

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

On Coronation Day a telegram of loyalty and congratulation was sent by the Women's Social and Political Union to Queen Mary in the following words:—

The Women's Social and Political Union tender to their Royal and Imperial Majesties the King and the Queen their loyal and devoted service. May their reign be long and

prosperous and their lives blessed with every happiness. May the Empire under their guidance advance in strength, in honour and in righteousness, and may men and women, rendered equal before the law, secure by their united endeavour a future for country and for race even greater than heretofore.

MABEL TUKE,

Hon. Sec. Women's Social and Political Union, 8, Clements Inn, Strand.

On the next morning Mrs. Tuke received the following telegram in reply:—

I am commanded by the Queen to thank the Women's Social and Political Union for the congratulations and good wishes expressed for their Majesties on the occasion of their Coronation.

E. WALLINGTON.

We know that our readers and all the members of the Women's Social and Political Union will be deeply gratified at the courtesy of the Queen in causing this gracious expression of her thanks to be sent to the Union on her behalf.

The Political Situation.

Since last week, when we announced the reply of the Prime Minister to Lord Lytton, there has been no change in the political outlook with regard to Woman Suffrage. With the Coronation over, the two Houses of Parliament are settling down to work for the remainder of the Session. The House of Lords is debating the Parliament Bill, and it is generally anticipated that a critical situation with regard to the mutual relationship of the two Houses will be reached towards the middle of July. The House of Commons

will shortly be turning its attention to the Insurance Bill.

"The Nation" and Mr. Asquith's Pledge.

The present position of Woman Suffrage is dealt with in an important leading article in *The Nation*, under the title of "The Women's Victory." The article commences by congratulating the women on their triumph. It says:—

There comes a moment in most great struggles, shortly before their final triumph, when the fighting is over, and it remains to the victors only to march, with weapons sheathed and colours flying, to occupy the enemy's capital. That time has come for the women who have fought their protracted and difficult battle for their own enfranchisement. From the moment when the Prime Minister signed the frank and ungrudging letter to Lord Lytton which appeared in Saturday's newspapers, women became, in all but the legal formality, voters and citizens. For at least two years, if not for longer, nothing has been lacking save a full and fair opportunity for the House of Commons to translate its convictions into the precise language of a statute. That opportunity has been promised for next session, and promised in terms and under conditions which ensure success.

The writer then gives a few words of praise to the procession, which he points out was in reality a pageant of the coming triumph.

What the Vote will do.

He next turns his attention to the value the vote will be to women when won. Referring to the Insurance Bill, he says, "It is evident that our whole theory of representative government must soon become

upon the poor rate because her contributions have fallen into arrears? There are many thousands more who are in like case by reason of their devotion to orphan children, to aged or infirm parents, or to other relations. Are they to be left entirely out in the cold?

The Position of Wives.

But we incline to think that when men and women come to review, a generation after the fact, the effects of this reform, they will prize its vaguer and more indirect social consequences even more highly than its obvious political results. One perceives only dimly to-day what the formal consecution of equality in a citizen's rights will mean in the liberation of fettered minds and wills, and the readjustment on a basis of mutual respect of the relations of men and women. These considerations, like all the deeper things of life, are beyond the immediate range of our daily politicians.

He expressed the hope that with this new position the period of rebellion has come to an end.

Support the Bill as it stands!

Turning finally to the political prospects of next year, The Nation does not anticipate serious difficulty in carrying the Bill through into law.

Armed with the indispensable weapons of closure, which Mr. Asquith's pledge has promised, the promoters of the Bill should find no insuperable difficulty in wearing down the openly hostile opposition. The precedent of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill goes to show that when a Government is disposed to be helpful, even a hotly-contested private member's measure can be carried. The only grave difficulty which confronts the Bill comes from the natural desire among Liberals to make this reform, overdue as it is, generous and nearly final in its scope.

The Nation strongly urges Liberal supporters not to be led away by this impulse but to stand by the Bill in its present form, giving three reasons for this course. In the first place, every serious risk of plural or faggot voting has been eliminated; in the second place, "the enemies of the Bill, including even the Tory anti-suffragists, have already declared their intentions of supporting widening amendments"; in the third place, the Reform Bill, which it is understood the Government are introducing in the third Session of the present Parliament, will provide such opportunity as may be required for widening the franchise for men and women. The article is reproduced in full on p. 646 of this issue.

The Final Stage.

The campaign for the final stage of the Woman Suffrage battle will be even more vigorous than any that has gone before. At the Queen's Hall on Monday last Lord Lytton, in a powerful speech, a full report of which we give on page 645, promised to devote his whole time from henceforth to the question. The Women's Social and Political Union, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence points out in her leading article this week, are extending their organisation and widening the scope of their activities. From now to the end of July a very large amount of propaganda will be carried out in the regular centres. The month of August will be devoted to a special holiday campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst is making a special tour through Wales from July 24 to the first week in August, particulars of which are given under "Announcements." On August 15 she will go to Scotland. Meanwhile VOTES FOR WOMEN week is coming on, and a special effort will be made to add a permanent thousand copies to the circulation.

Women under the Insurance Bill.

The more closely the Insurance Bill is studied the more clearly does the unfair treatment of women under its provisions stand out. We have on several occasions pointed out in these columns that though the Bill professes to provide sick insurance for widows, in reality it only does so for a very small proportion of their number. A special article in The Times of Monday last emphasises this point even more strongly than we have done. The writer shows that widows who are over 45 at the present day will not be entitled to avail themselves of the voluntary provisions of the Bill except at rates which are absolutely prohibitive. Accordingly, as the compulsory clauses apply only to direct wage earners, no widow who is a home worker and over 45 to-day will reap any benefit from the Bill. The writer in The Times expresses the matter very clearly as follows:—

The widow who has children to attend cannot take a wage situation, but has to work at home for their support; she is not only deprived of all allowances and left to fall back upon the poor rate in case of sickness or invalidity, but she has actually to relinquish any insurance fund which she had accumulated before marriage, and by the help of her fund special benefits are to be provided for the unencumbered widow. The widow who is too old to obtain any regular situation has to give up all hope of benefit before 70, and to relinquish her insurance fund to the young widow who can get waged employment.

Even in the case of women who are able to enter the scheme to-day at the ordinary voluntary rate of 6d., very few will be in a position to do so out of their scanty wages, and the writer in The Times points out they could obtain better insurance value for their money elsewhere.

Friendly Societies and the Post Office.

The second point brought out very clearly by the article in The Times is the fact that of those women who are able to re-enter the scheme as widows, very few will be able to come in through friendly societies, who will naturally refuse to accept them; they will therefore be compelled to come in through the Post Office scheme, which, as we have pointed out, does not really provide insurance at all, but only a system of compulsory thrift. The writer in The Times calls attention to many other serious defects in the Bill, in particular to the treatment of domestic servants, which he thinks may very likely lead in many cases to their being turned out of their employment when sick; he, therefore, concludes that they would in most cases be better without it. Finally, with regard to the many thousands of women who could obtain waged situations, and enjoy the privileges of the employed, but who relinquish them for their family ties, he asks:—

Is the labourer who, when his wife is invalided or dead, has to sell in a sister, daughter, or other relation to tend his home and children, to be expected to pay for a week in her account in addition to his own 4d? or is she to go uninsured and to become a charge

upon the poor rate because her contributions have fallen into arrears? There are many thousands more who are in like case by reason of their devotion to orphan children, to aged or infirm parents, or to other relations. Are they to be left entirely out in the cold?

