

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## THE GOVERNMENT'S METHODS OF BARBARISM.



### FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PRISON.

In some cases, instead of nasal feeding as in the picture, the still more dangerous practice of feeding through the mouth, by a tube, down the throat, is adopted. This was done in the case of Jane Warton.

(This Cartoon is being made into a Poster, which can be obtained separately. Particulars will be found on page 274.)

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### THE OUTLOOK.

In view of the repeated statements which the Secretary of State has made in Parliament, he can only regard the statement that Lady Constance Lytton's release had anything to do with her rank or social position as a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation. She was released solely because she was suffering from serious heart disease, and medical treatment appropriate to her case would have involved some risk to her life.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone to the Fabian Society, November 22, 1909.

The extract quoted above formed part of the answer of the Home Secretary to the charge of the Fabian Society made in reference to the release of Lady Constance Lytton from Newcastle Gaol, that the reason why Lady Constance Lytton was released from prison was that

forcible feeding "is an outrage too disgusting to be offered to a woman of rank." The recent imprisonment of Lady Constance Lytton in Walton Green Gaol, Liverpool, with the full accompaniment of forcible feeding and other outrages, has demonstrated incontrovertibly that it is Mr. Gladstone who has been guilty of wilful and deliberate misrepresentation.

#### Lady Constance Lytton's Imprisonment at Newcastle.

Lady Constance Lytton was arrested at Newcastle on October 9, 1909, for taking part in a demonstration in connection with Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the city. Her action, which involved physical violence, was a protest against the attitude of the Liberal Government to women. It was also a deliberate attempt to break down the barbarous practice of forcible feeding which was at that time being employed against a working woman—Mrs. Leigh—in Birmingham Gaol. Lady Constance Lytton, in effect, challenged Mr. Gladstone to perform the same operation on herself.

#### How Mr. Gladstone met the Challenge.

Mr. Gladstone behaved in the way in which bullies invariably behave. While continuing his disgraceful conduct towards working women he cringed to those in high places. He sent a specialist down to examine Lady

Constance, and on the strength of an alleged serious heart disease ordered the release of Lady Constance Lytton after fifty-six hours' hunger strike. Similar treatment was meted out to Mrs. Brailsford, who, being the wife of a well-known Liberal journalist, was also a person of importance. Meanwhile, women of lower social standing were being forcibly fed in Newcastle and in other prisons of the country.

#### The Sequel.

Lady Constance Lytton was determined to expose the injustice involved in this "respect of persons," and she made up her mind that when a further protest was necessary she would disguise herself so that her identity was not recognised. The occasion arose on Friday, January 14. The abominable outrages inflicted on Selina Martin, a working woman, in Liverpool Gaol had stirred her to the inmost soul. She determined to make her protest against this treatment, a protest which would involve a similar ordeal for herself, and thus enable her to bring to light the foul deeds of darkness which were being perpetrated in the prison.

#### A Stratagem that Succeeded.

With this heroic resolve she devoted the utmost care to preparing the trap for the Home Secretary. She obtained clothes such as are worn by working girls; she

adopted the plebeian name of Miss Jane Warton. Thus fortified against detection, she went into the streets of Liverpool, and led a march of the men of the city against the prison. She was arrested and sent to goal for a fortnight, the authorities suspecting nothing. Arrived there, she refused to eat prison food, and was ordered to the punishment cell on the third day because, as a political prisoner, she refused to do hard labour. On the fourth day (Tuesday) she was told she was to be forcibly fed.

#### No Heart Examination.

No specialist was sent down to see her, no examination of her heart took place until after she had been fed by force three times, and even then the examination was only of a perfunctory character, and she was pronounced all right. Meanwhile she was treated to the grossest and most cruel indignities. The doctor of the prison saw fit to slap her face because the agony of the tube feeding made her physically sick. Finally her identity became known, and the Home Office had her immediately released.

#### Sullyng an Historic Name.

From this story three salient facts emerge. Firstly, the shameless and unblushing snobbery of the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, whose treatment of Jane Warton differed totally from beginning to end from his treatment of Lady Constance Lytton. The record of this man—his cruelty, his petty meanness, his wilful and deliberate misrepresentations—form a sordid chapter in this country's history, and sully a name which had been made world-famous by his father for traditions of liberty and honour.

#### For all Prisoners and Captives.

In the second place, Lady Constance Lytton has added the weight of her testimony to our knowledge of the hideous facts which underlie our present treatment of political prisoners, and of the awful fate which awaits any other human beings who, through fault or misfortune, forfeit their liberty and are handed over to the tender mercies of gaolers, doctors, and officials such as those in attendance at Walton Green Gaol, Liverpool. The suffering which has been endured by women in this movement would not have been in vain if it had only brought some ray of light to these dark places of our civilisation.

#### A Priceless Inheritance.

Finally, our hearts are full of glowing exultation in the splendid courage, heroism, and sacrifice displayed by Lady Constance Lytton, who for the sake of womanhood has dared and done so much. In her and in her deed the human race is ennobled. We can forget the ugly, the base, the mean of lesser souls in the knowledge that such beauty, grandeur, and strength can exist in beings made in the same likeness as ourselves. And wherever the annals of the human race are preserved, this deed of hers will be treasured up as a priceless possession.

#### Results of the General Election.

The tide has turned still more strongly against the Liberals during the second week of the elections, and though the final polls are not yet decided at the time of going to press, the general character of the result is known. The only question still in doubt is whether the combined forces of the Liberal and Labour men alone will be greater or less than the ranks of the Unionists alone, but in any case the Government will be at the mercy of their Irish allies, and compared with their position before the dissolution the Government hosts are weak and discomfited.

#### The Part the Women Played.

Towards this immense reduction in the Government majority the women have played an important part. Out of the total number of seats gained or held by the Unionists no less than twenty-two have been won by a majority of less than 200 votes. Assuming, therefore, that the effect of the women's campaign was only to transfer a hundred votes from the Liberals to their opponents in each election, the women are responsible for placing a Unionist in every one of these seats. Among the Unionist victories during the second week that of Louth, in Lincolnshire, where a Liberal majority of 979 was converted into a Unionist majority of 158, is especially noticeable; it will be remembered that in that division public sympathy went against the Liberals for their treatment of Miss Brewster and Miss Hudson in the town. Other contests in which women played a successful part in ousting the Liberal during the second week of the campaign have been Ripon, Southport, Harrow, Bassetlaw, Reigate, and Bridgewater. Altogether it seems probable that the Government will have lost between twenty and thirty seats more than they otherwise would have done if they had not called down upon themselves the opposition of the women of the country. This loss, reducing their majority in the House by something like fifty votes, is one that they will bitterly regret as the days of the new Parliament roll on.

#### The Hose Pipe Case.

When we went to press last week we were only in possession of the bare facts of the judgment of Judge Parry in the case where Miss Davison sued Walter Butterworth, George Hall, Hugh Howarth, and Arthur Haworth, visiting justices at Strangeways Gaol, for ordering the hose pipe to be turned on her in their cell. We are now in possession of a fuller report, which we print on page 283. From

this it will be seen that Judge Parry decided against the justices on the technical issue and held that the use of the hose-pipe was an assault, an unnecessary assault, and an unjustifiable assault. It was for the justices altogether *ultra vires*. Judge Parry showed clearly that he appreciated the political character of Miss Davison's action. He said, "The plaintiff's conduct in gaol was deliberately and for a set purpose directed towards the annoyance of those in charge of her. One may admit that this was not done merely from a desire to irritate, but from a wider motive," and he went on to speak of Mr. Conroy, who suggested the use of the hose-pipe, saying, "He may have thought that a drop of cold water was the best cure for what in his out-of-date mind I have no doubt he regarded as a form of hysteria." We also print on page 283 the leading article from the *Manchester Guardian* dealing with the case. We call special attention to the following extract:—

But there has shown itself of late a tendency to treat women who offend in this way, especially in public meetings, with a certain degree of retaliatory violence, as though the fact that they are women were in itself an extreme aggravation of their offence and anything might be done to them. It is a sort of recrudescence of the sentiments which once found expression in the scold's bridle and the ducking stool. Against this tendency it is the business of all responsible people to set themselves. We do not for a moment contend that women who break the law and commit wanton offences against person or property are to expect to escape punishment on the ground of sex or of motive, but inasmuch as most or all of them are acting under a sense of public wrong it is all the more important in dealing with them to give no sort of ground for an added sense of personal wrong.

This pronouncement of the *Manchester Guardian*, taken with the words of Judge Parry, are directly at variance with the monstrous view held by the Liverpool justices, which we referred to in our last issue, in which they refuse to see any cause for differential treatment of political prisoners, and contend that breaches of prison discipline by Suffragettes would be more adequately dealt with within the walls of a lunatic asylum.

#### Selina Martin and Leslie Hall.

We publish elsewhere a letter which appeared in the *Times* from Mr. Brailsford dealing with the case of Selina Martin and Leslie Hall, and append to it a statement by Mr. Gladstone in attempted refutation. Mr. Gladstone states that bail was refused because the ladies would not promise good behaviour during the interval. This is absolutely false, as will be seen at once from the account of the trial given by the *Liverpool Post*, in which it is expressly stated that the magistrate, Mr. Shepherd Little, refused the prisoners bail, in spite of an undertaking by them to be of good behaviour during the interval.

#### Release of Miss Leslie Hall.

Miss Leslie Hall, who, as our readers will be glad to know, has already been released from prison, sends us a statement corroborating this version of the story. She also gives a direct denial to Mr. Gladstone's assertion (contained in his previous letter to *The Times*), that she made no complaint of her treatment in prison to the Visiting Justices. For full particulars we refer our readers to pages 281 and 283.

#### Six Weeks for Damage of 3s. 9d.

Although she received punishment for the offence while still in prison, Miss Brewster has been sentenced by Mr. Shepherd Little, of Liverpool, to six weeks' hard labour for damage of 3s. 9d. done to her prison windows in August last. How monstrous this sentence is will be seen by comparison with two other instances. In Mr. Lloyd George's constituency of Carnarvon Burghs on Saturday night last a number of men smashed the windows of the Conservative club. They were not arrested or punished, nor did Mr. Lloyd George make any attempt to restrain them either beforehand or to rebuke them afterwards for what they had done. At Brighton recently a man named Evershed was brought up and charged with having struck a woman in the face, loosening two of her teeth, and having dealt a second blow at her baby on account of some quarrel he had with her husband. The fitting punishment for this was deemed to be 5s. fine and costs.

#### Married Women Teachers.

In spite of a protest by Miss Ashton, the Manchester Education Committee have carried a resolution that in future no married woman shall be appointed as a teacher in the schools, and that the engagement of any woman as a teacher shall terminate with her marriage. This resolution was defended by Mr. Grierson on the grounds, firstly, that considering the vast number of applicants for situations as teachers they ought not to allow two members of a family to occupy positions under the committee. Secondly, he thought no woman was justified in getting married unless her husband could keep her. With regard to the first of these contentions, we should like to ask whether the remark applies to a father and son living in the same house. With regard to the second, we would like to know on what ground the Education Committee has a right to act as a censor of manners of its employees. The resolution is an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with the private lives of the teachers in schools, for though no doubt the majority of married women will naturally prefer to take care of their homes it does not by any means follow that this rule ought to be imposed from without. It would have two effects. Firstly, to make women teachers more and

more unskilled, and in the second place to penalise marriage. Restrictions of this kind show the absolute necessity for women to obtain, through the possession of the Parliamentary vote, their recognition as independent beings.

#### Items of Interest.

Mr. Birrell at Bristol recently defended the treatment of the Woman Suffrage prisoners as ordinary criminals and also the adoption of forcible feeding in their case.

Mr. Asquith, in answer to questioners in East Fife, said that he had always been an opponent of Woman Suffrage, and thought it would be bad for women and bad for the country. On the other hand he was a supporter of manhood suffrage. After this definite pronouncement, we wonder how much longer Liberal women will put their trust in his neutrality.

In conversation a member of the Stock Exchange expressed his firm conviction that Exeter, at any rate, had been wrested from the Liberals by the Women's Social and Political Union.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who thinks that other women are not sufficiently intelligent to exercise the vote, has been writing letters on behalf of her son, instructing the electors of his would-be constituency. He was defeated.

Mr. John Massie, the vigorous opponent of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons, has lost his seat. A friend of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* promises £5 to the Women's Social and Political Union as a thankoffering.

The Irish Woman's Franchise League has been circulating Irish members on the subject of Woman Suffrage, and has received a large number of favourable replies, both on this question and that of the treatment of Woman Suffrage prisoners as political offenders.

In view of the important statement by Lady Constance Lytton which appears in this issue, our readers are invited to make every effort to increase the circulation, and so bring it to the attention of their friends.

#### W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Londoners have been meeting in great crowds to learn election results. The women, and those in sympathy with them, want to know more than this; they want to know how the position of the political parties affects the movement for women's enfranchisement, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will deal with the new situation in her speeches at the free meetings on Monday and Thursday next—Monday, 3 to 5, at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place; and Thursday evening in St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, from 8 p.m. It is hoped that Mrs. Pankhurst will be present, and that Lady Constance Lytton will tell the story of her prison experiences at the Queen's Hall meeting; and the Thursday evening meeting will also be addressed by Miss Mordan, so well known as one of the staunchest supporters of the W.S.P.U. and a pioneer Suffragist.

#### At the Fighting Line.

Miss Selina Martin, sentenced at Liverpool on December 27 to two months' imprisonment for her protest on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit, will, if she earns the usual remission marks, be released on February 17. Miss Elsie Howey, sentenced on January 15 to six weeks' hard labour for her courageous protest against the prison treatment of Miss Martin during a week's remand, will be released on February 18. Miss Bertha Brewster's sentence expires on February 24.

#### Poster Parades.

The poster parades held in London on the last two Fridays have proved so successful in drawing attention to the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* newspaper that it has been decided to continue these parades weekly. For the convenience of those taking part they will in future be fixed for Saturday instead of Friday. Will volunteers anxious to take part in this splendid object-lesson come to Clements Inn at 11 a.m. to-morrow, Saturday, ready to take part? For further particulars see page 285.

#### Albert Hall Meeting.

Tickets are selling very rapidly for the next great ticket meeting in London in the Albert Hall on Friday, March 18, and those wishing to be present should apply at once. Prices are as follows:—Stalls 3s., area 2s. 6d., balcony or lower orchestra 1s., upper orchestra 6d., and boxes at various prices. The 1s. seats and 6d. seats are for women only. All seats are numbered except those in the upper orchestra. Application should be made to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

#### Scottish Exhibition.

Scotland is again anxious to give a practical demonstration of the strength of the women's movement, and of the work that Suffragettes can do to help the cause. Members there are already very busy preparing for the Exhibition and Sale of Work which will be held at the Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on April 28, 29, and 30. This will be opened on the first day by Dr. Garrett Anderson, and Mrs. Pankhurst will take the chair. Particulars will be found on page 285.

Mrs. Drummond is in charge of the arrangements, and offers of gifts and help will be most gratefully received by her at the office, 502, Sauchiehall Street. A special appeal is made to Scottish women living in England to help to make this Exhibition as great a success as the notable pageant of last year.

