

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 160.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

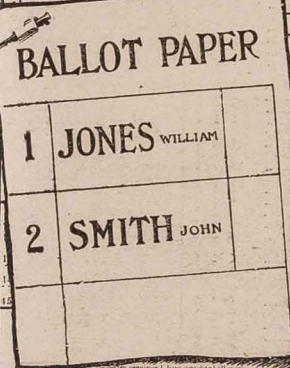
Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedules
(To be filled up by the Enumerators
and returned.)

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME & SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE & SEX	PARTICULARS AS TO MARRIAGE				PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION				BIRTHPLACE	NATIONALITY	INFIRMITY		
			State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of—	Children born alive to present Marriage (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7)	Children born alive to former Marriage (If no children born alive to former Marriage write "None" in Column 8)	Children who have died	Personal Occupation.	Industry or Service with which worker is connected.	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account.	Whether Working at Home.					
1 JONES WILLIAM															
2 SMITH JOHN															



NO VOTE NO CENSUS
If I am intelligent enough to fill in this Census Form, I can surely make a ballot on a Ballot Paper.
Jane Smith

CONTENTS.

Our Cartoon	417	The Law of Public Meeting, By Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B.	426
The Outlook	417	Official Blackmail, By Laurence Housman	427
Getting New Readers	418	Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc.	427
Treasurer's Note	418	Suffragist Plans for Census Night	428
Contributions to the £100,000 Fund	418	Welcome to Mr. Abbey	429
A Message from Australia, By Vida Goldstein	419	Announcements	429
Mass Meeting at the Albert Hall	420	The Campaign Throughout the Country	430
The Women and the Police	421	General News	434
£100 Damages for Mr. Hawkins	422		
Defence of the Bill	423		
"The Prisoner" By E. P. L.	424		
A Causeur of Fashion	425		

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

THE OUTLOOK.

One of the most successful meetings of the Women's Social and Political Union was held on Thursday in last week at the Royal Albert Hall, when the following resolution was carried, with only one dissentient voice:

This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote. The Meeting demands the immediate cessation of these tactics, and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill in 1911. And further, the Meeting calls upon women to unite in determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to prevent this measure of justice being carried into law during the present Session of Parliament.

So quickly did the mighty audience respond to the points made by the speakers that one who was present for the first time expressed the view that, in spite of the many thousands who were there, it seemed like one great family party. It is interesting to recall that only

three years ago this same expression was used as a term of reproach to the W.S.P.U.

Special Features of the Meeting.

Miss Vida Goldstein, who had come specially from Australia to address the meeting, received a great ovation, many bouquets of flowers being handed up to her. Her speech, which we give verbatim on page 419, was full of good things, and showed her keen appreciation of the political conditions prevailing in this country. Dr. Ethel Smyth conducted in person her March, which she has dedicated to the W.S.P.U., and the audience were delighted with its power and beauty. As usual, a great feature of the meeting was the collection, which amounted in gifts and promises to some £5,000, raising the fund from £91,000, at which it stood last week in VOTES FOR WOMEN, to a total of £96,500. The meeting was brought to a close by a rousing speech from Miss Christabel Pankhurst, which we reproduce on page 420.

£100 Damages for Mr. Hawkins.

The victory gained by our friend Mr. Hawkins, in his action against the League of Young Liberals in Bradford, will come as welcome news, not merely to woman suffragists, but to all lovers of fair play. In consequence of his interjection of a remark about Votes for Women at a meeting held by Mr. Churchill in Bradford, last November, Mr. Hawkins was seized and ejected so violently that he fell, breaking his knee-cap and fracturing his ankle. As a result he has been crippled ever since and will never fully recover the use of his limb. Mr. Hawkins has now been awarded £100 damages by a jury sitting in Leeds. Among the interesting points which came out in the trial was the fact that, while ordinary interrupters were allowed to remain in the meeting, the mere mention of the word "woman" was enough to secure instant ejection. The

Judge, Mr. Justice Avory, laid down a number of important points of law. Firstly, that persons employing stewards are liable for the manner in which their duties are carried out. Secondly, that the mere interjection of a remark at a meeting (even at a meeting of a Cabinet Minister), is not of itself an offence. Thirdly, that until an interrupter has been asked to leave, any person who lays hands upon him is committing an assault. We deal with the political aspect of these decisions in our leading article this week.

Census Night.

Census night, to which Militant Suffragists have for some time been looking forward as an opportunity for a further protest against government without consent, is now close at hand. All plans are complete, and it is realised that an army of women very much larger than was originally supposed, running into many thousands, will resist or evade enumeration. We draw special attention to an article written for us by Mr. Laurence Housman, appearing on page 427, in which he foresees that attempts will be made by the authorities to intimidate intending resisters. We have from time to time stated clearly in these columns the utmost penalties to which those who refuse to give information render themselves liable, and those who take part in the protest are warned not to be deceived by the bluff of the Government's servants with regard to this matter.

Mr. Churchill and the Deputation.

We publish this week the important report of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith concerning the behaviour of the police towards the women's deputation in November last. As we informed our readers last week, it fully bears out the conclusion of the Conciliation Committee that a prima facie case for enquiry had been made out. Lord Robert Cecil proceeds:—

Mr. Churchill accuses women of mendacity. Such an accusation requires more than the *ipse dixit* of a Minister to support it. Not

is it in accordance with the principles of British justice to reject, without investigation, the evidence of scores of apparently respectable women.

In conclusion, may I ask whether anyone thinks that if the deputation had consisted of unmarried men of the same character their demand for an enquiry would have been refused? Who can doubt that the Home Secretary and the other Ministers would have tumbled over one another in their eagerness to grant anything that was asked? Are we, then, to take it as officially admitted that in this country there is one law for male electors and another for voteless women?

And Mr. Ellis Griffith expresses himself as amply satisfied that there was unnecessary and excessive violence used against the women, and urges an impartial enquiry, not merely in order to decide the facts of the case in November last, but to establish and safeguard the principle that those who take part in public demonstrations are entitled to legal and proper treatment. We are glad that *The Nation* so far modifies its former attitude as to say:—

The Home Secretary appears to have shut the gate to a formal investigation, and lapse of time forbids a clear and practical issue to it. But we do not feel satisfied, either as to the general behaviour of the London police towards political crowds or as to their conduct on this occasion. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Churchill will have this matter very carefully under his eyes. Political rights must be safeguarded, even when we do not like the way in which they are asserted.

Perhaps on the next occasion *The Nation* will hesitate before accepting without reserve the official view.

Forcible Feeding in Prison.

The welcome given to Mr. Abbey on Saturday last at the Caxton Hall was well attended, and Mr. Abbey's plain statement as to the atrocious treatment which he had received in prison was listened to with indignation. Over £60 was contributed to the funds of the M.P.U. Meanwhile, Mr. Franklin, whose spirited and chivalrous protest led to his own arrest, is still in prison, and the same disgusting and brutal operation is being practised in his case. He is due to be released on Saturday morning in next week.

The Removal of the Sex Disqualification.

Adult Suffragists who oppose the simple removal of the sex barrier to the franchise are fond of quoting Australia in support of their contention. In the *Manchester Guardian* of Monday last Miss Vida Goldstein effectually disposes of this argument. She points out that Adult Suffrage exists only for the Commonwealth Parliament, and that property is the qualification for four of the Upper Houses in the State Parliaments, and property owners still have special electoral privileges for three of the Lower Houses. Australian women, in fact, made the same demand which the women in this country are demanding, namely, that women should have the vote on the same terms as men, property or no property, and this it is which they have won throughout the whole continent of Australia, both in the Commonwealth and in the separate States.

A Remarkable Pronouncement.

Lord Justice Cherry, in pardoning a man at Belfast who had thrown an explosive substance, and had injured another man, used these words:—

Unfortunately, at the present time people in almost every political party had been openly advocating violence as a method of obtaining political changes. They had lured ladies writing to the *Times* endeavouring to show that violence was the only means by which political improvement, as they considered it, could be obtained, and it was very deplorable and not to be wondered at that headstrong youths like the prisoner would transfer those principles into practice, which might produce very lamentable results.

A more remarkable ground for a judgment it would be difficult to find!

Music of the Woman's Movement.

We hope that all Woman Suffragists will make a point of being present to-morrow evening at the Queen's Hall, when Dr. Ethel Smyth is producing for the first time several spirited items of music, specially composed in connection with the Woman's Movement. We give further particulars and a portrait of the celebrated composer on page 427.

Pressure on our Space.

We regret that owing to the extraordinary pressure on our space we have been obliged, in spite of the increased size of our issue, to hold over some valuable matter, including the final chapter of Mr. Shillard's interesting series of articles on *Warrior Women*, a report of the Rev. Rhonda Williams' important speech at the Queen's Hall, and also our report of a recent pronouncement made in Glasgow by the Rev. John Hunter. We hope to include these in subsequent issues.

Items of Interest.

At the meeting of the Falmouth Town Council on Thursday, March 23, a resolution urging the Prime Minister to grant facilities to Sir George Kemp's Woman Suffrage Bill was passed by nine votes to five.

We have received the financial statement of the Croydon Women's Social and Political Union. The total receipts are £272 3s. 5d., as against £105 18s. 10d. during the preceding year, and the total expenditure £259 3s. 2d., as against £84 12s. 3d. We congratulate the Croydon Union on having trebled its activities during the financial year.

GETTING NEW READERS.

How much can be done by a single member of the Union to break down the Press boycott is shown by the following letter of Dr. Marion MacKenzie, of Scarborough, who wrote on March 18:—

"I sold 19 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN outside a lecture on Social Legislation. This morning I sold 50 in the town. Unfortunately it was very wet, and our regular papersellers were away, so I was the only one. But I may be able to sell a few more at the theatre to-night, though I find theatregoers very hard to get at. I am writing to the *Woman's Press* for 100 extra. I sold 133 for Self-Denial Week, and my sister Tru, but it was a very wet week, and we happened to be busy otherwise. Mr. Howard Rowntree spoke for us the other night, and he said his first instinct was to say that the Militant Suffragettes were unbearable, but he had gradually come to the conclusion they must be women of strong conscientious beliefs, and he felt that having been a believer in Votes for Women as an ideal he had come to think he must do something practical to help women to get it. He said the thing that impressed him more than anything was the way in which they would stand in the cold and rain for hours selling the paper."

Since the above was written Dr. MacKenzie has sold in the street 170 copies of last week's issue, and in spite of the fact that she has a great deal of work of her own to do.

Of course everyone cannot achieve the splendid results of Dr. MacKenzie, but there is scarcely anyone who could not manage to dispose of six or a dozen copies of the paper each week. I have also received the following from a school-girl, Miss Margaret Ker:—

"I have obtained ten new readers for the paper VOTES FOR WOMEN. These all prefer to have the paper brought round by me personally each week. I used to sell the paper every week in the street; but, as I am still at school, my head mistress objected, and I have been obliged to stop. However, I am leaving school next July, so after that I shall begin to sell again."

March 20-March 25.

Table listing names and amounts for March 20-March 25. Includes names like Miss K. Paget, Miss M. M. Schofield, Mrs. Weston, etc.

Miss Sloane has very kindly promised to pay for the paper to be sent to all the nine libraries mentioned last week. In addition, Miss M. A. Smith and Mrs. Thomas are each prepared to pay for two libraries, while Miss Tucker writes that she will pay for the paper to be sent to Cheltenham and Great Yarmouth Libraries for six months, and it is contined both subscriptions if at the end of six months it is found that it is duly put out on the tables. She will also pay for a copy for six months to be placed in the Exeter, York, and Norwich Free Libraries, or in a man's, or man's and woman's club, if we find it would be accepted. (These papers to be supplied through local newspapers.)