The Manchester Guardian, discussing in a leading article the position of women under the Bill, says that for two important changes, at any rate, a good case has been made out. The first relates to the general position of married women.

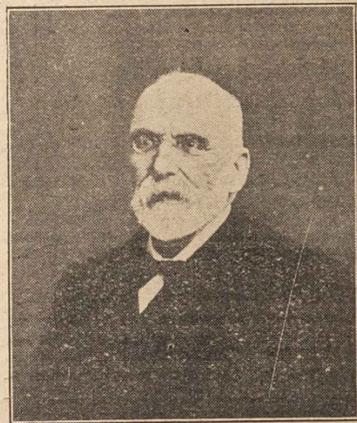
Managing a house is as skilled employment as managing a mill, and in most cases an even more important service to the national well-being. If this be so, married women working as housekeepers for their husbands would seem to have a right to be admitted to benefits as voluntary contributors. But, if this right be denied and women excluded from the benefits of the insurance scheme, they are surely entitled on marriage to the return of the premiums that they have paid before marriage.

A second relates to maternity benefit. In the early discussions of the Bill the maternity grant of 30s. gave particular satisfaction, because it seemed likely to discourage women from returning to work too soon after their confinement. This practice not only makes women old before their time, and is pulling down the stamina of the race, especially in Lancashire and the West Riding, where so many married women work in the mills, but it turns out that this maternity benefit of 30s. is only meant to pay the doctor and the nurse. The woman gets no sickness benefit to compensate her for the loss of her earnings. Consequently, though the Bill may assure her better medical attendance and nursing, it will not diminish the temptation to hury back to work. That seems to us both unfair to the woman and bad in the interests of the race. It is not a holiday for the woman when she brings a child into the world, and we agree with the Fabian pamphleteers that an insured woman and an insured man are equally entitled to receive compensation for loss of wages when ill, whatever benefits they may be receiving.

The article concludes by quoting with approval a statement of Mr. Gavan Duffy that 10s. a week for eight weeks would not be too high a sum to pay in maternity benefit.

If Women had Votes.

These criticisms on the Bill reinforce the view which we have often expressed, and which is very clearly set out in an article in The Scotsman as follows:—"It is reasonable to conclude that, in a Parliamentary atmosphere, where, as Mr. Lloyd George has plainly told us, all is weighed and determined by votes, the fact that women are excluded from the franchise explains why they participate so frugally in the benefits of the scheme."



Dr. Joao Baptista de Castro, who, by his award in a recent case, adjudged Doctor Carolita Beatriz Angélica to be eligible to vote in the Portuguese elections on May 28.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WEEK.

July 15 to July 20.

Ignorance is at the back of nearly all the opposition to Woman Suffrage, and ignorance can only be expelled by letting in the wholesome light of knowledge. Men and women who are content to take from the ordinary Press all their facts about the Movement can never be expected to understand what it is really about. To enable them to do so our paper must be brought to their notice.

Commencing on July 15 the Women's Social and Political Union will dedicate a special week to effecting a permanent increase in the circulation of our paper VOTES FOR WOMEN, and it is hoped that as a result a thousand new permanent readers will be made. Four special means of helping in this great work are suggested.

- 1. By promising to obtain new subscribers for not less than six months. A copy of the paper will be sent post free each week to any address in the United Kingdom for six months for the sum of 3s. 3d.; to any address abroad for six months 4s. 4d. Promises should be sent to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
2. By promising to devote a certain number of hours every week to selling in the streets. Promises should be sent to Miss Craggs, 156, Charing Cross Road, or to the local organiser.
3. By promising to canvass every week certain streets offering the paper for sale from door to door. Promises to be sent to Miss Craggs or to the local Organiser.
4. By promising to take in additional copies of the paper and pass them on to friends and acquaintances. Promises to be sent to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Next week I propose to give a special descriptive article illustrating the story of the paper, with further particulars as to the special work of VOTES FOR WOMEN WEEK.

F. W. P. L.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Summer Campaign.

During the next few weeks Mrs. Pankhurst will conduct campaigns in Wales and Scotland. The Welsh are keenly interested in matters political, and there is nothing they enjoy so thoroughly as a rousing enthusiastic meeting. Miss Barrett, the organiser, is arranging meetings for Mrs. Pankhurst at all the well-known watering places. Rhyl, Llandudno, Barmouth, Aberystwyth, Llandrindod and Llanwrtyd Wells, and Tenby, between July 24 and August 5. If these meetings are to be successful members and friends in these places must come forward and give all the help they can. Many can combine work and play by arranging to spend their holidays in Wales during this tour, and can thus help Miss Barrett to advertise the meetings. Offers of hospitality will be welcomed, and communications should be addressed without delay to Miss Barrett, 104, Cathedral Road, Cardiff. On Tuesday, August 15, Mrs. Pankhurst will start a tour in Scotland. Arrangements are not yet complete, but members and friends wishing to arrange for meetings should send in their names immediately to Miss Ellen Smith, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. The Women's Press have added a large selection of postcards of the Procession on June 17 to their stock. These are very beautiful, and will form an interesting souvenir of the Procession. They may be had price 2d. each.

Meeting at Steinway Hall To-night.

Members are reminded that owing to Dr. Ethel Smyth's concert on Thursday, June 23, the Steinway Hall meeting, usually held on Thursdays, will be held to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m., when the speakers will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., Miss Vida Goldstein and others. On Thursday July 6, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Douglas Smith will speak at the Steinway Hall at 8 p.m.

London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.

During the month of July the usual Monday afternoon meetings will be held in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., at 3 p.m., for 3.15. On Monday next, July 3, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., has kindly consented to speak, and Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., will also address the meeting. Miss Decima Moore will speak on July 10.

Christmas Fete and Fair.

The Christmas Fete and Fair which we announced last week will be held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, from Monday, December 4, to Saturday, December 9. There will be a large number of stalls for the sale of work. One of the principal features of the fete will be the scheme of colour (purple, white, and green), and members are asked to bear this in mind in preparing for the fete.

Reception to Mrs. Chapman Catt.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have organised a banquet in honour of Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance. The banquet will take place at the Garden Club, Coronation Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, on Tuesday next, July 4, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets, price 10s. 6d., may be had from Miss Agnes Garrett, 2, Gower Street, W.C.

At the Cinematograph Theatres.

Members will be delighted to know that Miss Inez Bensusan's clever suffrage play, "True Womanhood," is being shown at: Kingston-on-Thames (St. James's Hall), York (Victoria Hall), Carlisle (Public Hall), Eritih (Public Hall), Barry (Romilly Hall).

Debenham & Freebody. Wigmore Street, London, W.



BATHING GOWNS.

We have now in stock a wonderful variety of smart Bathing Gowns, in sephyr, alpaca, serge, and silk, at prices varying from 6/11 to 5 Gu.

SMART BATHING GOWN (as sketch), in alpaca, trimmed with braid, in two widths, with new flat tunic. In black with white, all black, navy and white, sage and sky.

21/9.

Cap, in any shade 6/11. Shoes from 1/6 to 1/11. Bag 4/11. Bathing Cloak from 7/6.

THE REAL WOMAN.

A Speech delivered by Miss Elizabeth Robins at The Women Writers' Suffrage League Meeting.