#### A Forcible Feeding Poster.

The telling cartoon at the head of this paper illustrating forcible feeding is being reproduced as a poster in four colours, and will be ready in a week's time. It is in two sizes, viz. 40 ins. wide by 60 ins. high (suitable for hoardings), price 6d., by post 7d.; and 20 ins. by 15 ins. (suitable for windows), price 1d., by post 1½d. Orders should be sent to the Secretary, Woman's Press, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

## WHY?

By Elizabeth Robins. Part VIII.—The Sacrifices Made for Freedom.

Those who have read the chapters preceding this will scarcely need to be told why women in one society alone have subscribed over £50,000 for the defence of woman's right to a voice in public affairs. This large sum has been contributed because, though the poorer half of the community, women are more ready than men to practise self-denial for a common good. This is not, as some men have told us, because women are congenitally more altruistic than men. It is because women are more used to the exercise of self-control, and therefore less at the mercy of their appetites. This £50,000 that women have given to the W.S.P.U. is but a first instalment. It is largely the money of the poor. For it is not the so-called "rich women" who always have most to give. The rich woman is often merely the wife of a rich man—a very different matter from having command of wealth.

The next question asks:—

Why will nurses, artists, librarians, writers, teachers, etc., give up congenial work to labour twice as hard, on half-pay or none, for the Suffrage?

Because the women enumerated above are the kind whose personal experience has made clear the connection between the vote and wages. Teachers, for instance, who have given up posts in the national schools to work for the Militant Suffrage party, knowing that the education authorities will never allow them to return to work which (though unfairly paid as compared with men's remuneration for similar work) was to these teachers all that livelihood may mean to women who earn their bread. They are fired to add their quota to sacrifices others are making towards the end that the women who come after may not find their hold on work more insecure than a man's, or the salary less than a man's, for no fault in the work except that it was done by a woman.

#### Ignoring the Unemployed, the State would Coerce Employed Women.

A fresh illustration of how the action of politicians may directly affect women's work was afforded by the education authorities' recent attempt to dismiss married women from headmistress-ship of schools. Among others who, for no reason but that they were women and not single, Mrs. Stansfield was told her services would be no longer required. This lady was already married at the time of her appointment. No one denies that she has made a distinguished success as a teacher. But she is to give up her profession because, if women are so indiscreet as to marry, they must take the consequences.

Why, Mrs. Stansfield asks, should I be compelled to do the manual work of my house any more than thousands of other married women, who employ cooks, housemaids, and nurses? She, like the woman of the cotton mill, is enabled by her earnings to employ a housekeeper. "I invite those who say that the home suffers to visit mine." But Mrs. Stansfield is a mother. The sacred claims, etc. The lady tells us, with pride and happiness, of two children whose births necessitated some months' leave of absence, no more than the breakdown in health to which all single and married men and women, are alike liable.

"During the last thirteen years I can thankfully say I have not been absent from school half a day on account of my own children." To any who maintain that the children of married teachers suffer, she offers to introduce her son of fifteen (who is a Boteler scholar in the sixth form at the Warrington Grammar School) and her daughter of eighteen, who has just won an open scholarship at Oxford.

Mrs. Stansfield further points out the penalisation of marriage involved in the proposal made by the authorities and the loss to education involved by the removal from its service of the experience, the influence, and the motherly sympathy of married teachers. The present moment, evidencing as it does, a quickened sense on the part of women of the need to protest against injustice, is held by the education authorities to be ill-chosen for pressing the marriage disqualification. As a result of their agitation, Mrs. Stansfield and the other married teachers are to be allowed to remain at their posts—for the time being.

#### The Inequality Costs Men Dear.

A second illustration of the sort of thing that is opening women's eyes is offered by a girl journalist employed to write regularly for a London daily paper of enormous circulation. She did this satisfactorily, and was paid £3 a week. A young man journalist was employed to write on the same paper and to supervise a certain page at £15 a week. He had several people working under him. One of these underlings was presently discharged. The £3 a week girl was put into his place, and did her own work and the discharged man's, still at £3. She was presently told that she was to familiarise herself as thoroughly as possible with the work on that page, as the head of the department, the £15 a week man, might be

going away. She obeyed. In due course the £15 man vanished. The £3 girl carried on his work. No complaint from the editor. No sign of the return of the £15 man. He may have been engaged in cursing the tendency of women to undersell. Finally, when the last of the underlings for that department was dismissed, and the girl found herself carrying it on single-handed, she asked for a rise of salary. She was treated to an odious scene, was accused of having a "swollen head," and was told there were 500 girls waiting who would be enraptured to take the post on the terms that she found fault with. She knew this was true. But she also knew that none of the 500 had the threads of the work in their hands. She refused to back down, and at last was given a rise of £2, with a solemn warning against her over presuming to ask for more.

It is probable the over-worked, under-paid girl was not the only sufferer here. The £15 man no doubt has his view of the significance of this story.

#### Trade Unionism Helpless Without the Vote.

To solve the difficulty it will not be enough merely to organise the women journalists. Even the more desirable measure of organising men and women journalists will not be enough. For the old conception of the difference between the market value of women's work as compared with men's is so persistent that it is probably necessary for a while yet that the instinct of greed should give us ocular proof of the equal value of much of the work the two sexes do. Private employers will not be ashamed of paying a girl £3 for £15 worth of work while the Government is not ashamed to take precisely the same amount and quality of work from women, as in the Post and Telegraph offices, and pay them less than men because, being voteless, the women cannot make their sense of the injustice an inconvenience to those responsible for its continuance.

Question 4. Why will well-bred girls and older women sell Suffrage papers in the streets, go about as sandwich men, and suffer the scant civility of the police and the horseplay of rowdies?

#### The Need to Face Publicity.

I have no experience of this myself, but I have cause to know that many a sensitive woman has set herself this task out of sympathy for the far more wounding experiences many of the workers in this cause go through. Women who cannot face prison, and have little or no money to give, give this particular service. It is in certain cases costlier than prison is in others. But the Suffragist who sells papers or advertises meetings in the streets does not, I think, often realise that besides bearing witness to her faith and earning a few shillings for a particular society, she is contributing no small share to doing away with the European equivalent for the Eastern woman's veil—i.e., that shrinking from publicity which has been elevated into a virtue, and which has so powerfully aided men in preserving their sex-dominance. So well have women been drilled in the idea that it was undesirable, dangerous, for them to do work in public (save as ministrants to pleasure) that we are no longer struck by the difference in what is connoted by the word "public" as applied to the two sexes. To say of a person he is "a public man" is to assert his honourable eminence. To say "a public woman" is to say the worst you can.

Since the days when Andromache confessed to Hecuba—  
All that men praise us for,  
I loved for Hector's sake, and sought to win.  
I knew that always, be there hurt therein  
Or utter innocence, to roam abroad  
Hath ill report for women; so I trod  
Down the desire thereof, and walked my way  
In mine own garden.

—from that day to this the woman who tarries in the public street has been a target for the marksmanship of men. Women have greatly feared these slings and arrows. They still fear misapprehension of their motives. By mastery of that fear decent women are doing their share towards making the streets a less unfit place for decent women. A chapter could be written about "why," but that is not my business here.

Question 5. Why are women ready to accept the alienation of many of their friends and most of their menfolk?

#### The Suffragists' Heaviest Sacrifice.

Not only because certain women have come to see that the average man is unable as yet to realise the injustice women suffer under, or that he is unable to realise such injustice can and must be abolished. The woman accepts alienation not because she no longer cares for men's opinion, and not solely because she sees that a temporary alienation may be unavoidable.

There are in operation two subtler reasons than these. The first is the growing spirit of loyalty which makes a woman ashamed to side with the stronger party, from whom she stands (and all the world knows she stands) to gain such obvious advantages, whether in the field of business or of sentiment. The second reason she accepts this alienation is because she is beginning to recognise woman's own share in the responsibility for men's blindness. She knows how it has been fostered by woman's slavish desire to all hazards to please. That old vice must go. It will die the sooner for men's learning, as soon as may be, that there are women ready to suffer not only

in material advantage, but in friendship and affection, if their doing so can make the position clearer, and so shorten the difficult days that lie between us and a better understanding. Of all the sacrifices women lay on the altar of the new faith none perhaps costs so much as the alienation from friends. Only the unintelligent will continue long to mistake the sacrifice for sex-antagonism.

Question 6. Why, instead of petitioning, are women now demanding justice?

#### The Slavish Attitude No More.

Not only because petitioning has been tried and has failed, but because women now see that by petitioning they kept alive a misapprehension already too old. It is misleading to beg for a thing that no man has a moral right to withhold.

(To be continued.)

#### THE SUFFRAGETTES' MARCHING SONG.

Before our eager vision  
The colours raise on high,  
Dear are the flying banners  
Which lead to victory.  
Sing of the brave who follow,  
Heroic, selfless, strong;  
They fight for life and freedom,  
To right an ancient wrong.

Their deeds of stirring courage  
Will live the ages down,  
And Fame will tell the story,  
Yield them a deathless crown.  
With gallant men and fearless,  
They march in proud array;  
Hail! hail! our soldier women,  
And speed the victor's day.

MABEL TUCK.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE BROAD ARROW.

The above ancient Cymric symbol, called the "three rods or rays of light," signified the eye of light, or the radiating light of intelligence shed upon the Druidic circle. This symbol was appropriated by King Edward III. and adopted as one of his badges. It was also borne by his son, the Black Prince, and by other Princes of Wales. The broad arrow occurs as a mark of the Royal Household as early as 1386, and after 1693 was used as a mark for Government stores.

—Extract from book on Ancient Druids.

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## PRISON EXPERIENCES OF LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

1909.  
Oct. 9. Arrested at Newcastle and charged with assaulting Sir Walter Runciman by throwing a stone at him, and of damaging his motor car to the amount of £4.  
Oct. 11. In the Police Court the charge reduced to disorderly conduct and sentence passed of one month in second division in lieu of finding sureties to keep the peace.  
Oct. 11-15. Hunger strike (55 hours).  
Oct. 15. Heart Examination by Specialist.  
Oct. 23. Release from prison.

### (As Jane Warton.)

1910.  
Jan. 14. Arrested at Protest Meeting.  
Jan. 15. Sentenced to 14 days, third division, and hard labour with the option of a fine.  
(Last meal midnight Friday, 14.)  
Jan. 17. Monday, put in punishment cell for refusing to perform hard labour.  
Jan. 18. Tuesday, fed by force 5 p.m. Returned to ordinary cell that night.  
Jan. 19. Wednesday, broke, as protest, glass of gas box. Had up before Governor for this, but he deferred punishment for the Magistrate's judgment.  
Jan. 21. Friday, had up before visiting magistrates; their judgment deferred *sine die*.  
Jan. 23. Sunday, released.

In October of last year the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that I was released from Newcastle Prison, after two and a-half days' hunger strike and without being subjected to forcible feeding, solely because I suffered from "serious heart disease," and he regarded the statement that my release had anything to do with rank or social position "as a wilful and deliberate misrepresentation." I admitted at the time that I have a slight chronic heart weakness, but various incidents of my trial and release in Newcastle proved unmistakably the gross partiality with which I was treated compared with other Suffrage prisoners.

Since then the refusal on the part of the Government to treat the women's question seriously has continued, and the ill-treatment of the Suffragist prisoners has increased. Horrified at the cruelties practised on two prisoners on remand in Walton Gaol, Liverpool, I took part in a protest meeting outside that prison on Friday, January 14. Having frequently experienced the futility of appealing for justice in any matter concerning the Suffrage movement, I took the precaution this time of disguising myself, and, under the name of Jane Warton, was sentenced, with the option of a fine, to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, on the charge of calling upon the crowd to follow me to the governor's house, refusing to desist when called upon by the police, and with stone-throwing, though without damage.

### The Officials of the Prison.

Before bringing myself to state publicly certain facts with regard to my experiences in Walton Gaol, I wish to make clear that I accuse no man or woman officer there of being by nature brutal. They are ordinary human beings like the rest of us, used to carrying out conscientiously routine duties under a penal system which deliberately aims at the lowering of self-respect in the individuals under its charge by arbitrary restriction and punishment. On this system the light of public opinion never shines. The gulf fixed between the prisoners and those in authority over them is so vast and deep that it would require a power of imagination, rare in the best of us, to bridge it. Is it surprising that sometimes the turn of the machine causes these human cog-wheels to enact brutalities regardless of the human material which they grind?

Such a system is surely abhorrent and out of date, but I am concerned for the moment not with the system in general, but with the exceptional uses to which it has been put. If a reckless Government casts into this mill a species of law-breaker, in no sense criminal, for whom this system was never intended, it is not just that the snapping and disturbance which inevitably results should be laid to the door of the officials solely concerned with the automatic working of the machine. I therefore bear them no grudge and wish them no ill; other officials so placed would probably have done the same. But there are in Walton Gaol at this minute high-minded, heroic, delicately nurtured women who are suffering under the torments of these ill-applied forces; they are helpless and friendless; for their sakes and for those who might come after them the truth must at all costs be told. I do not shrink the nauseating details, for without their description how can the general public be aware of the facts?

### Forcible Feeding.

After a hunger strike of nearly four days (eighty-nine hours) I was fed by force without my heart being tested or my pulse felt. I was fed twice a day through the mouth by means of the stomach tube (the mouth being forced and kept open by a gag) until my release on Sunday morning, January 23. The operation invariably induced vomiting. In spite of the first-hand accounts I had heard of this process, the reality surpassed all that I had anticipated—it was a living nightmare of pain,

horror, and revolting degradation. The sensation is of being strangled, suffocated by the thrust down of the large rubber tube which arouses great irritation in the throat and nausea in the stomach. The anguish and effort of retching while the tube is forcibly pressed back into the stomach and the natural writhings of the body restrained defy description. There is also a feeling of complete helplessness, as of an animal in a trap, when the operators come into one's cell and set to work. Several times the idea passed through my mind—if only they were brutal individuals some appeal might take effect, at any moment the dawn of a more merciful intelligence might awake in them; but they are normal, sane (some of them kindly) beings, imbued with the idea of conscientiously carrying out an official duty in which they consider all the virtue and much of the trial is on their side and all the ill-will and ill-doing upon that of the prisoner. They echo from each other the parrot cry, "We are doing our duty in saving your life." To men and women in such a mind there is no appeal. I have a poor memory, but I think while I live I shall not forget the sensation with which I watched the changes of light and listened to the sounds that foretold the return of the visitors.

My inability to conceal my great physical cowardice was one of my trials. I hope it gave a certain satisfaction to the operators. Except in the way of clenching my teeth I offered no resistance, and after the fourth or fifth time I succumbed to the pain of being forced by the steel gag, and opened my jaws with a very brief



[Photo by Lafayet.]

Lady Constance Lytton.

protest. After the first time the doctor as he left me gave me a slap on the cheek, not violently, but apparently to express his contemptuous disapproval. I said to him the next day: "Unless you consider it part of your duty, would you please not strike me when you have finished your odious job." He gave no answer, but never repeated the probably half-unconscious insult. The second time the vomiting was more excessive than the first—a most revolting and exasperating business for the doctor and attendants as well as for the prisoner, and no adequate precautions were ever taken for these inevitable consequences. The doctor was angry and left my cell hastily, saying, "You did that on purpose; if you do it again to-morrow I shall feed you twice."

