to our notice cases in which Parliamentary Private Secretaries have not merely voted, but have successfully agitated, in favour of a course of action contrary to the views of their Parliamentary chiefs, on any matter of vital importance.

The Second Point.

As to the question of Mr. Crawshaw Williams's ignorance of Mr. Lloyd George's mind, the point is not whether Mr. Lloyd George specifically stated his views as to the desirability of despatching the round robin, but as to whether Mr. Crawshaw Williams knew generally that Mr. Lloyd George would be glad to have a quietus given to the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Crawshaw Williams surely would not have us believe that his duties were so rigidly confined to a certain department that he had never discussed with Mr. Lloyd George the question of Woman Suffrage, both as to principle and as to ways and means, and that he did not know or could not interpret pretty plainly what Mr. Lloyd George's views were with regard to the Conciliation Bill.

The Good of the Nation.

The impudent and unwarrantable claim made by the Nationalist politicians that Irishwomen shall waive their claim to common justice in the pretended interests of the Home Rule Bill is being repudiated by all those women who put self-respect, and, above all, loyalty to their sex, in a foremost place. But there are some who have been won over to sell their rights as women for the "good of the nation," or, in other words, for the convenience of the men. We have received details of a particularly interesting case. A lady prominent in Irish public life has decided to support Mr. Redmond in leaving the women out of the Home Rule Bill, and excuses herself in the following strain:

We women must recognize that everything else must for the time being take a secondary place to Home Rule. . . . I am convinced that had it been possible to insert a clause in the Home Rule Bill ensuring the franchise of even a small body of women, the Irish representatives, most of whom have time and again voted for women's franchise, would have seen to it long ago that such a clause was inserted.

A Mistaken Sense of Values.

Will it be believed that this same woman is the moving spirit in demanding another franchise amendment to the Home Rule Bill? At a meeting of Convocation of the National University of Ireland, she moved a resolution declaring that her own particular University should have equality of treatment in the matter of Parliamentary representation with the two other Irish Universities. Not content with proposing and securing the adoption of this resolution, the lady in question then insisted on proposing as a second resolution that a deputation should be appointed to interview Mr. Redmond on the matter. The contrast between her inaction on the Woman Suffrage issue and her energetic promotion of another less important amendment to the Home Rule Bill is astonishing. The fact is that women who are prepared at a crisis in the national fortunes to sacrifice the interests of other women act not from high principle, but out of a failure to understand the greatness of what is at stake.

The World Movement.

What the Times calls "the greatest Woman Suffrage parade which New York has ever seen" marched up Fifth Avenue last Saturday afternoon. Headed by women on horseback, the procession took two hours to pass a given point; and an interesting feature was the group of Chinese women, led by Mrs. Loo Linn, who carried a banner. At the rear marched 1,000 men, most of them representing the Universities; their banner bore the inspiring legend—"Catching up to China." We must heartily congratulate our plucky American sisters on their successful demonstration, and are glad to hear further that the Arizona House of Representatives has voted by a majority of 21 to 3 in favour of submitting a constitutional amendment giving full Woman Suffrage; also that great hopes are entertained with regard to Ohio. From South Africa come the news that a Votes for Women Parliamentary Committee has been formed in the House of Assembly. The Government is equally divided on the subject, five members being in favour of the movement and five against. At Budapest, last week, Dr. Lukacs, the new Hungarian Prime Minister, in outlining the Cabinet's programme, talked of bringing in a Bill for universal suffrage. Does the Hungarian universe include any women?

Chinese Women Voters.

Women have got the Vote in China! This amazing, stupendous fact, is at first difficult for the mind to comprehend. The unchanging East has indeed left the progressive West behind. What a revolution, what a leap from the darkness into the light! What a reproach to the men of the progressive West, and what a triumph to the men of Great Britain above all! The Chinese

have decided to act upon the truth taught by every political philosopher of the Western world, that the progress of a nation depends on the freedom of its women. The enfranchisement of their countrywomen is an act of statesmanship and high patriotism on the part of Chinese men. Our Aquitans and Harcourts, with their petrified minds, their narrow outlook, their artificial and uninspired ideas regarding public policy, are incapable of appreciating the high political considerations which have prompted the men of China to build the new State upon a broad and really national basis. Contrasting this action with that of our Liberal Government, which proposes to give votes only to men in Ireland, one is filled with humiliation and with foreboding of the evil that must befall a nation which is under the control of men so hopelessly unfitted for their task. We must remember, however, that it was the Chinese women's protest that really ensured their enfranchisement. But for that protest, the men would have been content to approve the principle of Votes for Women without carrying it into effect. The women displayed, when the crisis came, great political wisdom and unswerving loyalty to their own sex. They refused to admit that the national good required the sacrifice of their rights. They made a gallant protest, and they triumphed. An example this, and an encouragement to our Irish sisters, and indeed to voteless women everywhere!

Imperial Responsibilities Neglected.

Anti-Suffragists argue that women must not vote because the management of Imperial affairs is beyond their understanding and competence. A great neglect by men of their Imperial responsibilities is exposed (as it has many times before been exposed) by Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser. Writing to the Daily Chronicle, she draws attention to the failure of the Government to provide medical care for the 150,000,000 women of India. For Indian men this care is provided on a huge scale. A great number of years of their lives has been spent in the State Medical Service for the necessitous poor, but as this Service is officered exclusively by doctors who are men, native women are precluded from taking advantage of it. What is needed is a State medical service officered by women doctors. This the Government decline to establish, thereby doing great injustice to medical women, and condemning many millions of women to risk of suffering and death. Thousands of women doctors are needed to cope with the present appalling condition of things—a few hundreds only, supported by voluntary effort, are at work. Dr. Sloan Chesser concludes her article by saying:—

The women doctors' qualifications are equal to those of the men who enter the I.M.S., and they have a right to demand equal recognition from the Indian Government. Government recognition would improve the status of the woman doctor, and enlarge her opportunities for useful work. It would be the beginning of an organised State movement for the medical relief of millions of Indian women who cannot under present conditions be reached at all.

If women had the vote, the scandalous state of affairs against which she protests would be quickly ended.

MILITANTS AT LARGE.

The Unionist plan of campaign is now fully disclosed. It is very simple and very militant. Realising that to defeat Home Rule by constitutional means may be impossible, they are preparing to defeat it by means that are unconstitutional and violent. "Our present King sits on the throne by virtue of a successful revolution," argue the Unionist leaders. "Why, therefore, may we not create a revolution in this twentieth century?" They declare that by armed resistance they and their followers will make Home Rule a literal and a physical impossibility. We are informed that fighters are being drilled, and firearms are being stored. The revolutionary spirit is being awakened and strengthened in the people of Ulster by one inflammatory speech after another. How are the Government dealing with this grave situation? The answer to this question is of vital interest to Suffragists whose leaders are, because of words and action much less serious than those of the Unionist leaders, now awaiting trial on a criminal charge. Will the Government deal with Ulster militancy as they are presumptuous enough to think they can deal with Suffragist militancy, namely, by stamping it out by means of prosecution and imprisonment? If incitement to window-breaking warrants the Government in using such measures, incitement to civil war necessitates the use of measures at least as strong. Yet the Prime Minister not only takes no action to restrain the Unionists who are fomenting and preparing for civil war, but refuses even to give time for discussion of the matter in the House of Commons. It is impossible for the Government any longer to ignore what the Unionists are saying and doing. They have before them the warning provided by the bloodshed and violence that occurred in Ulster in consequence of Lord Randolph Churchill's incitement in the eighties. Judging by the vigour and extent of the present Unionist preparation for violence, the forthcoming revolution in Ulster will be very much more terrible and prolonged.

As a matter of fact, the Government are fully convinced that Ulster, by the threatened militancy, can wreck their Home Rule scheme. That they are so convinced is amply proved by speeches made by Ministers during the second reading debate on the Home Rule Bill. "If Ulster defeats the solution we propose, or makes it impossible," was one of Sir Edward Grey's phrases. Fearing, as they do, that militancy will conquer, why do the Government

Suffragists are impatient to take up the white woman's burden of protecting the interests of women throughout the Empire.

A Suspicious Delay.

When is the Royal Commission on Divorce going to make its report? It is now many months since, with the accompaniment of intense public interest, the Commission entered upon its labours. Since then, silence! We have a shrewd suspicion that this delay in producing their report is due chiefly to the Commission's divided views on the crucial question of equality under the divorce law between husband and wife. In most other countries they can obtain divorce on equal terms, but in England the wife is placed at a serious disadvantage. For a single act of infidelity she can be divorced, but no matter what the conduct of her husband there is no release for a wife unless she can prove in addition cruelty or certain other offences. A very unsatisfactory feature of the present law as it affects a wife suing for divorce is that so much depends upon the judicial view of what amounts to cruelty. In the opinion of some judges, nothing short of distinct physical injury amounts to cruelty. It was hardly an act of friendship towards women on the part of the present Government to put a notorious Anti-Suffragist at the head of the Divorce Court. But whoever may occupy that position, and whatever Royal Commissions may report, the laws of marriage and divorce will not be favourable to women, unless women can elect the Parliament that makes such laws.

Revolution and Fashion.

A contemporary, the Bag and Umbrella Trader, writes as follows:—

Incidentally, it should be noted that the "window-smashing" craze has to a great extent killed the vogue for handbags of the Dorothy type. These handly reticules served the purpose of concealing the hammers which the Suffragettes used for their evil purpose, and ladies are now chary about carrying Dorothy bags nowadays lest they become a "suspect." Consequently, its popularity is on the wane, and the Vanity one more becomes the handbag of the moment.

This is not the first time that revolutions have affected fashions. In the France of 1789, the costume *demi-concert*, showing only two out of the three colours in the national tricolor, was worn by those who hesitated between two opinions. The decided "Anti" affected the *Mise à la Constitution*; the advanced militant wore a *Négligé à la Patriote*; while progressive aristocrats, who sold their jewels for the cause of Reform, replaced them with *bijoux à l'égalité*, or *souvenirs de la Bastille*, the latter consisting of stones from the fallen fortress set as brooches or earrings.

The many friends of Mr. Frank Rutter, the art critic, one of our most energetic men supporters, will be glad to know of the honour that has been conferred upon him in his appointment as Curator of the Leeds Art Gallery.

refuse to nip the Ulster revolution in the bud? They have, in the attempt to prevent Suffrage militancy, seized the leaders and put them in the dock on a criminal charge. Why is this method not employed to prevent the far more violent and dangerous militancy which Ulster has in view?

We give below some extracts from the House of Commons Debate on the Home Rule Bill:—

Sir R. Finlay (May 1, 1912).

All I can say on that subject is, before you begin, count the cost. If you go on with this Bill it means Civil War. . . . You will find yourselves face to face with grim realities. You have come to the brink of the precipice. I entreat you to draw back before it is too late. Are the troops of the Crown to be called in to shoot down these men if they decline submission to the rule which this Bill proposes to thrust upon them?

Lord Claud Hamilton (May 1, 1912).