Most of what I have to say will be addressed more particularly to my fellow women writers. But I should like, in passing, to put before the gentlemen present a point of view which I think is too often obscured in this controversy of ours. There are people who suppose that Anti-Suffragists have a better opinion of men than Suffragists really have faith in men; only Suffragists really respect men. You cannot respect men if you do not respect human nature. There is such a great deal of human nature in men.

I was reminded afresh, a day or two ago, of the way anti-Suffragists, all unconsciously, betray their poor opinion of men. This one of many instances occurs in a speech made a little while ago at a dinner of the Hardwicke Society—a speech by a woman writer, against the resolution in favour of women as jury members. What this lady said may be supposed to have carried some weight, for she was chosen as a brilliant and distinguished (deservedly distinguished) member of our profession. Not the founder and leader of the Anti-Suffrage party, but a lady well accustomed to the success that crowned her efforts on the occasion to which I refer. This woman writer said in the course of her speech that she was opposed to the participation of her sex in the administration of justice. She declared that women's nature did not contain the proper element of justice; that they were "by nature unfair," though their very unfairness was in some instances a source of fascination. "Where," she asked, "where will men get sympathy if women are impartial?" The report does not say how the great legal lights and other learned gentlemen met that shock, but it is just the sort of back-handed compliment that the Anti-Suffragist often pays.

Now, I have something to say to my fellow writers about our work, about the field for the exercise of literary talent and for service to our cause. We are all agreed, I imagine, as to the practically limitless power of suggestion. And when we talk about suggestion, we know that we are dealing with forces beyond the reach of science as yet fully to gauge. Nevertheless, we see how this great power of suggestion has for ages been pressed into the service of the education of men. From the time a boy is able to follow a fairy story he is told how Jack killed the Giant. Jack always kills the Giant. David always kills Goliath. Later, the boy begins to take from history, from the classics, and from literature in general, the motive and the cue for action. The Philosophy of History is new in Education. Until yesterday history was little more than a record of the deeds of heroes; of the men who fought against obstacles and overcame them.

"Only a Girl."

Now, what impression is the eager girl-mind given of the world? That it is a place not only where all the great deeds are done by men, but where all the great qualities are masculine. The world will never know how much power to serve it has been killed in women's hearts by that phrase, "Only a girl." The pages of the past are strewn with such records as that which says, "A daughter was born this day to Duke Ercole, and received the name of Beatrice. . . . And there were no rejoicings, because everyone wished for a boy." Yet what boy of that noble house does so great a figure in history, what Prince of D'Este does the world still care so much to hear about, as that same wonderful Beatrice, whose influence upon Art and Politics is the theme of some of John Addington Symonds' most brilliant pages, and the subject of one of Mrs. Cartwright's books? My complaint is that enough has not been made of such traces as history preserves of great lives lived by women. When biographies of this nature are attempted too often they fall into feeble hands. Or worse, into the hands of those literary scavengers who search women's lives in the spirit of Peeping Tom. Some of the greatest women of the past have suffered most from this sort of posthumous dishonour.

When we read the pages of such chroniclers as I have in mind, we see again and yet again that the fine work the dead woman did was an offence, for which she was made to pay by gross intrusion into her private life and by misleading accounts of what that intrusion revealed. What is there in such biographies to inspire and to lead you on? Everything rather to lame the spirit, to drive you back into obscurity. And yet these literary outrages ought rather to call women out to take possession of this field for themselves. As an illustration of what a woman can do here, let us take that fine example of art, which was also so fine an example of literary friendship, Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë." Many men have tried their hand at that story. Oblivion is their portion. We might well wish that George Eliot had found a Mrs. Gaskell. George Eliot's life, as you all know, fell into the hands of a man whom every lover of English literature is bound to honour on other grounds. His failure over George Eliot's life was the direct result of his contempt for greatness when it appeared in the guise of a woman. I sometimes think that few well-intentioned men enjoy writing about real women's lives. They do it so grudgingly. Perhaps

they feel like a man asked to do housework when he longs to be following the fortunes of soldiers, Kings, Conquistadores. But this distaste on the part of men for recording the private life of woman is as nothing in comparison with their distaste for contemplating her in any other relation. Before that dilemma you may notice how the less irate man will take refuge in facetiousness. The diplomatists who were beaten at their own game by Catherine the Great, salved their feelings by calling her "Kitty of Russia,"—well behind her back, as has been said. Some of the most distinguished men in the last century, who went to see George Eliot, were disturbed at finding her an object of general homage. They came away joking uneasily about the High Priestess, the Oracle, the Sibyl. No need to ridicule a great and noble influence afflicted these gentlemen at the spectacle of reverence shown George Meredith—reverence so gladly paid by women as well as men. But we must forgive those gentlemen. Shakespeare himself could not help belittling Joan of Arc. Men have an excuse for this sort of blindness that women have not. Women know that however advantageous it may be to be born a man, it is a tremendously fine thing to be born a woman. This is the knowledge that we must pass on to girls.

What Women want to Read.

There are girls who say they hate girls' books. (They cannot have been given Miss Evelyn Sharp's, by the way.) But why do girls hate girls' books? Because girls very properly resent being put off with mere "goody-goody," and with variants on the theme of the Patient Griselda. Girls want to hear about girls who feel as they themselves feel, and who do some of the things that they long to do. The average woman, too, takes an interest in other women, and in other women's achievements, an interest which, in the average man, seems largely confined to the love story. The woman likes a love story too; but she knows very well that is not all there is to be said about a woman's life. We specially like hearing about people who have travelled our road. The women in society make such a run on a book like "Lady St. Helier's Recollections" that the poor distracted Times Book Club is obliged to insert a pathetic little slip beseeching the reader to send back the volume at the earliest possible moment. If you are a member of a profession, no book has for you quite the same fascination as a book by, or about, a woman of the same craft.

When I first began to be interested in the Stage I scoured the libraries for lives of actresses. I found the biographies seemed to be all about actors. Not until actresses began to write their own lives did we have records of women in this Art, so illuminating, so masterly as Fanny Kemble's Recollections of a Girlhood; or the Life of Clara Morris; or that work of magic, where, between the two boards of a book, you shall find the charm, the poetry of a personality that made the stage a place of enchantment during the reign of Ellen Terry. These are some of the books that form the beginning of that library that waits to be written.

Thinking over these things, I stood the other day before a boys' bookcase. Do that, any of you, and you will feel afresh how well men have served their half of the world in this great matter of Suggestion. All those stirring stories, those high adventures—whether historic, like "The Life of Nelson" or "The Story of our

Empire," whether Miss Yonge's Greek Heroes, or tales like Stevenson's "Treasure Island" or Kipling's "Kim," and others—rows on rows! Which among all these books has anything to say about a girl's resourcefulness, a girl's endurance, a girl's courage? Have these qualities, then, been lacking in our sex? We know the answer to that. These qualities were all there, but they had to wait for women themselves to celebrate them.

I do not complain of men in this connection. We all write best about things we know best. And, in a way, the untilled field is a great piece of good fortune for the women writers of the future—the women who, among other things, are to fulfil at last the ancient Euripidean prophecy of a day when the old bard's stories "of frail brides and faithless shall be shrivelled as with fire . . ."

And woman, yes, woman, shall be terrible in story. The tales, too, meseemeth, shall be other than of yore. For a fear, there is, that cometh out of woman, and a glory. And the hard, hating voices shall encompass her no more.

Fellow-members of the League, you have such a field as never writers had known before. You are—in respect of life described fearlessly from the woman's standpoint—you are in that position for which Chaucer has been so envied by his brother poets, when they say he found the English language with the dew upon it. You find woman at the Dawn.