The next day I remonstrated with him, explaining that I was a small eater and that the capacity of my body was very limited, that if only he would give less quantities the result might be better. I also begged that he would not press the tube so far down into my body. He treated these suggestions with contempt, saying that anyhow my stomach must be longer than his since I was taller than he was. He, however, granted my request to sit up in a chair instead of lying flat on my back. This third time I vomited continuously, nevertheless the tube was not removed, and the doctor continued to pour food in.

The result seemed to surprise and slightly to alarm him, and he called in his assistant to test my heart; after a brief and very superficial investigation, it was

pronounced quite sound and the pulse steady. I myself told the doctor that I was not liable to faintings or collapse. I did not mention the slight chronic debility of which the Home Secretary had made so much, and which, of course, would have disclosed itself under any thorough investigation. In Newcastle a specialist had been called in and my heart tested with elaborate paraphernalia for ten to fifteen minutes; but now the same heart belonged only to Jane Warton. From that time, however, the doctor's manner became more considerate and even kind, and I noticed a change in the way I was treated generally—so much so that I imagined my identity had been discovered. It seems, however, the authorities had only begun to suspect I was "somebody else." A fellow Suffragist, Miss Brown, who suffered from like but much worse symptoms than mine, was kept in Holloway and forcibly fed through the whole term of her imprisonment of four weeks; she is still in a nursing home, where the severe gastritis induced by this "life-saving" process will probably require treatment for at least two months.

The morning after I had first been fed by force I protested by breaking the thick glass of the "gasbox" between my cell and the passage. I expected, of course, to be put in handcuffs for this, as others had been for breakage of much less valuable window-glass. The Governor, however, deferred my punishment to the judgment of the visiting magistrates, who again deferred the matter *sine die*. It will be interesting to see what steps are eventually taken against Jane Warton for this offence—a graver one than that for which two women are now serving several weeks of imprisonment, although they had already suffered prison punishment at the time.

### The Women's Demand.

And what is the demand which has to be repressed in this way? The most primitive of constitutional rights, pleaded for by immense numbers of representative women year after year, with ever-increasing urgency. There is talk of the Anti-Suffragists' petition, but can they show one organisation of women who have pleaded against the vote, whereas all large organised bodies of women, with the exception, perhaps, of some political unions, have petitioned in its favour. For forty years they pleaded peacefully; for four years some women have agitated more vigorously, but without violence; for a few months they have been driven to non-violent violence, all means of redress or protest having been shut down to them. But who has been harmed—who has suffered? Only the women themselves.

Even had there been cost to others, on what grounds could the British race throughout the world condemn them? How were the members of the Russian Duma and of the Turkish Parliament received in this country? They represented triumphant rebellion for this same liberty, and were welcomed with every token of national honour, though their victories were accompanied by death-dealing armaments, by bombs, and fires, and the assassin's knife. It is strange that a country which has grown old in defence of the principle of constitutional rights should still attempt to argue with its own women that there is danger in this safety valve. Surely by this time Britons know that no matter what the race or country or class or sex concerned, if there is no effective lawful channel of appeal for redress of wrongs, then there will be riotous agitation as soon as the minds of the oppressed are sufficiently awakened to the realisation of those wrongs. Can it not be realised by those who profess to sympathise with agitators for liberty in other lands that this movement for the freedom of women is identical with theirs? They, too—the disfranchised women—have wrongs which are to them immensely great; they, too, believe that nothing short of Parliamentary representation will fundamentally remedy their state; they, too, are prepared to maintain, if need be, with the price of their own lives, the creed that if a law exists which hinders the removal of a grave injustice then that law must be opposed and broken until such injustice be removed.

What, so far, have been the women's weapons? Broken glass and the strike against prison regulations, including the hunger strike. Those who so readily cry out against violence, have they no intelligence to see the essential non-violence of these protests? A hunger strike is judged violent, and feeding by force is not! These frail women invite punishment on their own shoulders, that is their chief weapon of offence.

Those who have looked into the abyss of women's needs, can they ever again turn away until this matter is made good? The appalling loss of child life, the impaired health of the mothers of the race, the starvation wage of women, the arbitrary exclusion from or special regulations which in numerous professions and trades herds them into overstocked markets, cramps their powers, or martyrs their very womanhood till it poisons the well-springs of racial existence—these are not matters which affect the State, and are they not the concern of the women?

How much longer on this question must the vision be darkened of men who are responsible for our social system at home? But whether there be months or years to wait for this long over-due reform, surely there might be immediate cessation of repressing political agitation by a process which tortures its victims and degrades the officials who have to administer it. The facts are a scandal to a civilised country.

Constance Lytton.

## THE TREATMENT OF REMAND PRISONERS.

Mr. Gladstone's Denial and Prevarication.

### THE SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON.

A Letter to the "Times," January 22.

Sir,—As one of those who drew the attention of the Home Office to the cases of two Suffragist prisoners, Miss Selina Martin and Miss Leslie Hall, I venture to ask your leave to comment on the letter from Mr. Herbert Gladstone which you published on Wednesday. This letter took an unfair advantage of the immunity from criticism which on this subject Ministers enjoy in most of the daily papers. No London newspaper (so far as I observed) published the original charges made by the W.S.P.U., and only one had space to spare for its answer. It is easy for a Minister in this enviable position to make a show of crushing accusers whose statements he has for the most part ignored.

The facts are simple, and the graver of them admit of no denial. Miss Martin and Miss Hall were arrested at Liverpool on December 20 for a share, involving neither actual assault nor damage to property, in the disturbances which attended Mr. Asquith's visit. They were charged next day in the police-court and remanded for a full week, bail being refused. It is hard to guess the motive for so protracted a remand. There was no mystery to probe; Suffragists always avoid their acts. The refusal of bail can be ascribed only to vindictiveness. It is not so long since Mr. Gladstone himself reminded magistrates in a published circular that it is their duty to grant bail unless they suspect an intention to abscond. Some 450 Suffragist prisoners have been dealt with in these four years; not one of them has ever eschewed her bail. It would be rash to assume that Mr. Gladstone was personally responsible in this instance for the refusal to grant bail, but I do know that in a previous instance, at Newcastle last October, bail was refused to my wife and other Suffragist prisoners by direct orders from the Home Office. It is this refusal of bail to two political offenders which is the most serious of the charges made in this case. Mr. Gladstone's letter ignores it.

Against this denial of bail Miss Martin and Miss Hall protested by refusing food and breaking their cell windows. The latter method sounds violent. It was the method which a Chartist leader, Thomas Cooper, whose name stands in high honour among Liberals, adopted as a protest against the original decision of the authorities to treat him in prison as a common criminal. The protest in his case was entirely successful. The Radicals of those days respected his spirit and compelled the Government to accord him the rights of a political prisoner. At Liverpool the conventions of gaol discipline seem to have blinded the authorities as to the meaning of the women's protest. Apart from Miss Martin's less definite charges of roughness and rudeness, which it might be difficult to investigate, she has made two precise accusations in a letter, the original of which I have seen. She states (1) that she was kept handcuffed in her cell for a day and a night, and (2) that while being removed from her cell to the doctor's room she was "frog-marched" by the wardresses, her head being allowed to bump on the stairs. She was then (an unconvicted prisoner) forcibly fed. With neither of these charges does Mr. Gladstone explicitly deal. He gives, indeed, a general denial to everything. But he states that it was necessary to put both women "under restraint." That I take to be an official euphemism for keeping them in irons. The "frog-marching" he does not mention; he merely states that in the opinion of the visiting magistrates no unnecessary force was used. Everything turns on the degree of force which a prison magistrate would think permissible. We know that at Manchester the magistrates thought it proper to order another Suffragist prisoner to be drenched with a powerful fire-hose in her cell. We also know that Mr. Gladstone has written a letter (which has been published) commending the tact and humanity of the officials in the very gaol where this occurred. We wait to be told whether "frog-marching" is also a commendable practice.

To sum up, the W.S.P.U. made four definite charges—(1) the refusal of bail; (2) the forcible feeding; (3) the use of irons; (4) the "frog-marching." The first and second are not disputed, the third is admitted in a veiled phrase, the fourth is not formally denied. There remains only one puzzling feature of the case. Miss Martin in her letter states that she "complained to the visiting magistrates about the brutal treatment meted out to me." Mr. Gladstone informs us that she has no complaint at all to prefer, save as to the forcible feeding. But he does not go so far as to assert that Miss Martin has withdrawn the serious charges which she has made. There has been some *equivocacy* or misunderstanding, due to a hasty or unsympathetic examination. Until Mr. Gladstone can produce Miss Martin's retraction I am bound to believe that she does complain. I have seen her complaints in writing.

Mr. Gladstone reveals an unsuspected power of irony when he accuses his prisoners of adopting "electioneering tactics" while suffering under his handcuffs and his stomach-tubes. But effective electioneering has been done before now from prison. I remember that Mr. Gladstone's father, after employing all his Titanic eloquence to denounce the much less degrading prison treatment meted out to Irishmen, wound up a great appeal for magnanimity and humanity by declaring that his party demanded the opportunity of "carrying the issue to the country." Such an opportunity has arisen now. I shall cast my two votes against the Liberals as a protest against the malice with which this Government has treated its political opponents in an unmerited prison.—I am, etc.,  
H. N. BRAILSFORD.

32, Well Walk, Hampstead, January 13.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Mr. Gladstone, the Home Secretary, caused the following reply to be addressed to Mr. H. N. Brailsford's letter:—  
"I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that his attention has been drawn to your letter in the *Times* of the

22nd inst., in which you complain that two Suffragist prisoners, Selina Martin and Leslie Hall, now confined in H.M. Prison, Liverpool, were remanded for a week, and that bail was refused—a refusal which, you say, can be ascribed only to vindictiveness. The true facts are as follows:—The defendants were charged before the magistrate on December 21 last. After evidence had been given, the defendants themselves applied for a remand in order to prepare their defence, and their request was granted; but as they would not give any promise as to their future conduct, the magistrate, in his discretion, refused bail. In this connection I am to say that your statement that at Newcastle last October bail was refused to your wife and other Suffragist prisoners 'by direct orders from the Home Office' is absolutely untrue. The Secretary of State has no authority to interfere in such a manner, and neither directly nor indirectly did he attempt to do so. With regard to the remainder of your letter, reiterating charges against prison officials which have been investigated by the proper authority and found to be untrue, the Secretary of State has nothing to add to the views expressed in his letter published in the *Times* of Wednesday last, to which you refer."

### THE TRUE FACTS OF THE CASE.

To realise how little Mr. Gladstone's word can be depended upon it is necessary simply to refer to the report of the case as published in the *Liverpool Daily Post* of December 22 last. It will be seen from that report that, against Mr. Gladstone's statement that the women would give no promise as to their conduct, we have Miss Martin's words: "Until Christmas I think we can safely promise. . . . I am sure that during the time we are on bail we will be of good behaviour."

### The Post says:—

When asked if they had anything to say Martin declared that she thought the case ought to be remanded until the following day to give them an opportunity of preparing their defence.

The Stipendiary said he would like to know something about these women, and it would be better if there was a remand for six days for inquiries to be made about them. They were accordingly remanded.

Later in the afternoon the prisoners applied for bail. Martin, addressing the Stipendiary, said: "We have just come back to ask you to give us bail, so that we can have our Christmas dinner at home."

Mr. Little: "You see, my difficulty is that I cannot grant bail with regard to people who do acts of this sort unless I am sure that they will not repeat them."

Martin: "You cannot be sure of that in a Suffragette until we get the Vote. We cannot say that we won't repeat acts of violence; but until Christmas I think we can safely promise. We can do anything after the time of remand. I am sure that during the time we are on bail we will be of good behaviour."

(A special statement by Miss Leslie Hall appears on page 283.)

### SOME LETTERS FROM ELECTORS.

To Rowland Whitehead, Esq., Liberal Candidate, Essex (S.E.).

Dear Sir,—In reply to yours, may I say that, as one who is interested in the masses as distinguished from the so-called upper classes, I have always hitherto supported the Liberal; and at the last election, as a resident of Westcliff, I not only voted for you, but caused certain waverers among Leigh fisherfolk to do the same. Soon afterwards, it is no exaggeration to say, you made me hang my head in shame, for I found that you had either moved or seconded the rejection of Women's Suffrage when it was brought forward, in the most decorous and constitutional way, in the House of Commons. I think—and the opinion is shared among Liberal friends in the electorate hereabout, and doubtless by other Liberal voters throughout the constituency—that a man who considers a majority of the adult population should be denied any voice in the making of laws which they are nevertheless called upon to obey is, to say the least, an unreliable champion of the democracy, since he is out of sympathy with that principle of popular Parliamentary representation which is the keystone of all political progress and social reforms.

Grateful as I am for old age pensions, keen though I be to see the Lords' political tyranny abated, and greatly as I approve of the Budget and distrust Tariff Reform, I nevertheless would sooner vote, even at the present critical juncture, for an avowed reactionist than for one whose Liberalism falls at so vital a test. That you have been an able and zealous member of Parliament I have independent testimony; that on this and other questions you have voted from conviction I do not doubt; but since with many of us the Women's Suffrage question is second to none, and considerations of principle come before those of party and persons, I shall be failing an intimation that you have mended your mind on this issue—in good Liberal company when reluctantly voting next Friday for Kirkwood instead of Whitehead.—Faithfully yours,  
ARTHUR E. COPPING.

Thundersley, Essex.

To A. G. Holsapple, Esq., Petersham, Liberal Candidate for Kingston (Surrey).

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your election address. Graver issues even than the action of the House of Lords are the facts that one-half of the people of the nation—its women—are completely unrepresented in Parliament and without any power to control taxation. Also that for calling attention to this grievance by the only ways left open to them Englishwomen have been treated by the Government with cruelty and barbarity unparalleled in this country and scarcely exceeded in any other.

To vote for any candidate, whatever his personal views may be, whose election would help towards the return to power of a Government guilty of such atrocious and disgusting treatment of women is for me quite abominable.

This feeling is widespread throughout the country, and I believe that the "Liberal" policy towards the Suffragists will have alienated many thousands of voters.

I am a Conservative, but of an extremely independent type; and as—unlike most of my friends—I see good in the Budget, and do not admire the action of the House of Lords, it is conceivable that in other circumstances I might have voted for yourself or, at least, have abstained from voting. As it is I would as soon think of voting for the establishment of a British Torture Bureau as of lifting my little finger to help the present Government. So, by my votes and in every other way in my power, I shall support the Opposition candidates here and in another constituency where I am an elector. In short, I shall do my utmost to assist in keeping out such a hypocritical Government as the present—hypocritical because they refuse to use women that of which they accuse the Lords of attempting to deprive the people. There is nothing, of course, in this letter intended to be personal to yourself.—I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) EDWY G. CLAYTON.

Glengariff, Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.

### A Letter to Mr. Asquith.

Sir,—As one of the electors of the Bradford Central Division, I write to inform you that at the last General Election I registered my vote in favour of Sir George Scott Robertson, the Liberal candidate, and should do so again if I could be satisfied as to the sincerity and honesty of the Liberal party on the question of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. I have, however, no intention of assisting to return a party to power which, by its inhuman conduct, deserves the contempt of all persons possessing any sense of justice.

For this reason I shall vote for Viscount Howick, the Tory candidate.—I am, Sir, yours truly,  
HAROLD NEWTON.

15, Sunbridge Road, Bradford.