We know perfectly well if any attempt is made to press this Bill it will seriously imperil our civil and religious liberty, and surely any man born with the birthright of civil and religious liberty is entitled to resist by force any attempt to deprive him of it.

Do you suppose that we will allow our brethren in Ulster to have this measure forced upon them? No. We shall go over and take our stand by their side. . . . I have merely to go to the quay of Liverpool and ask for volunteers and they will come to me, not in hundreds, but in thousands, to go to the succour of their brethren in Ulster. Let there be no mistake about this. . . . In a matter of this sort, when an attempt is being made to deprive us of our liberties, we shall have to have recourse, if necessary, to force to resist that attempt.

Mr. Amery (April 30, 1912).

If we hold that this measure is so great a crime that the people of Ulster are justified in resisting it by any means at their disposal, we should be inconsistent and timid if we thought that we were any less justified in this country in endeavouring to break this measure. We look upon this matter as a question of duty, and I cannot believe that when the time comes, if it should ever come, we should shrink from any means, however extreme, to maintain the unity of this country, and to maintain the nation to which we belong. We are prepared to see this matter through.

A PRISONER'S PROTEST IN 1843.

By JANE E. M. BRAILSFORD.

We may assume that at all times men have been in prison because they were too good to be left at liberty. The difficulty is to come upon records of such men; for prison-reformers who write books about prisons can find no fuel for benevolence in cases of the just who are prisoners solely on account of their justness. Even in books written during the humane wave that shook public consciousness at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, benevolent enquirers seem devoid of the spiritual humility which to-day we regard as the essential of social usefulness. They write kindly but distinctly *de haut en bas*—for them a prisoner is a prisoner, and nothing more. Yet the political offender has always been with us, and must often have had to laugh at the same officialism which to-day heartens the Suffragette by asking if she can read and write. And it is certain that freedom has been fought for within prison walls as well as without, though we never knew all the truth of that warfare.

In a seldom-read book, "The Life of Thomas Cooper," written by himself, we find that this gentle and kindly Chartist had to make protests in goal of much the same character as our women are forced to make to-day. Cooper, who is best known as a Chartist-poet, was sentenced in 1843 to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy and sedition. He was confined in the goal at Stafford. As soon as sentence was pronounced upon him, he sprang up and asked that he might have "literary privileges" during his imprisonment.

"We have no control over the rules of any goal in the kingdom," was the reply of the Lord Chief Justice.

During the following night Cooper vowed to himself that he would "break down the system of restraint in Stafford Gaol, and win the privilege of reading and writing, or end my life in the struggle."

"My resolution was at once put to the test when we reached Stafford Gaol again (he had already been there on remand). My box . . . was taken from me, and one of the turnkeys demanded the key to it. I refused to give it to him, and he said he must take it from my pocket. 'Do if you dare,' said I. 'If you attempt it, I'll knock your teeth down your throat.' (I cannot reconcile this horrible language with anything else I know of Thomas Cooper.) The turnkeys went away and he kept his box, which contained his books.

Presently he found that the prison diet was not sufficient, and he at once protested against that. "I demanded better food, and was told I could not have it. I asked to write to my wife, and receive a letter from her; but still they refused. One day I slipped past one of the turnkeys as he unlocked our day-room door, ran along the passages, and got to the door of the governor's room, and thundered at it till he came out in alarm.

"Give me food that I can eat," I said. "Go back—get away to your day-room," cried the governor. "Here, come, take him away," addressing the turnkeys. "I'll knock down the first man who dares to touch me," said Cooper, and the turnkeys stood still.

The governor first laughed, and then:— "What d'ye want to eat, Cooper?" said he in a gentle tone: "tell me, and I'll give it you."

Cooper asked for coffee and good bread and butter, but said he would make his further requests to the magistrates. The magistrates, however, would make no concessions. In consequence, Cooper, as he naively says, "led the officers of the prison a sorely harassing life."

"I was ever knocking at the door or shattering the windows, or asking for the surgeon or the governor, or troubling them in one way or another."

Hitherto he had refused to go to chapel because the "Chartist prisoners had to be locked up in a close box while in chapel, and look at the Chaplain through iron bars." This Cooper felt to be degrading; but after a month of prison he decided one day to go to chapel, on being told that the Chartists were no longer put in a separate pen. But he made the following use of his visit to chapel.

"I sat down, keeping my eyes fixed on the door. I no sooner caught sight of the Chaplain's white surplice than I bounded forward, and, seizing him by the arm, I cried: 'Are you a minister of Christ! . . . They are starving me on skilly and bad potatoes, and they neither let me write to my wife nor receive a letter from her.'

"He's mad—he's mad," gasped the Chaplain, "take him off, take him away!" "Four of the turnkeys seized me by the legs and arms and bore me away, while I made the chapel and vaulted passages ring with my shouts. . . . This violence exhausted me greatly, and the surgeon prescribed some extra food. I think it was two boiled eggs with coffee and bread and butter." (Suffragists should compare this with the treatment they receive when insubordinate for good reasons in prison.)

About ten days later, finding that the improvement in food did not continue, he decided to try a new method of protest. At this time prisoners did not, as they do now, spend the day in their sleeping cells, but had the use of what was called

the "day-room." Cooper turned his companions out into the yard and took up the heavy wooden bench on which they all were accustomed to sit. "It was very heavy," he says, "but I got hold of it, and turning one end into the inner door, I let go . . . at the door with all my might, crying, 'Murder! Murder!' Soon came the whole body of turnkeys." He was threatened with the "black hole" (was it the punishment cell?), but was not taken there. He says again, "I found my strength sorely lessened by those continuous attempts to break down the prison system." He became very weak, but one day, while he was lying in his cell, listening to all the passing steps and feeling that prison weariness which some of us know so well, a friendly prisoner brought paper and pens and ink, pushing them through a chink in the wall. Then he drew up a petition to the House of Commons, asking for better food, permission to send and receive letters, use of books and writing materials. This petition was given to the visiting magistrates, who apparently were in no hurry to pass it on, for we find Mr. Duncombe asking the Speaker in the House of Commons "if it were right and constitutional to deliver the petition of a political prisoner nearly a fortnight." The Speaker replied that it was neither right nor constitutional.

The news of the reception of his petition was brought to Cooper by the visiting magistrates. He comments on their respectful manners. It was now "Good morning, Mr. Cooper, and please sit down." They then asked his wishes. First he spoke of his wife, and was at once allowed to write to her and hear from her weekly. He then asked for books, saying, in his charming way, "I have an unfinished romance that I want to complete. I hope there will be no objection to my employing myself in a peaceful way. He goes on to add:—My companions were sleeping in the cells, and when the governor came to visit us, and asked what I wished for in the way of food, he prescribed an equal allowance for them also. . . . I should not forget to say that the surgeon kindly directed that I should have the use of an armchair, so that I could sit by myself to write. . . . I had broken down the stupid custom of sending me to our sleeping cells at six in the evening, but the cells were very bad and cold, and I complained to the doctors and Governor. To my unspeakable relief, the Governor said I should sleep in the day-room, so that I could keep the fire in through the night."

The following speech is instructive. "I admire your pluck, Cooper," said the Governor one day, "and I am underdone. Your day-room is the day-room of the Rev. H. Price, the good parson of Needwood Forest." He had to pass a year in prison—but he was never allowed a single privilege. . . . The poor man seemed to take it all like a martyr. What he might have gained if he had shown as much spirit as yourself, I cannot tell.

In view of the reports of the case of Mrs. Hudeston, it is interesting to find that Cooper was offered freedom and a course at Cambridge University—if he would entirely give up politics.

At what stage do we stand to-day? I notice that that generous writer of history, the late Justin McCarthy, says, "Thomas Cooper's account of his own sufferings in prison is painful to read. It is not easy to understand what good purpose any Government would have supposed the prison authorities were serving by the unnecessary degradation and privation of men—who were conspicuously and transparently sincere and honest."

Future chroniclers will have something sterner to say of a Government that deliberately strives to break the spirit of women who are fighting for a cause which that same Government knows it will presently be proud to crown with victory. But it is surely time to get rid of the habit of waiting for the verdict of history. A contemporary righteousness is after all more useful than one that is retrospective.

WHO KILLED THE CONCILIATION BILL?

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs,—In view of the prominence you thought proper to give to the connection of my action on the Conciliation Bill with my chief, Mr. Lloyd George, I think, perhaps, I ought to trouble you with a further statement, since the one I sent you last week—which I myself thought perfectly explicit—does not seem to have proved comprehensible. Certainly I took the action I did, and drafted the circular which was sent to Members, without any consultation with Mr. Lloyd George, and, as you put it, "in ignorance of Mr. Lloyd George's views as to its desirability." May I add that I think you are under some misconception as to the limitations imposed on Parliamentary private secretaries as to their individual action on subjects outside those concerning the department to which they are connected. If you will look through the Division Lists of the House of Commons, you will find plenty of instances of Parliamentary private secretaries going so far as to vote in opposite lobbies to their chiefs on subjects not affecting their Departments; and, on this subject of Woman Suffrage, on which even the Cabinet themselves took divided action, it would plainly be absurd to expect even the customary Parliamentary cohesion to exist. I trust this time, at all events, I have made my meaning plain.—Yours truly,

E. CRAWSHAW WILLIAMS.

5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W., May 3, 1912.

[Our comment on the above letter will be found on the Outlook page.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Our Readers, especially members of the W.S.P.U., are again reminded that all communications intended for the W.S.P.U. should, in the absence of Mrs. Tuks, be addressed to Miss Kerr, Secretary (ipso term), W.S.P.U., Offices, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Prisoners' Secretary.

All enquiries with regard to prisoners should be addressed to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The Woman's Press.

Members of the W.S.P.U. are entirely conversant with the "terminological inexactitudes" of those in high places, but the public have yet something to learn. One of the most important means towards this end at the present moment is the distribution of the special handbill entitled "Mrs. Pankhurst's Treatment in Prison," which is the statement made by Dr. Ethel Smyth, reprinted from the Times. The leaflet can now be had at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, price 1s. per hundred, 9s. per thousand, post free.

Saturday, June 15.

Hardly a year has passed since the Women's Great Coronation Procession, when over 40,000 women marched with bands playing and banners flying to the Royal Albert Hall! Then every head was held high and every heart was joyful, for victory seemed to be in sight. Now preparations are going forward for a great Albert Hall Meeting on Saturday, June 15. Much has happened within that time—much that has added a stain to British statesmanship, but yet the members of the W.S.P.U., thinking of their beloved leaders, and their comrades in prison, are going forward with hope and confidence to make the thirteenth Albert Hall meeting the success the number denotes in the history of the W.S.P.U. To this end members should each and all come forward to take their share in the disposal of tickets, for it must be remembered that they only have that privilege, and they must not forget to give their friends and acquaintances the opportunity of sharing it. Tickets price: Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, 1s.; balcony, first four rows, 1s., remainder 6d.; upper orchestra, 6d. (all numbered and reserved). Boxes, to hold ten, £1 18s.; to hold eight, £1 1s.; to hold five, 12s. 6d., may be had through members from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

London Meetings.