Critics have often said that women's men are badly drawn. Ladies, what shall we say of many of the girls that men draw? I think we shall be safer not to say. But there she stands—the real girl!—waiting for you to do her justice. No mere chocolate-box type, but a creature of infinite variety, of curiosities and ambitions, of joy in physical action, of high dreams of Love and Service, sharer in her brother's

. . . exultations, agonies, And man's unconquerable soul.

The Great Adventure is before her. Your Great Adventure is to report her worthily. So that her children's children, reading her story, shall be lifted up, proud and full of hope. Of such stuff our mothers were! Sweethearts and wives; yes, and other things besides. Leaders, Discoverers, Militants, fighting every form of wrong.

SWEATED.

Because I am poor I must work, Nor shirk. I must work! do you say? For sixteen hours I have toiled to-day, And sixteen pence is the price you pay, For my work. For my work! do you say? For sixteen pence you have bought my soul, And trampled it 'neath your heel, You laugh—for what is a woman's soul? For sixteen pence it is yours, to roll In the dust, if you choose; or the mud. For sixteen pence do you buy—or steal— My soul, my tears, my blood? Is it work, to stitch till mind and sense Are blurred in a mist—for sixteen pence; To struggle till all my strength is spent, To gain—not enough for bread and rent? Is it work—or slavery? Tell me, pray. "What nonsense! Slavery!" do you say? Oh yes, you pay For my soul—just sixteen pence a day. But what's the odds, though woman weep, So men grow richer? Souls are cheap. STEPHEN ANDREW, (Author of "Doctor Gray").



Block kind, but by the "Daily Sketch." [Photo: World's Graphic Press. MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH, M.P., AMONG THE WELSH SUFFRAGISTS IN THE GREAT PROCESSION.

ECHOES OF THE PROCESSION.

Some Impressions of Spectators.

[The following account has been especially sent to us by Mr. Frederic Lawrence, the well-known artist and musical critic.]

It was the day of the great procession of the women. At about 4.30 o'clock I met my sister in Kensington, and we mounted a bus. The roads beyond the Albert Hall were lined with people, and fresh crowds poured continually down the by-roads. At Trafalgar Square our bus stopped dead; no traffic could pass. It wasn't so much that would be called a crowd, but people simply filled the square as water would fill it, leaving no uncovered space. We scrambled off and rushed for a cab; there were no taxis, so we got into a hansom. I directed the driver to a spot on the Embankment; he grinned, and ticked his tongue to the horse, and we swung away on the outskirts of the turbulent sea of people. He navigated streets which one never sees in ordinary way, but which were now roaring with the flood of humanity. I knew the district well enough to feel that he was merely describing areas about the centre we wished to arrive at. The only thing to do was to jump off and fight for ourselves. The jumping out of our position, which was a few hundred feet away, was the solid, careful, suffocating work of half an hour.

However, the place was found in that enormous gathering of forty or fifty thousand women, and so well were things organised that the one spot where my sister was expected was discovered, and she was put out of the misery of apprehension. All along the Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, and up Whitehall, Whitehall Court, and Whitehall Place, was nothing but humanity; chaos, except for the quiet and orderly thousands of processional women. There was no such thing as a silent spot for miles round. I believe there were 60 or 70 lands in the procession, and naturally they were all playing.

The moment I had got my sister into safety I scrambled towards Trafalgar Square. It was a case of demanding continually and authoritatively to be allowed to pass. I eventually got to the top of Whitehall, and found myself under the nose of the horse of one of the mounted police. I stepped back, and as I couldn't turn round very easily I twisted my head and saw a taxi-cab. I fought my way to it and stood on the footboard, but it wasn't high enough. Then I saw a motor bus, and after a quarter of an hour stood by the front. I winked thoughtfully towards the driver and said, "Well, sonny, are you being paid by the mile or the hour?" He saw that my remark was intended for humour, and was good enough to take it as such. So I ventured yet further. "How much will you sell your seat for till you move on?" He looked round again, and as though he were demanding a fortune, "Haw, you'd hev to give us a tanner for that. That's the price, sir," he said, as though referring to a printed schedule. "Yes, I should hev to hark a tanner. Thank you, sir." I was seated beside him. Still I was restless, and not high enough. I said to him, "Don't be afraid, old man, I'm going to take a seat in the upper circle." Before he could say anything I was out standing on the bonnet of the engine in front.

Over the driver's head was a hood, and of that an iron bar. I caught hold of the bar and swung myself up. I only heard a little of what the driver said, and then I was seated comfortably above everything in the earth beneath, with the line of the procession a hundred yards in front clearly defined by the hundreds of struggling mounted and unmounted police. The Square was full. That is to say, on every projection of every statue was a man or a woman. On all the hundreds of seats erected for the Coronation were people. On the big branches of lamp-posts—more people. Up ladders, on signboards, on scaffolding, on the tops of drays, motors, taxi-cabs, on roofs, on other people's toes, on their backs, on the very verge of the fountains, up the long streets which lead to the Square (whether they could see or whether they could not see), anywhere where they could stand, sit, lean, or be pushed, were people—black, buzzing, excited people.

Of the procession it is difficult to speak. It was so amazing, so wonderful, so solemn. The rush of psychic emotion was so terrific that I saw numbers of people dash tears from their eyes—tears unexplainable and quite unbidden. The attitude of the men about me was very interesting; few of them had expected more than a somewhat brazen show of women with distorted imaginations. And at first their jeers and hesitating praise showed the prejudice they had been taught by the Press to feel. An hour went by, banner after banner passed along; gorgeous banners, triangles of modern interpretation of medieval spirit. A voice beneath me somewhere said, "By George, Bill, they deserve a good deal of praise, after all's said and done." I saw the man, and as he spoke he drew himself up so that his chest projected well forward. There was an air of distinguished and tolerant patronage about him. He was a mechanic; the women to whom at that moment he showed so gracious a forbearance were some of the most brilliant thinkers and writers of the day, whose gaspings he might hope one day to be called upon to mend if good fortune came his way. "A grate deal of praise, they dew," he concluded.

I do not know what I felt. One thing I am certain of, and that is an almost imbecile gratitude that the women had liberated so much beauty.

These banners and devices were no mere things of commerce, bought and paid for; they were the symbols of a passion so great that it had overflowed and poured out into a cascade of colour. There was here mile after mile of beautiful craftsmanship, subtle understanding of colour and design, rhythmic line and tone; bold, deliberate schemas; choice of curves made in illuminated moments, masterly delineation, and, above all, the sweetness of harmony. A thing so stupendous as this overpowers me, and, like the others of whom I have spoken, I became weak with incomprehensible tears.

The clock in St. Martin's tolled monotonous quarters, and the wonder of the panorama never ceased; the man beneath had at last spat on the ground, and said it was an incarnadine knockout, and a woman by his side looked as though she had seen an angel.

The man's words and the woman's eyes meant the same thing. Once, there was a clanging of bells. By some magic the whole crowd across Trafalgar Square divided like the Red Sea, and a fire engine with horses leaping headlong into their collars rushed through, as though they sought to take life instead of saving it. But this was soon over, and the march of the women continued. Nurses, midwives, artists, sculptors, aristocrats, cigarette-makers, Catholics, milliners, Nonconformists, geniuses of literature, teachers of children, doctors—here they all were forty thousand, from East and West; women who had left their charming houses for the ghastly horrors of the prison; women who had left their houses for an afternoon, and, even then were wondering how it went with the children.