F. W. P. L.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

All the members of the Union are rejoicing in the magnificent sum put together at the Albert Hall on March 23. Never before has such an enormous shower of promise cards poured down upon the platform at a public meeting. The members and friends seemed determined to outdo themselves in generosity and enthusiasm.

The first three contributions announced were significant of the spirit which prompts such giving. The first was a sum of 6s sent by an old lady in Exeter with the words, "I have just had the first week's instalment of my old-age pension, and, not being able to do more, have sent you that as my little act of self-denial for our noble Cause." The second contribution was the gift of one who has passed away from our midst, having laid down her life for the Cause so dear to us all. A letter to the Treasurer announced that Miss Henrietta Williams had left £50 to the Union in her will. The third came from the first subscriber to the funds of the Union in London five years ago. It was sent from a bed of sickness. Cheers greeted the name of the giver, Miss Mordan, who for more than forty years has worked for the Suffrage Movement on behalf of women, and for the last five years has been one of the most earnest supporters of the militant movement. These three gifts were the precious first-fruits, and the magnificent contribution of £5,000 was more than completed by the sum of £170 which was found in the collecting boxes, too late for the fact to be publicly announced at the meeting.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

March 20 to March 22.

Large table listing names and amounts for contributions to the £100,000 fund. Includes names like Miss Ferns Margesson, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. J. P. Smith, etc.

Total - £91,655 9 7. Notes: This list contains contributions for three days only. Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Petrick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

A MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Extracted from the Speech of Miss Vida Goldstein at the Albert Hall, London, on Thursday, March 23, 1911.

I shall always be glad to think that the truly enfranchised women of Australia, women enfranchised in spirit as in fact, recognised the inner meaning of this movement from the very beginning. In 1905, when those two girls, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, fired the shot, heard round the world by all lovers of freedom, we knew in Australia they had heralded a new age of chivalry, the chivalry of woman towards woman. And to-night I bring to you a message from my fellow-workers in Australia. We offer you our reverent appreciation of the spiritual insight and fidelity to principle that are enabling you to overcome, and speedily overcome, the materialistic forces arrayed against you. We sympathise with your militant policy, believing that you embarked upon it as the result of earnest deliberation, that the more peaceful methods employed by your predecessors for so many years were bound to continue wholly ineffectual.

We know that only the loftiest ideals could inspire such devotion and such tragic self-sacrifice for a principle as you have shown. And we in Australia are proud to think that we are of your blood and race. It has fallen to us in our young country, where prejudices have not had time to solidify to the same extent as in older countries, to gain the charter of our womanhood by a comparatively easy road, the road of persistence, certainly, but not of martyrdom. And in the name, again, of these Australian women, we are on the side of your militant women, and we offer you our deepest gratitude for having demonstrated to an unbelieving world the real existence of the sisterhood of women.

The Humiliation of the Grille.

I have only been a few days in England, and this is my first visit here. On the second day I was taken to see your Houses of Parliament, and there I saw one thing that alone justifies the existence of this movement, and that was the Grille. I hear people laugh at the existence of that Grille. I felt deeply humiliated when I saw it. It is a wonder to me that the women of England have tolerated it so long. That Grille signifies the harem idea of women, and disguise the fact as we may, it is on that that all legislation affecting women is based. I am very proud to think it was one of my own countrywomen, Muriel Matters, who had a hand in damaging it!

Your Woman Suffrage movement has a special significance for us in Australia, who can view it from the standpoint of a long and varied experience of the vote in school, municipal, State and Commonwealth politics. You know well enough the utter hollowness of the anti-Suffrage arguments. But I should like to deal with just one or two to-night. It may interest you, I think, to hear a brief survey of them by a woman who knows what it is to work for women and children without the vote and with it. Mrs. Humphry Ward says that women cannot grasp the broad lines and main points of public questions, but would legislate on side-issues. Australian women voters have shown as comprehensive and as intelligent a grasp of all public questions as men have shown, and they have improved Parliamentary measures by exacting the introduction of "side-issues" which men, whose training does not impel them to attend to small but necessary details, had overlooked. When the Public Service Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (the Lower House in the Commonwealth Parliament), that Bill dealt only with the broad lines and main points affecting the employment of men. Solely through the work of women voters several so-called "side-issues" affecting the employment of the women in the service were considered on broad lines, and finally converted into main points, to our satisfaction.

"Side Issues."

You will find that there is a great tendency to regard everything affecting women as "side-issues," and it is not until women become voters that legislators begin to realise that there are many things touching them and their children that are really main points. Take, for instance, the question which always rouses the greatest interest and activity amongst men, that of property. All down the ages men have done every possible thing to safeguard their property so that it could not be wrested from them. But the property of women was such a paltry side-issue that the men quietly put it in their own pockets! And it took the Woman Suffragists of England, assisted by men who were themselves in favour of women having the vote, many, many years to establish by law the principle that women, married women, have a perfect right to the control of their own property. And the women of England to-day who are using their money to fight against Woman Suffrage owe the power to do so to the Woman Suffragists of an earlier generation.

Then, again, Mrs. Humphry Ward tells us that women would lay stress on the individual side of life. That is quite true, and well indeed it is so. Life is a hideous affair for the great majority of people to-day, because men, fulfilling their natural duty of safeguarding the collective and material interests of the nation, have found it impossible to safeguard the

individual and spiritual needs of its citizens. At this stage of our economic development it is the duty of the husband to provide for the family group. It is the wife's duty to superintend the welfare of the individuals comprising that group. As in the home so in the State. And in Australia women voters, while not neglecting the collective interests of the nation, are giving special attention to the individual welfare of all the citizens, and the individual they are especially desirous of protecting is the child, the future citizen. Women have suffered severely from bad educational and industrial conditions, and they want to save their children from a similar fate. And so in Australia these women are concentrating their attention on the welfare of the child.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

You are told that women are seeking to enter into competition with men in politics. Modern industrial conditions, made entirely by men, are driving more and more women, even in a young country, to be actual breadwinners. Men have relentlessly sucked women into the industrial whirlpool, they have made a devastating war on women, and now women with the vote in Australia are seeking to protect themselves, and men also, by establishing the principle of equal pay for equal work. If women are to be reserved for home and motherhood, equal pay for equal work is necessary, for as long as competition is the rule of trade, just so long will the cheapest labour be that most in demand. Women are cheaper than men, but children are cheaper than women, and the child is becoming an integral part of the industrial machine. It is our aim in Australia to prevent that. When capitalists and manufacturers are contented with an abnormal passion for profits, neither woman nor child is sacred, and I assure you, it is all moonshine for people to tell you that the vote has no effect on the economic status of women! Before we got the Suffrage in Australia no one would listen to us about equal pay for equal work. We had deputations to Ministry after Ministry, interviews with Members of Parliament one after another, and we were told it was impossible ever to think of equal pay for equal work. No sooner was the Suffrage granted in Australia than we got equal pay for equal work under the Commonwealth Law, and no sooner was the State Suffrage Bill passed in Victoria than in the very next session there was a Bill brought in to deal with the salaries of the State School teachers, and in the junior grade in the education department we already have equal pay for equal work. Every session now equal pay for equal work is discussed in Parliament. It is impossible to deal with any measure affecting wages in which this question does not come up; we have got it in one thing after another, and I am sure it will not be many years before it is the rule everywhere.

The "Women cannot Fight" Boygy.

Then, again, the anti-Suffragists here tell you that women cannot fight. Well, the history of all the ages, ancient and modern, right down to the Suffragettes, disproves that! Women can fight, have fought, and are fighting valiantly for freedom. But if the anti-Suffragists told you that women won't fight, there would be some approximation to the truth in that statement. They won't fight when they get the vote, or at least they will be very much more chary than men about plunging their country into war. For everywhere you go you hear women pleading earnestly that war is a barbaric method of settling international disputes. But at the time of the South African war the Australian women were as much overcome as the Australian men by the cry of freedom for the oppressed, freedom for the Uitlanders in their own country, they willingly sent their husbands and sons to fight for a cause that they believed was just. And to-day, when the naval and military defence of our isolated continent is in the very forefront of the political programme of both parties, we find the women taking as keen an interest in the subject as men—with this notable difference, that we hear more from the women about maintaining our land and sea forces for the purpose of defence and not offence.

Dissension in the Home.

Then, again, we are told—we hear it said in this country—that women (I believe also it is one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's arguments) will be guided by men in the matter of voting. We have plenty of stupid women in Australia who allow their husbands to do all their thinking for them, but I can assure you that they are not nearly so numerous as the men who allow their favourite newspaper to dictate to them! I do not know which argument I read oftener, when I am reading about the English Suffrage movement—that Woman Suffrage will bring dissension into the home, or that women will be guided entirely by men in the matter of voting. Of course the one argument annihilates the other. But what is a trifle like that to an anti-Suffragist? As a matter of fact, I do not know of one instance where the vote has caused dissension in an Australian home except in those homes where dissension is the prevailing condi-

tion. But will any sane person say that because some husbands and wives are so petty-minded as to quarrel on every subject they discuss, that no women should have a vote? In all countries the men who insist that their sons shall be political echoes of themselves are regarded as tyrannical and unreasonable, and in Australia husbands who claim that their wives should have no political opinions of their own are regarded as tyrannical and unreasonable. Our Australian men are broad-minded enough to think that their wives are fully entitled to their own political opinions, and I may remind you of instances where men have risen to such dizzy heights as to admit that the political insight of their wives was superior to their own.

Next May there is to be an Imperial Conference meeting here in London. Now, I want to remind those women who still think that women should not have a vote, and the men too, that there will be some men attending that conference who will be representing women voters. Our Australian representatives go into that conference instructed by us women to do certain things, and it is not an unthinkable proposition that England's grand-daughters should have equal representation with the men in that conference and that England's own daughters should have no representation at all? I believe that this is a most critical year for your movement. I do hope—I believe—that it will be a year of peace. You have excellent opportunities of getting your Bill carried on May 5, and I think the reason I have just reminded you of, this Imperial Conference, is an additional reason why you should win through on May 5.

You have all noticed that in the hall to-night is a motto: "God befriended us." Mrs. Petrick Lawrence alluded to this movement as being a religious movement. If it were not a religious movement it could not be what it is to-day. But, instead of "God befriended us," let us know that God befriends us, and that He is with us in this fight, and that there is no power which can defeat the cause of justice. Remember, it is fear that kills. The thing we greatly fear comes upon us. Have no fear about May 5. You must know that your cause is just. You know it is just, and because right is right, you must prevail.

Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street, London, W.

ALL-BRITISH.

We have now in stock a very large assortment of fashionable Tailor-mades, some of which are All-British—that is to say, they are designed and made in our workrooms and are made from British Fabrics and lined with British Silks. Others are British productions—that is to say, they are designed and made in England from fabrics wholly or partly of foreign manufacture. The sketch given here is a typical example of All-British Suits.



British Tailor Suit (as sketch), thoroughly well made from all British materials and lined with British Silks, perfectly cut and tailored. £4

MASS MEETING AT THE ALBERT HALL.

"The time has come to Deal with this Unrest."

It might be said of most political movements that, like the Red Queen, they have to keep running all the time in order to stay in the same place.

An Albert Hall meeting would have become a commonplace by now if history had merely played its old game of repetition. But when your policy is a marching policy, and every incident in the campaign lands you a step farther along the road than you were before, no two halts are made on the same ground, in the same frame of mind.

Last Thursday evening another of these halts was called; and our tireless, indomitable army again marked time, cheerfully this time, but with the cheerfulness that means to go all the way.

Evelyn Sharp.

MRS. PANKHURST.

Before opening the proceedings Mrs. Pankhurst referred to the case of Mr. Hawkins, which had just taken place at the Leeds Assizes, and which is fully reported on p. 422-3.