Our readers will be glad to know that they will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Laurence Housman, that well-known friend of Suffragists, at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, May 13, at 3.15 p.m. Mrs. Mansell-Moullin and Miss Annie Kenney will also speak. The usual evening meeting at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, on Thursday, May 16, at 8 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Drummond. Both these meetings are held weekly and admission is free. Similar meetings are held in all centres where the W.S.P.U. is represented. See page 509 et seq.



Blousin (as sketch). This season's novelty. Made from the fashionable "Tissue Eponge," with waistcoat and panel in contrasting colour, and pipings to match front; opens in front under panel. In a large variety of fashionable shades.

29/6

Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street (Cavendish Sq.), London, W.

TORTURE IN ENGLISH PRISONS.

"Under a Government which imprisons unjustly, the place for a just man is also a prison, where the State places those who are not with her, but against her—the only house in a slave state in which a free man can abide with honour."—Thoreau.

We have always maintained that forcible feeding as employed in the case of Suffragist prisoners was a vindictive and punitive measure absolutely contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. Not for a moment have we been deceived by the specious plea advanced by the Government that they resorted to this barbarous practice with reluctance, and purely in order to preserve the lives of the hunger strikers. It is sheer torture disguised as "medical treatment." Fresh proof of this is provided by the appalling treatment of Miss Emily Wilding Davison. She has been forcibly fed with every possible accompaniment of brutality and insult, not because she was pursuing the hunger strike, but because the authorities considered that the food she was taking in the natural way was not sufficient to maintain her in health. A change of diet and régime, or, better still, release, is the right way to deal with such a situation. Forcible feeding as a cure for malnutrition is the expedient either of a lunatic or a scoundrel. The doctor who put this scheme into effect is a disgrace to his profession. Words cannot be found strong enough to condemn those who gave him his instructions. We can well believe that his instructions were weak and ill-nourished. The prison conditions she describes fully account for that. She is undergoing a long sentence of six months' imprisonment, involving a monotony of life that amounts to almost unbroken solitary confinement. These are among the adverse conditions imposed upon her. Above all, there is a lack of intellectual stimulus through to educated people is physically disastrous. This deprivation is one to which the average criminal is indifferent, and it therefore amounts to an extra punishment imposed on political prisoners. Under the health-destroying conditions we describe, appetite fails, and food becomes almost nauseating. What is eaten is not assimilated, and bodily weakness and mental depression become acute. It would surely require the imagination of a fiend to conceive the idea of feeding by force a woman reduced by the hardship of prison life to this condition. No one supposes that this brutality can do anything but harm, and obviously it may produce even more serious results than in the case of Mr. William Ball.

From the Birmingham prison also comes grave news of a Suffragist prisoner who has been brutally and shamefully treated. She was forcibly fed for three weeks, and fed while in irons for twenty-four hours. They brained her all over till she was black and blue; six heavy wadresses set on her and handcuffed her hands behind her back. She was kept hidden away in hospital so that the other Suffragists in prison should know nothing of what was going on. And in the Birmingham Daily Mail the following guileless sentence occurs in a description given in its issue of April 25, of the prison treatment of the Suffragists in Winsor Green Prison: "It is understood they are simply amusing themselves, or passing away the time by sewing, crocheting, or knitting."

"Hospital Treatment." The accounts that continue to reach us from released prisoners who underwent the horrors of forcible feeding in Holloway, are unanimous in testifying to the farce of so-called "hospital treatment." One woman tells how the doctor picked up the tube from where it was lying on the table, and to her natural question gave the evasive reply—"We sterilize them all." He put the tube up her nostril with the remark—"Isn't that grateful and comforting?" She was afterwards locked in her cell, was extremely ill—a natural consequence of this kind of treatment, following upon a fast of some days—and although she rang her bell, was left there absolutely unattended.

Another prisoner, Nurse Pease, who was sentenced to two months' hard labour for seeing another woman break a pane of glass valued at 2s. 6d., says that the doctor was gentle with her, but that she was left alone for many hours afterwards, though she told him her heart was not strong. She thinks she fainted during the night, but finally managed to ring her bell, and someone at last came to her. In spite of this, she was still expected to make her own bed. When weighed she was told she had put on weight, a humorous instance of official inexactitude, since she was wearing all her winter clothes at the moment, and had been weighed previously in her night-clothes only.

Miss Genie Shepherd, who fasted for sixty hours before being forcibly fed, suffered much from extreme weakness and shock afterwards. Her friends, who applied for news of her, were told that she was well, and that her appearance bore it out. We can only say that her appearance on her release did not bear out this highly coloured report.

We learn that in E Ward alone eight women were forcibly fed with the nasal tube, and three more with the feeding cup, while five others maintained their fast, without being forcibly fed, until the hunger strike came to an end. These things must cease. The political discontent which has brought into our prisons hundreds of the finest and noblest amongst women must be removed. In the meantime, it must be made impossible for even a Liberal Government to deny the courtesies and privileges accorded to prisoners of conscience by the public opinion of the whole civilised world. Next Tuesday, a Bill, to which we have previously referred in these columns, and which has been drafted by Mr. Lansbury, M.P., and Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., will be introduced into the House of Commons under the ten minutes' rule, proposing to give all Political Offenders the treatment of first-class misdemeanants. All honour is due to those who are responsible for such a measure; but it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the present Liberal Government will allow it to become law, and the Women's Social and Political Union will continue to urge, inside and outside prison, with all the means in their power, that Suffragists shall be given the full rights of political prisoners.

FROM ENGLISHWOMEN ABROAD.

The following is a copy of a letter which, we understand, has been sent to the Home Secretary by Englishwomen living in Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland:— "We protest with all the force at our command against the treatment now being meted out to the Suffragists undergoing imprisonment for their militant movement in March, and we must claim that, in accordance with constitutional precedent and the custom of civilised nations, they shall be accorded the punishment of simple detention, so that our nation may be freed from the shame and pain of knowing that honourable women are doomed to a felon's fate because of their political beliefs. (Signed) A. Lawrence Taylor, Ethel Barnard, Alice Barnard, Ethel Wood, Susie F. Baker, M. L. Fletcher, Isabel Fletcher, Rosabel E. Cottingham, Margaret Jones, B. M. Wintz, Minnie F. Light, S. M. Watts.

FORCIBLE FEEDING THROUGH THE NOSE OF WOMEN SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS.



This picture, with the description, as given above and below, has appeared recently in the "Graphic" and "Illustrated London News." It is an indication of the growing public opinion on the subject.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the present Home Secretary, reverting from Mr. Churchill's precedent to that of Lord Gladstone, should have sanctioned the disgusting and dangerous practice of forcibly feeding those prisoners who refuse the prison fare. We recognise the difficulty in which the prison authorities are placed; but in the recent instances of the refusal of suffragists to take food was caused by the withdrawal of certain privileges conceded by Mr. Churchill. Whatever may be thought of the "militant tactics," it is preposterous to pretend that the women have adopted that course as "criminals" in the ordinary sense. They are not criminals, but political prisoners, whose motives claim respect even from those who most strongly dissent from their policy.—The Humanitarian, May, 1912.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 6, Mr. Snowden asked if it is still the intention of the Government to make itself responsible for passing a Reform Bill through all its stages in the House of Commons during the present session? The Prime Minister: There has been no change in the intentions of the Government in this matter. Mr. Snowden: Are we to assume that it is still the intention of the Government to press it forward this Session? The Prime Minister: I said that there had been no change in the intentions of the Government. Mr. Ormsby-Gore: May I ask will this Bill be taken immediately after Whitsuntide? The Prime Minister: The hon. Member may ask, but I cannot give him an answer.

PRISONERS' HAMPERS.

Mrs. Gordon will be glad if relatives and friends will kindly notify her when they are sending parcels to prisoners, so that they may not be duplicated. All subscriptions should be sent to her at 16, Dalcham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

AYLESBURY CAMPAIGN.

The W.S.P.U. organiser in charge of the special campaign being carried on at Aylesbury (where a number of Suffragists are in the prison) reports that the campaign was brought to a temporary standstill by the refusal of the Town Council to allow the W.S.P.U. to hold any public meeting in the open spaces of the town, or in the Town Hall. To overcome this, a house-to-house canvass has been undertaken, with the object of presenting a petition from the inhabitants to the Council, urging them to reconsider their refusal. In a necessarily short time 254 signatures, an expressive of a very decided opinion that the Council has no right to refuse the Town Hall, have been obtained. After this publicly-expressed opinion of the signatories to the petition (to be presented at the next Council meeting on May 13), the Council will have no excuse for further refusal. The W.S.P.U. would appear to have given their substantial help by rousing such a generally expressed condemnation of the disgraceful proceeding of three weeks ago in the Market Square.

"PIN PRICKS."

There is evidently great activity among the members of the Berwick and District W.S.P.U., for, together with a number of electors, they wrote to Sir Edward Grey asking him to do all in his power to stop the torture of forcible feeding in Aylesbury Prison. Sir Edward Grey, in his reply to the Berwick W.S.P.U., said that he had nothing to add to Mr. McKenna's announcement. The members were, however, dissatisfied, and they wrote again as follows:—

"Dear Sir, we are obliged by your letter of the 24th inst., but regret that we must express disappointment at its unsympathetic tone. We did not expect that you would endorse the unstatesmanlike action of the Home Secretary in regard to those Suffragist prisoners who found it necessary to institute a Hunger Strike in order to secure for themselves the treatment usually accorded to other political prisoners in this and other civilised countries. We still regard with detestation the harsh, cruel, and unjust treatment adopted by Mr. McKenna towards our sisters. That the Home Secretary has been compelled by the facts being made public through questions in the House of Commons, to mitigate this treatment confirms us only the more strongly in the opinion that it was unjust to adopt it."

DISTINCTION—NOT DIFFERENCE.

In the House of Commons on May 7, Mr. McCurdy asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that Mrs. Evelyn Hulseston, a suffragist, who was sentenced at Newington Sessions, on the 26th March, to six months' imprisonment, and who is at present in Winsor Green Gaol, Birmingham, petitioned the Home Office for release on the ground that her child was about to undergo a serious and dangerous operation, and in her petition stated that she was willing to be bound over for a reasonable period; and whether he will explain why the Home Office refused the request, saying that they could only consent to her release if she agreed to be bound over for the rest of her life, seeing that suffragist prisoners released on former occasions, for various reasons, have never been asked to be bound over for more than twelve months?

Mr. McKenna: I have no power to bind over a prisoner such as a Court of Law possesses, and I did not suggest that this prisoner should be bound over either for a year or indefinitely. All I asked for was an assurance that she would not, if liberated, repeat her offence. I should have been glad to recommend an exercise of the prerogative of mercy in her favour if I had received any such assurance, and I much regret that I failed to receive it, and was not justified in interfering with the ordinary course of the sentence.

NURSE PITFIELD.

Nurse Pitfield's many friends will be grieved to know that she still lies very seriously ill. It will be remembered that although this courageous woman was daily asked while in Holloway to give an undertaking as to her future conduct in order that she might be released at once, and was told that the leaders said she would be fully justified in giving it, she refused to surrender. When she was being released, the Governor said to her: "Mr. McKenna releases you, and trusts to your honour." She replied: "Thank God I have not given any undertaking. I leave this building free."