### From a Working Man to the Liberal Candidate.

Dear Sir,—I am going to withhold my vote from you this election though I am opposed to the Conservative party on practically every question, but I have read Mr. Asquith's speeches, and, failing to see where he has mentioned the Vote for Women on the same basis as men, consequently I think it is not democratic for only one part of the taxpayers to settle the question of the House of Lords, also Tariff Reform, etc. I am secretary of a Trade Union, also caretaker of some club rooms with about 700 members, a great number of whom live in your division, and my private advice will be not to vote for the Liberal.—Yours faithfully,  
S. PARKER.

### To the Liberal Candidate for Hammersmith.

Dear Sir,—Last night I received a letter bearing your signature, soliciting my vote and influence at the impending election. It is with very deep regret that I announce my determination to transfer my vote and influence to the Conservative candidate.

For some years I have been an avowed Radical in politics, as many people can testify. I therefore feel it my duty to inform you why I have decided to vote against the Liberal Government.

I am thoroughly convinced that the time has come when, as a matter of simple justice, the Vote should be given to women on the same terms as men. I imagined that such was the conviction of the Liberal Government. Unfortunately, I have been mistaken. I have seen with disgust and indignation the shameful way in which women have been treated by the Liberal party when putting forward their claims in a perfectly legitimate way. I have seen women forced to adopt tactics which never ought to have been necessary, tactics which I believe would never have been thought of had not the conduct of the Government made them a bitter necessity.

To treat women who are engaged in a political crusade as common criminals is surely clean contrary to Liberal principles. The way in which noble-minded and devoted women like Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Leigh, and Miss Marsh—to say nothing of many others—have been treated deserves the strongest possible reprobation on the part of those who love justice and righteousness.

The Liberal Government is very justly held responsible for making militant tactics a necessity, and also for the cruel, degrading, and vindictive way in which the women who carried out the tactics have been treated. It may be convenient to throw the blame on magistrates and prison officials, but though "the hands were the hands of Esau, the voice was Jacob's voice."

In other words, the Suffragist prisoners would not have been treated with such severity and cruelty unless the Liberal Government had instigated and backed up magistrates and prison officials. What the members of the Government did through others must be regarded as their own work.

Whilst professing to be in favour of giving Votes to Women, the Government has been doing its best to thwart and wreck the work of those who were in earnest. I cannot conceive that forcible feeding, for example, was resorted to for any other purpose than to try and frighten those who had not been afraid to go to prison. It was a desperate effort to try and stop a political agitation, and is a disgrace to Liberalism. Surely the futility of such persecution must be obvious to those who know anything of the history of freedom and Liberalism.—Believe me, yours very truly,  
(Rev.) EDWARD HOUSLOW.

43, Bracewell Road, N. Kensington, W.

### To S. K. Hocking, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I shall continue to oppose any Government which adopts such methods of barbarism against women whose offence has been a purely political one, and who are only demanding that the former Liberal principle of "No taxation without representation" shall be carried out.—Faithfully yours,  
(Rev.) LEIGH L. ORTON.

55, Nicholls Street, Coventry.

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## BOOK OF THE WEEK. A Feminist Whitaker.

"The Englishwoman's Year Book" for 1910 is the twenty-ninth that has been issued. Within the last decade it has become a familiar reference book, but it is now absolutely indispensable in connection with the woman's movement, in employment, in social work, or any other of the hundreds of interests in which women are concerned. The present volume of nearly four hundred pages contains practically everything there is to know about women's work of every kind.

The largest and most practical section of the book, perhaps, is that dealing with women's employment, where complete and expert information is given. One has but to glance at the prospects of the various branches of work to realise that although an almost unlimited number of professions are now open to women, the chances of earning a really good livelihood are few and far between. In this as in other things the inferior position of women has had its effect, and one result of the political suffrage, when a woman will be recognised as in every respect a human being, having an equal status with a man, will be that in the professional and industrial field she will have equal chances and equal pay.

Running through the tabulated list of eighty professions, one notices that the average salaries are from £50 to £100 per year, and that it is only in three or four rare cases that a woman, however clever she may be, can earn a really good income. Inspection, which demands special qualities, is one of the best paid fields of work. Thus a factory superintendent is put down at £200 to £300 a year, a factory inspector goes as far as £400 (but the number is strictly limited); a domestic economy inspector rises to £200, an elementary school teacher to £300, while a high school teacher, whose average salary is about £120, now and then obtains one of the plums of the profession, a headmistress-ship, which may in a few cases command as much as £800 a year. Looking through the detailed information about professions, one must admit, however, that the prospects are hardly encouraging. Under accountants, for instance, the writer says:—"There are some few women who practise as accountants, but, however efficient they may be, the most lucrative avenues of the profession are closed to them." On agriculture, although it is said that dairy farming can be made very profitable, the position is summed up in the words:—"The prospects of employment for women in dairy work are at present somewhat uncertain." In gardening:—"It cannot be pretended that a fortune can be made by horticulture unless a woman has plenty of capital to start with, and enough theoretic knowledge, business capacity, energy, and patience to work up a large trade, and keep it going through bad seasons as well as good. This is a serious undertaking, and would in any case be a matter of many years." Of domestic service, essentially a woman's employment, the writer says:—"But there are one or two difficulties which, it is to be feared, will prevent this profession ever being really satisfactory or attractive to those who are by birth on an equality with their masters and mistresses," and candidates for the dramatic profession are rightly advised that it is alarmingly overcrowded. A florist's apprentice may remain two or three years and advance no further, while the first-class hand may get two guineas a week in the season and be slack the rest of the year. A new and very suitable profession is that of hospital almoner, but there are very few openings. "Librarianship, in a higher sense of the word, will remain a closed field for women until the candidates show themselves possessed of the true spirit for the work, which laughs at obstacles, ignores inconveniences, is content with a bare living wage, and finds its chief reward in the work itself." In research work, again, it is very difficult to form a connection of regular work, and even the teaching profession, so essentially woman's work, is in most cases a hard and poorly paid one. An expert said recently that even a university woman was often offered less than £100 a year; on the whole the pay in the County Council schools is better than in secondary schools, except for the very highly gifted.

Turning to the brighter side of this section, we notice that one class of bookbinding is said to pay well, and that the civil service is recommended on account of its fair pay, regular work, and pension. Cookery, dress-making, hairdressing, and laundry-work seem to offer slightly brighter prospects, and there is said to be a steady if slow demand for really well-trained indexers. Needlework, the care of children, and sick nursing all offer opportunities in their way, but are not likely to lead to anything really good. Physical training and sanitary inspection are both fairly well paid, and there are increasing openings for very capable women. This applies also to secretariats and shorthand writers, provided that the workers are really well educated and thoroughly trained.

We have dealt largely with the section of employment as it is so closely connected with the whole woman's question. The book, however, contains everything that touches in any way on woman's interests; scholarships, sports, charities, legal information, etc., are very fully dealt with. There is, of course, a special section devoted to the Suffrage, in which the addresses of the chief societies and a *résumé* of their work are given. Some of

the most useful pages in this very useful, in fact indispensable, handbook, are those dealing with the position of women in European countries. The short summaries on this subject will be invaluable to speakers, who are often asked for information on this question. The year book is now edited by Miss G. E. Mitton, and is published by Adam and Charles Black; it can be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., at 2s. 6d. net.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Tropical Tales." By Dolé Willarde. London: Stanley, Paul and Co. 6s. net.  
"Training of Children." By General Booth. Salvation Army Publishing Department. 6d. net.  
"Popular Christianity." By the late Mrs. Booth. Salvation Army Publishing Department. 6d. net.  
"Mary Wollstonecraft and the Women's Movement of Today." By Margaret S. Clayton. London: Frank Palmer. 3d. net.  
"School Hygiene." The School Hygiene Publishing Company. 6d. net.  
"The Great French Revolution." By P. A. Kropotkin. London: Wm. Heinemann. 6s. net.  
"Lady Hester Stanhope." By Mrs. Chas. Roundell. London: John Murray. 6s. net.

### HOW TO HELP THE PAPER.

A most important part of the work at all times for the Women's Social and Political Union is the sale of the paper, as each copy read is likely to turn indifference or hostility into understanding. All through the cold weather devoted sellers have been standing in the streets, and, in spite of the hardships entailed, one and all agree that they have had a most interesting time, and that such work is of the utmost practical value.

January was a particularly busy season. So many strangers were in town who were anxious to see a "real live Suffragette," and the energetic seller at Charing Cross had a great many questions to answer. One friendly policeman said to her, "You ought to take a holiday to-day," to which she answered, "This is a Suffragette's idea of a holiday." Another of the sellers was presented with half a sovereign for the cause from a man who gave no name except "a friend."

Two fresh pitches were recently started, and if the sale is to be steadily maintained and the work not to fall on the few, it is essential that volunteers should offer their services. Even an hour a day is a great help and will relieve some of those who give all their spare time. As Miss Kelly said recently at the St. James's Hall: "You do not know the joy of life until you are a Suffragette and a seller of Votes for Women." There are now nine pitches with captains as follows:—Charing Cross pitch, Captain, Miss Kelly; Westminster, Captain, Miss Fergus; Piccadilly Circus, Captain, Miss Bowker; Oxford Circus, Captain, Miss Brown; Marble Arch, Captain, Miss Shallard; Ludgate Hill, Captain, Miss Brown; Tottenham Court Road, Captain, Miss Cather; Bank, Captain, Miss Dunlop; and Victoria Station, Captain, Miss Cassey. Volunteers are asked to send their names to Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

A member of the Union has discovered another method of circulating the paper. She supplies it to all her tradesmen who call for orders—the milkman, the fishmonger, baker, and laundryman. All are now regular subscribers, and they and their wives are keen supporters of the movement. Other members leave copies in trains, restaurants, etc., so that many people may see them.

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## THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

From the Diary of a Paper-seller.

Passer-by (in an interested voice, staring hard at me): "See, there's a Suffragette!" Companion (apparently surprised): "Why, she looks exactly like anybody else!" Passer-by (out of his superior knowledge): "Ah, that's the worst kind."

Young Mother (proudly displaying a baby): "I would rather have my baby than a vote." I (explanatory): "But at present he isn't your baby at all. According to the law of the land he belongs entirely to your husband. And it's only your vote that will make him yours."

Regular Customer: "Yes, we all admire the grit of you Suffragettes, even when we can't admire your cause and methods." I: "But it's just our cause and methods that make us Suffragettes what you admire."

Old Woman (in workhouse garb): "God bless you all, miss. It's the likes of you who's going to help the likes of us."

First Male Anti (gloomily regarding me): "Ah, those are the women who are ruining England. Aren't they idiots?" Second Male Anti: "Yes; only fancy, they actually want to become just like us!"

New Customer: "How much are you paid for doing this kind of thing?" I: "How much would you do it for?" New Customer (frankly): "Not for any money." I: "And I would not do it for any money either."

Irate Lady: "You're a perfect fool." Friendly Paper Boy: "Well, she ain't a rude fool like you, anyhow."

Elderly Gentleman (severely): "It's all very well for you women, with more time and money than sense, to go about demanding a vote; but what I should like to know is, who's going to do the cooking?" I (compassionately): "The same half of humanity who do it now. I suppose, and the other half will continue to do more than their share of the eating."

Liberal Lady: "Of course, I believe in Woman's Suffrage, and I want a vote just as much as you do, but I can't join your Union, because I'm a Liberal first and a woman afterwards." I: "But until you are recognised politically as a woman you can't be a Liberal."

Anti Friend (teasingly): "I was awfully surprised the other afternoon to see you running after Samuel. I thought you Suffragettes never ran after men!" I: "Well, we don't run after any man less than a Cabinet Minister."

Grumpy Old Gentleman (who, after informing me several times all Suffragettes ought to be arrested, buys a paper and condescends to enter into conversation, between puffs of a big cigar, which he does not trouble to remove, even while he is speaking): "You all ought to be arrested, you know." I: "Then why do you encourage me by buying my paper?" Grumpy Old Gentleman: "Can you do anything except sell papers and sit on platforms?" I (sweetly): "Can you do anything except smoke?" Grumpy Old Gentleman (pompously): "Smoking is what men do in their spare time." I: "Well, this is what I do in my spare time."

Magnificent Youth (on his way to a theatre): "Yes, you've got a good cause, but you'll never get on as long as you continue to help those low Liberals as you are doing." I (faintly): "Help the Liberals! What papers do you read?" Magnificent Youth (loftily): "I take the Times." I: "Well, you can't read it!"

Anti Lady: "I can't think how you can make yourself so conspicuous. We make our men do all the things we don't like doing." I: "We don't ask our men to do anything we are ashamed to do ourselves."

Liberal Customer: "You are worth twenty of our Liberal women. But you ought to be working with us. Why don't you stick to the Liberals?" I: "That's the one mistake you Liberals make; you all seem to think we women are like postage stamps—the more you thump us the more we ought to stick to you!"

Conservative Friend: "Yes, do come and hear me speak; but you won't interrupt, will you?" I: "You aren't a Cabinet Minister, are you? We don't interrupt anyone under a Cabinet Minister." Conservative Friend (in surprise): "Don't you! I thought Suffragettes interrupted everybody just for the fun of the thing!"

Old Gentleman: "Well, what are you doing at the General Election?" I: "Our policy is to keep the Liberal out." Old Gentleman: "Oh, it doesn't matter about your policy. What hats are you going to wear when you canvass? That's the principal thing, you know." I: "Well, if you men, with all your boasted superiority of brains and education, are really more influenced by hats than arguments—well, can you blame us women if we give you what you want?"

EFFIE LANE.

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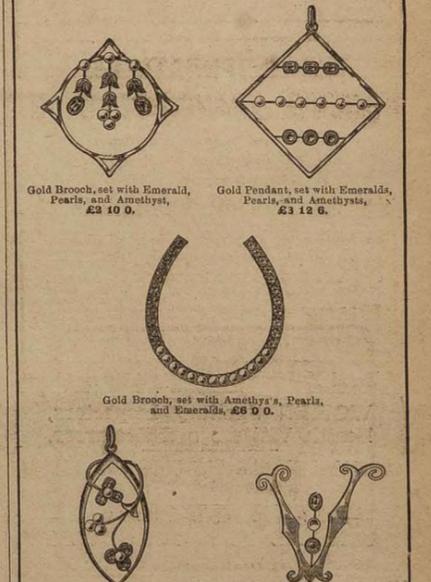
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PENNY PAMPHLETS.

- Lady Geraldine's Speech: A Comedietta. By BEATRICE HARRADEN. Old Fogies and Old Egoys. By ISRAEL ZANGWILL. Prison Faces. By ANNIE KENNEY. The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women. The Emancipation of Women. By Rev. J. M. LLOYD THOMAS. The Faith that is in us. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE. The Importance of the Vote. By Mrs. PANKHURST. The Meaning of the Women's Movement. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE. The "Physical Force" Fallacy. By LAURENCE HOUSMAN. The Struggle for Political Liberty. By CHRISTAL MACMILLAN, M.A., B.Sc. The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders. Illustrated. Votes for Men. By MARY GANTHORPE. The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage. By C. C. STOPES. Women's Franchise. By Mrs. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY. Women's Vote and Men. By H. W. NEVINSON.

LEAFLETS.