Verdict for Hawkins. Damages, £100, with costs. Judge summed up strongly in favour of plaintiff.

When the applause which greeted the reading of this telegram had died down, Mrs. Pankhurst said that in this Woman Suffrage agitation there was a considerable amount of legal injustice, but at last light was breaking through the cloud of injustice.

The March of the Women. A pretty little ceremony followed, namely, the presentation to Dr. Ebel Smyth by Mrs. Pankhurst of a baton in recognition of her great services in composing and presenting to the Union the "March of the Women."

Carry the Bill! When the enormous volume of sound had died away Mrs. Pankhurst described the Bill now before Parliament, explaining that the Suffrage societies had always asked for one thing and one thing only; they had asked untidily for the complete removal of the disability of sex; that women entitled like men to the property that should be given to every voter; that women entitled to vote on the household qualification should vote as heads of households; that women qualified as men lodgers are qualified should vote like men lodgers; that women university students should have the university franchise.

The Resolution. This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE. In recording the resolution, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence told the story of a country rector who was asked to arrange a "quiet day" for his congregation, and who replied that the only thing that would do any good was

representation with taxation to the qualified women of the country. Like other Governments, this Government had refused to consider, and it was a sound that made one feel glad not to be the enemy that is wasting its time over a sham fight at Westminster. There is something very terrible in the pause that is made by an army just before it goes into battle; but I think, if I were the enemy, I should be just as much afraid of the army that is equally prepared, equally determined, though it does not yet know when the battle will be.

Why Women Revolt. Proceeding, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "Can it be wondered that in the Twentieth Century women are in revolt? Can you wonder that educated, intelligent women will not submit to this kind of thing any longer; that in these days, when women have borne so serious their share of the national burdens, and performing at least their part of national service—when it is expected and demanded of them to stand upon the status of citi- zens?"

Women Demand a Pledge. Mrs. Pankhurst next pointed out that just as Government pledges had been given to the Irish, the Welshmen, and the Labour Party, she asked for a pledge from the Prime Minister that facilities should be given for the successive stages of the Woman Suffrage Bill, if it passed its second reading on May 5?

Verdict for Hawkins. Damages, £100, with costs. Judge summed up strongly in favour of plaintiff.

When the applause which greeted the reading of this telegram had died down, Mrs. Pankhurst said that in this Woman Suffrage agitation there was a considerable amount of legal injustice, but at last light was breaking through the cloud of injustice.

The March of the Women. A pretty little ceremony followed, namely, the presentation to Dr. Ebel Smyth by Mrs. Pankhurst of a baton in recognition of her great services in composing and presenting to the Union the "March of the Women."

Carry the Bill! When the enormous volume of sound had died away Mrs. Pankhurst described the Bill now before Parliament, explaining that the Suffrage societies had always asked for one thing and one thing only; they had asked untidily for the complete removal of the disability of sex; that women entitled like men to the property that should be given to every voter; that women entitled to vote on the household qualification should vote as heads of households; that women qualified as men lodgers are qualified should vote like men lodgers; that women university students should have the university franchise.

The Resolution. This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE. In recording the resolution, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence told the story of a country rector who was asked to arrange a "quiet day" for his congregation, and who replied that the only thing that would do any good was

an earthquake! The Government, Mrs. Lawrence pointed out, had ignored the greatest Constitutional campaign ever carried out in this country for any political reform, they had trampled upon the elementary principles of liberty in the Constitution in order to crush this agitation. They had, as Mrs. Pankhurst had said, used trickery in order to defeat the women's Bill, and it seemed that the only thing that could wake up the Government to a sense of their duty to the country was a sort of political earthquake.

Why Women Revolt. Proceeding, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "Can it be wondered that in the Twentieth Century women are in revolt? Can you wonder that educated, intelligent women will not submit to this kind of thing any longer; that in these days, when women have borne so serious their share of the national burdens, and performing at least their part of national service—when it is expected and demanded of them to stand upon the status of citi- zens?"

Women Demand a Pledge. Mrs. Pankhurst next pointed out that just as Government pledges had been given to the Irish, the Welshmen, and the Labour Party, she asked for a pledge from the Prime Minister that facilities should be given for the successive stages of the Woman Suffrage Bill, if it passed its second reading on May 5?

Verdict for Hawkins. Damages, £100, with costs. Judge summed up strongly in favour of plaintiff.

When the applause which greeted the reading of this telegram had died down, Mrs. Pankhurst said that in this Woman Suffrage agitation there was a considerable amount of legal injustice, but at last light was breaking through the cloud of injustice.

The March of the Women. A pretty little ceremony followed, namely, the presentation to Dr. Ebel Smyth by Mrs. Pankhurst of a baton in recognition of her great services in composing and presenting to the Union the "March of the Women."

Carry the Bill! When the enormous volume of sound had died away Mrs. Pankhurst described the Bill now before Parliament, explaining that the Suffrage societies had always asked for one thing and one thing only; they had asked untidily for the complete removal of the disability of sex; that women entitled like men to the property that should be given to every voter; that women entitled to vote on the household qualification should vote as heads of households; that women qualified as men lodgers are qualified should vote like men lodgers; that women university students should have the university franchise.

The Resolution. This Meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary Vote.

MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE. In recording the resolution, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence told the story of a country rector who was asked to arrange a "quiet day" for his congregation, and who replied that the only thing that would do any good was

THE WOMEN AND THE POLICE.

PRESS OPINIONS. LABOUR LEADER.

The responsibility of the Government for shilly-shallying with regard to the subject of Women's Suffrage has [the Home Secretary] leaves entirely out of sight, and with consummate effrontery suggests that the women have no one to blame but themselves for their injuries. No doubt if the women had shown themselves as valiant as the Home Secretary when he was snapp-shotting hiding from danger behind a wall, things wouldn't have happened: the women Suffragists would have escaped unharmed. But then the women are prepared to sacrifice themselves for a great cause and a great principle. The Churchills are not built that way. From first Churchill to last they have always been on the side of the bastions. In their readiness to join the winning side both the first Churchill and the last reveal their kinship to the Vicar of Bray. It is a legitimate surmise that if the Tories had remained the predominant party Mr. Churchill might have been a Cabinet Minister all the same.

WESTERN MAIL.

Whatever may be alleged against the leaders of the Woman Suffrage movement, they seem, in regard to the incidents of the November deputation to the House of Commons, to have been the victims of their own patience and of a too ample confidence in the judgment of the Home Secretary. They made their complaints to Mr. Churchill promptly enough, and no one who had the least desire to be fair could deny the general allegation that they were subjected to violence and indignity. But they have waited in vain for the inquiry they solicited. Despairing of Mr. Churchill, they have placed their complaints before two eminent King's counsel—Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. E. J. Griffith, M.P.—both of whom have declared, as a result of their investigation, that an ample case exists for a searching and impartial inquiry. Neither of these legal gentlemen goes so far as to endorse the complaint that the kicking and beating and the gross indignities which many of these women endured were perpetrated by the police. They could not fairly go so far on the strength of ex-parte statements; but there is no denying that the police remain under suspicion of serious misconduct, and the public has every right to order a full and authoritative inquiry into the interests of the police as well as in the interests of the ladies who have been shamefully abused.

MISS GOLDSTEIN AT MANCHESTER.

On Monday, March 27, Miss Vida Goldstein was accorded a hearty welcome at the Manchester meeting. In the course of her remarks she said after five years of militant agitation the time had come for the Government to give way. Some people seemed to think that Mr. Asquith presented an insurmountable obstacle to the passage of their Bill. They ought not to recognise obstacles when they are in truth and justice at their back. Dealing with the old Anti-objectionists, Miss Goldstein said she found Woman Suffrage opposed in England in the same way as it was formerly in Australia. If only ten women were enfranchised it would bring the woman's view into politics. In Australia Woman Suffrage did not affect party politics in the slightest degree. Women voted eagerly with men on general political questions, but when a matter arose which closely affected them as women they cast their votes as women. By ready to accept the principles of British justice to reject without investigation the evidence of scores of apparently respectable women.

MISS MORDAN.

The sympathy of the members of this Union will be with that devoted friend of our Cause, Miss Mordan, who is very seriously ill in a sanatorium near Colchester. Miss Mordan has spent between forty and fifty years of her life in advocating, with unfailing loyalty and devotion, the Cause of her own sex. A member for nearly forty years of the older Women's Suffrage Society, she joined the militant movement in London when Annie Kenney came to London and was the first subscriber to the great campaign fund, which now stands at the total of over £50,000. Not content, however, with giving financial support, Miss Mordan threw herself, heart and soul, into the work. She took part in by-elections, actually chalking notices of forthcoming meetings on the pavement, and was always ready to render any service, no matter how arduous and fatiguing. Her wit and her sense as a speaker fascinated even those audiences which at the outset were inclined to be restless. Every speaker in the Union remembers how glad she was when Miss Mordan was in the chair, and how easy it was to speak to people who had laughed themselves into a good humour. The present illness of Miss Mordan was caused by overwork. She insisted on going to Ipswich last July in order to take the chair for Mrs. Pankhurst; she made her last public speech when she ought to have been at home. No one, from her humorous laughter, could have guessed that she was ill. No one could make her give in till she was actually collapsed and could do no more. She has been in bed now for five months, and is still very weak, but the one thing in which she still takes an interest is the great Cause to which she has given her life. Our thoughts support her, and we feel that the presence of her spirit will be with us as a strength and benediction until the freedom of women is won.

honourable tactics used against us in 1910 and of the tactics which already have been employed in this present session. None of you have forgotten how we were on the eve of success last year, and how the only thing which stood between us and victory was the veto imposed upon the Conciliation Bill by the Prime Minister. Well, in this movement we waste no time in regretting defeats that have gone. Our whole thought is always of the present and the future. We live now in the hope of victory this year.

Wasting Parliament's Time.

How has the Prime Minister dealt with our cause in the present year? He has denied us the right of having the Suffrage Bill discussed on an early Friday in the session. Without the smallest justification—as events have proved—he deprived the private member of his time until after Easter. The course of debate in Parliament has shown that what we suspected was literally true—namely, that this was done to diminish our hope of getting the Bill carried into law. The waste of time that has occurred in Parliament since the beginning of the session until now is notorious, and we have the Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News complaining that financial business has been done by stages too easy. This invasion of the private members' rights has not been made to advance the Conciliation Bill, because the Parliament Bill has not been advanced. Time has merely been wasted—time which ought to have been spent in discussing our Bill.

Government's Unworthy Methods.

The resolution then goes on to demand the immediate cessation of these unworthy methods and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill this session. Now, my friends, we want you all to help us to get the Government to do this. We want you to force an end, first, we want you to cast aside all doubt. There is too much doubt even now in the Suffrage movement. Let us purge the movement from it. What does Blake tell us?

"If the sun and moon should doubt, They'd immediately go out." Nothing more true than that was ever said. If we doubt we destroy this great movement which is so dear to us. If we have faith, and if that faith is expressed by works, then we are triumphant because nothing can prevail against us.

We Make no Apology.

We are confident that we shall overcome the tactics we are condemning to-night. We are prepared to see this Bill pass through all its stages into law. But experience has taught us that we must be ready for methods other than peaceful. That is why we have introduced a Militant Clause in our resolution. It calls upon women to unite in a determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Government to destroy our Bill this year as they destroyed it last year. We make no apology to other women to be militant. We ask those women who are not ready for militancy what counter proposal they have to advance? What is your policy? If you are not militant, what is your policy? We demand your answer to that question, and unless you have an answer then you must no longer criticise us. Do you depend upon the policy of meetings? I say that we in this Union can do as well as you can at that. There is no Constitutional society either of men or women that is more active and successful than we are in the direction of holding meetings. How much notice is Mr. Asquith going to take of this great meeting that we are holding here this evening? What do the politicians tell us? Meetings don't count. What, then, does count? They refuse to tell us, they have investigated and discovered for ourselves, and we say that militancy counts, and militancy alone. We want non-militant women to look facts in the face, and to realise that they have a great responsibility.