There is no doubt that Nurse Pitfield has sacrificed her health for the enfranchisement of women. A special fund has been opened of which Mrs. Brackenbury is the Hon. Treasurer, for the purpose of helping Nurse Pitfield to remain in the nursing home where she is at present being cared for, and for providing her with every possible alleviation of her terrible sufferings. All who would like to contribute to this fund are asked to communicate with Mrs. Brackenbury, 2, Campden Hill Square, Notting Hill Gate.

WOMEN IN THE TAILORING STRIKE.

TALKS WITH SOME OF THE STRIKERS.

Comparatively little has been made in the Press of the part women are playing in the present strike, and yet from the first about 3,000 tailoresses were "out" besides 7,000 men. Numbers more have joined in every day, and I was told at one of the Committee Rooms of the London Society of Tailors and Tailoresses that the girls had done quite as much as the men, if not more, in getting the men to come out. The visit to that committee room, the upstairs room of a public-house, was a most interesting experience. Men and women with earnest and slightly anxious faces quickly thronged round as my mission became known—to obtain information about the strike. My desire to receive was as nothing compared with their eagerness to impart the facts of their case, and they did it without heat or passion, but simply and with quiet feeling and a touching kind of confidence in the possible value of a more statement of facts. "Oh, Madam! if only ladies knew, I am sure they wouldn't want things to go on as they are," was one remark which gave me furiously to think. In any case Suffragists who are interested in labour problems cannot fail to be interested in this strike, and especially in the women's part in it.

See the places where their clothes are made, they wouldn't stand it. I went the other day to see one man who is dying of consumption, and he told me on account of his state of health he couldn't get anyone to take him on—but there he was making a coat for a lord, and I've known cases where there was fever and all sorts of things where clothes were being made for all sorts of grand people." They went on to explain their demands, which, categorically stated, are these:— 1. Workshop accommodation. 2. Revision of the price list governing piece-work.

3. An increase in the day rate. With regard to the first, I believe the estimate is that at present 70 to 75 per cent. of the work of the West End tailoring trade is given to out-workers. Employers in this way avoid coming under the Factory and Workshops Act, and also Government inspection is reduced to a minimum. The work is contracted out to the middle man whom it is one of the objects of the movement to abolish. Speaking recently, Mr. Blythe said their object was to get all garments made under the direct supervision of the employer. But here also reform is needed. "Employers may be charging high prices to their customers, as much as 20 and 30 guineas for dresses, whilst they keep us in dun-

geons and refuse to pay overtime, as mine did last Saturday," said another man. Revision of the rates of pay are called for by the women as follows:—30s. for skilled workers as against 24s. at present; 24s. for second-class workers instead of 18s.; and for improvers from 10s. or 15s. to 18s. A skilled man tailor may get £1 for a jacket at first-class "log" pay (that is 7d. an hour), out of this he will probably have to pay a woman assistant 4s. to 5s. a day. But he must work 15 hours a day to finish the coat in two days. In addition to this, it must be remembered, the trade is a seasonal one, and an average working year is 25 to 30 weeks "with luck."

There is a touching solidarity among these workers. The sex-war bogie vanishes into very dim distance when one hears that on Saturday night there was not one who failed to contribute something out of his strike money towards the unorganised workers' fund. "Here's the money," said the Women's Secretary, producing a bag out of her pocket whilst all looked on approvingly. "And do you see the connection between all this and Votes for Women?" I asked. "Do you see that the women's demand is part of the labour movement? That it is coming and must come from the workers themselves as a matter of course? Men have to get the women to support them on strike, and the women must

couple their demands with the men's, but how much more could those women help if they were not only organised but also were armed with parliamentary representation? Alas! it is not enough for the well-to-do to know of the long hours, the evil conditions, the under-payment. The workers must have the power to speak for themselves—men and women, too, on equal terms." All agreed with enthusiasm, and I was glad to find that every one of them, man and woman alike, endorsed what I said, and showed the utmost friendliness to the Women's Social and Political Union. "Come again!" they said, "we shall always be glad to see any members of your Union!"

M. E. M.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee has adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, women in large numbers have entered industry as wage earners, and are vitally interested in labour legislation; and, Whereas, women are the bearers of children and are home-makers; and, Whereas, it is the duty of the Government to be interested in all questions of government; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee does hereby go on record as favouring woman suffrage.—The Woman's Journal, Boston.



(Blocks kindly lent by the "Daily Mirror.") A GROUP OF TAILORSESSES.

Elegance, Style and Smartness are combined with Supreme Convenience in the "GRETAFAST" Blouses fitted with the "GRETA" Patent BLOUSE and BODICE FASTENER. Made in Silk, Delaine, Delainette, Lace, &c. in a large variety of the most charming patterns and colours, and in accord with the very latest decrees of fashion. Model workrooms, model conditions, and competent seamstresses ensure workmanship which is beyond reproach. Design 270—Mazur, Saxo blue Melba Silk, or Farous colours, with sets of pin tucks 13/11. Design 285—Mazur, Fancy All-over Lace, lined with net and trimmed insertion, Fancy 6/11. BE SURE TO ASK FOR "GRETAFAST" BLOUSES OF WHITELEY'S, PONTING'S, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, GLASGOW, AND ALL LEADING DRAPERS. The "GRETA" PATENT BLOUSE & BODICE FASTENER is also sold separately by all Drapers. You can fasten your own blouse with the "GRETA," and in a far neater and more secure manner than ever before. NO hooks and eyes or buttons—SIMPLE, SELF-ADJUSTING, INVISIBLE. Sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 inches, smooth join down the back by merely buckling the web tapes in front. In white, black, COPTON, SILK, &c. Full directions are enclosed with each fastener. Demonstrated at WHITELEY'S; and at SELFRIDGE'S, PETER ROBINSON'S, and D. H. EVANS & Co., Ltd., Oxford Street, W.; PONTING'S, and JOHN BARKER and Co., Ltd., Kensington High Street; JONES BROS., Ltd., Holloway; MATTHEW ROSE & SON, Hackney; POPHAM'S, Plymouth; PLUMMER RODDIS, Ltd., Hastings. If your Draper does not stock the "Greta," send us 1/1 (Cotton), or 1/7 (Silk), when the fastener will be sent post free. To avoid delay, please state size required. If preferred, we will fit to your blouse and return post free for 1/6 (Cotton), 2/1 (Silk). Illustrated Catalogue Post Free on Application. "GRETAFAST" Blouses and the "GRETA" Patent Fastener may be seen at the Showrooms, 12, Argyll Place, Regent Street, W., or at "GRETA" CO., Ltd., Offices, 168 to 172, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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SOME BOOKS AND A NEW PLAY.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT.

Many people exist who profess themselves quite unable to find any sufficient cause and justification for the immense increase of restlessness in the working classes which is forcing itself so insistently upon our attention at present.

Frau Popp, who is now one of the most prominent women members of the German Socialist Party, wrote her autobiography, she tells us, "Because I recognised in my lot that of hundreds of thousands of women and girls of the working classes."

In its way nothing could be more impressive than this unadorned account of a childhood and youth that passed under the hideous conditions of extreme poverty, and leaving in the recollection of later years "no point of brightness, no ray of sunshine," nothing but fear, semi-starvation, and over-work.

It is on her girlhood and youth that Frau Popp chiefly dwells, for that alone, unfortunately, can be considered typical. The success which came to her later in a thousand, and reference to it was for that reason omitted from the early editions of her book.

It is in these later pages, however, that we catch glimpses of the writer's sympathy with the demand of women for social and political equality.

I wanted to collect for the election fund. When I discussed this at a merry party one man, a tradesman, said, "For the election fund? Who is he?"

There is a familiar ring about this; human nature is the same in England and Austria, and so long as such things are possible women will rebel against being disfranchised on the ground that the male brain alone is capable of an intelligent understanding of politics.

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN."

This month's Englishwoman is a particularly interesting number. The most noticeable contribution to the Review is the article by R. F. Cholmeley, "Man Overboard," a comment on "Woman Adrift."

IN PARLIAMENT.

"We sympathise with everybody's rebels but our own." This is not an extract from a speech in the London Pavilion, nor from a leading article in Votes for Women.

* "Parliamentary Reminiscences," by William Jeans. London: Chapman and Hall. Price 12s. 6d.

expectantly to turn over the pages in search of a record of consequent committals for inciting to disorder. But what most appeals to us at a time when our minds are still filled with a most terrible tragedy is a singularly vivid description of that famous day when Plimsoll, weary of seeing the Merchant Shipping Bill shelved, threw decorum to the winds, and dashing on to the floor of the House, and shaking his clenched fist at the Treasury Bench, denounced members of it as being responsible for sending "thousands of men to undeserved and certain death."

"A WORK TO PERFORM."

"I have a work to perform, and I must steel my heart to fulfil its demands."

This wrote a woman who was Governor of a City, War Minister, and Secretary for Foreign Affairs. "She ruled with consummate wisdom; her energy and decision were held in reverence."

"Soldiers!" she cried, "while I, the Queen, still hope, is it for you to fear? You weep for Condé, but does the memory of Condé demand nothing but tears?"

At her eloquent and moving words the soldiers shouted, artillery was fired, and the men dispersed to their quarters once more full of hope and confidence.

"To obtain for all men liberty of conscience, I am minded to do good battle and not to relax my efforts. The cause is so holy and sacred that I believe God will strengthen me by His mighty power."

This brave, great-hearted, frank woman, "blunt as a schoolboy," "beloved of the Lord," has a special interest for Suffragettes. It is said of her:—

She had none of the "adorable follies" of women. But the poor and humble of her people loved her as few princesses of her time were loved. Her nobles, and the war-leaders who were her comrades, trusted her to the death.

Jeanne d'Albret is one of those noble women whose lives are re-told by C. C. Cairns in a fascinating volume. The others are St. Margaret of Scotland, Catherine of Sierra, Vittoria of Colonna, Rachel, Lady Russell, Lady Grisell Baillie, Queen Louisa of Prussia, Sarah Siddons, Jenny Lind, Louisa Alcott, Catherine Booth, and Dorothea Beale.

A REPLY.

When Sir Almoth Wright, in pseudo scientific language, gave forth his views on woman, he no doubt hoped to damage the woman's cause; but no one has done it a greater service. His letter called forth a perfect storm of answers from many obviously better qualified than himself to judge sanely on the subject.

"THE NEW SIN."