- W.S.P.U. Election Address. (The General Election, 1910.) 1. The Tactics of the Suffragettes. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. 22. Why We Oppose the Liberal Government. 24. Some Questions Answered. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. 27. Why Women Want the Vote. 33. What Conservative Prime Ministers Have Said. 34. What Liberal Statesmen Say About Militant Action. 42. Why I Went to Prison. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. 43. The Opposition of the Liberal Government to Woman Suffrage. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. 44. The Signs of the Times. What Prison Means. By Elizabeth Robins. 45. Heckling Cabinet Ministers. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. 48. The Militant Methods. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. 49. The Earl of Lytton on the Militant Methods of the W.S.P.U. 50. A False Accusation. 55. What Woman Suffrage Means in New Zealand. By Lady Stout. 58. Mr. Asquith's "Pledge." By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. 59. Treatment of the Suffragettes in Prison. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. 60. Women's Demand. 61. Woman This and Woman That. 62. A Letter to Liberal Women. By Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. 63. Militant Methods. By Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. 64. Atrocities in an English Prison. 65. A Reply to Mr. Gladstone.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1910.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

"Under a Government that imprisons any unjustly the true place for a just man (or woman) is also in prison."—Thoreau. When a great deed of love and valour is done in the world, it is, for those who can see and understand, as though an angel had visited this sin-stained, sorrow-stricken earth, bringing light and healing and purification. With hearts humbled and yet exalted, we rejoice in the vision of the dignity and beauty of the human spirit and of the divine possibility of the human life. Again and again in the course of the Women's Holy War for Freedom we have had some extraordinary revelation of compassion, of heroism, of will power, that has brought home to us the realisation of the truth that the human body can be, and is the temple of the Holy Spirit. All that is mean and sordid in the world, all that is petty and selfish, all that is malignant and cruel and hideous is swept in these flashes of revelation out of our remembrance. We become conscious only of overwhelming purity and beauty, we see uplifted before our eyes the standard of a great ideal to which we desire passionately to conform our own lives. The action of Lady Constance Lytton has brought this revelation afresh to the heart of every member of this Union and to many others besides. Moved to profound compassion by the knowledge of a great wrong done to a working woman, Selina Martin, in the Liverpool Prison, Lady Constance Lytton determined to take her stand beside her. In order to do this she had to put aside her social identity and divest herself of the protection and influence that go with an honoured name. She had to keep her project a secret from her family and her friends. Disguised as a working woman she cast herself, bound and helpless, into the hands of the cruel power that had dealt so ruthlessly with other women. She went deliberately to meet a fate fraught with hideous risk and terrible suffering. She went to set wrong right, and without an afterthought she took it. She has accomplished her purpose. To her it seems quite simple, quite natural that she should do this thing. But the world does not understand. Writers in the newspaper Press take it for granted that Lady Constance Lytton wanted to play a trick upon Mr. Gladstone. They cannot see because they are blind. The divine compassion, the burning zeal for justice, the magnificent chivalry that prompted this amazing action are utterly beyond their comprehension. Lady Constance Lytton was not thinking of Mr. Gladstone when she planned the conditions of her arrest and imprisonment. She was thinking of Selina Martin, of Mrs. Leigh, of many other women who have endured drier and more long-drawn-out suffering than that even which she was called upon eventually to endure. She was thinking of great wrongs that are done in our police courts in the name of justice. She was thinking of iniquities that are covered up under the cloak of oblivion. She endured imprisonment, insult, and torture that she might hasten the day when the dark stain of our present prison system should be wiped out of a cleaner civilisation. She wrote upon the wall of her prison cell the words of Thoreau, "Under a Government that imprisons any unjustly the true place for a just man (or woman) is also in prison." The action of Lady Constance Lytton has a political bearing. It is a startling and significant event in the movement for the emancipation of women. But it has very much more than a political significance. It has a profound human and moral significance. It is an action that will not be forgotten. Some day, not just now, but before very long, the world will understand it, and then it will be written in letters of gold upon the tablets of human history. In years to come this story of compassion and chivalry will be told in the schools to children who are yet unborn. And they will listen to it as we listened, when we were children, to the tale of the chivalrous knight, Sir Philip Sidney, when, self-oblivious, he passed the cup of water that had been raised to his lips to the dying soldier in the field with the words, "His need is greater than mine." And many a woman-child will say in her heart, "I, too, will be fearless and chivalrous and brave. I, too, will belong to the 'Knighthood of the Holy Ghost.'" Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

FIRST FRUITS.

I. In the dark womb where I began My mother's life made me a man; Through all the months of human birth Her beauty fed my common earth; I cannot see, nor breathe, nor stir, But through the death of some or her. II. Down in the darkness of the grave She cannot see the life she gave; For all her love, she cannot tell Whether I use it ill or well; Nor knock at dusty doors to find Her beauty dusty in the mind. III. If the grave's gates could be undone She would not know her little son, I am so grown. If we should meet She might pass by me in the street; Unless my soul's face let her see My sense of what she did for me. IV. What have I done to keep in mind My debt to her and womankind? What woman's happier life repays Her for those months of wretched days; For all my mouthless body leech'd Ere birth's releasing hell was reach'd? V. What have I done, or tried, or said, In thanks to that dear woman dead? Men triumph over women still, Men trample women's rights at will, And man's lust loves the world untamed. O, grave, keep shut, lest I be shamed.

JOHN MASEFIELD, 30, Maida Hill West, W.

It was the only way in which she could set wrong right, and without an afterthought she took it.

She entered and passed through great darkness in order that she might be able to throw light into one of the darkest and foulest places on the face of the earth. She has accomplished her purpose.

To her it seems quite simple, quite natural that she should do this thing. But the world does not understand. Writers in the newspaper Press take it for granted that Lady Constance Lytton wanted to play a trick upon Mr. Gladstone. They cannot see because they are blind.

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CABINET MINISTERS AND SUFFRAGETTES.

Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell have again recently been forced by questioners to speak on the Woman Suffrage movement. At Larward, on January 19, Mr. Asquith declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage, favourable to reasonable restrictions; and in reply to a question about the sex barrier, he answered, "I have always been an opponent of Woman Suffrage. It is not good either for women or the State." At Bristol North recently Mr. Birrell, in reply to a question, denied that Suffragettes were political prisoners. If a person struck him with a whip he considered that the motive did not count, and that such a person was not entitled to special consideration. If the person who did such a thing was a woman of education, the more shame upon her, and he did not see how the fact that she did it in some way or other to secure the vote made any difference. If that person was justly sent to prison that person should comply with the rules and regulations of the prison. If she refused to take food she should be discharged? She could not be allowed to die; therefore, in his judgment she should be treated in the same way as the insane were treated when they refused their food, disagreeable and horrible as the thing was.

Our contribution column filled up week after week is evidence of the stability of the militant agitation and of the public sympathy and support that is behind it. The close of the General Election finds us in a stronger position of political advantage than we have ever occupied before. Our financial position is excellent. All we have to do now is to take immediate steps to greatly extend and develop our organisation in every part of the country. The most precious gift that the treasury has received within the past few days comes from our heroic battle-comrade Miss Bertha Brewer. For breaking windows in prison (damage 3s. 9d.) she received last Friday the monstrous sentence of six weeks' hard labour. As the prison doors were about to close upon her she sent five shillings to the Treasurer, "Because I cannot work in the Election." By this spirit we conquer.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for the vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise. At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise. It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, dividing the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

JOHN MASEFIELD, 30, Maida Hill West, W.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

"Whoso breaketh the Constitution, by the Constitution shall he be broken." Thus spoke the Manchester Guardian in warning to the Lords and the Unionist Party of the retribution awaiting them at the General Election. But, as events have proved, it is Mr. Asquith himself whose power has been broken by the electors, acting through the Constitutional machinery. He who has violated the Constitution by denying the right of self-government and self-taxation to women is humiliated and discomfited, and depends now for his existence as Prime Minister upon the good pleasure of two alien parties in the House of Commons. The campaign against the Lords, which was to arouse the people to enthusiastic support of the Government and was to arm Mr. Asquith with a majority even greater than that he obtained in 1905, has failed of its effect. The reason for this is plain. Mr. Asquith's claim that he is the champion of the Constitution is not taken seriously. The country does not believe that he is the friend of Constitutional liberty. His record proves him to be no such thing. If he loved freedom for his own sake he would have admitted the duly qualified women of the country to the citizen rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution. This he has refused to do, enforcing his refusal by methods of violence. He has proved, therefore, that his attack upon the Lords is prompted, not by principle, but by motives of mere party interest. The best Liberals in the country have expressed their contempt for the Government's hypocrisy, their shame and displeasure at the Government's treatment of Woman Suffrage and its advocates, by voting against Liberal candidates. What it cost them to place themselves in opposition to the party with which they have for years been identified the members of this Union can well understand. We believe, however, that the Liberals who have thus voted for the women are to-day rejoicing at the reverses suffered by the Government, for they recognise that if Mr. Asquith had retained his great majority in spite of his conduct to Woman Suffrage and its advocates, grave injury would have resulted to the Liberal cause. To be able to defy Liberal principles with impunity must inevitably mean the demoralisation of the Liberal Party. Therefore true Liberals are glad that Mr. Asquith has suffered loss of strength, not only because this will lighten the task of winning Votes for Women, but also because it will teach the Liberal leaders the danger of forsaking principle. What modification of their plans their ill-fortune at the poll may cause the Liberal Government to make is as yet unknown, but the members of this Union are ready with their plan of campaign. In due course a demand will be made of the Government that they shall, in the coming Session of Parliament, carry a measure admitting women to the franchise on the same terms as men. One member of the Government, Mr. Henry Norman, has proposed that in the first Session of the new Parliament the Government will introduce a franchise measure, not to remove the political disability of sex, but to establish "one man, one vote." Mr. Sydney Buxton has also hinted at this possibility, while Mr. Asquith, speaking at the Albert Hall on December 10, referred to a prospective measure of electoral reform for men. All this confirms us in the belief that the deliberate policy of the Liberal Party is to bring about a further extension of the franchise to men, while keeping women still outside the pale of citizenship. Their hope is that the enlargement of the men's franchise will make it more difficult for women to force an entrance into the citizen ranks. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those men and women who have the cause of Woman Suffrage at heart, to use every possible means to compel the Government to introduce without delay a Bill for the sole and simple purpose of removing the political disability of sex. Whether or no this step is taken by the Government, the Women's Social and Political Union propose that a private member's Bill shall be introduced. By this means a twofold object will be served. In the first place, we secure that Woman Suffrage shall be discussed by the House of Commons at the very beginning of the new Parliament; and, in the second place, that the issue shall be raised in the manner we desire, namely, in a distinct and separate form, uncomplicated by association with any other franchise proposal. The Women's Enfranchisement Bill, which has the support of this Union, fulfils this condition by providing simply and solely that women possessing the qualifications which for the time being entitle men to vote, shall be placed upon the Parliamentary register. In the last Parliament the Women's Enfranchisement Bill was introduced by a private member (Mr. Stanger).

and the second reading was carried by the large majority of 179 votes. It is expected that in the new Parliament this majority will be substantially increased. But, first, we must make sure that the House of Commons will have the opportunity of discussing and voting upon the Bill. To this end it is necessary that a large number of members of Parliament shall ballot for the Bill in the coming Session. Already we have received at Clements Inn promises from certain members of Parliament that they will do us this service. We urge every reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN to approach Members of Parliament with the request that in the Session which is about to begin they will ballot for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. Christabel Pankhurst.

A STATEMENT FROM MISS HALL.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—On my release from prison last Monday my friends showed me the denial made by Mr. Herbert Gladstone as to the truth of the statements made by Miss Selina Martin and myself regarding the treatment we received while remand prisoners in Walton Gaol, Liverpool, and I have since seen the report given in the Times of January 24 of the reply given by the Home Secretary to the charges brought against him by Mr. Brailsford. In the course of this reply Mr. Gladstone states that we were remanded in custody during Christmas week owing to our refusal to give the necessary promises of good behaviour. This assertion on the part of the Home Secretary I can only characterise as a "terminological inexactitude," for not only did we give the required promises, but we offered to do so voluntarily and of our own free will. As regards Mr. Gladstone's further statement (in reply to the facts published in leaflet 64) that when questioned by the visiting magistrates on Saturday, January 8, I stated that I had no complaints to make, the true facts of the case are as follows:— On the Saturday mentioned, the visiting magistrates, together with the Governor and Doctor, entered my cell, and after reading aloud the statements I had made to my friends, asked if I wished to bring a formal complaint against the wardress alluded to in that statement. Feeling that the woman was probably acting under the instructions and example of her superior officers, and being, moreover, unwilling to be the cause of reprimand and even possible dismissal to one of my own sex, I replied that I did not wish to do so. At the same time, however, I acknowledged having made the statements referred to. These statements were absolutely true, and were in no sense exaggerated. I adhere to them, and I have written to the Governor of Walton Gaol challenging him to disprove the truth of a single assertion.— Yours truly, LESLIE HALL.

At Larward, on January 19, Mr. Asquith declared himself in favour of manhood suffrage, favourable to reasonable restrictions; and in reply to a question about the sex barrier, he answered, "I have always been an opponent of Woman Suffrage. It is not good either for women or the State." At Bristol North recently Mr. Birrell, in reply to a question, denied that Suffragettes were political prisoners. If a person struck him with a whip he considered that the motive did not count, and that such a person was not entitled to special consideration. If the person who did such a thing was a woman of education, the more shame upon her, and he did not see how the fact that she did it in some way or other to secure the vote made any difference. If that person was justly sent to prison that person should comply with the rules and regulations of the prison. If she refused to take food she should be discharged? She could not be allowed to die; therefore, in his judgment she should be treated in the same way as the insane were treated when they refused their food, disagreeable and horrible as the thing was.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Our contribution column filled up week after week is evidence of the stability of the militant agitation and of the public sympathy and support that is behind it. The close of the General Election finds us in a stronger position of political advantage than we have ever occupied before. Our financial position is excellent. All we have to do now is to take immediate steps to greatly extend and develop our organisation in every part of the country. The most precious gift that the treasury has received within the past few days comes from our heroic battle-comrade Miss Bertha Brewer. For breaking windows in prison (damage 3s. 9d.) she received last Friday the monstrous sentence of six weeks' hard labour. As the prison doors were about to close upon her she sent five shillings to the Treasurer, "Because I cannot work in the Election." By this spirit we conquer.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for the vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise. At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise. It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, dividing the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

JOHN MASEFIELD, 30, Maida Hill West, W.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 AND GENERAL ELECTION FUND.

Table listing contributions to the £100,000 and General Election Fund, dated January 15 to January 22. Includes names like Miss Roberts, Mrs. Greville, Miss Greville, etc., and amounts.

THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE ELECTION.

The Work of the Women's Social and Political Union in some Constituencies.

BRIDGWATER (Somerset). RESULT. Mr. R. A. Sanders (C) ... 5,575

The campaign here concluded with the triumphal majority of 1,579 against the Liberal, and this in spite of the fact that he entered upon the contest with very fair hopes of success.

Candidates - N. Lamont (L), H. Hope (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser - Mrs. Drummond.

Polling will have taken place before this paper is in our readers' hands. Much spade work has been done in Buteshire.

GLASGOW (Cont'd.). RESULT. Mr. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (C) ... 6,713

Unprecedented crowds gathered every evening to learn the results of the polling announced by the various newspaper offices on cinematograph screens.