Be Honest.

We say to you non-militant women, do not sin against the light. Do not let cowardice blind your vision. Be honest with yourselves. Think this thing out clearly without any heat or emotion. Ask yourselves what is the good of a constitutional policy to those who have no constitutional weapon. We say to constitutional Suffragists, you are no longer children, and you must not play the part of children. You are women with the souls and minds of men. Miss Goldstein referred to yourselves like women, and you must ask yourselves how you know what women have suffered in their spirit and in their soul. We say these things must end. We say that women must stand erect now and for ever more. Then even if they should not win success, and we know they will win it, at least they will have shown us that it is worth a day's experience teaches you that they are, and again I ask you, "Are militant methods right?" Yes, they are right. They are the only methods that are right. If we rely on constitutional methods to win our intelligence tells us that these methods are in vain, then we are cowards. Morally and physically we woman likes to be. I do not approve of violence, you say. Remember what John Bright said of this, "I have no objection to violence," he said, "provided it has a moral basis." That is the secret of the whole thing. Violence is right, and it is monstrous when it is employed, as violence was employed not long ago at Westminster, when a man in authority in order to maintain a great injustice against the attack of those who are struggling to be free. Then violence has an immoral basis. But when violence is used—not that it has yet been used—but if violence should have to be used by women in order to gain their rights as human beings

and as British citizens, then that violence will have a moral basis, and therefore it will be right.

"Public Nuisances."

I see that a bishop writes to to-day's paper to say that he disapproves of our methods. He tells us that to become a "public nuisance" is not the best way of showing one's fitness for public responsibility. Well, that is a maxim which I would recommend to the notice of at least one of our bishops. But in the sense that we women are a public nuisance—and we say to Bishop Welton that we take his words as a high compliment—to be a "public nuisance" in the sense that we are one is a sign that we are fit for public responsibility, because it is a sign that we will no longer tolerate being denied such public responsibility. Hampden was a "public nuisance" in his day, I say, thank God for Hampden, as I hope the happy, brave, free, splendid women of the future who are trying to work for and to build up may say, thank God for the Suffragettes. The "public nuisances" of to-day are sometimes recognised as the public benefactors of to-morrow.

But, my friends, to what a desperate pass have we in this country come when ministers of religion, teachers and leaders of the people will teach such despicable lessons as are set forth in Bishop Welton's letter to the Times. Bishop Welton may say what he likes, but I know what Christ would have said, and I know which side he would have been on. He would have been on the side of the women who are fighting to be free. The fact is that our critics would think we were right if we were not women.

"Liberals" and Liberalism.

If we were men they would applaud our militancy. What said Mr. Asquith when the South African War was being fought for the sake of "equal rights for all whites"? A promise not actually fulfilled when the war was over. Some of our members, because they have withheld votes from women and with deplorable results. Mr. Asquith defended the action of the "Ulstermen" who refused to vote because they could not vote for the vote—and we women are militant for a much greater reason in order to redress a much greater wrong. Mr. Asquith, defending these men who took up arms in the name of political liberty, pointed out very memorable words of Gladstone. "Gladstone said, 'I am persuaded that there is nothing more demoralising to a community than passive acquiescence in unmerited oppression.'" And then Mr. Asquith continued, "That was Mr. Gladstone's doctrine, and if it were a sound and true one it does not seem to me that it ceases to apply when the victim of unequal laws are not farmers, but our own fellow-subjects." Yes, Mr. Asquith, and we go further than you and we say that this doctrine applies whether the victim struggling for freedom are men or whether they are women.

Be Ready!

We are here to claim our right as women, not only to be free, but to fight for freedom. That is our right as well as our duty. It is our privilege, as well as our pride and our joy, to take some part in this militant movement, as we believe in the best of our generation of all humanity. Our aim is very high. Our eyes are looking very far. We cannot hear, we cannot see the small-minded people who try to hold us back. Nothing but contempt is due to those people who urge us to submit to unmerited oppression. We shall not do it. And we say calmly and deliberately this, "If our Bill is again vetoed we shall go again to Westminster—not one, not three, not a hundred, not four hundred, but one thousand strong. And my call to the women here to-night is this: Be ready—be ready for any hour's coming. Be ready to show that women are human and have pride and dignity of human beings. Our pride and dignity are only to be sustained in face of insult from the Government by means of active militant resistance. Through such resistance our cause will triumph. But even if it should not, we fight not only for success, but in order that some inward feeling may have satisfaction. We fight that our motto, our self-respect, our dignity may not be sacrificed in the future as they have been in the past.

These Things Must End.

No one else ever knew what women have suffered—not at their material interests, these are as nothing compared with what I mean. No one else ever knew what women have suffered in their spirit and in their soul. We say these things must end. We say that women must stand erect now and for ever more. Then even if they should not win success, and we know they will win it, at least they will have shown us that it is worth a day's experience teaches you that they are, and again I ask you, "Are militant methods right?" Yes, they are right. They are the only methods that are right. If we rely on constitutional methods to win our intelligence tells us that these methods are in vain, then we are cowards. Morally and physically we woman likes to be. I do not approve of violence, you say. Remember what John Bright said of this, "I have no objection to violence," he said, "provided it has a moral basis." That is the secret of the whole thing. Violence is right, and it is monstrous when it is employed, as violence was employed not long ago at Westminster, when a man in authority in order to maintain a great injustice against the attack of those who are struggling to be free. Then violence has an immoral basis. But when violence is used—not that it has yet been used—but if violence should have to be used by women in order to gain their rights as human beings

Articles and News contributed for insertion in **VOTES FOR WOMEN** should be sent to The Editors, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 6d. for a quarter, inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. abroad, post free, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Passive Resistance to the Census.

Meetings will be held by **THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE**

On Sunday, April 2nd

At 11.30: Regent's Park, Peckham Rye, Wandsworth Common.
At 2.30: Hyde Park, Battersea Park, Finsbury Park, Victoria Park.
At 5.0: Brockwell Park, Clapham Common, Hampstead Heath.

Well known Speakers from all the Suffrage Societies.
Census Department, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

I KEEP YOU FIT For a small fee.

1. I undertake to improve your present physical condition by carefully graduated exercises and advice.
2. If your case does not lend itself to my treatment I will tell you so.
3. If at the end of one month you are dissatisfied, I undertake to return your full fee.
4. All queries are answered—Investigate.

A. WALLACE-JONES, The Physical Institute, 185, Tottenham Court Road, W.

Just Published. Price 1/- net.

"THE PRISONER: An Experience of Forcible Feeding." Poignant Details. Realistic Description.

GARDEN CITY PRESS, LTD., LETCHWORTH, HERTS, and 6, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM. **THACKERAY HOTEL** Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Bathrooms on every floor, Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Jigsawed Floors. Perfect Sanitation. Telephone, Night Porter. Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast. Single from 5/6 to 8/6. Table d'Hôte Dinner Six Courses, 3/- Full Tariff and Testimonials on application. Telegraphic Address: "Thackeray London."

SUNLIGHT LAUNDRY (LOND AND WESTERN, LTD.), BROUGHTON ROAD, FULHAM, S.W. will be found to be a satisfactory laundry for ladies to employ. The work is under the direct supervision of an experienced Manageress, and customers' requirements receive most careful attention. Vans collect daily, and the prices are moderate. Telephone: 259 Kensington. Write for Price List.

Votes for WOMEN Cigarettes VIRGINIA 4s. per 100 5s. per 100 TURKISH 6s. per 100 7s. 5d. per 25 1s. 6d. per 25 Printed in the Colours of the Union. Specially Manufactured by VALLORA & CO., LTD., 170, Piccadilly, W.

BADGES & BANNERS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS, Etc. Medalists for every Society. Makers to the N.W.S.P.U.

TOYE & CO., 57, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, 156, Charing Cross Road.

The Exhibition of the Original Drawings of our Cartoons will remain open until Sat., April 1.

The Women's Social and Political Union.

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams: "WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (3 lines). Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street. Colours: Purple, White and Green.

Mrs. PANKHURST, Founder and Hon. Sec. Mrs. WHITE and Green, Hon. Treasurer. Mrs. TUKE, Joint Hon. Sec. Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, Organising Sec.

"We demand the Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.

THE LAW OF PUBLIC MEETING.

Once more it has been proved that Cabinet Ministers, and not the Suffragettes, are the real law-breakers. The questions which for the past six years members of this union have asked at Liberal meetings have been declared in a court of law to be legitimate, while the violent attacks made by the stewards upon men and women Suffragists at these meetings have been declared to be unlawful. The action successfully brought by Mr. Hawkins against the Bradford League of Young Liberals has had the result of putting us in possession of a clear, judicial statement of the law concerning interruptions at public meetings. Mr. Justice Avory, the judge in this case, has laid it down that a mere intervention such as that made by Mr. Hawkins does not authorise either the chairman of a meeting, or the stewards, or anybody else summarily to eject a person from a meeting without any previous request to him to go, and that until he has been requested to leave, the person who lays hands upon him and turns him out of the meeting is, in law, committing an assault.

Dealing with the suggestion so frequently advanced by Liberal partisans, that a Cabinet Minister is an especially favoured individual, and ought to be more immune from interruption than ordinary speakers, the judge observed that "there is no authority for such a statement to be found in any treatise on Constitutional Law," and added that an interruption of the kind in question, even if the speaker be a Cabinet Minister, does not justify an assault.

The interjection which the Liberal stewards at Mr. Winston Churchill's Bradford meeting made the pretext for attacking Mr. Hawkins with such force that his leg was broken, was certainly of a most reasonable character, and is typical of the interjections which Suffragists, both men and women, are in the habit of making at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. Mr. Churchill, in the course of his speech, referring to the question of the House of Lords, said: "The quarrel, often threatened, often averted, and often delayed, but always inevitable, has at last reached the final stage." Mr. Hawkins then interjected, "What you say applies equally to the women who are demanding votes." Just before this, a man in the hall had interrupted the proceedings by shouting "Liar!" and no notice had been taken of him, but as soon as Mr. Hawkins made his interruption, he was set upon by the stewards and flung out of the meeting. Nothing could have been more appropriate and to the point than his observation. If to utter such words were unlawful, justifying the commission of an assault, then the right of public meeting would be a mere farce, and the law on the subject would call urgently for amendment. Happily the matter has been decided otherwise, and "the Voice," that time-honoured institution in British politics, may still continue its career at public

meetings. The result of the case will give deep and general satisfaction not only because it gives Mr. Hawkins some compensation for a great and undeserved injury, but also because it establishes the right of public meeting on a firm basis.

Even if the policy of putting questions at Cabinet Ministers' meetings had been decided to be in conflict with the strict letter of the law, militant Suffragists would nevertheless have pursued it because we take our stand on higher ground than that. We base this policy upon the moral right to defy laws of inferior obligation when such defiance is necessary for the purpose of compelling obedience to a greater law. But now that the legality of these interruptions has been established, as well as their rightness on the purely moral plane, it is for the Liberal leaders to offer what justification they can for the savage manner in which they have dealt with the Suffragists present at their meetings. Members of the Women's Social and Political Union decided to question Liberal Ministers at public meetings, because these Ministers refused to embody Woman Suffrage in their programme, and deliberately kept the country in ignorance with regard to the matter. At first, questions on votes for women were asked, not in the course of a Minister's speech, but at its close. This forbearance on the part of questioners met with the reward of violent ejection, and their questions remained unanswered. Later on it became customary for Suffragettes to interject their questions at appropriate points in the course of the Minister's speech. As before, they were violently flung out of the meeting. "Conscience makes cowards of us all," and Ministers grew so fearful of hearing the subject of Votes for Women mentioned that the slightest movement on the part of any woman, whether a Suffragist or not, was frequently punished by instant removal from the meeting. At the same time, men who asked questions on other subjects were not molested in any way.