There was no patronage now among the spectators, but instead, a strange silence, broken only by the bands as they passed, and by a wild cheer or two. One cannot watch a thing of this sort for 23 hours and still treat it as a merely interesting event, not even as a mere demand for a vote. It has a knack of becoming fierce, symbolic, and religious. You begin with being interested. Your mind is engaged as your eyes are dazzled with colour and beauty. But, in the end, it is the movement of your soul only of which you are conscious, and the eyes get dimmed; the bands become silent; you are not sure that the flutter of banners is not the flutter of wings. Another world has opened, the world which waits behind the altar candles. You are confronted with a new Living Thing. The old, weary routine of life falls away. The body and the hands lose their solid shape, and beneath are seen to be other images, spiritual forms, mystical lives waiting to be born, forces waiting to blossom, and cracking the earth in their energy—yes, cracking and breaking up this nicely rounded planet, splitting up the ground on which we stand, and on which our fathers stood.

A vote is it the women are asking for? Yes, but in their hand is a new truth, a little breathing vision, a child for whom they wish to find a place where it may walk and live and grow strong, a child born out of years of patient waiting and brooding pain.

Frederic Lawrence.

Another Impression.

Do you hear them—the voices that herald the Dawn of the Perfect Liberty? faintly they have been wafted down the centuries as by zephyr breezes, now in tremulous sweetness, then hushed into quiet, again gathering new strength to retire for a season, then in fitful gusts they have swelled with ever-growing distinctness into a mighty chorus—the psalm of the Equality of the Sexes. Listen! For rarely is heard so wondrous a music woven into such mystic harmonies, thrilling the soul with the glow of inspiration, setting into motion vibrating chords of sympathy with its appealing charm, ringing with its intensity through every fibre of life, for it is tuned to the throbbing heartstrings of humanity.

Now you may catch the varied timbre of the singers, and the infinite variety of their quality, the countless suggestions of their degree, and the whole-souled purpose, ringing true from every voice in that vast concourse, who see their star ahead, with its promise of redemption and victory. And the staunch hearts of the militant glow again with the pride of conquest, the tyrannously stunted minds of the sweated have awakened to a brighter life, and the victim of brutality, together with the student of science, the household drudge

and the dame of high degree, have realised the common ground on which they stand, and each add their strength to the force that will open the gates of the City of God, where is Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

And we realise that the strength of each is "as the strength of ten," because of the high purpose of their ideal, as the mighty battalions march nearer to us, swinging to the rhythmic measure of the music majestic, dignified, "mystic wonderful," a worthy realisation of our dreams. The beautiful has been pressed into service and become the stamped insignia of the whole vast pageant, the expression of the unseen influence within the heart of the woman's movement.

The colour schemes, the long array of pennons, banners, trophies, garlands and badges, most resplendent in their gorgeous execution and workmanship; the stately representatives of a bygone day, not types merely, but counterparts of those they represented; the heroic "700," who had dared defy laws that are crimes in embryo; toilers from factory, workshop, field and garret; wave after wave, rank after rank, swung with graceful movement in that mighty throng. Endless it seemed—Science, Medicine, Culture, Ethics, Music, Drama, Poverty, Slumdom, Youth, Age, Sorrow, Labour, Motherhood—all there represented. With an order and precision which but emphasised the unity of purpose, each face glowing with the consciousness of ennobling enthusiasm and the possession of a lofty ideal, the Procession passed. And the whole of the mighty throng of God were heard above them all, for the voice of Justice has been listened to, and the sound of the triumph song will be ringing when the Golden Age is a reality.

WILLIAM H. SHRETT.

Mr. Thomas Kerridge sends us a very sympathetic letter setting forth his impressions of the Procession, on which occasion he bought his

first copy of Votes for Women, and was, he says "agreedly surprised to find what a bright young child it was." He writes—"The Procession created in my humble mind a profound impression. I never had the slightest conception that there were so many cultured and intellectual women about, and neither did I think that there were so many British women so deeply in earnest to be enfranchised. You could scarcely imagine my surprise when the Clacton-on-Sea contingent accompanied by Mr. Blyth came along, Clacton-on-Sea, the home of my birth, penetrated by the ladies of the W.S.P.U.!! Whatever little prejudice I had in my mind prior to this historic Procession I have since cleared away and I hope the women will get the vote this Session."

East and West.

I have never heard more spontaneous bursts of admiration than those which came from the masses of people packed densely in the square as the women emerged from Whitehall and passed rapidly along, presenting a human moving picture. . . . Even the old gentlemen who looked from the windows of the Constitutional Club with an expression of "surely the world-is-coming-to-an-end" sat the show out. . . . One woman told me that her most lasting impression came from the continually recurring strains, as played by the one hundred bands, of the fine stirring music of the march composed by Miss Ethel Smyth, who, in her red gown of musical doctor, made one of the most striking figures in the Procession. Another told me that, amidst all the

glory of past, present, and future pageantry the small, pale, worn face of an old lady wheeled in a bath chair remained. . . . A gentleman who was for many years governor of an Indian province was most struck by the appearance of women from that far-off, marvellous land in the international group. Perhaps he was right in thinking those women in their Oriental dress the most significant feature of the whole Procession. It showed that the Woman's Question is without race, or creed, or boundary—that the extent to which it may influence the world of the future can hardly be dreamed of by the present generation.

"FRANCES," in T.P.'s Weekly.

TO A SOWER.

(Written after seeing the Procession of June 17). Rest, weary heart, your work is done; The sown seed ripens in the sun. The work you gave, the toil, the pain, Hath won to light the 'prisoned grain; And many labourers are come, To garner the white harvest home. But will the singing reapers know The price you paid, the debt they owe? And will they give you thanks and praise To light your lone and stricken days? They shall not need. It matters not, For in the harvest fields of love, Wherein the heavenly reapers move, Your fame shall never be forgot. Your soul hath won, through bar and clod, Unto the dazzling fields of God. E. H. VISAIR. Author of "Flints and Flashers."



THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN THE GREAT PROCESSION OF JUNE 17.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS ON THE PROCESSION.

THE SPECTATOR.

From a spectacular point of view nothing could have been more picturesque and impressive than the Procession, with its historical figures and groups, admirably costumed, its kaleidoscopic profusion of banners, and its hundred bands. The Car of Empire was a thing of beauty, far surpassing the crude symbolism of Lord Mayors' shows; and as a demonstration of the capacity of women to organise, marshal, and carry out a beautiful and orderly pageant, the procession was an immense success.

SATURDAY REVIEW.

The procession has, it seems, proved conclusively that the country is on the side of the suffragettes.

THE STAR.

The most beautiful demonstration ever seen in the streets of London. . . . A triumph of organising ability. It was a notable achievement to marshal with complete precision and order 40,000 women in a procession five miles long which took two hours and a half to pass a given point. It proves that women as well as men can combine together in the common pursuit of a high ideal. It also proves that women are capable of enduring masculine endurance of physical fatigue. . . . Nothing can prevent the triumph of a cause which has behind it such vast reserves of courage and conviction.

SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH.

On so grand a scale that it must have impressed even the most rabid and reactionary "ants" with some idea of the driving force behind the suffrage agitation.

EASTERN DAILY PRESS.

There can be no doubt that women are most effective organisers. The most experienced of the managers of pageants might, from all accounts, have learned something from the immense procession which marched from the Thames Embankment to Kensington on Saturday.

ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

Not only the miles of women who paraded the streets of London on Saturday, but all who rank themselves as supporters of the Parliamentary vote for women may regard the situation as one in which success seems not very far off.

The best thing the Suffragettes have done. —Dundee Evening Telegraph.



Block kindly lent by the "Manchester Guardian." THE EMPIRE CAR IN THE GREAT PROCESSION OF JUNE 17.

high ideal. It also proves that women are capable of enduring masculine endurance of physical fatigue. . . . Nothing can prevent the triumph of a cause which has behind it such vast reserves of courage and conviction.

BIRMINGHAM DAILY MAIL.

The procession, the magnitude of which may be judged from the fact that it took over two and a half hours to pass a given point, testified to the possession of considerable skill and ingenuity in the matter of organisation. It was in every way calculated to impress those who beheld it with the numerical strength of the movement at home, with the position women have acquired in professional and administrative activities, and with the extent to which women's qualifications for the franchise have been acknowledged in our colonies and abroad.

LIVERPOOL COURIER.

Even the Government, after much evasion and hesitation, are beginning to see that the cause of Women Suffrage is not to be ignored. Saturday's procession should teach many others that wholesome lesson.

YORKSHIRE POST.

The most imposing and representative demonstration ever seen in this country in favour of Votes for Women. . . . A triumph of organisation, and a regular field day for the suffrage movement. Everything was carried out with precision and skill.

NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Certainly the most remarkable thing of the kind that has ever been seen in London.

We cannot question that the militant tactics of the stalwarts of the Women's Social and Political Union have had a great deal to do with the great change in the national attitude towards the question. . . . We believe we are correct in saying that the procession was witnessed by many Cabinet ministers and by more adherents of the Government. We hope that it was so, for the spectacle was such as to convince even the most obtuse that the question of the extension of the franchise to women is one that is now in the very forefront of practical politics.

By far the greatest and most picturesque demonstration in support of the Votes for Women movement that the world has ever seen.

—Weekly Dispatch.

One can readily believe that it was easily the most imposing procession of women which has ever been marshalled—in this country or in any other.

—Lloyd's Weekly.

The panorama of forty thousand women was admirably organised and splendidly marshalled, and made a great public impression.

—Referee.

A chorus of surprise, admiration, and good wishes rose from the crowd on either side all along the miles of many streets.

—Weekly Budget.

A magnificent success. . . . Those who saw it will not readily forget the impressive sight of 40,000 voteless women.

—The Indicator.

An immense procession of more than 40,000 Suffragettes, including women of all classes, together with the wife of one of the Colonial Prime Ministers, and more than 100 bands of music and banners, walked the streets of London demanding the right to vote.

—Doris de Noticias, Portugal.

The crowd greeted the ranks with applause. From the windows of spectators handkerchiefs were waving. One would say that London was now all Suffragist. . . . There is nothing of the ridiculous in this great march—many of the demonstrators are young and beautiful. All seem animated by an intense fervour. Rather it is a

—Western Mail.

Shows that capacity for complete and orderly organisation which for the most part has hitherto been considered one of man's special attributes.

—Frishtel Times.

There was unmistakable evidence all along the route that the movement has won the respect and to a degree never before evinced, the approval of the people.

—Harris and Sussex News.

To most people the sight of these 40,000 women marching through the streets of the metropolis must have been a revelation of the strength of the movement, and I have little doubt that one result of the display will be to win over a goodly number of men to the cause of those women who demand the vote.

—Richmond Herald.

The Birkenhead News, in a sympathetic paragraph on Saturday's Demonstration, says:—

"The object of this gigantic demonstration is to shatter once and for all the rather feeble and childish accusation of the 'ants' that only a handful of women—women of the upper and leisured classes—want the vote; it is to make sure that if, with the statesmen of the country the fate of their Bill is trembling in the balance, the weight of the demand of five miles of seven-almost-eager women, shall turn the scale on the side of liberty. It is sincerely to be hoped that the public will regard this demonstration in the spirit in which its organisers intend it to be regarded."

—"EXONIA" in The Express and Echo.

spectacle of beauty and of graciousness that conquers the public all at once. It has been the most characteristic and impressive demonstration that could be ever seen in London and has left a little thoughtful even the most sceptical—a little disconcerted also. We had not seen simply a procession; we had seen wisdom hood marching, La femminilla in marcia.

—From an Italian Paper.

A COLONIAL VIEW.

In Trafalgar Square a little group of Colonialists had their attention called to a young lady who, albeit with bright and courageous smiles, was propelling herself in a wheeled chair. To the Colonialist a suffragist friend was heard explaining that the invalid was one of those injured in the collision with the police and crowd on what the Suffragists call "Black Friday," and that she had been so severely hurt that she had been unable to walk since. At first the listeners were almost incredulous, but finally one of them, a pretty little woman, and charmingly gowned, took her masculine escort by the arm and almost shook him, and this is what she said:— "Jim, if you Australian men had made us go through all that to get the vote we should HATE you!"

—"EXONIA" in The Express and Echo.

AN ARTIST'S OPINION.

In the course of an article on "Pageants and National Life," in the Daily News of June 28, Mr. Henry Holiday says:—"There could be no clearer evidence of the enormous value of women's influence in public life than the contrast between their delightful and elevating pageant and the poverty-stricken attempts of the men, of whose display one can only say the less one thinks of its untypical significance the better. May the time of the next Coronation be far distant, but other occasions may arise, and many of us would gladly see a worthy celebration of the admission of women to citizenship in which men and women may unite."

IN THE CROWD.

"Can you give us a souvenir in your colours?" I was asked outside the Albert Hall by one of a group of magnificent looking South African soldiers over for the Coronation. "We sympathise with you, we thought your procession fine, and they marched really well." They got their souvenirs, and went off carefully folding them up. They looked real fighting men, every one six feet high and wearing the South African medal. One thought of the miserable, pale, undersized Londoners who talk to us about "physical force!"

M.A.R.T. informs us that while watching the Procession outside the Albert Hall she heard a working man, who was watching some sandwich-men with "Women do not want the Vote," call out cheerily, "They can't get anyone to do it spontaneously!"

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REBELS.

In "Revolutionary Ireland" Dr. Murray has dealt most fully and thoroughly, and at the same time very vividly, with what is to the majority of us an insufficiently known chapter of the history of Ireland. The Revolution of 1688 had for Ireland results widely differing from those experienced in England. That the almost entirely Catholic Irish nation should take up arms for its Catholic King was inevitable; but, as Dr. Murray clearly demonstrates, it was less Jacobite loyalty, as understood in England, than the age-long, unconquerable passion of nationality, the hope of winning freedom for Ireland, which fired the blood of these Irishmen and strengthened them in their desperate resistance. What that resistance meant to England and to France, what its effect was upon European history in general, and the ambitions of Louis XIV. in particular, is a matter which hitherto has received less than adequate treatment. As Dr. Murray says:—

The fortunes of Ireland at this momentous epoch depended upon the attempt of the Grand Monarch to dominate Europe, and the counter efforts of his rival to checkmate him. Here the custom of treating the history of Ireland apart from that of other nations has done much to obscure the course of the game. The player, on his national side, is plain to us all. The player, on his cosmopolitan side, is hidden from us.