MIDDLESEX (Harrow). RESULT. Mr. H. C. M. Desley (L) ... 16,721

During the week splendid speeches, which drew large audiences and were listened to with great interest, were made by Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Lawton, and Miss Madge Atkinson.

On January 19, polling day, members distributed pamphlets at the polling booths of the Central Division from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m.

LANASHIRE (Southport). RESULT. Major Dalrymple White (C) ... 7,637

An open-air campaign is going on in the Parkside and Scotswater districts, which has attracted a large number of voters.

NEWMCASTLE (Tyne-side). RESULT. J. M. Robertson (L) ... 13,458

Echoes of the Newcastle election had scarcely died away before the W.S.P.U. forces were concentrated on Jarrow.

TORQUAY. RESULT. Sir F. Layland-Barratt (L) ... 5,104

Yet they are throwing themselves with such magnificent and ubiquitous energy into the work of keeping out the Liberal that a Liberal defeat will be in no small degree the result of their efforts.

BRISTOL (East). RESULT. Captain J. A. Morrison (C) ... 5,877

On Friday the women stood at the polling booths, and had many encouraging and sympathetic words from voters and onlookers.

YORKS (Ripon). RESULT. Hon. E. Wood (C) ... 6,363

The Liberals did not succeed in this constituency, and the Conservative was returned by a large majority.

LEICESTERSHIRE (Loughborough). RESULT. Sir Maurice Levy (L) ... 6,780

The Liberal majority was reduced to less than half that in 1906. The Suffragettes have won over Loughborough with the verdict on all sides.

Candidates - N. Lamont (L), H. Hope (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser - Mrs. Drummond.

The workers went to many new places last week, and had very cordial receptions. Keyworth, Castle Donington, Anstey, Whitwick, Long Whiston, and St. Michaels all begged them to come and see Mrs. Baines, Miss Brackenbury, and Miss Bryant.

SUFFOLK (Eye). Candidates - H. Pearson (L), Lord Graham (C).

Poling took place on Wednesday; the result was not so hand as the paper went to press. The arrival of Suffragettes caused a bitter cold, a successful meeting was held at the Corn Hall, Eye.

SURREY (Chertsey). Candidates - Frank Newbold (L), D. Macmaster (C).

Several very successful meetings were held. At Weybridge a very satisfactory meeting for women only was held at the Holstein Hall.

SURREY (Guildford). Candidates - A. M. S. Methuen (L), W. E. Horne (C).

Poling took place on Wednesday, but the result did not arrive in time for inclusion in this issue.

SURREY (Reigate). RESULT. Col. R. H. Rawson (L) ... 8,339

Immediately after polling in Northampton was over, the workers started a campaign in South Northamptonshire.

BRISTOL (West). RESULT. Sir F. Layland-Barratt (L) ... 5,104

The direct management of the gaol is by statute and rules vested in the governor, matron, medical officer, and other subordinate officers.

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AN UNREASONABLE AND UNNECESSARY ASSAULT. "If these views of mine are correct the assault committed by the visiting justices cannot be justified by them as being reasonable and necessary, because it was unreasonable and unnecessary for them to act at all.

RELEASE OF MISS LESLIE HALL.

Miss Leslie Hall, who was arrested on December 27 for her protest at Liverpool, and was treated so shamefully during the week of remand, was released last Monday, January 24, on account of her health, two days before her release was due.



Miss Leslie Hall dressed as a mill-hand.

pressed myself as quite comfortable and satisfied. That is not so. I said I did not wish to make any complaints—not that I had nothing to complain of, which is a very different thing.

Prison Treatment. "On returning to the prison on Monday, the 27th, both Miss Martin and I refused to put on prison clothes. I was put in a punishment cell, and clothes were forced on me the next morning.

IN A LIONS' CAGE. Mrs. C. W. Lloyd, of Bolton, has given a very courageous proof of her interest in the women's cause.

MONSTROUS SENTENCE ON MISS BREWSTER. At the Queen's Hall last Monday, as one illustration how little woman counts in the eyes of the law, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence compared two sentences recently passed in police courts.

LIBERAL HYSTERIA. Seldom has the hysteria to which, as the members of the Women's Social and Political Union know full well, Liberal stewards are peculiarly prone, reached such depths as at Dundee recently.

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addressed by Mr. Churchill. On her expressing a wish to write a note to Mr. Churchill inquiring the truth about the matter, she was conducted to a side room.

Another woman, after waiting three-quarters of an hour for a meeting to begin, was dragged out by the head and feet. Undeterred by this violence, she determined to make another effort to put a question to Mr. Churchill, and she went to another meeting.

Another most amusing incident occurred at a great meeting attended by thousands of men on the eve of the poll. A few women were admitted. Suddenly there was a tremendous uproar, with cries of "Throw her out," and attention was concentrated on a small pen where the favoured few were supposed to be securely shut in.

These incidents filled the local Press and turned a great many votes against Mr. Churchill.

Another most successful meeting of taxi-cab drivers has been addressed by Miss Jessie Kenney. It will be remembered that the sympathy of these men was first gained by the ill-treatment of one of their comrades who lost his licence through keeping his promise to two Suffragettes.

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(Photo: Proctor.)

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

A very striking feature of the General Election Campaign was the intense interest of women in the crusade that is being waged on their behalf.

London and Home Counties.

General Offices—4, Clements Inn, W.C. Organiser—Miss Jessie Kenney, Speakers' Department, Miss Irene Dallas.

Following on the splendid election work in London, it has been arranged that a special Women's Mission shall take place in seven metropolitan centres under the auspices of the following London Unions:

The sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN are occupying all the leisure of a very large number of workers, but there is still room for volunteers.

The last two poster parades held on Friday mornings have been so very successful that it has been decided to make these parades weekly events.

The W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band has been invaluable during the election, and so great an impression did it make that a Fulham resident presented the Drum Major with the skin of a leopard shot by himself.

Chelsea.

Chelsea W.S.P.U. members are still being told on all sides that their influence in the election is recognised as a factor in keeping the Liberal out.

The following friends are gratefully thanked for sending in sums of money towards the Chelsea Election Fund: Miss M. Forbes, 2s. 6d.; Miss H. Sheppard, 10s.; Mrs. Chisholm, 21s.; the Misses Robertson Stewart, 4s. 7d.; Miss Mayo, 12s.; Miss Lawrence, 3s.; Mrs. Alice Haig, 21s.; Miss Forsyth, 5s.; Mrs. Winster, 10s.; Miss Stella Brown, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. D. Forbes, 22s.; Mrs. Carmichael, 21s.; M. R. S., 5s.; Miss E. Downing, 21s.; Miss E. McClelland, 22s.

These and other subscriptions already acknowledged, added to money received from election collections at meetings, etc., amount to £70 0s. 6d. This is just short of the expenditure by £4 18s. 7d. Will friends who have not yet subscribed send the balance and so let the expenditure square with the receipts?

Hornsey.

A cordial invitation to the Thursday evening meeting at the Assembly Rooms (8 p.m.) is given by the hon. secretary. Last week Miss F. Spang was the speaker. Next week Miss Brackbury will speak on "Tactics Up to Date." Will those whose interest was first

aroused during the election campaign make this meeting known among their friends?

The splendid election work done here is being maintained, and a canvassing campaign has been planned. Volunteers are asked to send in their names without delay to Mrs. Eates.

London Meetings during the Forthcoming Week.

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Time. Includes meetings at Clements Inn, W.C., Queen's Hall, At Home, and various district meetings.

Important Future Events.

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Time. Includes meetings at Croydon, Public Hall, and Albert Hall.

Next Tuesday the speaker, at 2, Campden Hill Square, at 8 p.m. will be Mr. Joseph Clayton, who rendered valuable help in North Kensington during the election.

The monthly At Home on Wednesday, at 8, Victoria Road, Kensington, from 4 to 6 p.m., the speakers will be Dr. Christine Murrell and the Rev. Edward Houslow.

With the great increase of interest in the Suffrage movement roused by the women's campaign in Lewisham and Greenwich, it is necessary to appeal for more volunteers to relieve those who have given so much of their time and strength.

Helpers are wanted to take charge regularly of the shop, and are asked to write to Miss Graham, secretary of the Shop Committee, stating what day or part of a day they can devote to this most necessary work.

Sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are also wanted, and helpers are invited to call at the shop when they have time to spare.

The hon. secretary wishes very gratefully to thank all those who worked so generously and well during the election; among others, the Misses Hamilton and Chittenden have been indefatigable especially in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the gift of a handsome tea service from Mrs. French and Mr. W. Parkes, and a set of teapoons from Mrs. Parkes. Members and friends will like to know that tea can be had at the shop for threepence.

Marylebone.

The W.S.P.U. board still remains over the door at 147, Harley Street, so kindly lent during the election as committee rooms by Mrs. Morris, and the large flag, when temporarily taken down to be washed, was eagerly acquired for passing cabmen, who had grown accustomed to seeing it there during the election.

Among the many interested callers was a gentleman who passes daily that way, and who called to inquire if VOTES FOR WOMEN could be bought there; he had been attracted by the posters in the window. In addition to all those ladies already thanked for their generous help during the campaign, the hon. secretary wishes to mention Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Reinold, and the Misses Beale, E. Freeman, Johnson, Talbot, and Wilson, as well as Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. De Reya, Mrs. Elliott, and the Misses Blundell and George, who stood at the St. James's Hall

polling station on polling day. The names of those wishing to join the speakers' class should be sent in to Mrs. Nourse. The class supplied many speakers during the campaign.

Putney and Fulham.

Shop and Offices: 9, High Street, Putney, and 59, Fulham Road, S.W. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. Ebers.

Within a few days this flourishing local union hopes to take possession of a new shop at 95, Fulham Road. The amount of interest roused during the campaign is such that the move into these more commodious premises

has been rendered absolutely necessary. There are two windows and a very large interior to be furnished, and help will be gratefully accepted. Communications should, for the present, be sent to the hon. treasurer, at 508, Fulham Road, which will remain the headquarters for the present.

Brighton and District. W.S.P.U. Office—8, North Street, Quadrant. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

Work here is spreading out towards neighbouring towns, and a great meeting is being arranged for Miss Christabel Pankhurst in the Eastbourne Town Hall. Volunteers as stewards and helpers at this meeting should communicate without delay with Mrs. Clarke. Meanwhile, the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN and other office work in Brighton go on briskly. The Misses Jones, of 10, Southfield Road, have come forward to help, and are proving themselves splendid workers.

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The Midlands.

Birmingham. W.S.P.U. Office—33, Paradise Street. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

A number of very interesting meetings will take place shortly, and among other arrangements, Miss Bertha Ryland is getting up a well-worked Lancashire districts and a revival in all older centres are now being matured. In Manchester the At Home series has been able to carry on in the absence of Miss Gawthorpe and other workers by Miss Rose, Nurse Griffin, and Miss Bertha Lee. An invitation to the At Home to-day is cordially given. There will be no At Home on Friday, February 4, but on Friday, the 11th, the series will re-commence, and the 1910 session campaign will be opened. The important event of the month will be the visit of Mr. Laurence Housman, who will speak at the At Home on Friday, February 18, in the Onward Hall. On this special occasion tickets of admission will be 5d. each, a few seats being reserved at 1s. It is hoped that every lady will be able, after the week's holiday from campaign work, to make a record attendance certain for Mr. Housman's welcome visit. Great activity and ceaseless attention to the watchword, "Votes for Women in 1910," will be the order of the day.

Friday, 28th.—At Home, Onward Buildings, Deansgate. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Iona Robinson 8 p.m.

Liverpool.

W.S.P.U. Office—25, Berry Street. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

The indignation aroused by the arrest and imprisonment of Miss Bertha Brewster (see page 233), found vent on Saturday in a pathetic crowd listening to speeches from the women, and gave three hearty cheers for Miss Brewster and other women prisoners. It is very encouraging to learn that the Liberals are attributing Colonel Seely's defeat in the Abercromby Division to the efforts of the W.S.P.U. "These are some of the people who helped to keep Seely out," is heard by the women as they go about wearing the colours.

WOMEN. Miss Allen has sacrificed much for the cause, and workers are rallying round her. Monday, 22nd.—At Home, Victoria Rooms, 3.30.

North Eastern Counties.

Bradford. W.S.P.U. Office—8, Manningham Lane. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

The fact that 255 & 7d. has been sent up to the Treasurer since the beginning of the year is a most encouraging sign of the progress of the work in Bradford. With the cessation of election work, at Homes, details of which will be announced later, are about to be started. Miss Newton requests that monthly subscribers should send their subscriptions to her at 68, Manningham Lane not later than the last Friday in each month. They will be acknowledged in due course.

Leeds.

W.S.P.U. Office—114, Albion Street. The shop at 114, Albion Street, is the nucleus of much excellent work; members have organised sandwich parades and open-air meetings, and are selling VOTES FOR WOMEN entirely on their own initiative.

Madjaly and Miss Prada Small are cordially thanked for their donation of 5s. to the shop. Friday, 26th.—Daisy Hill Primitive Methodist Debating Society, Miss Mary Phillips, 8 p.m.

Newcastle.

W.S.P.U. Office—19, Nixon Street, Lovaine Place. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Williams.

Will those whose names were roused in the women's question during the election campaign note that weekly At Homes are held on Wednesdays in the small room at Crosby's Café, at 7.30 p.m., where they will find a cordial welcome awaiting them. Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Williams addressed a crowded indoor meeting, kindly arranged by the Hon. Sec., at Wylam on the 18th. 22 has been handed over to the Election Fund as proceeds of a whist drive arranged by Miss Sudbury.

Wednesday, February 2.—At Home, Crosby's Café, Mrs. Atkinson, 7.30 p.m.

A new centre is about to be started at Hull; will W.S.P.U. members who have friends there send letters of introduction for the use of the organiser?

North Western Counties.

Manchester. W.S.P.U. Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Mary Gawthorpe.

The General Election period over, arrangements and plans for a great campaign in un-worked Lancashire districts and a revival in all older centres are now being matured. In Manchester the At Home series has been able to carry on in the absence of Miss Gawthorpe and other workers by Miss Rose, Nurse Griffin, and Miss Bertha Lee. An invitation to the At Home to-day is cordially given. There will be no At Home on Friday, February 4, but on Friday, the 11th, the series will re-commence, and the 1910 session campaign will be opened. The important event of the month will be the visit of Mr. Laurence Housman, who will speak at the At Home on Friday, February 18, in the Onward Hall. On this special occasion tickets of admission will be 5d. each, a few seats being reserved at 1s. It is hoped that every lady will be able, after the week's holiday from campaign work, to make a record attendance certain for Mr. Housman's welcome visit. Great activity and ceaseless attention to the watchword, "Votes for Women in 1910," will be the order of the day.

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Saturday, 23rd.—Walton Gaol, 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, February 1.—48, Mount Pleasant, 8 p.m.; New-Brigton, Presbyterian Church, Emmerdale Road, Mrs. Mahood, on "The Ethics of Militant Methods," 8 p.m.

Preston.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Rigby, 20, Winkley Square. Admirable work was done during the General Election in canvassing and questioning candidates for Parliament, and no political meeting was allowed to pass without a re-

mind of the women's urgent demand. Many speeches to kindly appreciative audiences and at works' gates, etc., were given by Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Keevil, and Miss Dugdale.

Scotland.

Glasgow. Office—302, Sauchiehall Street. Organiser—Miss G. Conolan.