Finding that the questions of women could not be silenced by means of brute force, Cabinet Ministers then decided that women should be shut out of their meetings altogether. As the result of this counter-move on the part of the Government, it seemed that this valuable method of agitation would be no longer available, but, fortunately, a brave band of men then took upon themselves the task of giving voice at Cabinet Ministers' meetings to women's claim to citizenship. Immediately, Ministers gave fresh proof of their detestation of being questioned on this subject, and men Suffragists have been treated with the utmost savagery. In fact, public meetings under Liberal auspices are now public meetings only in name. Hordes of stewards are in attendance, one half of the public—the women—are entirely excluded, and even to men tickets are given out with secrecy and circumspection, while an attempt is made to keep out all men suspected of active sympathy with the Woman Suffrage cause. Those who make even the quietest and most appropriate interjections on this subject are seized and hurled out of the hall.

Liberals will be the first to admit that even if such a state of affairs were lawful, true Liberalism could not live under conditions such as these; but it is not lawful, and in future those who assault members of the public, men or women, who are merely exercising their rights, do so at their peril.

It is interesting, in the light of Mr. Justice Avory's statement of the law, to recall the denunciations hurled by the Liberal Press and Ministers at those men and women who have interrupted at public meetings. We have been condemned as "brawlers," whereas in fact it is those who have assaulted us who have been in the wrong. We have been accused of destroying the right of free speech, whereas in reality our opponents are the enemies of free speech, because they have made the monstrous claim that a Cabinet Minister (who is a public servant, and liable to render to the public an account of his stewardship) has the right to abuse his trust and to do injustice, and then to appear at political meetings, unchallenged and unrebuked.

Undoubtedly, this agitation has placed the Government in a serious difficulty. What they have been slow to realise is that from this difficulty there is only one lawful, creditable, and effectual escape. To batter and maltreat women at Westminster is neither lawful, creditable, nor effectual. To hurl questions from meetings, to the danger of their life and limb, is neither lawful, creditable, nor effectual; but to admit women to the Franchise by carrying the Conciliation Bill is a policy which has absolutely no disadvantages, and is the only one which can be pursued with dignity and with effect.

Christabel Pankhurst.

OFFICIAL BLACKMAIL.

By Laurence Housman.

Census-resistance has gone ahead; even those who are not joining in it have come to admit that it is going to be a big thing—how big will never publicly be known, for though the resisting householders can be accurately numbered, the evaders whom those householders will shelter for the night, or who will otherwise avoid qualification, will be numberless, and only the Women's Suffrage societies will be able to reckon approximately how many tens of thousands they amount to. For obvious reasons the Societies will not communicate their knowledge to the authorities except on their own terms, and their terms are full facilities for the Conciliation Bill this year.

A proof that the Resistance is already an assured success is to be found in the rising note of disapprobation, mingled with vague threatenings, which now comes from quarters least favourable to the Women's movement. Several organs of the Press which began by making light of the protest have now changed their tone, and are threatening with dire penalties all who take part in it, while at the same time assuring the public that the authorities have unexpected means for bringing the resisters to heel, which will only be sprung upon them at the last moment.

It is likely enough that the Census authorities, presuming upon a general ignorance as to the strict limitation of their legal powers, will do their best to bluff resisters and evaders into submission when the day of Census-taking arrives; for it is still permitted in this country to threaten people with penalties which cannot be enforced without thereby incurring a legal charge of blackmail. It is allowed, for instance, to debt-collectors to hold out threats of arrest and imprisonment which cannot be put into effect, so as to compel payment. And there are signs that the Census authorities are for the present lying low, in order, at the right psychological moment, to bring this form of official pressure to bear on those who are ignorant as to how the law stands. This is probably what a Registrar in the Manchester district means by "a little tact." Suffragists should understand that the true meaning of "a little tact," employed by those who know the law against those who do not know it, is often nothing more or less than official blackmail, and there will no doubt be plenty of official blackmailers abroad on the morning of Monday, April 3. It is necessary, therefore, that all resisters should be armed with knowledge of the exact terms of the Act from which the Census authorities derive their powers.

Legal Limitations.

Not anticipating any general resistance to its provisions, the framers of the Act have omitted in several instances to provide penalties for the refusal of the information it seeks, or to make any but a comparatively small class legally responsible for filling up the schedules or even for giving information. Registrars, for instance, are directed to obtain particulars as regards those who are travelling on Census night, or are "for any other reason not abiding on that night in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators," and under this head they may seek to include those who, in order to evade the Census, choose to walk the streets or remain outside a dwelling-house. But no power is given under the Act to interrogate any but "occupiers," nor is there a single word that provides for the enforcing of penalties against those who are not "occupiers" even for refusing to answer questions. The proposal to take a Census return of those travelling by road or rail, or camping out, is therefore merely a pious aspiration, since the Act provides no means for enforcing it: outside the terms "occupier" and "dwelling-house" the Act confers no penalising powers. The terms of the Act which bear upon this point are as follows:

- (1) Schedules shall be prepared for the purpose of being filled up by or on behalf of the several occupiers of dwelling-houses
- (2) Every enumerator shall in the course of the week ending on the Saturday next before the Census day leave at every dwelling-house within his district one or more of these schedules for the occupier thereof or of any part thereof, and on every such schedule shall be plainly expressed that it is to be filled up by the occupier for whom it is left . . .
- (3) Every occupier for whom any such schedule has been so left shall fill up or cause to be filled up the schedule, so far as relates to all persons dwelling in the house, tenement, or apartment occupied by him

(4) The expression dwelling-house shall include every building and tenement of which the whole or any part is used for the purpose of human habitation, and where a dwelling-house is let or sublet in different tenements or apartments and occupied distinctly by different persons or families, a separate schedule shall be left with or for and shall be filled up by the occupier of each distinct tenement or apartment. (Section 4, clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.)

It will be noted that "the occupier for whom the schedule is left" is held responsible for a return of "all persons dwelling in the house occupied by him." Clearly, therefore, he alone is the "occupier" within the meaning of the Act—the occupier being the legal owner or tenant, not the mere inmate or guest. From beginning to end no authority is given under the Act for levying any penalty whatever on any person who is not an "occupier for whom a schedule has been left," either for refusing to fill in the forms or for refusing to answer questions; nor has the enumerator any right to deliver a schedule to any person later than Saturday, April 1; his only power in that connection is, when collecting "all schedules so left in the course of the previous week," to "complete such of the schedules as on delivery thereof appear to him defective, and correct such as he finds to be erroneous." The Act does not give him power to force schedules upon evaders on the Monday morning and demand that they shall be filled up; he must have delivered the schedules in the previous week. As regards the penalties which the Act lays down they are all of them limited, in the words of Section 12, Clause 2, to "any occupier for whom a schedule is left under this Act." No person travelling, no person who is not an occupier, no person for whom a schedule has not been left in the week ending April 1, incurs, under the wording of the Act, any penalty whatever. The Act has been so badly drafted that those who are not "occupiers" do not fall under its provisions as regards any obligation on themselves to assist in making the returns accurate. If only one schedule had been left at a house only one person can be held responsible for filling it up (see above, Section 4, Clauses 2 and 3); that is to say, either the person for whom the schedule had been left, or the person who as substitute and temporary tenant has chosen to become responsible. Throughout the Act it is abundantly evident that to be an occupier one has to be in legal possession of a house or of some part thereof; inmates of a "workhouse, hospital, prison, public institution, or other large establishment," are not entitled to receive separate schedules as "occupiers," and therefore are outside all responsibility in the matter, and can incur no penalty for refusing information. Indeed the Act seems to recognise that such persons lie outside its jurisdiction; for in the clause dealing with their enumeration it provides for the returns, with regard to such inmates, to be made by the actual occupiers only "so far as may be practicable;" and the withdrawal of consent to unrepresentative government may make the completion of such returns a far less practicable matter than in previous years.

Points to Remember.

To sum up, the points to be borne in mind are briefly these:—

The authorities have no right to deliver schedules later than Saturday, April 1.

The authorities have no right to deliver schedules or to ask questions of those who are not legal "occupiers."

The Act provides no penalties for refusal to fill up forms or to answer questions, except against "occupiers for whom a schedule has been left."

People who are merely "inmates" or "travellers" are not called on by the Act to supply any information, and are under no penalties for not doing so. The occupiers of houses alone are responsible for making the returns with respect to inmates, "as far as may be practicable."

There is just one other point to bear in mind: resisting householders should answer all questions put by the enumerator with the formula, "I refuse to answer any question." It is possible that the official blackmailers may attempt to persuade them that for every single question they refuse to answer they incur a fine of £5. But the clause says, for "refusing to answer, or wilfully giving a false answer to any question" the penalty is £5. The formula, "I refuse to answer any question," precisely covers the wording of the clause, and will foil any brow-beating attempts at official blackmail. It may be thought that this analysis of the faulty drafting of the Act comes somewhat late but it has to be borne in mind that when it likes Parliament can rush through repressive measures against women with indecent haste. It will not, however, be possible for an amending Bill to be passed between the appearance of this week's VOTES FOR WOMEN and the night of the Census. The only thing there is time for is for the Government to announce full facilities for the Conciliation Bill this session: then, even at a days' notice, Census resistance will be dropped.

MISS ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.

On Saturday evening next at the Queen's Hall, Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., who has made members of the Women's Social and Political Union her everlasting debtors by the gift to the cause of her "March of the Women," will give a special concert of her compositions with the aid of the London Symphony Orchestra, the Crystal Palace Choir, and Mme. Blanche Marchesi.

For the first time this movement—the greatest that the world has known—will be typified in music. The last item on the programme is a series of three songs, entitled: "Songs of Sunrise." The first, "Laggard Dawn," is simply the cry of people who are waiting for the sun to rise. Its meaning, Suffragists, who have waited so long for justice, will understand at once. This beautiful song contains a verse in memory of those who have died through their devotion to the cause.

The second song, "1910: a Medley," was evidently written in high spirits; the scene of the action is a battlefield, and the first words: "Sounds of the battle raging around us—Up and defy them! laugh in their faces!"

give the keynote to the whole. The words of the song are a collection of remarks, such as are continually heard in connection with the suffrage question, the *dramatis persona* consisting of four speakers—Suffragist (S), Anti-Suffragist (A), Friendly Men (F.M.), and Unfriendly Men (U.M.). It ends, of course, in the triumph of the Suffragist, with the words, "We knew we should get it." There are many delightful touches in this song. We hear the policemen giving the order "Move on! Move on!" and the men who complain that militant methods are "putting back the cause for years," and boast of their distinguished acquaintance—"I know Mrs. Humphry Ward." Towards



DR. ETHEL SMYTH SINGING. A Sketch by John Sargent, R.A.

the end the women are suddenly heard singing softly, but with ominous emphasis: "Nellie Bly shuts her eye When she goes to sleep." And when the men ask "But when she awakens up again?" the triumphant reply is "Then she knew she would get it."

This, as an American lady objected, is "not the way the song really ends," but it is the way the Suffragette's song really ends, and that is the chief point!

The third song typifies the great, victorious march of the women, and is well-known to all our readers. It will be seen from this brief description what a tremendous treat is in store for the audience on Saturday night.