The fretful porcupine is not more full of quills than Mr. Macdonald's play (now in the evening bill at the Criterion) of social problems—disguised by clever epigram and brilliant acting. Of course so keen an observer of things as they are does not imagine that he disposes of the problems of the industrial world of men and women by the explanations which he puts into the mouth of Hilary Cutts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Julia France and Her Times," by Gertrude Atherton. (London: John Murray. Price 6s.) "Eugenics," by Mrs. Alec Tweedie. (Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review.") "The Link," (London: Twentieth Century Co., Ltd. Price 1d.) "Elizabeth in Retreat," by Margaret Westrup. (London: John Lane and Co. Price 6s.) "Psychology," by Thomas Holmes. (London: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. Price 1s. net.) "Poems," by William Sharp. (London: Heinemann. Price 6s. net.) "The Westminster Review, May," (London: E. Marlborough and Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

THE MAN OF MYSTERY



Mr. SPENCER WALLIS, admittedly the greatest Psychic of the day, is said to have over 14,000 addresses, and his remarkable gifts course is creating a deep impression in thinking circles.

All London is marvelling at a man whose miraculous penetration is such that given four or five lines of a person's ordinary handwriting, he seems to know that man or woman better than they do themselves.

FATE, FORTUNE, FUTURE. that you should gain the wonderful knowledge of your hidden possibilities, you will avail yourself without delay of this generous offer made for the benefit of VOTES FOR WOMEN readers.

Dear Sir,—I have studied well your analysis of my Character, and I do really believe that you are perfectly correct.

Dear Mr. Spencer Wallis,—In reply to your letter concerning my Character Study, I must say you have told me the truth in every detail of your study.

Dear Mr. Wallis,—I am in receipt of yours, enclosing the free Character Analysis, which has taken me completely by surprise, as one would think you knew me all my lifetime.

Dear Sir,—I have received the Character Study, which I think very wonderful. I would not have believed it possible that anyone that had not come into personal contact with me could have told me so truly about my own characteristics.

Dear Mr. Wallis,—Thank you for the Character Study received last week. It shows much that I was only partly conscious of myself, and I think you have given me a wonderfully true Study in many ways.

Mr. Spencer Wallis has offered to forego his usual fee of one guinea, and help all those who consult him in answer to this article free of charge.

Apart from the free advice, Mr. Spencer Wallis will present a complimentary copy of his latest work, the "Scientific Elimination of Failure," to all those who write to him within ten days.

Bowden 14, Old Cavendish Street, W. Gowns for all occasions and TAILOR MADE from 6 gns. Suits and DRESSES, from 79/6. Ready to Wear. Special Value in Silk Poplin Suits, in Grey and Black, from 69/6. Coats lined silk. TEA GOWNS, BLOUSES, LINEN DRESSES. Charming Models now on view in the Show-rooms.

A well-known Suffragist Leader. THE HON. MRS. HAVERFIELD, writes as follows about her 'Omne Tempus' Raincoat.



"I shall have much pleasure in recommending your raincoats. They are not only perfectly rainproof, but the cut and make, being perfectly smart, enable them to be worn in all kinds of weather."

The Ideal Coat FOR Town, Country, OR 'Campaigning,' because, although devoid of rubber, every one bears THIS UNQUALIFIED GUARANTEE—

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The FRENCH HAT SHOP (Near the Queen's Hall). Fashionable deep-fitting to que gracefully draped, crinoline-trimmed taffetas, and very smart fancy mount. In Black only. The toque is depicted without a bandeau, & is equally smart, slightly raised on the head. Catalogue sent free on application. No. 26 76. With Veil. Packing and Postage 10d. extra. 76 12/6. 322-324, REGENT STREET, W. ONLY ADDRESS—NO BRANCHES ANYWHERE.

A REAL COUNTRY LAUNDRY. YOUR ATTENTION is respectfully drawn to the above Laundry, which is now ready to undertake a few more families' washing. This Laundry is under the personal supervision of the principals, whose eighteen years' experience enables them to execute all work entrusted to their care in the best possible manner, and at the lowest prices.

CROSSING THE BAR.

"I do not suppose there would be any rush on the part of women to enter the legal profession, but there are a number of women qualified to act—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, for example," Lord Wolmer is reported by a contemporary to have said in the course of an interview, in which he discussed the Bill introduced by him into the House of Commons on Monday last.

The exclusion of women from the Bar—even when, as in the case of the absent and brilliant Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union, they are fully qualified—is, like their exclusion from the franchise, an indication of that flaw in their status which is apparent to anyone who follows the ordinary proceedings in the Courts, day by day.

At Aberdeen Sheriff Court a labourer was charged, the other day, with having assaulted a little girl of eight years old; and the Sheriff is reported in the Buchan Observer to have said that—

It was a relief to know that there was no serious injury, and that the girl was more frightened than hurt. Conduct of this kind was very offensive, and he must keep that in view in passing sentence. Thirty days.

Well may The Child's Guardian comment in its current issue that—

People who have resorted to torture in its worst form, who have done everything short of taking the life of a child, have been let off with half the punishment they would have received had they broken a shop window.

We do not in any sense hold a brief for parents, whether mothers or fathers, who neglect and ill-treat their children. We should, on the contrary, like to see the penalty made more severe in such cases, and lightened in all cases of damage done to property.

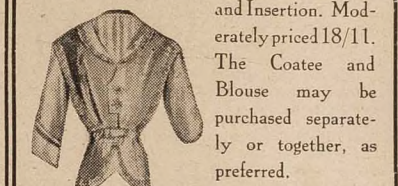
As long as the marriage laws remain unaltered, the status of the wife in the Law Courts is not likely to be much higher than that of the mother. Sometimes there is almost a grim humour in the way judges, who no doubt are perfectly humane and courteous in private life to the women whom they know, assume in the Courts that a wife is primarily the property of her husband.

In an assault case heard at the Borough, a week or two ago, the defence advanced by the accused against the charge of attacking and battering a young woman, was that "he thought it was his wife."

The "Robespierre" the last note in Blouse Styles WE are continually receiving blouse novelties from Paris, and believe we are the first firm to introduce the new "Robespierre" Blouse to London.

The "ROBESPIERRE" is a charming style, consisting of two distinct and separate garments. The new Coatee, which is suitable for wearing over any style of blouse, is made in shot or plain Taffeta Silk in all correct shades, and is moderately priced at 29/6.

The Blouse, as sketch, is made in fine Muslin, with "Robespierre" collar and double jabot trimmed Valenciennes Lace and Insertion. Moderately priced 18/11.



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With an Introductory Note, Hints to Amateurs, and a Frontispiece. 16mo Cloth, 1/6 net. "The play was, as it deserved to be, exceedingly well received."

LONDON: W. J. HAM-SMITH, 6, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI.

VOTES FOR WOMEN. 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Government have for a long time maintained a complete and obstinate silence on the subject of the Bill for Electoral Reform.

In the immediate future we shall enter also upon a struggle for the equally old Liberal principle of Electoral Reform.

When the Government last November announced a Manhood Suffrage Bill, the Women's Social and Political Union denounced it as an insult.

The suggested Woman Suffrage Amendment being raised in connection with a party measure will obviously receive less support from Unionists than did the Conciliation Bill.

The reason is that the Parliamentary majority for any important proposal cannot be effectively marshalled and disciplined unless that proposal is embodied in a Government Bill.

The suggested Woman Suffrage Amendment being raised in connection with a party measure will obviously receive less support from Unionists than did the Conciliation Bill.

But that does not mean that the Union will be content with the mere abandonment of the Manhood Suffrage Bill.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting Women's Labour, and who appreciate having their linen washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals.

a measure of Woman Suffrage through the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In other words, if an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment should be carried the Government would at once treat it as a Government measure.

The Prime Minister destroyed the stale argument that the Cabinet are divided when he said that an Amendment for Woman Suffrage were carried the Government would certainly regard it as an integral part of the Reform Bill.

Having shown that the Government are as a Government in honour committed to grant Votes to Women this Session, let us now consider the position of the two Ministers who have declared themselves to be champions of women's enfranchisement.

As it is now so completely evident that nothing can be achieved by the present proposal of giving Votes to Women, save a Government measure, are Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey taking steps to secure the introduction of such a measure?

Mr. Lloyd George's position is particularly interesting. His self-assumed responsibility is very great. A long time ago he set himself to the task of wrecking any and every moderate and non-party measure for Woman Suffrage.

The W.S.P.U. declared (largely out of a private knowledge that the Nationalist Members support could be obtained only for a Government measure) that an Amendment could not be carried, whereas the Union was told by persons in touch with Mr. Lloyd George that he possessed ways and means of securing Nationalist support for the Amendment.

To show how deeply Mr. Lloyd George has committed himself to action, we have only to quote his own words addressed to the Suffragist deputation, and more especially to the W.S.P.U. representatives:

The only thing I would say now is this, and I say it after twenty-one years' experience of Parliament: don't you commit yourselves too readily to the statement that this is a "trick" upon Woman Suffrage.

As a matter of fact, it is Mr. Lloyd George who to-day looks foolish, and worse than foolish. How does he intend to escape from so undignified and discreditable a position?

How does he intend to escape from so undignified and discreditable a position? When he has told us his plans we may have something to tell him of ours.

WOMEN AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY. By Laurence Housman.

The Royal Academy, like the British Legislature, has eliminated women from its constitution. Once they had the right of election—they have it still—but a bad habit, extending now for more than a century, has caused Academicians to regard their fellow-women as no longer eligible for official recognition.

Now, it may not, at first, seem to matter much—so long as a woman can get her work exhibited—whether she obtains entry to this particular club or not. But as a matter of fact official recognition affects not merely prices, but press-notices as well.

No doubt it is true that for a great many years after the Academy was founded woman's talent was not conspicuous upon its walls.

Mrs. Laura Knight has made her mark more recently and on more "up-to-date" lines. Light and atmosphere, strong colour in a blaze of sun are her favourite theme.

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During the latter part of the Victorian era Lady Butler was not the only woman artist whose work at least touched, if it did not surpass, the Academic standard.

But the position to-day, judged from the purely artistic standpoint, is even worse; for women are now not merely attaining to a standard, but are exhibiting, in certain instances, a freshness, an originality, and a reserve of force which place a select few decisively over the heads of many old and new recipients of Academic rank.

the much more original compositions of Miss Clara Atwood, Miss Alice Fanner, Miss Airy, Miss Fearon, and a few others whose full strength is yet to come, I will concern myself with the work of two only—Mrs. Swynnerton and Mrs. Laura Knight; and if I have any reputation to pledge as a critic of contemporary art, I pledge it unhesitatingly in saying that both these painters are well above the mere Academic standard.

We have very few Academicians to-day who can paint the nude with any real grace and charm. We have still fewer who can paint it with nobility; for flesh-painting that smacks of the model is only flesh-painting begun; to give it the true subjective touch is the hardest test of all.

Mrs. Swynnerton passes that test; she does so in company with Messrs. Clausen, Brangwyn, C. H. Shannon, and Charles Sims—I can name no others for certain; and though her work has sometimes an ugliness which they avoid, and a somewhat over-balanced force, it has also bigger qualities than theirs, and is nearer in its sublimated spirit to the work of Watts than anything else producing in our midst to-day.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND. April 1 to April 2.

Table listing names and contribution amounts. Includes entries like: Miss G. B. King 11s 6d, Mrs. G. B. King 11s 6d, Miss A. M. Lavender 10s 0d, etc.

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THE REFORM BILL.