It is the great merit of this book to have laid bare to us this cosmopolitan side, without having failed to deal in the fullest and most able way with the internal condition of the distracted country which lay at the mercy of those whose sole desire was either to subjugate her or to prolong her sufferings for their own ends, and to use her as a pawn on the international chessboard.

It may be, as Dr. Murray says in effect more than once, that tremendous issues hung upon the fate of Ireland, that the long duel between Louis and William III. represented not merely a fight for personal ascendancy, or the struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism, but that it was in reality the decisive contest between freedom and slavery, on the outcome of which rested the future of all Europe. It may be so, and the dispassionate Saxon may well congratulate himself upon the failure of the designs of Louis to keep Ireland in a state of revolt, and thus tie the hands of William and prevent his effectual interference with the aggressions of France.

But Irishmen will, we think, carry away from the study of this troubled history a dominant impression of the fight in Ireland itself; of the desperate bravery with which it was waged; of the tenacious stand for freedom and passionate sentiment of nationality which 700 years of English rule has not weakened, and which to-day, after 200 years more of such rule, is as strong as ever. And they will remember that, for Ireland at least, many years had to elapse before the triumph of William meant anything but slavery and defeat, and that the freedom of Europe, in which she had no share, was bought at the cost of her suffering and defeat. This is a book, in short, which can be more pleasantly read to-day than at any previous moment in the history of the two islands. For at last there has dawned for Ireland something of peace and much of promise; and we can agree with the writer that the pages of history, written sometimes in tears, some in blood, will not have been written altogether in vain if their lessons are rightly read.

L. A.

FOR SPEAKERS.

Those who aspire to the platform will find Mr. G. E. O'Dell's little book on "Public Speaking and Chairmanship" useful, instructive and stimulating. It is interestingly written and not overladen with detail, giving at the same time many hints covering a wide range. The two chapters respectively entitled "Addressing the Mob" and "Exercising your Mind" are quite excellent. Would-be speakers should buy the book, and read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest it. It may be obtained from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 6d. net.

BOADICEA.

Our readers will be interested to know that the lady who personified Boadicea in the Procession of June 17, Miss Florence Parbury, is the author of a beautiful gift-book, "The Emerald Set with Pearls," which contains reminiscences of Kashmir, illustrations from Miss Parbury's water-colours, and musical additions by Florence Parbury and Guido Zucchi.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Woman at Home" (July). London: G. Newnes, Ltd. 42d. net.

"Flints and Flashes." By E. H. Viskak. London: Elkin Mathews. 1s. net.

"How The National Insurance Bill Affects Women." London: Fabian Women's Group. 1d.

"Builders of Nations." By Margaret Burke. London: Greening & Co., Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.

"The Ladies' Battle." By Molly Elliot Seawell. London: Macmillan. 4s. net.

"Public Speaking and Chairmanship." By G. E. O'Dell. London: Cleric Publishing Society. 6d. net.

"Report of Ladies' National Society" (May, 1911).

"Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement." By the Rev. Robert H. Murray, Litt.D. London: Macmillan. 10s. net.

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175, St. John St., Clerkenwell, E.C.

WOMAN AWAKE!

We speak sometimes of the Woman's Movement as the Awakening of Women. And that is a good name for it. For woman has been asleep, lulled by false ideals, false conceptions of her place in the universe.

Curiously enough, the place occupied by women in the social hierarchy of those ancient peoples (the Acads, who lived and thrived in Babylonia long before the Semites appeared there) was the place coveted by some women of our own times. Indeed, female rule appears to have been in vogue then, if one may judge by fragments of the laws which have come down to us. That was in the days before Moses was born; yet here we are to-day wrangling over the problem as if it had only just cropped up.

The writer is the Observer Correspondent at St. Petersburg, and he gives us some stories of women in Russia that make one realise how very fast asleep both women and men must have been through the long ages that have followed those early times. He says:—

What the status of the Russian woman who has taken a husband is, was, or may be, transcends belief. . . . As the wife's name is on the husband's passport she cannot reside anywhere without his authorisation. And he is at liberty to withdraw it whenever he likes. Well I remember a case which happened some years ago. He was wealthy, whimsical, tyrannical and self-centred. She was fanciful, high-souled and obstinate. They married in haste, and she repented. At last she refused to live with him. He refused to give her his permission to reside anywhere but in his domicile. She ran away to Kharkoff—they had been living in Moscow. The husband instructed the police to send his fugitive wife home, and invoked the law in his favour. The lady was accordingly requested by the authorities to return to her husband. She refused. Thereupon the authorities became quiescent. For in Russia, to their credit be said, the educated man on the whole are generous and chivalrous towards women. And even the police dislike such dirty work as this. But the husband again moved the lever of the law, and demanded that his wife be sent home to him by force. That meant that she was to be arrested and despatched, together with criminals, from one forwarding prison to another, until she arrived in Moscow. And that was duly done.

On her arrival in Russia's ancient capital the lady, half crazy with physical and moral suffering, told her tormentor that she would run away again as soon as she recovered her strength. He replied that he would wear her of the habit. Next day he himself had quitted Moscow, nobody knew whither bound. Some weeks later the authorities informed the ill-starred woman that her husband desired her to rejoin him in Kurgan, a city of Western Siberia. She refused to obey him. After the lapse of some time she was again arrested and sent by étape to rejoin the sounder in Siberia. He at once returned to Moscow and repeated the procedure. How and when her martyrdom finished I am unable to say; but I have the impression that it culminated in a tragedy.

Divorce and Wife Selling.

The only divorce possible in Russia is pronounced by an ecclesiastical court composed of unmarried men—monks—on the strength of the depositions of eye-witnesses who have sworn to having seen what everybody knows that they did not see. . . . It is among the uneducated that terrible abuses prevail which no legislation will root out. Nothing short of education will humanise the savages, of whom a goodly number is to be found here and there in Russia.

A few days ago a curious case of wife selling came to the notice of the authorities, which shows how much there is still to do among the masses. No doubt in the lowest orders of the population such transactions may be discovered in almost any country. But what surprises one about the particular sale now recorded is the part taken in it by the local authorities, who raised it to the level of a perfectly legitimate piece of business authorised by the State. One of the inhabitants of the city of Kargool, M. Ladyshkin, being in want of ready money, no longer enamoured of his wife, offered to sell the latter to an acquaintance of his named Demydoff for the sum of 48 roubles, or, say, five guineas. When Ladyshkin had spent the money he occurred to him that he was now free to wed another woman. And he took steps to carry out his intention. Possibly he wanted to practise wife-selling as a business. Anyhow his sold wife also wished to marry again and her first step was to obtain a regular divorce. The authorities before whom the matter was taken called for all the woman's documents that might have any bearing on her position. She presented several, and among them an official certificate issued by the communal Board, say, the Municipality of Kotshulia, which declared that on such and such a day she had been duly sold by her lawful husband. The document is dated 8/21, April, 1911, and bears all the signatures and seals necessary, as well as the names of the two witnesses.

An Instalment of Justice.

But there is a brighter side to the picture, for, as this writer reminds us, the Upper Chamber has passed a Bill entitling all woman teachers, lecturers, and professors to nearly the same pensions, after the same number of years, as instructors of the other sex receive, and has just decreed absolute equality of men and women teachers, and defined the rights of the women with legal precision. And, again, a measure has been laid before the two Chambers which has for its object the virtual equalisation of the sexes, and is entitled "A Bill for extending the personal and property rights of married women."