Ethel Smyth, daughter of General J. H. Smyth, C.B., started her career—as so many other notable people have done—by running away from home to study music. This feat accomplished, the next step was Leipzig, where she studied at the Conservatorium and under Heinrich von Herzogenberg, and where many of her works have been performed.

It was in 1890 that she returned to England, and a composition by her was given at the Crystal Palace; and three years later two works from her pen were for the first time performed in public. Her *Mass in D* was produced at the Albert Hall and created an immediate and profound impression; so much so that the opinion was freely expressed that it could hardly be the work of a woman!

Five years later, her first opera, "Fantasia," was produced in Weimar; her second, "Der Wald," made its appearance in Berlin, in 1901, and was subsequently performed in five other German cities before it found its way to Covent Garden. And the same with its successor, "The Wreckers," which travelled to London by way of Leipzig and Prague. It was produced at His Majesty's Theatre under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham.

It is something for Suffragettes to know that the foremost woman composer is one of themselves—something for them to be glad that their cause has inspired her to give them of her work. Yet, after all, it would be strange if Ethel Smyth, fighter and pioneer in the musical world, stood aside from those who are fighting and breaking ground in other directions.

This concert is an occasion at which all suffragettes should be present to show their honour and appreciation of a great woman composer who has so wholeheartedly joined their ranks.

SUFFRAGIST PLANS FOR CENSUS NIGHT.

The Suffragettes are up in arms, The Census they would say, Till Government shall give an omen...

The figures collected at the forthcoming census will serve, we are told, as a basis for further legislation affecting women and girls as well as men and boys...

1.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

2.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

3.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

4.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

had lived out on Walton Hills, exposed to cold and rain and sleeping in a gravel pit at night. The children were found suffering acutely from exposure at midnight by a policeman...

1.—Make active resistance by refusing to fill in the form. This will make you liable to a penalty of £5. If possible, fill your house with evaders also...

2.—Leave your house to the W.S.P.U., and ask no questions as to who will occupy it. Mrs. Tuskwell is kindly taking charge of the arrangements, and will have a staff of eighteen members of the Union as waitresses...

3.—Leave the house empty, and write across the schedule some such motto as that of Jane Smith on the front of this week's Votes for Women, and give a reason for your refusal. This can be done by active resistors who remain in the house, and by occupiers who are evading the Census...

4.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

5.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

6.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

7.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

8.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

9.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

10.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

11.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

12.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

13.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

14.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

15.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

16.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

17.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

18.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

19.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

20.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

21.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

22.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

23.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

24.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

25.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

26.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

27.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

28.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

29.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

30.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

31.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

32.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

33.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

34.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

35.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

36.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

37.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

38.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

39.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

40.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

41.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

42.—The Crime of Clinging to the Home. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children prosecuted at Hyde a woman named Susan Smith, of Charles Street, Newton, for neglecting her four children...

43.—The Crime of No Home. A singular charge under the Children Act was made at Halesowen (Worcestershire) against a respectable-looking woman named Selina Meeson, for causing her four children to suffer by exposure...

44.—The Crime of a Dirty Home. At Epping Police Court, on the 19th inst., Annie Woodmore, a young married woman with a family of five children, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Holloway Gaol...

45.—The Crime of a Damp Home. The Berwick magistrates, on February 10, sentenced Edward Conroy, labourer, and his wife, Helen Conroy, to three months' hard labour for child neglect...

WELCOME TO MR. ABBEY.

A rousing public welcome was given to Mr. Abbey by the Men's Political Union at the Caxton Hall on Saturday last. Mr. Abbey, it will be remembered, was released from Pentonville Prison, where he had been subjected to torments as a result of refusing to take the prison food and adopting the hunger strike, on Tuesday last week. Hearty cheers greeted Mr. Abbey and Mr. Hawkins, and the meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm throughout...

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation at Glasgow, beginning on March 27, a resolution was moved in favour of the Women's Conciliation Bill, and calling upon the Government to leave the date for the second reading free from Government business, and to grant further facilities for its preparation...

Why Mr. Abbey Adopted the Hunger-Strike. The magistrate, following the usual precedent in Suffragist cases, refused to recognise the political motive of his action, and on his refusal to be bound over had sentenced him to six weeks in the second division. On his arrival at Pentonville he was told that, until the prison commissioners had been consulted, although he might keep his own cell, no time being, he could not be allowed to send out for his own food. He accordingly adopted the hunger strike, and was informed eventually of the decision of the commissioners, with the full approval of the Home Secretary, not to grant any privileges, and he was made to wear prison clothes...

Some Country Arrangements. All over the country also elaborate plans are being made. A few of these are fore-shadowed under the various headings in "The Campaign." Thorough arrangements have been made for the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 26th inst. at the Caxton Hall, London. The following arrangements have not previously been announced:—Edinburgh.—Miss Lucy Burns, H.A., 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, invites members to the Café Vegetaria, Nicholson Street Bridge. Songs, recitations, and works. Coffee, 1.50; breakfast, 9 a.m., price 6d. Bournemouth.—Will all those wishing to take part in the Census Resistance meet at the Lewis, W.S.P.U., 221, Old Church Street, Bournemouth, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. Brighton.—Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant, will be glad to give particulars and make arrangements for any members wishing to evade the Census. Hastings and St. Leonards.—Will any who wish to evade the Census communicate at once with Mrs. Darent Harrison, 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who will put them in touch with people where they can spend the night. Redhill.—Will all desirous of joining in the protest communicate with Mrs. Richmond, Fensgate House, Redhill. Waterloo, Manchester.—Mrs. A. J. Hall, "Gleanmoor," The Park, Waterloo, Lancs., is throwing open her house for Census Resisters. York.—Miss A. Coullate, 33, Melbourne Street. A meeting will be held at the office, 8, New Street, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. It will take the form of an all-night social. Music, readings, and recitations will be part of the programme. Supper (tea and breakfast 6d.) will be taken. Tickets for admission free, on application at the office. A Brighton member is keeping her house open on the 26th inst. for any who wish to evade the Census. A Glasgow member writes:—"I intended to evade the Census as a householder, in case it might injure my work. Mr. Winston Churchill's last reply has convinced me that the time has come for women to put perhaps unfounded fears aside, and actively to resist the Census."

Some Suitable Mottoes. The following mottoes, to be written across the schedules, have been suggested. Others will occur to resisters. No Votes, no Census. If you expect women to fulfil duties give them the right to vote, by the performance of those duties, they are entitled.

Resistance Form. 1.—I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal. 2.—I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal. 3.—I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this act.

4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return. Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Mrs., or Miss. FULL Address. (Copies of the Census Act may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wynn & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1d., post free.) Remember! Only occupiers are directly liable; evaders are not liable. The maximum penalty for any offence under the Act is £5.

WELCOME TO MR. ABBEY.

A rousing public welcome was given to Mr. Abbey by the Men's Political Union at the Caxton Hall on Saturday last. Mr. Abbey, it will be remembered, was released from Pentonville Prison, where he had been subjected to torments as a result of refusing to take the prison food and adopting the hunger strike, on Tuesday last week. Hearty cheers greeted Mr. Abbey and Mr. Hawkins, and the meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm throughout...

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation at Glasgow, beginning on March 27, a resolution was moved in favour of the Women's Conciliation Bill, and calling upon the Government to leave the date for the second reading free from Government business, and to grant further facilities for its preparation...

Why Mr. Abbey Adopted the Hunger-Strike. The magistrate, following the usual precedent in Suffragist cases, refused to recognise the political motive of his action, and on his refusal to be bound over had sentenced him to six weeks in the second division. On his arrival at Pentonville he was told that, until the prison commissioners had been consulted, although he might keep his own cell, no time being, he could not be allowed to send out for his own food. He accordingly adopted the hunger strike, and was informed eventually of the decision of the commissioners, with the full approval of the Home Secretary, not to grant any privileges, and he was made to wear prison clothes...

Some Country Arrangements. All over the country also elaborate plans are being made. A few of these are fore-shadowed under the various headings in "The Campaign." Thorough arrangements have been made for the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 26th inst. at the Caxton Hall, London. The following arrangements have not previously been announced:—Edinburgh.—Miss Lucy Burns, H.A., 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, invites members to the Café Vegetaria, Nicholson Street Bridge. Songs, recitations, and works. Coffee, 1.50; breakfast, 9 a.m., price 6d. Bournemouth.—Will all those wishing to take part in the Census Resistance meet at the Lewis, W.S.P.U., 221, Old Church Street, Bournemouth, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. Brighton.—Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant, will be glad to give particulars and make arrangements for any members wishing to evade the Census. Hastings and St. Leonards.—Will any who wish to evade the Census communicate at once with Mrs. Darent Harrison, 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who will put them in touch with people where they can spend the night. Redhill.—Will all desirous of joining in the protest communicate with Mrs. Richmond, Fensgate House, Redhill. Waterloo, Manchester.—Mrs. A. J. Hall, "Gleanmoor," The Park, Waterloo, Lancs., is throwing open her house for Census Resisters. York.—Miss A. Coullate, 33, Melbourne Street. A meeting will be held at the office, 8, New Street, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. It will take the form of an all-night social. Music, readings, and recitations will be part of the programme. Supper (tea and breakfast 6d.) will be taken. Tickets for admission free, on application at the office. A Brighton member is keeping her house open on the 26th inst. for any who wish to evade the Census. A Glasgow member writes:—"I intended to evade the Census as a householder, in case it might injure my work. Mr. Winston Churchill's last reply has convinced me that the time has come for women to put perhaps unfounded fears aside, and actively to resist the Census."

Some Suitable Mottoes. The following mottoes, to be written across the schedules, have been suggested. Others will occur to resisters. No Votes, no Census. If you expect women to fulfil duties give them the right to vote, by the performance of those duties, they are entitled.

Resistance Form. 1.—I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal. 2.—I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal. 3.—I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this act.

4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return. Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Mrs., or Miss. FULL Address. (Copies of the Census Act may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wynn & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1d., post free.) Remember! Only occupiers are directly liable; evaders are not liable. The maximum penalty for any offence under the Act is £5.

WELCOME TO MR. ABBEY.

A rousing public welcome was given to Mr. Abbey by the Men's Political Union at the Caxton Hall on Saturday last. Mr. Abbey, it will be remembered, was released from Pentonville Prison, where he had been subjected to torments as a result of refusing to take the prison food and adopting the hunger strike, on Tuesday last week. Hearty cheers greeted Mr. Abbey and Mr. Hawkins, and the meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm throughout...

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation at Glasgow, beginning on March 27, a resolution was moved in favour of the Women's Conciliation Bill, and calling upon the Government to leave the date for the second reading free from Government business, and to grant further facilities for its preparation...

Why Mr. Abbey Adopted the Hunger-Strike. The magistrate, following the usual precedent in Suffragist cases, refused to recognise the political motive of his action, and on his refusal to be bound over had sentenced him to six weeks in the second division. On his arrival at Pentonville he was told that, until the prison commissioners had been consulted, although he might keep his own cell, no time being, he could not be allowed to send out for his own food. He accordingly adopted the hunger strike, and was informed eventually of the decision of the commissioners, with the full approval of the Home Secretary, not to grant any privileges, and he was made to wear prison clothes...