The Government have for a long time maintained a complete and obstinate silence on the subject of the Bill for Electoral Reform.

In the immediate future we shall enter also upon a struggle for the equally old Liberal principle of Electoral Reform, when, among other things, we shall propose a drastic measure of Registration Reform.

When the Government last November announced a Manhood Suffrage Bill, the Women's Social and Political Union denounced it as an insult.

As it is now so completely evident that nothing can achieve their declared purpose of giving Votes to women, save a Government measure, are Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey taking steps to secure the introduction of such a measure?

Mr. Lloyd George's position is particularly interesting. His self-assumed responsibility is very great. A long time ago he set himself to the task of wrecking any and every moderate and non-party measure for Woman Suffrage.

The suggested Woman Suffrage Amendment being raised in connection with a party measure will obviously receive less support from Unionists than did the Conciliation Bill, which appealed equally to those belonging to all parties.

The reason is that the Parliamentary majority for any important proposal cannot be effectively marshalled and disciplined unless that proposal is embodied in a Government Bill.

The Conciliation Bill, a Private Member's measure for Woman Suffrage, was defeated by a majority of 14 votes; a Private Member's Amendment will be defeated by a still larger majority.

The W.S.P.U. declared (largely out of a private knowledge that the Nationalist Members' support could be obtained only for a Government measure)

the Government measure of Registration Reform, and more especially to the W.S.P.U. representatives:

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a measure of Woman Suffrage through the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In other words, if an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment should be carried the Government would at once treat it as a Government measure. Thus Suffragists have received a promise of a Government measure—the promise being conditional upon getting an unofficial Amendment carried.

The Prime Minister destroyed the stale argument that the Cabinet are divided when he said that if an Amendment for Woman Suffrage were carried the Government would certainly regard it as an integral part of the Reform Bill.

Now, it may not, at first, seem to matter much—so long as a woman can get her work exhibited—whether she obtains entry to this particular club or no.

Having shown that the Government are as a Government in honour committed to grant Votes to Women this Session, let us now consider the position of the two Ministers who have declared themselves to be champions of women's enfranchisement

and leaders of a movement in its support inside and outside the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey asked that women, on the security of their influence, service, and sincerity, should accept the "offer" made by the Government in November last.

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Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from April 1 to April 2, 1912. Includes names like Mrs. McGuire, Miss Josie Smellie, Mrs. Grace Blyth, etc.

REDMOND THE FOX.

By F. Sheehy Skeffington.

A fox-hunting canon, in exhorting the National Convention to have confidence in Mr. Redmond, got rather mixed in his metaphors. "Stick to your leader," he said, "as I have seen the Tipperary boys stick to their fox; they were not to be tempted to the prey of any other quarry until they had killed him in the open." Unintentionally the canon sketched the present position of Irish Suffragists.

Perhaps I should add, by way of personal explanation, that I was not a delegate at this Convention; otherwise I should certainly have disturbed that carefully machined harmony. As a Nationalist I am often asked: "Would you imperil Home Rule for the sake of Votes for Women?" In reply I distinguish. If the Irish Party were favourable to the Government to include women in the Bill, and failed—then I should certainly say, let us take Home Rule even without the inclusion of women; for in that case, the attitude of the Irish Party would offer a fair guarantee for the future. But the opposition, and the treacherous opposition, of the Irish Party creates an entirely different situation. Nationalism is not, fortunately, bound up with the present contemptible Irish Party, any more than Liberal principles are bound up with the so-called "Liberal" Party.

It is not in England that the Liberal Party that there can be no true Liberalism which ignores women, so Suffragists in Ireland will have to teach Mr. Redmond and his followers that there can be no free nation without free women.

Three years ago, as a delegate to the last National Convention, I moved a resolution in favour of Votes for Women. Mr. Kettle, then a member of the Irish Party, had arranged to second the motion. Mr. Redmond heard of the arrangement, and at once intervened. "If you speak," said he to Mr. Kettle, "I shall speak against the motion, and say that I cannot have the Irish Party committed to an open declaration of hostility from Mr. Redmond would be fatal to the movement, Mr. Kettle weakly consented, against my advice, to remain silent. The motion was not discussed, and was beaten by a considerable majority."

If Mr. Kettle had spoken then, and had drawn Mr. Redmond to declare in public that hostility to Votes for Women which in private was well known to exist, the suffrage movement in Ireland would today be three years in advance of its present position. The fact that there was no Mr. Redmond would be three years behind us, instead of being only just entered on. During those three years Mr. Redmond has played a very clever politician's game, and has succeeded in making the Suffragists with great practical value, never conceding anything of practical value, but never giving any ground for hostility. He pulled every string he could to prevent the Corporation of Dublin from petitioning in favour of the Conciliation Bill; and when the Lord Mayor and civic officers presented themselves at the Bar of the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond and nearly all his followers were ostentatiously absent. But no public statement of hostility could be elicited. He was merely the chairman of the party; he could not commit his followers; but he would not stand in the way of their committing themselves—this was the customary form of his declarations. He even went so far as to say that, in course of the vote, he would vote for women in a Home Rule Parliament. So, in spite of the distrust which he inspired, the hands of Suffragists were tied as regards public action against him.

Even in killing the Conciliation Bill he tried to play the same game. There was no public statement by the chairman, no published resolution of the party. The word was passed round privately to the members of the Irish Party that the Bill was to be killed; and then the disconcerting statement that the vote was a "free vote" was issued to the Press. Fortunately the imminence of the Home Rule Bill made it possible to unmask Mr. Redmond. The Irish Women's Franchise League, in interviewing Mr. Redmond on April 1 (the date was Mr. Redmond's fixing), made it clear that what they were concerned about was not the Conciliation Bill, which was dead, but the position of Irishwomen in the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond, forthcoming Home Rule Bill, Mr. Redmond could not decline from declaring his hostility. Neither before or after the establishment of an Irish Parliament would he do anything to help women to their rights as citizens. He was not satisfied that they had better be carried, as he has repeatedly declared in public (at the Convention, to take the latest instance) that if even a dozen Unionists (men) demanded legislative safeguards in the Home Rule Bill, he would concede their demands, even though he felt them to be unreasonable and unnecessary; yet he can ignore the thousands of women organised in the Irish Suffrage societies, and say that Irish women do not want the vote.

The fox tried one more trick. Mr. Redmond stipulated that the interview with the I.W.F.L. should be absolutely private, and that no phrase or word of his should be reported in the Press. This was intended to make it difficult for the I.W.F.L. to declare war on him by setting public opinion, ill-informed as it must be in the circumstances, against them. The I.W.F.L. took the risk, and declared war on Mr. Redmond, telling the public merely that it must judge by the League's reply as to the character of Mr. Redmond's reply. Then Mr. Redmond saw the game was up, and his organ, the *Tribune's* Journal, published the confidential circular in which the committee of the Irish Women's Franchise League had communicated to its members the purport of Mr. Redmond's answer. The same circular contained the committee's call for volunteers for a deputation to the Convention; and its publication was so timed as to afford an excuse to Mr. Kettle and others for withdrawing their notices of motion from the Convention to resist the carrying of the Convention to receive Mr. Redmond's answer. Mr. Kettle, who again displayed great weakness (to use no harder term), made no move; nor had any other delegate the courage to resist the carrying of the Convention to receive Mr. Redmond's answer. One result of the burking of

discussion on Woman's Suffrage was that no discussion on any other aspect of the Bill was permitted. It was clearly impossible to discuss any amendment and omit the Suffrage question; so a machined resolution, giving the Irish Party carte blanche with regard to amendments, was adopted, and the Convention, nominally called to discuss the Bill, was converted into a huge farce.

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DRESSING GOWNS. A stock much under usual prices; handsome designs, in Printed Delaines, Nain's Velvings ... 10/9
REST GOWNS. Silk Tea and Delaines, in all Light Shades of Silk. ... 8/9
DRESSING JACKETS. 250 Printed Cotton Dressing Jackets, in Light and Dark Grounds, in a large Assortment of different Styles, with and without Collars ... 2/11
CORSETS. J. 28. Broché Batiste Corset, Cream, and White. The whole stock is offered at the exceptional price of 5/9
LADIES' COMBINATIONS, VESTS, SPENCERS, &c. S. 1. White Fine Wool Combination, in Cloak make, Unshrinkable, Full Fashioned, Spliced Neck, Rib Sleeve; High Neck, Short Sleeves. All sizes ... 1/3
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR. S. 10. Summer Merino Vests and Pants, Soft Finish, in White, Pink, and Natural. All sizes ... 3/6
Men's Shirts and Pyjamas. SHIRTS. Made of the Finest Scotch Zephyr in smart stripes, variety of colours, mostly White grounds with stripes of Black, Blue, Green, Mauve, Pink and Grey. With Stiff Collars ... 4/8
PYJAMAS. Pyjama Suits, Ceylon Flannel, Summer Weight. This Season's newest goods. Smart designs in various stripes. Colours are Blue and White; Pink and White; Mauve and White; Mauve Grey and White; and Pink Grey and White. 3 Sizes; Small Men's, Medium, and Full 7/9

Hosiery and Woven Underwear.

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Men's Shirts and Pyjamas.

- SHIRTS. Made of the Finest Scotch Zephyr in smart stripes, variety of colours, mostly White grounds with stripes of Black, Blue, Green, Mauve, Pink and Grey. With Stiff Collars ... 4/8
PYJAMAS. Pyjama Suits, Ceylon Flannel, Summer Weight. This Season's newest goods. Smart designs in various stripes. Colours are Blue and White; Pink and White; Mauve and White; Mauve Grey and White; and Pink Grey and White. 3 Sizes; Small Men's, Medium, and Full 7/9

FULL SALE LIST SENT POST FREE.

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TOTTENHAM HOUSE, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

AT THE STEINWAY HALL.

A very interesting meeting was held in the Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, May 2, when Mrs. Mansel took the chair. In the course of her opening remarks, the chairman said some people said the vote was such a small thing that women might get the franchise and then drift into different political parties, just as men had done, and that no advantage would be gained. But Suffragists recognised the importance of the vote. Miss Goldstein had told them that when women were enfranchised in Australia they found that there was a difference in the quality of the vote, because women were interested in different questions from those in which men were interested. They found out that it had helped to cleanse and purify politics, and she (the speaker) felt sure that the vote would do that in this country. It would do nothing but good, and was worth fighting for! When they got the vote in this country they were going to help women, not only here, but throughout the world, because women's enfranchisement here would help women to win in other countries. The speaker would not feel that it was a good thing that they had had this struggle. If they had been enfranchised easily they would never have realised what this movement really meant to them. Every day more women were becoming interested in this question, and when women were at last enfranchised, there would be a splendid body of women who knew why it had been necessary to carry on this fight. In calling upon Dr. Fairfield, Mrs. Mansel said that no profession was so closely associated with their movement as the medical profession. They were very proud of their medical women. They had always come forward and helped the movement splendidly, and during the last few weeks there had been notable instances of medical women suffering for the cause. Dr. Fairfield reminded her audience that they were in the middle of the National Health Week. Even an old conservative like Macaulay had said that the preservation of life was a most important thing, she thought he put it after the preservation of property, but still he did include it. It had been calculated that 60,000 babies died unnecessarily every year. It was often said that women should stay at home and look after the children, but it was found that in districts where women had nothing to do but stay at home and look after the children (as, for instance, the mining districts in the North), infant mortality was higher than in other places. There might be ignorance on the part of the women, but the chief causes were that the streets were not properly swept, that the houses were not properly dusted, and the sanitary arrangements were disgraceful. These things were under the direct jurisdiction of public health officers. A ribbon to the mothers and to teach them to look after their infants was not sufficient; education must be more widely diffused. Dr. Fairfield also spoke of the need for supervision of the feeble-minded after leaving school, and also touched also on the necessity for dealing with the White Slave traffic. They did not want to look at that terrible and evil subject from a sex point of view. The person they wanted to "go for" was the person who was to blame, and they did not care whether it was a man or a woman.