The elections over, an important members' meeting will take place to discuss the political situation and the coming spring campaign. This will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. The meeting will also be addressed by Mrs. Saul Solomon.

There will be no At Home on Monday, January 31, but two, at 3 and 8 p.m., on Friday, February 4, at which Mrs. Drummond will give an account of the election campaign in Bute. Members and friends are asked to look next week for announcements about the Charing Cross Hall At Home.

The Exhibition in April is occupying the attention of members, who have been very glad of Mr. Pethick Lawrence's help in the Preliminary arrangements. A work party meets three times a week, afternoon and evening, in the office. A certain amount of material has been contributed, but the committee would be grateful for further donations. Those interested should address Miss Frances McPhun, Exhibition Secretary, at the office.

Edinburgh.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Organiser—Miss Burns.

Following on their strenuous election campaign, Edinburgh workers and friends have been roused to further action by the visit of Mrs. Saul Solomon, and the immediate result of her stirring speeches has been the addition of several new members to the ranks. The At Home has been presided over by Mrs. J. C. Johnston, M.D., and Miss Methven. Further particulars of the work in Edinburgh may be had from the organiser as above. For some details of the work in connection with the Exhibition see page 225.

Dundee.

Office—33, Union Street. Organiser—Miss McLean.

It will never be known how many votes were lost to the Government by the high-handed action of Mr. Churchill in causing to be ejected from a women's meeting one of the foremost workers in the suffrage cause, Mrs. Mansell. That event, Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, and the steady educational work done throughout the campaign by Dundee women and others, has placed the cause in a position which it could not otherwise have occupied. These three magnificent workers, Mrs. Frank Corbett, Mrs. Mansell, and the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, have now left Dundee for the south. They were given a rousing cheer on their departure by a large number of people who had gathered to see them off. Since polling day, workers have been sending out the election leaflets to thousands of Mr. Asquith's electors in East Fife, especially to the rural districts where meeting is scarce. Mr. Asquith's recent utterances in East Fife on woman suffrage have caused great indignation among electors. Volunteers for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and for other work, are invited to call at the offices. Members are reminded of the Exhibition at Glasgow, for which work parties are being arranged. Miss Ogston and Miss Hudson will speak at a social meeting on Wednesday, February 9.

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Other Election Work.

The members of Wimbledon Local Union, immediately they had finished their task at Fulham, where they succeeded splendidly in keeping the Liberal out, concentrated themselves upon working in their own locality. Street meetings were held every night, covered vans being used as platforms. Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mrs. Oliver Watts, and Mrs. Michael were the chief speakers.

On polling day, the principal polling station was converted into a VOTES FOR WOMEN selling-pitch and general propaganda meeting from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ten dozen VOTES were sold and hundreds of leaflets given away. Both candidates received numerous communications from male supporters informing them that "Votes for Women" was the sole issue on which they would vote this time.

The successful Conservative, Mr. Chaplin, is to be asked for an interview by the Local Union.

Many Ilford voters wrote to the Liberal candidates at Ilford and Walthamstow informing them that they had voted Conservative for the sake of the women's cause.

The Liberal majority was reduced from nearly 9,000 to 1,957. Ilford members were very busy with the Romford campaign, canvassing all day and holding meetings at night. The reading-room was packed the other day when Miss Thompson spoke. On Saturday, the election day, the polling stations were visited all day long, and the canvas frame bearing W.S.P.U. posters caused great excitement. Members wearing the colours and carrying posters did a brisk trade in copies of the paper. A great many new members have been made in the locality.

Great London Meetings.

At the Queen's Hall last Monday Mrs. Lawrence's beautiful exposition of Lady Constance Lytton's motive in going again to prison, and of her suffering, roused tremendous enthusiasm and sympathy. Members of the Union, she said, had learnt a new standard of conduct, and no sacrifice was too great for them to make. Many contributions were made to the funds as a mark of appreciation of Lady Constance Lytton's act, and in all about £178 was procured.

It has come to the knowledge of the W.S.P.U. that Mr. John Burns, speaking to a friend on the result of the Battersea election, said that he would "take twenty-five years to wipe out the mischief wrought by the Liberalism by that Miss Pankhurst." Quoting this opinion at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained that, so far from working mischief to the cause of Liberalism, Miss Pankhurst had rendered it the greatest service in recalling it to its true principles.

The Scottish Exhibition.

Scotswomen on both sides of the Tweed are preparing a feast of good things for the Exhibition and Sale of Work in April. Determining that it shall compete worthily with—if not in some respects surpass—what held in London last spring, they have in hand a great variety of pleasant surprises for the visitors. A preliminary notice announcing the Bazaar sent out by Miss Geddes, organiser for Edinburgh and district, and the committee (consisting of twenty-five members) says that Mrs. Drummond has allotted to Edinburgh and district the task of raising £600, either in money or goods, and calls upon members and friends to do their utmost to help to collect this sum and to make Scotland self-supporting so far as the W.S.P.U. is concerned. The methods of work include individual guarantees, the holding of work parties (morning, afternoon, and evening), meetings and At Homes, while members are undertaking to send out a printed letter to friends inviting their help. Particulars of some interesting competitions may be had from Miss Geddes.

Similar preliminary work is also being done in Glasgow itself and other centres, and Dumfriesshire and Galloway are undertaking a stall, with Mrs. Martin, of Netherwood, as convener and hon. treasurer, and Mrs. Glover, of Hazlewood, as receiver of work.

The Entertainments Committee announce that Miss Cicely Hamilton has promised to stage her waxworks, which were so successful at the London Exhibition, and the Scottish Pageant—a picturesque feature of the Edinburgh procession—will also be reproduced in the form of tableaux.

The Exhibition will be open from April 23 to 30, from 2.30 to 9 p.m., and till 10 on Saturday evening. Admission will be 1s. 6d., and for the opening ceremony 2s. 6d.

The Bazaar secretaries are:—For Glasgow and district, Miss Frances McPhun, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; and for Edinburgh and district, Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

London Poster Parade.

The London poster parade of last Friday proved such a success that it has been decided to make these parades a regular feature in the week's work. It was gratifying to note the large proportion of new volunteers who appeared in the ranks last week.

Mrs. Baker, of 32, Hans Place, who has proved a most valuable saleswoman at one of the pitches, took part in the poster parade for the first time last week, and, describing her experiences, says: "Having offered one's services to the W.S.P.U. one cannot well bargain with the authorities as to the form of service, so I donned my armour, and at the end of the march I was on such good terms with it that I parted from it almost with regret." Mrs. Baker was much struck, as all new recruits are, by the cordial reception of the passers-by. Only one small boy called out "Votes for Donkeys" in most withering tones, while others shouted "Votes for Women." Timid sympathisers (women) murmured their admiration, one adding, "I cannot go with you, but I greatly admire you."

"It was a very cheerful walk," is the summing up of this new recruit's impressions.

Will volunteers be at the W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. punctually?

Other Election Work.

The members of Wimbledon Local Union, immediately they had finished their task at Fulham, where they succeeded splendidly in keeping the Liberal out, concentrated themselves upon working in their own locality. Street meetings were held every night, covered vans being used as platforms. Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mrs. Oliver Watts, and Mrs. Michael were the chief speakers.

On polling day, the principal polling station was converted into a VOTES FOR WOMEN selling-pitch and general propaganda meeting from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ten dozen VOTES were sold and hundreds of leaflets given away. Both candidates received numerous communications from male supporters informing them that "Votes for Women" was the sole issue on which they would vote this time.

The successful Conservative, Mr. Chaplin, is to be asked for an interview by the Local Union.

Many Ilford voters wrote to the Liberal candidates at Ilford and Walthamstow informing them that they had voted Conservative for the sake of the women's cause.

The Liberal majority was reduced from nearly 9,000 to 1,957. Ilford members were very busy with the Romford campaign, canvassing all day and holding meetings at night. The reading-room was packed the other day when Miss Thompson spoke. On Saturday, the election day, the polling stations were visited all day long, and the canvas frame bearing W.S.P.U. posters caused great excitement. Members wearing the colours and carrying posters did a brisk trade in copies of the paper. A great many new members have been made in the locality.

Great London Meetings.

At the Queen's Hall last Monday Mrs. Lawrence's beautiful exposition of Lady Constance Lytton's motive in going again to prison, and of her suffering, roused tremendous enthusiasm and sympathy. Members of the Union, she said, had learnt a new standard of conduct, and no sacrifice was too great for them to make. Many contributions were made to the funds as a mark of appreciation of Lady Constance Lytton's act, and in all about £178 was procured.

It has come to the knowledge of the W.S.P.U. that Mr. John Burns, speaking to a friend on the result of the Battersea election, said that he would "take twenty-five years to wipe out the mischief wrought by the Liberalism by that Miss Pankhurst." Quoting this opinion at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained that, so far from working mischief to the cause of Liberalism, Miss Pankhurst had rendered it the greatest service in recalling it to its true principles.

Spiers & Pond's STORES QUEEN VICTORIA ST. LONDON, E.C.

HUGE ORGANISATION AT YOUR SERVICE.

Conducted on a perfected system, giving Customers the best of good service, and reducing their shopping troubles to a minimum.

As proof of the wide appreciation of our service, it may be mentioned that WE EMPLOY 1,150 PEOPLE 110 HORSE VANS 250 HORSES 12 MOTOR VANS

We supply everything, and every article is of thoroughly reliable quality and best possible value.

Personal visits are not necessary to avail yourself of our service, as everything can be ordered by post or telephone. If you reside within our delivery radius, your orders will be collected if desired.

FREE DAILY DELIVERY by our vehicles throughout LONDON AND SUBURBS, and most liberal free carriage arrangements for Country Orders.

WE SUGGEST THAT YOU WRITE NOW FOR OUR Illustrated Catalogue of 1,000 Pages, and a supply of Order Forms and Addressed Envelopes.

DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS SPECIAL ADVANTAGE:—DEPOSIT ACCOUNT CUSTOMERS receive a Bonus of TWO PER CENT. on their purchases if not less than £25 in a year.

Please mention VOTES FOR WOMEN when writing.

ALFRED DAY, WORK FOR WOMEN LADIES' TAILOR.

Remunerative and congenial. Messrs. CROSS the well-known Private Hotel and Boarding House Agents, of 11a, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, beg to draw attention to the following business:—

Takings, £45 a Week. Price £2250 for everything as it stands. Biju PRIVATE HOTEL, Superiorly situated, with every room directly overlooking lovely grounds, to which the visitors have access, to be sold, owing to the approaching marriage of the bride, Hyde Park Tube, Metro, and Omnibuses, all within three minutes' walk. Noble dining and evening rooms, magnificent lounge, private sitting room, twenty-one bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. Electric light and telephones. Very elegantly furnished and decorated. Twenty years' lease at less than £500 per annum. £200 Cash, £100 by instalments.

BOARDING HOUSE, In choice West End position. Must be sacrificed this month for half its value owing to illness. Twenty well-furnished and pleasant rooms. Established several years. Sound connection. The bargain of the month for a small capitalist. Hampstead, 15 minutes of Piccadilly Circus. Standing in quarter-acre of lovely gardens.

SUITE HOUSE, Most handsomely furnished and decorated, standing in its own delightful grounds, with lawns, flower beds, and fruit trees. Although within a stone's throw of electric railway and 12 minutes' ride of Piccadilly Circus, owing to itsylvan surroundings the house might be in the heart of the country. The suites are let to four permanent tenants, two of whom have been in occupation for a long period. Price only £850, which a considerable portion might remain. Most unique opening for anyone seeking an absolutely dependable income, combined with a charming home. See Views from every Room. Westcliff-on-Sea. A well-known PRIVATE HOTEL, Occupying commanding corner position, immediately facing sea. Fully well-furnished and decorated to suit. Many permanent guests. Price only £2,000, of which part could remain. Further particulars of the following bargains on application:—

MAN-MADE LAW.

Several correspondents have sent us an account of a case in which a woman with a bruised face and two black eyes, received from her husband, asked a magistrate's advice. The magistrate told her to go back to her husband, and when she said that the latter had threatened to dig out her eyes and had burnt her face with a lighted match, the magistrate said: "Don't argue. Please attend. The incidents referred to do not constitute persistent cruelty, and I cannot give you a judicial separation. You had better go back to him. If you like you can take out a summons for assault, and I shall bind him over." It was no wonder that, as the report said, the unhappy woman then left the court in fear and consternation.

In the same week another case was reported where a woman brought a heavy booted boot to show the magistrate what her husband knocked her about with. When the magistrate advised her to take out a summons she explained that she had not the money to pay for it and remarked justly enough: "I can't be murdered by Bill simply because my stock of money is gone." The magistrate advised her to try to find the money, because a summons against a husband was something of a privilege. The report ends: "It's awful," was the melancholy comment of the old woman, as she left the court." These two everyday incidents will show something of the position of the wife under English law.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

The members and supporters of the above society are looking forward with considerable pleasure to the visit of Miss Mary Gavthorpe to the Northern capital of Ireland. Miss Gavthorpe has consented to address a meeting in the Ulster Hall on March 7, with the object of helping on the work of the local society and arousing general public interest in the cause of Votes for Women. Helpers and stewards are urgently needed, and all interested are invited to apply for tickets and information to The Secretary, 61, Scottish Temperance Buildings, Belfast.

MEN'S HELP.

Mr. Victor Duval, of 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, S.W., is still receiving letters from men declaring their intention of sinking all other political questions until women are enfranchised. This is very encouraging, and he invites all men who are prepared to make the Women's Cause their cause to join the "Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement."

Members posting copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN to friends are asked to notice that no leaflets or other enclosures must be sent in the wrapper, otherwise additional postage is charged.

AN INFLUENTIAL PROTEST.

The Men's Committee for Justice to Women recently drew up a protest condemning the disgraceful violence of the Government towards the women, and pointing out that unless a different attitude was adopted by the Government something far more serious than hitherto might happen in the immediate future. They promised not to vote for any candidate who did not pledge himself to use his influence on behalf of a Woman Suffrage Bill. Among many of the influential names which signed this protest (including a large number of scientists and doctors) it is interesting to find those of T. Hart-Davies, M.P., J. P. Nannetti, M.P., Philip Snowden, M.P., Howard Williams, M.P., Rev. W. F. Cobb, D.D., T. J. Cobden Sanderson, Stanton Coit, Ph.D., J. Forbes Robertson, Laurence Housman, Edwin Landseer Lyttons, the famous architect, H. W. Nevinson, W. Pett Ridge, Israel Zangwill, and Albert Dawson.

A NEW SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

A New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage was recently formed to work on constitutional lines against any Government in power until the removal of sex disability is adopted as a Government measure. All those interested and willing to help are asked to communicate with Mrs. Cecil Chapman, 24, Buckingham Gate, S.W., or with Mrs. Carl Hentschel, 55-56, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CONSIDERATE FORCE.

Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, which won such an unenviable reputation for initiating the forcible feeding of women prisoners, has been well "whitewashed" by the Visiting Justices, who held an inquiry and reported that in connection with the forcible feeding the medical officers and all concerned acted in the most humane manner, and showed the prisoners every consideration.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

We are asked to announce that a meeting of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association will be held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday, Jan. 31, at 8 p.m. The chair will be taken by J. P. Nannetti, Esq., M.P., and Councillor Margaret Ashton, of Manchester, will give an address on "The Citizenship of Women."