Some Country Arrangements. All over the country also elaborate plans are being made. A few of these are fore-shadowed under the various headings in "The Campaign." Thorough arrangements have been made for the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 26th inst. at the Caxton Hall, London. The following arrangements have not previously been announced:—Edinburgh.—Miss Lucy Burns, H.A., 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, invites members to the Café Vegetaria, Nicholson Street Bridge. Songs, recitations, and works. Coffee, 1.50; breakfast, 9 a.m., price 6d. Bournemouth.—Will all those wishing to take part in the Census Resistance meet at the Lewis, W.S.P.U., 221, Old Church Street, Bournemouth, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. Brighton.—Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant, will be glad to give particulars and make arrangements for any members wishing to evade the Census. Hastings and St. Leonards.—Will any who wish to evade the Census communicate at once with Mrs. Darent Harrison, 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who will put them in touch with people where they can spend the night. Redhill.—Will all desirous of joining in the protest communicate with Mrs. Richmond, Fensgate House, Redhill. Waterloo, Manchester.—Mrs. A. J. Hall, "Gleanmoor," The Park, Waterloo, Lancs., is throwing open her house for Census Resisters. York.—Miss A. Coullate, 33, Melbourne Street. A meeting will be held at the office, 8, New Street, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. It will take the form of an all-night social. Music, readings, and recitations will be part of the programme. Supper (tea and breakfast 6d.) will be taken. Tickets for admission free, on application at the office. A Brighton member is keeping her house open on the 26th inst. for any who wish to evade the Census. A Glasgow member writes:—"I intended to evade the Census as a householder, in case it might injure my work. Mr. Winston Churchill's last reply has convinced me that the time has come for women to put perhaps unfounded fears aside, and actively to resist the Census."

Some Suitable Mottoes. The following mottoes, to be written across the schedules, have been suggested. Others will occur to resisters. No Votes, no Census. If you expect women to fulfil duties give them the right to vote, by the performance of those duties, they are entitled.

Resistance Form. 1.—I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal. 2.—I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal. 3.—I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this act.

4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return. Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Mrs., or Miss. FULL Address. (Copies of the Census Act may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wynn & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1d., post free.) Remember! Only occupiers are directly liable; evaders are not liable. The maximum penalty for any offence under the Act is £5.

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

WELCOME TO MR. ABBEY.

A rousing public welcome was given to Mr. Abbey by the Men's Political Union at the Caxton Hall on Saturday last. Mr. Abbey, it will be remembered, was released from Pentonville Prison, where he had been subjected to torments as a result of refusing to take the prison food and adopting the hunger strike, on Tuesday last week. Hearty cheers greeted Mr. Abbey and Mr. Hawkins, and the meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm throughout...

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation at Glasgow, beginning on March 27, a resolution was moved in favour of the Women's Conciliation Bill, and calling upon the Government to leave the date for the second reading free from Government business, and to grant further facilities for its preparation...

Why Mr. Abbey Adopted the Hunger-Strike. The magistrate, following the usual precedent in Suffragist cases, refused to recognise the political motive of his action, and on his refusal to be bound over had sentenced him to six weeks in the second division. On his arrival at Pentonville he was told that, until the prison commissioners had been consulted, although he might keep his own cell, no time being, he could not be allowed to send out for his own food. He accordingly adopted the hunger strike, and was informed eventually of the decision of the commissioners, with the full approval of the Home Secretary, not to grant any privileges, and he was made to wear prison clothes...

Some Country Arrangements. All over the country also elaborate plans are being made. A few of these are fore-shadowed under the various headings in "The Campaign." Thorough arrangements have been made for the meeting of the Executive Committee on the 26th inst. at the Caxton Hall, London. The following arrangements have not previously been announced:—Edinburgh.—Miss Lucy Burns, H.A., 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, invites members to the Café Vegetaria, Nicholson Street Bridge. Songs, recitations, and works. Coffee, 1.50; breakfast, 9 a.m., price 6d. Bournemouth.—Will all those wishing to take part in the Census Resistance meet at the Lewis, W.S.P.U., 221, Old Church Street, Bournemouth, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. Brighton.—Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant, will be glad to give particulars and make arrangements for any members wishing to evade the Census. Hastings and St. Leonards.—Will any who wish to evade the Census communicate at once with Mrs. Darent Harrison, 3, Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who will put them in touch with people where they can spend the night. Redhill.—Will all desirous of joining in the protest communicate with Mrs. Richmond, Fensgate House, Redhill. Waterloo, Manchester.—Mrs. A. J. Hall, "Gleanmoor," The Park, Waterloo, Lancs., is throwing open her house for Census Resisters. York.—Miss A. Coullate, 33, Melbourne Street. A meeting will be held at the office, 8, New Street, on the 26th inst. at 8 p.m. It will take the form of an all-night social. Music, readings, and recitations will be part of the programme. Supper (tea and breakfast 6d.) will be taken. Tickets for admission free, on application at the office. A Brighton member is keeping her house open on the 26th inst. for any who wish to evade the Census. A Glasgow member writes:—"I intended to evade the Census as a householder, in case it might injure my work. Mr. Winston Churchill's last reply has convinced me that the time has come for women to put perhaps unfounded fears aside, and actively to resist the Census."

Some Suitable Mottoes. The following mottoes, to be written across the schedules, have been suggested. Others will occur to resisters. No Votes, no Census. If you expect women to fulfil duties give them the right to vote, by the performance of those duties, they are entitled.

Resistance Form. 1.—I, being a woman Occupier, undertake to refuse to fill up my Census Form, and to write across the form the reason for my refusal. 2.—I, being a Lodger or Boarder, or resident in an hotel, undertake to apply to the Census Authorities for a special form for my own use, and to refuse to fill in the particulars, writing across the form the reason for my refusal. 3.—I, being a male Occupier, undertake not to fill in upon the Census Form any particulars concerning the women inmates of my house, and to write across the form the reason for this act.

4.—I, being a woman unable to protest in any of the ways mentioned above, undertake to adopt such other measures as may be necessary to escape inclusion in the Census return. Strike out the clauses that do not apply to your case, sign your name and address below, and return in an envelope to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Mrs., or Miss. FULL Address. (Copies of the Census Act may be obtained from any Bookseller, or from Messrs. Wynn & Son, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., price 1d., post free.) Remember! Only occupiers are directly liable; evaders are not liable. The maximum penalty for any offence under the Act is £5.

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774

681-774



Can Make You a Convincing Speaker.

BY POST—In the privacy of Your Home or Study—says Professor GRENVILLE KLEISER

He rids you of timidity—gives you confidence in yourself—develops your power and personality. Just give him fifteen minutes of your time daily—and he will speedily teach you how to

Make Political Speeches Gain Earnest Attention Deliver Forceful Speeches Address Local Meetings Propose Resolutions Tell Stories Entertainingly

Nearly every woman interested in the Suffrage question is frequently called upon to speak in public. Political meetings, deputations, branch meetings, &c., make instant demands upon her, and afford endless opportunities and requests for appropriate speech.

This Spring Your Turn May Come—Are You Prepared? If you can't talk to the point you can't carry conviction—you can't lead. Do you want to be your point? Then sign and post coupon to us asking for advice on any special subject you wish to be strengthened in. Let us tell you all about this helpful Course, and prove its value. Thousands of professional and business men and women are taking this Course, to their permanent advantage. It has been a goldmine to many, and has helped many elegantly men who are training with Professor Kleiser.

NAME ADDRESS VSHHW

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Deputation. Pre-empted though they have been with the Census protest, members of the Union are not forgetting the necessity of preparing for a possible deputation in May. Several of those who announced their intention of taking an active part in Census Resistance have added that they also wish to join the deputation. Mrs. Hall, of Waterloo, Lancashire, writes that she is a Tax Resister, a Census Resister, and an active VOTES FOR WOMEN seller (she has already 56 regular subscribers; sells 72 copies of the paper every week; and now promises to canvass three extra streets each week, selling the paper from house to house). She then adds: "Kindly enrol me as a member of the next deputation. I should have been with you on the last if it had been at all possible; this time it is going to be possible."

Miss Vida Goldstein's Engagements. Miss Vida Goldstein, whose speech at the Albert Hall was so thoroughly enjoyed by members and friends, has already started on her tour through the country. To-day, Friday, she will address a meeting in the Upper Gillifan Hall, Dundee, at 8 p.m.; on Monday, April 3, she will speak in the ballroom of the Music Hall, Aberdeen, at 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, April 4, at the Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow; on Friday, April 7, at the Town Hall, Newcastle, at 7.30 p.m.; on Saturday afternoon, April 29, at the Spa, Polkathwa; on Monday, May 1, at the Albert Hall, Sheffield; on Tuesday, May 2, at the Town Hall Assembly Rooms, Rotherham. She will also be present at a dinner given in her honour by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, at the Inns of Court Hotel, on Thursday, May 4, and at a Reception at the Hampstead Conservatoire, on Saturday afternoon, May 6.

Dr. Ethel Smyth's Concert. Those wishing for a musical treat are reminded that to-morrow (Saturday) Miss Ethel Smyth, Mus. Doc., will give an orchestral and choral concert at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 8 p.m. A delightful programme has been arranged, and Suffragettes will welcome the news that of the items will be the rendering of the "Songs of Sunrise" (including the March of the Women) by the Crystal Palace Choir of 200 voices. This will be the first time the "Songs of Sunrise" have been sung in public, and as they typify the dawn, arguments, and triumph of the suffrage movement, for the first time expressed in music by a woman composer, Suffragettes will be keenly interested. Tickets, Reserved Sofa Stalls and Grand Circle 7s. 6d

IFRAGOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.
 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Boulay Newby, 51, Mary's Road, Park Avenue, Iffragombe.
 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Boulay Newby, 51, Mary's Road, Park Avenue, Iffragombe.
 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Boulay Newby, 51, Mary's Road, Park Avenue, Iffragombe.

WEST WILTS.
 Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Dove-Willcox, 50, Bradley Road, Trowbridge.
 Thanks to all those who so kindly helped to ensure the success of the recent 7th Wm Hall reception. To Mrs. Bralford herself, who so graciously received the address resulted in new members and accumulated fresh interest. To Mrs. Outberr Hicks who so kindly gave of her valuable time and talent, to Mrs. Haden who lent the beautiful palms which graced the platform, and to all those helpers who came from near and far to make the affair successful, warmest thanks are due. A letter dealing with the Census work has been sent to all the municipal women in Trowbridge and has been followed up during the week with a house-to-house canvass. Arrangements for evasion have been made, but owing to the smallness of the town it has been thought wisest to keep these a secret. A sale of things "old and new" is the next thing in view, and as spring cleaning is in the air and housekeepers will be glad to rid themselves of many superfluous things, there should be a ready response to this appeal. Parcels to be sent to 50, Bradley Road.

SPRING CLEANING.

Send us your CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, HANGINGS, and DRAPERIES. We will make them like new.

Carriage paid one way on everything.

CLARK & CO., THE CLEANERS,
 14, Hallcroft Road, RETFORD.

of Young Liberals, and much satisfaction is felt at the success he has secured. Next Wednesday, April 5, at which various members will tell "How I Spent Census Night," promises to be most interesting. Will any member who has been overlooked in sending out the Census notices, or any non-member who wishes to take part in the protest, please communicate with the organiser at once? Self-Denial cards are coming in well. The following have been received—Mrs. Child, 18, Mrs. Beldan, 22 St., Mrs. Phillips, 56, Mrs. Pender, 18, 61, Mrs. Dickinson, 56, 61, Mrs. Newton, 21 St. St. St.

the paper to the Royal Infirmary and the Free Library every week. The first monthly meeting at Sunderland was held at Westcott House on Thursday. The room was crowded with new members. Mrs. Ashby was in the chair, and the organiser and Dr. Alice Burn were the speakers. The united meeting of the Women's Co-operative Guilds was well attended. Dr. Alice Burn, in the absence of the organiser, kindly spoke. Miss Violet Taylor gave an interesting address on Wednesday afternoon, and there was a large audience in the evening to hear the debate between her and Miss Elen, Mrs. Atkinson presiding. Census plans are now complete.