Miss Dorothy Startup gave a very interesting and amusing account of some of her experiences when paper-selling. She appealed for more to take up this most necessary work. Many of the best workers were now serving their time in prison, and she thought it was only right that those outside should show that they appreciated them and their splendid services to the cause. She was quite sure that if they began helping now they would not stop when those who had done so much came out of prison.

Dear Editors—Will you allow me a little of your valuable space to correct a mistake in the report of my speech at the Steinway Hall? I did not say that "a woman had slipped out of the law-courts," nor is it clear to me that I could have meant anything if I had. My point was this: Contrasting the vindictive sentences on window-breakers with the supposed inability of the law to allow for motive, I pointed out that this law, which is so narrow and so rigid that it cannot distinguish between vice and virtue, can distinguish with the most unerring accuracy between Monday and Friday, or between March and November. In other words, it can take into account everything that tells against a woman who is being a nuisance to the Government, and nothing that tells in her favour. But this, I said, was precisely the difference between justice and persecution; and if what militants had to face was persecution and not justice, that was nothing to wonder at, for justice had been on their side from the first. Long ago she had slipped out of the stifling atmosphere of the Law Courts, to breathe "an ampler ether, a diviner air," at Clement's Inn. Your report should have had justice for women. So should the laws of the land—Yours, &c.,

GERALD GOULD, 54, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, W., May 3, 1912.

[We regret the mistake, due to the unavoidable condensing of reports, and thank Mr. Gould for his kindly letter.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.
BALHAM AND TOOTING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. D. J. Cocksedge, 12, Foxborough Road, Balham, S.W.
A most successful drawing-room meeting was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Robinson, at 28, Vase Road, Tooting, on May 3. Miss Leah Hall was the speaker. Mr. Tyler was in the chair. Please note Prisoners' Reception to-day, Friday (see programme).

BARNET. Hon. Sec.—Miss Sue Wait, 13, Stratford Road, Barnet, N.
A large number of members and others attended the Church Parlour Meeting on May 1 to welcome Miss Madge Spanton for her two months' imprisonment in Holloway. Mr. Gush was in the chair, and Mrs. Cobden Sanderson gave an interesting address. At the conclusion Miss Spanton's excellent speech many people declared that they had never before understood militancy.

CLAPHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, 84, Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
A most successful meeting was held on Clapham Common on Sunday last, when Miss Peck was the speaker. A record collection was taken, and papers sold. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Wright (table parcel); Nurse Black, 2s.; Miss Beaumont, 1s.

DALING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.
The Sunday afternoon meeting on the Common addressed by Miss Leslie Hall (Mr. H. E. Levin in the chair) was a great success. Miss Spanton spoke on the White Slave traffic, when Miss Jacobs was the speaker.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutler and Miss Roberts.
Paper sellers are urgently needed, both for open-air meetings and street sales.

GREENWICH, DORFORD, & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E.
The jubilee sale on May 3 was a great success. It is proposed to hold another next week. Friends are kindly sent more parcels to the next sale. Will members please note that at the present juncture it is important to increase the sale of Votes for Women. New members who can help at meetings should communicate with the secretary.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Billingham.
An indoor meeting will be held towards the end of the month or early in June. Members are asked to help to work this special meeting. The most successful, Miss Maguire, Mr. Bigger, Mrs. and Miss Leck, and Miss Leck, were present. Miss Mackay and Miss Leck made most efficient chairmen. Members are requested to come forward to keep the Tube pitch continually filled with table parcels. Please send parcels.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—173, Finchley Road. Hon. Secs. (pro tem)—Mrs. Alfred Weaver, Miss D. Solomons, and Mrs. M. G. Roberts.
Members will hear with regret that Mrs. Hicks kindly consented to take a three months' rest in Solomons Road, Hampstead, and has kindly herself to carry on the work during her absence. The Hampstead Town Hall meeting on Monday, April 29, was a great success. The hall being full, and the resolution carried almost unanimously. It is suggested that lecturers should be post-poned so energetically, and to Miss K. Armstrong for the loan of her motor-car, by which means the meeting could be held in the open air. A very great deal of work remains to be done for the meeting at the Royal Free Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, May 1. Volunteers are especially needed for a poster-parade to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Miss V. Waghorn is a desirable and precocious audience on Hampstead Heath on Sunday last. More helpers are needed.

LAMBETH. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. M. Hawkins.
Office—128, Brixton Road, S.W.
There is a pleasant gathering on May 1, when Miss McArthur opened the office. Miss McArthur is arranging the jubilee sale, and will be glad of parcels, as funds are urgently needed. Gratefully acknowledged—Miss Tighe, 2s.; Miss Charles, 2s.; Mrs. Langworthy, 2s. Members are reminded that help is needed for the important drawing-room meeting on May 21.

LEWISHAM. Office—9a, Loampit Vale, Lewisham. Hon. Secs.—Miss Christina Campbell, Miss C. G. Roberts, and Miss Quinlan.
The welcome to Mrs. McKenna at the Priory on April 29 was an immense success. Friends came in such numbers that arrangements had to be made to transfer the audience to the largest hall in the Priory. Mrs. McKenna made a splendid speech on the militant movement. Many thanks to Miss Amy Winter, of the Addressing Franchise League, for her recitation, "Woman this and Woman that," and to Miss Irene Horvitz for her recitation, "The Women's Cause." Mrs. McKenna covered the expenses, and a good many copies of Votes for Women were sold.

N.W. LONDON. Office—215, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Pen Gaskell.
A very successful meeting was held at St. Anne's Hall, Kilburn, on May 1, when the powerful speeches on the horrors of the White Slave

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table with columns for Day, Time, Location, and Speaker/Chairman. Includes meetings at Clement's Inn, Fulham, Daling, Clapham, Fulham and Putney, Greenwich, Dorsford & Woolwich, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Lambeth, Lewisham, and N.W. London.

Home Counties.

REXHILL-ON-SEA. Organiser—Miss S. Allen. Hon. Sec.—Miss Stewart. W.S.P.U. Shop—Marina.
The organiser thanks those members who have responded to her demand for paper-sellers; but there is still room for some more, especially on Friday. Miss Kelly's meetings have been well attended. Will members who subscribe quarterly and have not yet sent in their subscriptions kindly do so?

CANTERBURY AND SOUTH KENT. Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, Trevelyan, 30, Bouverie Road, West, Folkestone.
Will Canterbury friends please do their utmost to attend the next Tuesday evening meeting. A great success (see below). The expense of the hall has already been generously defrayed by Mrs. Toms, who also kindly allowed a drawing-room meeting at 77, Bouverie Road, West, on Monday, May 20, from 4 to 6. The organisers will shortly begin a series of open-air meetings in Canterbury, Dover, Folkestone, and Ashford. Will friends please send in their names for details and come and help as often as possible by selling the paper to the audience?

EASTBOURNE. Temporary Headquarters—10, Southfields Road. Organiser—Miss M. S. Allen. Hon. Sec.—Miss Sibella Jones.
Croxy's Katharine Street meeting was the six members who volunteered to sell the paper this week. Promises amounting to almost £20 have been received towards the shop; but £20 is the sum needed, and it is hoped that this

TRAFFIC and kindred evils, delivered by Mrs. A. J. Webb, Miss Abadam, and Mr. Joseph Clayton, created a profound impression. A good collection was taken, and new members were enrolled. From now onwards a great number of open-air meetings will be organised, and it will be an excellent opportunity for those who wish to start speaking to get practical training in this useful work. Miss Jacobs at the office. The offer of drawing-rooms for meetings will be welcomed. Seven new members have been enrolled at this week.

STREATHAM. Shop and Office—5, Shrubbery Road. Hon. Org. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.
Will members rally at the reception to-night (Friday) to welcome Miss Tyson and other brave prisoners? (See programme.) Tickets must be purchased at the shop beforehand, price 1s. Gratefully acknowledged—Gifts to shop sent from Miss Dixon and Mrs. Fleet. More paper-sellers are urgently needed.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL. Hon. Sec. (pro tem)—Miss A. C. Metcalfe, 2, Hill Rise, Forest Hill.
The entertainment given by the Addressing Franchise League on April 30 was a great success, the programme comprising Zanquill's prologue, "How the Vote was Won," and "A Chat with Mrs. Chicky." Mrs. Lamartine Yates gave an inspiring address, which was listened to with deep interest. A collection amounting to nearly two pounds was taken, and some very heavy expenses were covered by this and by the sale of tickets. Best thanks to all who contributed in various ways to the success of the evening. Will any members or friends offer their drawing-rooms for meetings?

WIMBLEDON. Hon. Sec.—Miss D. M. Hooper, 49, Junction Road, Richmond.
The second of the series of open-air meetings at the Grove, Stratford, on Tuesday, April 30, attracted a large crowd. Miss Jacobs made an excellent speech. Poster-parades advertising the Workmen's Hall meeting on May 21 will be held on Friday, May 18, and Monday, May 20. The posters are urgently needed. Will all who can help to get their names as soon as possible? Owing to Miss Friedlander's long imprisonment, and the ill-health of two other paper-sellers, the Friday evening team is working short-handed. Will no member volunteer for one hour per week?

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON. Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Tel. 1092, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Org. Secs.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, S.W.
A most effective reception was given to Miss Audrey Aymier on her release on Thursday morning. A large collection of money was taken as a fitting expression of appreciation of the sacrifice made by women in the cause of Woman's Suffrage. Should any members not present care to give however small a contribution to the collection, it will be gratefully received. The last stages of a painful illness, they should send it to Mrs. Lamartine Yates without delay. The Lecture Hall meetings are now in full swing, and members must do their utmost to dispose of tickets for the same. Members are reminded that the next members' tea will be at Dorset Hall on May 25.

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON. Hon. Sec. (pro tem)—Mrs. Scarborough, 3, Marguerite Villas, Copse Hill, Wimbledon, Tel. 1097 P.O.
During the temporary absence of Miss Allan, the secretaryship will be taken over by Mrs. Scarborough, at above. Outdoor meetings were held at Wimbledon Park on April 31, and at Raynes Park on May 1. Volunteers are reminded that the next members' tea will be at Dorset Hall on May 25.