For six years in succession, Messrs. John Knight, Limited, the famous soapmakers, have divided their profits with their employees. This year a dividend of 8 per cent has been paid upon the shares held in trust for the employees, who also receive three weeks' extra wages.

Since Miss Isabel Seymour's visit to Hamburg, the Hamburg Alcoholic Frauent Verein have adopted the purple, white and green as their colours.

Selfridge's OXFORD ST. LONDON, W. Your dress an index of yourself. To be neatly garbed is suggestive of thought, if of nothing else, and now-a-days dress counts for much more, perhaps, than it ever did before—and the problem arises—especially to those moderately pursued—of just how to get the greatest value for the least outlay. We indicate one way with certainty—this outstanding example of Selfridge Value. The New Model illustrated is one of the most attractive of dainty White Muslin Robes. The skirt is so shaped that it moulds to almost any figure, and there is enough material for bodice to carry out most effectively the suggestion of the sketch. Length of skirt 39 or 41 inches. Price (carriage paid throughout Britain) 16/9 SELFRIDGE & CO., Ltd.

INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE CLUB. The Club, which is conveniently situated at 66, Russell Square, consists at present of two large rooms overlooking the square. Members of the club have also free use of the rooms of the Imperial Hotel adjoining, where they can obtain meals or board and lodging at reduced rates. All Suffrage literature, as well as the usual newspapers and reviews, are taken for the use of members. The subscription is only one guinea. Full particulars to the Secretary, Miss Cicely Dean Corbett, at the Club.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD RESIDENCE. Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

BOARD RESIDENCE.—Member W.S.P.U., highly recommended; excellent table; close tube (Queen's Road). From 90s.; daily, 1s. 6d.—Aragon, 57, Leicester Square, Bayswater.

BOARD RESIDENCE.—Well-furnished House, three minutes' walk from Baron's Court and District Railways. Nice garden.—21, Edith Road, West Kensington.

BRIGHTON.—"Lohegrin," 9c, Marine Parade. Boarding Establishment; comfortable home; liberal table. Facing sea and Palace Pier. Central. Vegetarians catered for from 25s. weekly.—Proprietress.

BUS TO HAMPSHIRE TUBE.—Lady offers another comfortable home; room or board; very diet; freedom; moderate; references.—"O." 41, Sunny Gardens, Hendon.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Bedrooms and Bed Sitting-rooms to Let. Suitable for business ladies; nice house, garden, etc.; 5s. 6d. weekly.—117, St. Mark's Rd., St. Quinton's Park, North Kensington.

FOR SALE or LETTING.—Desirable corner residence facing Park; fine situation, high ground; within 10 minutes four railway stations, trams; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); garden, side entrance. Apply letter first, "H," 20, Montague Avenue, Broadway, S.E.

INVALIDS RECEIVED in the Home of a Nurse. Terms to suit patients.—Apply, "Nurse," c/o Matron, Popular Nursing Institution, Hailey Road, London, N.

KENSINGTON, Holland Park.—Member of the W.S.P.U., offers comfortable home; nice locality, close to shopping, tube, and Exhibitions. Terms moderate and inclusive. Good and liberal table.—Box 534, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY (Member W.S.P.U.) receives Boarders, vegetarians or otherwise; comfortable, convenient, well appointed House, close Baron's Court Station (District Railway), Tube.—Miss Wolf, 20, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

LARGE, Handsomely-furnished Rooms (Two 4 Sharing), 12, 6d. each, inclusive terms (free, lights, attendance, cooking).—34, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 29, Oxford Street, London, W.

LONDON.—Rodney's Hotel, 34, Tavistock Square, W.C. Three minutes' King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras Railway Stations. Bed, attendance, and breakfast from 4s. 6d.—Telegrams, "Rodneyton," London.

LONDON, W.—Two ladies receive others in their flat; full or part board; references.—"Eclair," Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

"MANNA MEAD," The Grove, Blackheath, S.E.—Established 1893; charmingly situated for "rest cure" or permanent home; highly recommended for skill, style, and home comforts; massage. Prospectus on application to the Principal. Telephone: 906, New Cross.

MRS. MITCHELL, 137, West End Lane, N.W., receives Paying Guests; comfortable home, well-appointed bedrooms from 21s. Near three stations, buses pass the door.

PADDINGTON.—Large Unfurnished Room, use kitchen, in lady's flat, 8s., or furnished, with board, from 21s.—Hawley, 119, Praed St.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses or Ladies in Business. Board as desired.—Telephone: Mayfair, 2516.—Miss Moore, 91, High Street, Marylebone, W.

SOUTHPORT RESTING HOME, 3, Albany Road, on Promenade. Vegetarian diet. Bedded home, 35s. weekly. Boarding residence. 2,000 books in library.—Write, Warden.

SUFFRAGETTE offers charming Cottage Residence in lovely country near Malvern. Garden, stable, indoor sanitation, bath, furnished or unfurnished. Moderate rent.—Mrs. Howey, Bradley, Malvern.

SUPERIOR Bed-sitting Rooms, with breakfast or partial board; vegetarian or otherwise; bath; central.—Misses Kern, Members W.S.P.U., 199, Albany Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

TWO LET, Two Furnished Rooms. Attendance. Suitable for one or two ladies.—Strauss House, Shirley Road, Bedford Park.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and gentlemen. Convenient situation. Also country house near Reigate.—Madame Veigelé, 63, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

ANSTEE Physical Training College, Erdington, offers the best English professional training for branchwomen. Ling's Swedish system; all its branches thoroughly taught. Also Zastetic and Morris Dancing, Games, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, etc. Students introduced to posts after training. Send for prospectus.

A PARISIAN LADY (diploème) visits or receives pupils; highest references; receives boarders.—Write, M. C., 29, St. James' Square, Holland Park.

ELUCATION.—MISS GRETA GARNIER teaches thorough Voice Culture and Strengthening for Public Speaking; Reading; Physical Culture; Gesture; Recitation. SPEECH DEFECTS and NERVOUSNESS CURED. Amateurs and Professionals Privately Coached.—33, Wigmore Street, W.

A SOCIETY has been formed for helping Personal Assistants to relieve him of detail by applying to Secretary, Cosmos Society, 40, Chandos Street, W.C.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been so popular as a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman, and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of theology to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments and teachings of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Guidebook, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, 43, Walnut Street, Southport.

LADIES who are thinking of taking singing lessons should consult Advertiser upon her simple and successful method of voice production. Free voice trials by appointment, West-End Studio.—Box 530, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn.

LESSONS in China Painting given by a lady (medalist) at 40, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. Wednesdays 2 to 4. Six lessons 30s.

MISS IRENE SPONG gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production at the Studio, 66, Adelaide Road, N.W. Tel: 4257 P.O. Hampstead. Recommended by Messrs. Edmund de Reake and Mr. Frank Broadbent. Audition free. Special terms to members of W.S.P.U.

MISS GERTRUD BAUER, sister of Mr. Harold Bauer, gives lessons in violin and piano. Excellent testimonials. Resident pupils.—168, Adelaide Road, N.W.

ORATORY, ELUCATION, DEBATE.—Members of the W.S.P.U. who require coaching in above subjects should apply to Mr. Edward Mooney, 20, Applegarth Road, West Kensington.

TO SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS.—MISS ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Production for Public Speaking.—Openair Speaking a speciality. She has had great success with members of the N.W.S.P.U. Miss Barbara Ayrton says: "It is entirely owing to Miss Leo's training that I am able to go through bye-election campaigns, speaking for hours daily in the open air without suffering any fatigue or loss of voice."—For terms, apply, 48, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

VOICE CULTURE FOR ALL.—Mr. Charles Mabon (composer of "The Happy Wanderer, 1s. 6d., "Thine Eyes," 1s.) gives tuition at 50, St. George's Road, Glasgow.

YOUNG LADY ACCOMPANIST, eight reader, for voice or instruments. Pupil of Miss Kate Steel. Recommendations. Terms by arrangement.—Write, "E. B.," Box 530, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT OFFERING EXCEPTIONAL PROSPECTS FOR SPEEDY PROMOTION.—The City Life Assurance Company, Ltd., possessing funds exceeding £450,000, is about to extend and strengthen its representative staff in various parts of the country. Up-to-date Policies are being issued in both Ordinary and Industrial branches, including the new "Ideal Policy," which is meeting with a cordial reception wherever introduced, and which provides Life Assurance without Medical Examination, with Loan, Cash Surrender, and Paid-up Policy Values guaranteed and endorsed on every Policy. Applicants would find an appointment lucrative, with special opportunities for promotion to important positions. Address, in confidence, for further particulars, stating present occupation, whether whole or part time would be given, and whether a salaried appointment is desired, Agency Manager, 6, Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

COMFORTABLE Home and Laundry outfit to English lady, in return for slight assistance in boarding house, and about two hours English tuition daily (adults).—Proprietress, Aragon, 57, Leicester Square, W.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED.—Plain cooking; willing girl; fond of children; age 20 to 24. Wages, £18 to £20.—Toyn, 2, Hare Court, Temple.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of a Manufacturing Business in the Midlands requires Personal Assistant to relieve him of detail by (a) filing and indexing technical notes and papers so that on demand they may be produced promptly, (b) noting and reminding him of engagements, etc., (c) writing from dictation his technical letters. Applicants should state fully in writing how they propose to solve the problem. Experience in commercial detail and method essential. Short-hand and typewriting an advantage.—Box 536, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DOMESTICATED, bright, energetic young Danish lady seeks post as Lady-help or Lady Nurse; fluent German; excellent needlework.—Anglo-Scandinavian Bureau, 47, Great Portland Street.

FRENCH INSTRUCTOR, nine years L.C.O. Schools, seeks daily engagement in school or family. Highly successful teacher; conversational, grammatical.—Madame, 93, Ravenscourt Gardens, W.

POSITION of Responsibility that is permanent Wanted. Organising position, Liberal or commercial, or other suitable work.—H. Mackenzie Theodan, 1, Sebbin Street, Cannonbury, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, Culto. No pads, powder, liquid, or paste. John Strange Winter, the Anthonse, writes: "We are all enchanted with Culto." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skilfully and effectually performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Lindsay, 479, Portisdown Road, Elgin Avenue, W.

A SOLID BLOCK IDENTIFIER.—Cultone No. 1 weighs 4 ozs. In beautiful ivory box. No powder, no paste or waste. A celebrated surgeon-dentist writes: "Cultone is the most marvellous antiseptic dentifrice which has been my good fortune to use." 1s.; post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

BECHSTEIN PIANO; a bargain. SIMPLEX Player; bargain. THE NEW PLAYER Piano, finest made; great bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

BLOUSES IN THE COLOURS.—Striped Delaine. Neat and artistic. Only a few left. 6s. 11d. each.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

BLOUSES! BLOUSES!! BLOUSES!!! No! Any number of cast-off blouses wanted. Hat, rail, or carrier. The extreme value run's down. Call on Mrs. Lewis Grove, Lewisham, London.

BOOKS (all descriptions) bought for cash in large or small quantities. Also music and pictures. Distance no object.—Write H, 12, Foxley Road, S.W.

CASH-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT. Best prices given.—Mrs. Leman, 86, Willesden Lane, Kilburn. Established 1890. Bankers: L. & S.W.

DOUBLE CHINS.—Ladies troubled with this disfigurement should wear at night my Hygienic Chin Support. Light, cool, comfortable, and durable. 7s. 6d., post free.—Madame Dare, 69, Castle Street, Berners Street, London, W.

ELECTROLYSIS.—Superbulous hair permanently removed without mark or scar.—A complete cure in every case is absolutely guaranteed.—Miss Thomson, 188, Regent Street, London, W.

FOR IMMEDIATE RESIDUAL on easy terms, amply Boarding-house, vegetarian and served, in London, including furniture, household effects, goodwill, etc.—Box 529, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

FOR SALE.—Pair Silver Candlesticks, £15 5s.; long Gold Chain, £3 10s.; pair Gold Ear-rings, 7s. 6d.; Indian Miniature painted on Ivory, 7s. 6d.; Gold Ring, 10s. 6d.; Gold Chain Bracelet (with Gold and Turquoise Pendant), £3 15s.—Mrs. Sanders, W.S.P.U. Treasury, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

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

KNITTED CORSETS.—Improved, support without pressure. Lists free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

LOST PROPERTY.—Miss Kerr is in charge of this department. All communications in reference to property Lost or Found, and all articles found, should be sent direct to Miss Kerr, Lost Property Department, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your combings; add an ounce given for them.—Dickner, 8, Old North Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.

MRS. KNIGHT has a few elegant, up-to-date block calendars (in the colours) to offer at 1s. each.—The Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

NO MORE WRINKLES! NO MORE BAGGARD WOMEN! Wrinkles permanently removed by simple process.—Write for particulars to Madame Hamford, 113, Adelaide Road, N.W.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Bromide Enlargements, black and white or sepia, from prints, negatives, or paintings. Photographs reproduced from clients own designs in painting, drawing, or etching.—Miss Muriel Dutton (W.S.P.U.), 8, Ribblesdale Road, Hornsey, N. Miss Dutton will also be glad to undertake photographic work of any kind on terms which merely cover the actual cost of materials in all cases where it may be of service in advancing the propaganda work of the W.S.P.U.

SUFFRAGIST with small private Dress-making business wishes to extend same. Ladies' own materials made up from £1-41 and style guaranteed.—R. V. D., 48, Haymarket.

THE GROVE DRESS AGENCY.—Good Show. Smart Day and Evening Gowns. Wardrobes Purchased or Sold on Commission.—Madame Florence, First Floor, 63, Westbourne Grove, W.

THE PANKO Suffragette Card Game. Printed in the colours with illustrations by E. T. Reed, the "Punch" Artist. Price, 2s. 2d. post free.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS has a small purple, white and green flag suitable for decorations and for children. 1d. each.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

TO KENSINGTON SUFFRAGETTES AND OTHERS! Buy our charming wrist-bags in purple or green taffetas silk (price 3s.) at the Votes for Women Shop, 113, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel.: 2116, Western.

TO LADIES (millinery).—To avoid dismissing assistants from January to April, we make, trim, and remodel millinery at very moderate charges.—Apply to Miss Angus, at Roberts and Geene's, 4, Conduit Street, London, W.

WANTED.—The Publisher of this paper would be glad to buy back from readers copies of Votes for Women for October and November 1907. Also April 30, May 26, June 4, and June 25, 1908. Postage and original cost refunded.—Publisher, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

WATERCOLOUR by W. H. Walker. Price 10 guineas. This is one of the series of "Fancies" lately exhibited in Bond St.—Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

"WOMAN AND ECONOMOM," by Mrs. Perkins Gilman. Paper covers (3d.); bound in cloth, 1s. and 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

W.S.P.U. CRACKERS. Box of six, with floral table decorations, price 2s. 6d. Postage and packing, 3d. per box.—Mrs. Knight, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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THE "HEAPED FIRE" There are many advantages in "HEAPED" FIRES (Bratt's Patent) well worth inquiring into—advantages that every votary of Health, Economy, Cleanliness and Cheerful Appearances might profitably investigate. May we send you, free of charge, our descriptive Booklet "The Heaped Fire"?—a booklet that will explain in detail what we here briefly outline. Address Department C. BRATT, COLBURN & CO., and the Heaped Fire Co., Ltd., 10 Mortimer St., London, W.

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