LEAMINGTON.
 Hon. Sec.—Miss M. Bull, Ashton House.
 Thursday, April 27—Trocadero Restaurant, Miss Dawson, 7.30 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM.
 Office—6, Carlton Street, Tel. 4511.
 Hon. Secs.—Miss C. M. Burgis, B.A., Miss Wallis.
 The Pageant of Great Women will be performed twice on Friday, April 21, at 8 p.m. in the Mechanics' Large Hall. Miss Ethel Craig is personally superintending the arrangements, and Miss Emily Hanbury, Miss Decima Moore, Miss Winifred Mayo, and Miss Olive Perry have all promised their help. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. reserved, and unsreserved, can now be had from members of the Special Committee, or from Mr. Foulds, Chapel Bar. It has already raised wide interest and enthusiasm, and promises to be a brilliant success. There is still accommodation for more census protesters. Those who cannot take part themselves are offering contributions towards expenses. The Rummage Committee have had already a considerable number of contributions, and are still collecting more. Will members please save all they can help in this way? Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Cohen, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Good, 2s. 6d. (Self-Denial).

RETFORD.
 Shop—St. John Street.
 Hon. Secs.—Miss Barber and Nurse Harmer.
 On Thursday, March 23, and the following Saturday, a Vozza for Women sale was held in Retford Market. Gratefully acknowledged for Self-Denial Week—Bawtry, 4s. 1d.; W. J. H. 7s. 6d.; collected, 5s. 3d.; 2s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.; 1s. 10d. Will other sellers kindly come forward and help? Miss Barber has several regular subscribers in Bawtry Moor village. Fifty-eight copies are sold weekly in Retford.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WEST OF ENGLAND.
 Shop—12, Watcot Street, Bath.
 Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Emanuel.
 Census work continues. After Miss Isabel Seymour's very interesting speech at last Saturday's At Home several more signed the Census evaders card. Gracious subscribers kindly come forward and help? Miss Barber has several regular subscribers in Bawtry Moor village. Fifty-eight copies are sold weekly in Retford.

WEST OF ENGLAND.
 Shop—12, Watcot Street, Bath.
 Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Emanuel.
 Census work continues. After Miss Isabel Seymour's very interesting speech at last Saturday's At Home several more signed the Census evaders card. Gracious subscribers kindly come forward and help? Miss Barber has several regular subscribers in Bawtry Moor village. Fifty-eight copies are sold weekly in Retford.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

EASTERN COUNTIES.
 IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.
 Shop—4a, Princes Street, Ipswich.
 Organiser—Miss Dr. E. E. 15, Elms Street, Ipswich.
 Shop—5, St. Mary's.
 At a meeting of the Ipswich Independent Labour Party a resolution, brought forward in support of the Women's Bill, and urging Sir Daniel Ponsonby and the Rev. Silvester Home to use every endeavour to secure the Government giving the necessary facilities to enable it to become law this Session, was carried. A copy of the resolution has already been forwarded to both members. Census arrangements for this district are now complete, and if anyone wishing to evade the Census has not yet communicated with the organiser, they should do so immediately. Members will be pleased to hear that already over 270 Self-Denial money has been sent to the treasurer. Will members who have not yet returned their cards please do their utmost to send them to the organiser, with the amount raised, during the week. Thanks to Miss King's untiring efforts, and to the many members who generously contributed to the shop sale during Self-Denial week, the total takings amounted to £20. The debate last Wednesday proved a great success. Mrs. O. K. Norman, Miss Lillie Rose, Miss Byford and Miss Laura Gay making very good speeches. Everyone is asked to keep Wednesday, May 10, free. The Lycium Trust has been held for a meeting, when two plays will be given by the kindness of the Atreus-Franche League. Mrs. Pettick Lawrence will be the guest of the afternoon. Further details will be given later. Fellxstone.—Members and friends will be delighted to hear that Miss Vida Goldstein will give an address at the Spa on Saturday afternoon, April 29. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Cobb. It will greatly help if all who are able to give assistance of any kind will communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. Sunday, April 2.—Old Museum Rooms, At Home, 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, April 5.—Shop, Debate, Mrs. C. K. Norman, 5 p.m.

WEST WILTS.
 Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Dove-Willcox, 50, Bradley Road, Trowbridge.
 Thanks to all those who so kindly helped to ensure the success of the recent 7th Wm Hall reception. To Mrs. Bralford herself, who so graciously received the address resulted in new members and accumulated fresh interest. To Mrs. Outberr Hicks who so kindly gave of her valuable time and talent, to Mrs. Haden who lent the beautiful palms which graced the platform, and to all those helpers who came from near and far to make the affair successful, warmest thanks are due. A letter dealing with the Census work has been sent to all the municipal women in Trowbridge and has been followed up during the week with a house-to-house canvass. Arrangements for evasion have been made, but owing to the smallness of the town it has been thought wisest to keep these a secret. A sale of things "old and new" is the next thing in view, and as spring cleaning is in the air and housekeepers will be glad to rid themselves of many superfluous things, there should be a ready response to this appeal. Parcels to be sent to 50, Bradley Road.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knighston and Clarendon Park Conservative Club, Debate, Miss Pettick, 8 p.m.

WALSLEY.
 Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
 Organiser—Miss Dorothy Pickover.
 Tuesday, April 4—Victoria Road Schoolroom, Parliamentary Debate, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, April 5—Knigh

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,

156, CHARING CROSS RD., W.C.,
*Publishes & Supplies Suffrage Books,
 Pamphlets and Leaflets.*

The following is the latest List of Literature :—

BOOKS.	PAMPHLETS.	LEAFLETS.
A Short History of Women's Rights, by Eugene A. Hecker 6s. net.	An Appeal to Men, by Victor Duval 1d.	22 Why we Oppose the Liberal Government.
Articles of Faith, by Laurence Housman 6d. net.	Australia's Advice 1d.	24 Some Questions Answered, by Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.
Awakening of Women, by Mrs. F. Swiney 1s. net.	Citizenship of Women, by J. Keir Hardie 1d.	27 Why Women want the Vote.
British Free Women, by C. C. Stopes 2s. 6d.	Emancipation of Womanhood, by Rev. J. M. Lloyd Thomas 1d.	42 Why I went to Prison, by Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.
For and Against, by Lady Sybil Smith 6d. net.	For Freedom's Cause, by Ronald A. Kidd 1d.	43 The Opposition of the Liberal Government to Woman Suffrage, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
How the Vote was Won (play), by Cicely Hamilton and Christopher St. John 3d. net.	From East to West, by Dr. Helen Hanson 2d.	49 The Earl of Lytton on the Militant Methods of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Hygiene and Morality, by Lavinia L. Dock 6s. net.	Militant Methods, by Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. 1d.	52 Is it right? Is it wrong? by Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.
Intellectual Mansions, S.W., by Philip Gibbs 6s.	Militant Methods in History, by Joseph Clayton 1d.	55 What Woman Suffrage means in New Zealand, by Lady Stout.
Leaders of the People, by Joseph Clayton 12s. 6d. net.	My Faith in Woman's Suffrage, by John Masefield 1d.	56 Women and Physical Force, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence.
Lysistrata, by Laurence Housman 6d. & 1s. net.	Old Fogies and Old Bgies, by Israel Zangwill 1d.	63 Militant Methods, by Christabel Pankhurst.
Marriage as a Trade, by Cicely Hamilton 6s.	Payment of Seamen, by E. Mahler & E. F. Rathbone 1d.	68 Woman this and Woman that.
Marriage and Divorce, by Cecil Chapman 2s. net.	Physical Force Fallacy, by Laurence Housman 1d.	71 Why I believe in Woman Suffrage, by a Non-Militant Conservative Suffragist.
Mary Wollstonecraft: A Study, by G. R. Stirling Taylor 7s. 6d. net.	Prison Faces, by Annie Kenney 1d.	72 Women as Persons or Property? by Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.
"No Votes for Women," by Lady Constance Lytton 3d. net.	The Bawling Brotherhood, by Laurence Housman 1d.	76 Black Friday: A Letter to the Home Secretary, by Mrs. Saul Solomon.
Pages from the Diary of a Militant Suffragette, by Katherine Roberts 1s. net.	The Bye-Election Policy of the W.S.P.U. 1d.	77 Ethics of the Militant Movement, by Lady Sybil Smith.
Press Cuttings, by Bernard Shaw 1s. net.	The Conciliation Bill: An Explanation and Defence, by H. N. Brailsford 1d.	79 The Conciliation Bill Explained.
Rebel Women, by Evelyn Sharp 1s. net.	The Constitutional Basis of Woman's Suffrage, by Mrs. Stopes 1d.	80 A Message from the W.S.P.U.
Record of Woman's Suffrage, by Helen Blackburn 6s.	The Earl of Lytton on Votes for Women... .. 1d.	9d. a hundred, 6s. a thousand, post free.
Sphere of Man and Woman in the Constitution, by C. C. Stopes... .. 6d. net.	The Faith that is in us, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence 1d.	25 What Women Demand.
The Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill... .. 6d. net.	The Importance of the Vote, by Mrs. Pankhurst 1d.	46 The Suffragettes and their Unruly Methods.
The Emancipation of English Woman, by W. Lyon Blease... .. 6s. net.	The Meaning of the Women's Movement, by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence 1d.	6d. a hundred, 4s. a thousand, post free.
The Matchless Maid, by Father Vaughan 3s. 6d. net.	The Struggle for Political Liberty, by Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc. 1d.	Treatment of the Women's Deputation by the Police.
The Reforming of Augustus, by Irene R. MacLeod 2d. net.	The Sword and the Spirit, by Israel Zangwill 1d.	2s. 6d. per hundred, £1 per thousand, post free.
Votes for Women (play), by Elizabeth Robins 1s. net.	The Trial of the Suffragette Leaders 1d.	
Why? by Elizabeth Robins 3d. net.	Votes for Men, by Mary Gawthorpe 1d.	
William Sharp (Fiona Macleod). A memoir, by Elizabeth A. Sharp 16s. net.	Why I went to Prison, by Victor Duval 1d.	
Woman: Her Position To-day, by Constance Smedley 6d. net.	Women's Vote and Men, by Henry W. Nevinson 1d.	
Woman and Economics, by Mrs. Perkins Gilman 6d. & 1s. net.	Women's Franchise, by Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy 1d.	
Woman and Labour, by Olive Schreiner 8s. 6d. net.	Women's Votes and Wages, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence 1d.	
Woman's Secret, by Elizabeth Robins 6d. net.	Words to Working Women, by Lady Chance 1d.	
Woman Suffrage, by Arnold Harris Mathew 1s. net.	W.S.P.U. Campaign, by Mrs. Ivory 1d.	
Woman Suffrage in Many Lands, by Albo Zimmermann 1s. net.		
Women's Fight for the Vote, by F. W. Pethick Lawrence. Paper, 6d. net; Cloth 1s. net.		

BADGES, BROOCHES, BUCKLES, BAGS, AND LEATHER NOVELTIES IN THE COLOURS OF THE UNION.

THE PRISONER.
By HELEN GORDON.

1/- net.

On Sale at the Woman's Press.

LYSISTRATA.

Laurence Housman's wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata."

Paper Covers, 6d. net. Cloth, 1s. net.

LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE:

Studies in Democratic History.

By JOSEPH CLAYTON.

Fully Illustrated with Half-tone Photogravure Portraits.

12/6 net.

On Sale at the Woman's Press.

THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN.

Dedicated to the W.S.P.U. by ETHEL SMYTH, Mus.Doc.

Vocal Card, with words, 1d.

Pianoforte Arrangement, with words, 3d.

Edition with Pictorial Cover, 1/6 net.

ON SALE AT THE WOMAN'S PRESS.

READY SHORTLY.

LORD SELBORNE'S SPEECH.

Price One Penny.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.