NEW LONDON. Office—215, High Road, Kilburn, Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Pen Gaskell.
A very successful meeting was held at St. Anne's Hall, Kilburn, on May 1, when the powerful speeches on the horrors of the White Slave

Extension of Premises.

Opening Monday, May 13, at 9 o'clock.

DERRY & TOMS

KENSINGTON HIGH ST LONDON-W

GREAT SALE AFFECTING 8 DEPTS.

We extend a cordial invitation to everyone to visit our new showrooms (adjoining main building). We are celebrating the opening of these new premises by holding a gigantic clearance sale in the following Depts. The goods will be marked at figures affording unusual opportunities for Bargain Hunters.

LADIES UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FLOWERS, LACE, MANTLES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, & DRAPERY.

Special Lot of Cotton Rib Vests, for summer wear, full size. Various crochet work. A Bargain .. 9/1d.

Very Smart and useful Vests, in rib, with crochet top, very full size. Bargain This week .. 1/8d.

Most wonderful Skirt ever produced, in good quality alpaca with box-pleated satin-finished boucree as model, fashionable shape. In amethyst, navy, brown, mole, grey, ivory, black, saxe, resida, old rose. Ladies should visit the Underclothing Dept. on Ground Floor and secure this bargain early in the sale. Wonderful offer 2/11d. Postage 3d. extra.

Bargain in Silk-finished black drop stitch Lisle, very smart stocking. Sale price, per pair .. 1/0d.

Real Bargain. Black Cotton Hose with coloured silk clox, and all black silk clox. Sale price, per pair .. 1/1d.

Bargain in Nainsook Chemise, open work yoke and Val. edging. Sale price 1/11d.

Lace 93. Motor Veils at Special Prices—In Crystalline .. Sale price 1/9d. In Jap Silk .. 2/6d. The above are guaranteed waterproof. This Motor Veil can be had in Crepe-de-Chine, Price 4/11. Also in Ninon-de-Soie 3/11

Lace 86. Charming Tambour Lace Scarf, as illustration. In Ivory only. Usually 12/11. Bargain .. 8/9

Lace 116. Smart Ninon Tunic, trimmed with handsome lace insertion and silk or velvet stripes. Stocked in all leading shades and black. Sale Price .. 21/9

Lace 115. Dainty Ninon Coatee for bridge or theatre wear, trimmed with beaded insertion, as illustration. In all the newest shades and black. Sale .. 25/9

Lace 117. Parisian novelty Ninon Tunic, embroidered with silver beads, as illustration. In white, black, saxe, blue, white and gold, black and gold, and black and silver. Bargain price .. 25/9

Lace 90. Smart Pleated Waterproof Tulle Ruffie (as illustration), with satin rosettes and ribbon ends, in all leading shades and black. Bargain price .. 12/11

Having purchased a stock of Real Ostrich Boas at 50 per cent. discount, we are offering them at Half-Price. The colours include white, grey, natural, and black and white.

Rich Marabout Scarves. Light in weight yet very durable. Black or natural. 8/11, 12/11, 18/11, to 29/6. In French Grey 29/6.

Fine Quality Ostrich Cravat, with Rich Tassej Ends. In black, grey, white, black and white. Ordinary price 35/6. Sale Price 25/6

Tufted Ostrich Cravats, made of fine soft ostrich. Black, white, light grey, dark grey, natter blue, purple, amethyst, navy, royal. Sale Price .. 12/11. Coque Boas. Black, white, grey .. 5/11. Better quality .. 8/11 to 12/11

Our premises are in direct communication—under cover—with Ken-ington High Street Station, Metropolitan and District Railways.

THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vital electricity. Hours: 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Diagnosis by a Qualified Medical Man and by Mrs. Mary Davies. Enquiries relating to treatment answered free of charge. Enclose stamped envelope if written reply required.

VACANCY for Pupil in Ladies' Tea Rooms and Cookery School (Suffragette). Busy season now beginning. Exceptional offer, 10 guineas three months.—Apply, Asolot, Guildford.

WANTED in small Nursing Home, Kensington district, a permanent patient. Good nursing. Every consideration studied.—C/o Box 00x, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

BUSINESS, Etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and COLONIAL, at lowest office list rates.—S. THROWER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN (27), single, good address, member of Men's League, desires Secretarial, Executive, or similar position.—10 years' varied experience.—"Chattered," 12, Rembridge Road, W.

LADY desires post as Groom, thoroughly experienced in management and care of horses, riding and driving, also in caravanning and camp life.—Box 256, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

NURSE, who has lost work through taking part in last protest, seeks employment (not necessarily nursing); is capable. Highest references given.—Box 332, c/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

TWO LADIES require work together daily; domesticated; no cooking; one musical.—C. L., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

TRAINED NURSE, member W.S.P.U., at present disengaged; medical or maternity; willing to travel.—Box 254, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

UPHOLSTERY Work wanted by experienced upholsterer; curtains, loose covers, &c. per day and fares.—Miss Barry, 7, Archibald Road, Tunfell Park, N.

WANTED by Good Cook-Housekeeper. Would take charge of small house for business or elderly people, or go with family abroad.—Box 246, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COMFORTABLE Country Home (15 miles London) and small salary for help with two little boys (5 and 2)—elder at morning school) and housework. Must be healthy; under 30 preferred.—Mrs. White, Gravelly, Radlett.

COOK-GENERAL (Nurse - Housemaid kept) for small family; gas-fires throughout. 21s to 21d.—Write (or call) 7 p.m., 18, Reynolds' Close, Golden's Green Station.

COOK or COOK-GENERAL, not under 20 or over 40 years age; good wages and comfortable home for competent woman.—Price, Radnor House, Victoria Avenue, Southend.

GOOD Working-Housekeeper wanted in small vegetarian family at Purley, Surrey; state salary.—Reply, T., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

HOUSEMAID (can any lady recommend?) wanted at once. Only thoroughly experienced, really capable girl, of good, neat appearance, not over 25 years, will be engaged. Suffragette preferred; salary, £24-£30, all found. Apply by letter, in first instance, to Mrs. Arton, 9, Kensington Gate, London, W.

WANTED—A Lady Superintendent for a small Rescue Home. Must have had experience. Also needlework.—Apply, W., 35, Eaton Square.

WANTED—A Young General, some knowledge of housework and cooking; would train; two in family.—T. D., c/o VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

JEWELLERY.

WHY Keep Useless Jewellery? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver, Clocks, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c. in any form, condition, or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2036 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

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

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. Tel: 484 Chiswick.

Brilliant Testimonials from new customers:—"Highbury, N., March 15, 1912. "I am very pleased with way my washing is done."

"Baron's Court Road, March 25, 1912. "Mrs. H. is very pleased with washing (after six weeks)."

"Portman Square, March 14, 1912. "The Baroness is very pleased with the way you are doing and getting up the linen."

"Mrs. Parry, M.W.S.P.U., Managers. Originals forwarded if required."

WASHING.—VOTES FOR WOMEN.

As we believe in Votes for Women, we ask them to believe in us, and try our laundry. You will be just as pleased with our work as you will be when you get your votes, as set them you must. All particulars and charges gladly forwarded.—Mrs. A. Brandon, The Crown Sanitary Laundry, 23, Palmerston Road, Acton.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling all classes of garments. Utmost value given for all parcels received.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, 1, Station Buildings, W. Croydon.

HIGH-CLASS, inexpensive Dress-making, embroidery; dainty reform dresses, djibba, children's smocks, &c.; cotton dresses, hand-embroidered, complete, from £1 is.—Cecily Cook, 118, Church Lane, Tooting.

LADIES' Costumes, Blouses, Underclothing, &c. wanted. Utmost value given for all parcels received.—Miss Tolkein, Dress Exchange, 1, Station Buildings, W. Croydon.

MILLINERY.—To Ladies. Hats and Toggles renovated from 5s. A smart selection of Spring Millinery now on show. Moderate prices.—Miss Angus, at Roberts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W.

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

WORKING.—Evangeline Knight, High-class Dressmaker and Costumer, requires at once Apprentices and improvers. Hours, 9 to 7.30; 2 o'clock Saturday.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. (Consultation free).—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 337 Mayfair.

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

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

GARDENING.

GARDENING for Health. Ladies received: charming country residence, elevated situation. Open-air life; individual consideration.—Lady Gardner, Farnham Place, Edinboro, Ely.

HELEN COLT, F.R.H.S., Practical Gardener (Diploma R.B.S.). Specialist in town and suburban gardening. The regular care of gardens undertaken in London and district, also consultations in town and country.—25, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. Telephone: P.O. Hampstead 653.

LADY with slight experience seeks engagement to assist or work under lady. Domesticated. Two years at Swanley Horticultural College.—Box 320, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

HOME-MADE CAKES and CHOCOLATES.—Iced Orange Cake, 1s. 9d.; Black Chocolate Cake, 1s. 9d.; Sample Box Daily Afternoon Tea Cakes, 2s. 6d.; Chocolates (assorted), 1lb. 2s. 1lb. 3s. 6d. Post free, receipt P.O. Cakes and confectionery in the colours for At Home, Bazaars, &c.—Edith Woodlase, 125, Walm Lane, Cricklewood.

POULTRY and GAME BARGAINS.—All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed. Partridges .. 3s. 6d. Two large Roasting Fowls .. 5s. Two White Grouse and two Partridges .. 5s. One large Duck and one White Grouse .. 5s. 6d. Two Hens and one Guinea Fowl .. 5s. 6d. Two White Grouse and six Fat Quail .. 5s. 6d. Three young Partridges and one Roasting Chicken .. 5s. 6d. SHAW and SON, POULTRY SPECIALISTS, 80, MARCHMONT STREET, LONDON, W.C.

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WOMEN'S International League and Travel Society. May Tours. Italian Cities, Lake, Holland, Switzerland, Paris. Guest houses (seaside in hand). Moderate charges.—Particulars, stamp, 199, Victoria Street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

ANY AMOUNT of Children's, Ladies', and Gentlemen's boots, blouses, frocks, smart costumes, suits, and trousseaus bought. Utmost value returned.—Suffragette, Dress Agency, 165, Battersea Rise.

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BROADWOOD Piano, fine tone and condition; 12 guineas; very great bargain. Also Simplex piano player, slightly used; great bargain. 21, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N.

"CULTO."—Japanese Magic Finger Nail Polish. "Culto" (1912 imports) is positively great. Just try a 1s. crayon—pink and firm—larger than usual. If not more than delight for years returned. See 1912 stamped on end of Culto box.—Belvoir and Co., 1, New Southgate, N.

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

FISH.—The Quality Fish Supply Co. (Dept. F.), Aberdeen, will send by rail or post, carriage paid. Prepared for Cooking, 6lb. (or larger quantities at proportionate prices), of the Finest, Freshest, Most Nutritious Fish, on receipt of postal order for 2s.

FREE!—Over 200 patterns of charming new Irish linen spring costume fabric "Elixzella"; washable, durable, looks smart for years; fascinating designs; all new shades.—Write to day, Hutton's, 147, Lanes, Ireland.

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

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