Whenever it becomes law—probably before the close of the year—every married woman in Russia will have a whole passport to herself and the right to live in the place she chooses—if she be separated from her husband. Further, all married women, however young, shall henceforward possess the right of working for a livelihood, in the service of the State, of the Commune, of private individuals, or of educational establishments, whether the husband agrees or dissents. Moreover, all the restrictions which hindered married women from giving or accepting bills of exchange are to be abolished. That is the status of the married woman as it will be.

* Extracted from an article in the Observer for June 18.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911.

TWELVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR!

That the hour of woman's emancipation has struck is now generally realised throughout the country. The Government's pledge, couched in explicit terms, is accepted even by those who dread every form of change, as an indication of the fact that Votes for Women cannot be denied. If the vote must come next year, then why not now? Public opinion is ripe. The Liberal Press of the country, with hardly an exception, has hailed with approval and acclamation the Prime Minister's promise of full facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, a promise to be fulfilled, we are told, in the spirit as well as the letter. There has been no outcry, scarcely any open criticism of an adverse character from any quarter. The opposition in the House of Commons has crumbled away almost to nothing. The most significant constitutional demonstration ever given for any franchise reform has been given by the great and representative Procession that marched through London on the Saturday preceding Coronation Day.

Then why not concede as an act of grace in Coronation Year that which must be given by force of circumstance in 1912? We ask this question not wholly and entirely from the point of view of those directly engaged in this struggle. We ask it from the point of view of His Majesty's Government, and from the point of view of the manhood of this nation.

Even those who fear the new consciousness of power which will be the result of women's political emancipation should be the keenest to get the question settled as speedily as possible. Every day that the vote is delayed means the growth and consolidation of the Woman's Movement on non-party lines. Every day is bringing new recruits to the woman's army. Every day they are realising more fully the unsatisfactory status of women in the laws of the land, the puerility of party shibboleths, and the power of concerted action.

One more year of hard fighting shoulder to shoulder will serve to weld women together and deepen their consciousness of solidarity better than all the words that could be spoken. One more year of propaganda amongst the new potential voters will create a voting force of consolidated opinion with which politicians will have seriously to reckon when the enfranchisement of women is accomplished.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

How much the woman's point of view needs to be organised and effectively expressed can be seen by a glance at the Bills which have been introduced into Parliament during the present session. Of these six deal with the question of public morality—namely, one dealing with Immoral Traffic ("The White Slave" question), one with Prostitution, one with Disorderly Houses, one with the Prevention of Immorality, which contains clauses most vital to women, one dealing with Illegitimacy and Maternity, and one a Criminal Law Amendment Bill, affecting specially the cases of infanticide. These Bills will be proceeded with, or dropped, or amended by men who represent men's point of view only.

Again, there are five Bills dealing directly with the legal position of the married woman and the widow; there are eight Bills dealing with the feeding, education, and employment of children; three with the question of destitution; four more with the employment of women and girls, and many others touching the everyday life and happiness of the family, to say nothing of the National Insurance Bill, which is so grossly unjust to women that it has wrung a protest even from prominent anti-Suffragists in the House of Commons.

Not only to win Votes for Women, but to educate the new voters and to organise the Woman's Vote must be the work of the Women's Social and Political Union during the coming months.

Now is the very opportunity for building up an independent Woman's Party entirely free of the present party organisations, a body of voters inspired by the ideals which have animated those who have during the past five years fought the initial battle of women's emancipation.

In the name of the solidarity of women, which makes the dishonour of one the shame of all, the white slave traffic must be dealt with seriously with a view to its abolition, not trifled with as heretofore; the gross evils of the sweating of women must be ended as the sweating of men has been practically ended. Our children must be protected from corruption until they have reached the age of full responsibility; the infants who die in thousands in the first year must be saved from destruction, and there must be some economic security provided for the mother and the widow.

These and other far-reaching measures of social reform affecting the happiness and welfare of the human family must be carried by the aid of the Woman's Party after the Vote has been won.

Ours, then, is a twofold task, which calls for the utmost devotion and utmost energy of every one of the members of this great and strong organisation of women.

The next few months have to be turned to the fullest possible account in two directions. In the first place, an immense popular campaign must be carried on in the country, which will make victory in 1912 absolutely certain. Not only have the electors to be roused, but Members of Parliament have to be educated by the application of due pressure, political committees approached and municipal bodies made to feel the urgency and importance of securing for those who exercise the municipal vote the Parliamentary franchise as well. This task alone might well absorb the entire energies of the members of this Union.

But another task equally great confronts them. It is a vast extension of the present scheme of organisation amongst women, including a special campaign amongst the voters of the future, in order that those questions which particularly affect the social welfare of this country may be placed before them, and the need of the continued united action of women as voters adequately explained.

We call, then, upon our members and upon all women who have the great issues of the women's Movement at heart, to volunteer for these two great enterprises of organisation, and since they are not called at the present moment to endure imprisonment for their cause, let them joyfully pass sentence on themselves of twelve months' hard labour.

We call upon those who have hitherto held aloof from this Movement because of other interests to put aside as far as possible all other claims and devote themselves to the needs of the present campaign. We call upon young women who are on the point of leaving college or university to devote one year to the woman's cause before entering upon their own career. We can promise them that one year as organiser in this Movement will equip them in the most signal manner for their after life. We call upon women of leisure to put their time at the disposal of the organisers or to become centres of missionary effort in the circle of their own society. We call upon those who have already given much to pledge themselves that they will concentrate their thought and energy, their time and strength, until the day when the emancipation of women becomes an accomplished fact.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

LORD LYTTON'S PROMISE TO WOMEN.

Extracts from his Speech Given at the Queen's Hall, June 26, 1911.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am reminded at this moment of two former occasions upon which I had the honour of addressing a large meeting organised by this Union. The first was just a year ago, at the Albert Hall, after your big procession through the streets of London of last year. The second was a meeting in this hall a month or so later, held immediately after the Second Reading of our Bill was carried in the House of Commons by the triumphant majority of 110. Those were both great occasions. They were moments of congratulation. They were held after a great deal had been accomplished. But in one respect this occasion differs fundamentally from either of those two, because at those meetings, and at every meeting which has been held up to this moment, we were always aware that our demand remained unsatisfied. I need not remind you that the demand of the Suffragist forces in the House of Commons has been an opportunity to give battle to our opponents. The Government of the day, as you know, are in possession of the ground upon which alone it is possible for us to fight this battle out with those who are opposed to us. They alone have stood between us and those with whom we want to bring about a decisive action. And therefore, our demand has been this throughout—leave to put our cause to the test, leave to go upon the territory which the Government occupies. In other words, to leave metaphor, what we have asked for is time for the full discussion through all its stages of our Franchise Bill.

After our great majority on the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill last Session, when we carried it with a majority larger than the Government were able to count upon for any of their official measures, we said to each other, "Surely this is a vote which cannot be ignored, surely this is a demand within the House of Commons which the Government must realise is irresistible." The Government was like Pharaoh of old, it hardened its heart and resisted as long as possible, and we had to have another attempt. The Bill was introduced again, debated again, left entirely to the House to consider, and the result was a still more triumphant majority, a majority which was overwhelming, and the anti-Suffragists hardly put in an appearance at all.

The Prime Minister's Pledge.

At last our demand has been recognised, and we have had a pledge given by the Prime Minister and explained and amplified by him in a letter which was published in the newspapers a few days ago. My feeling about that letter is that it is the first utterance that we have had from the Government of which we can say that it has been given in an ungrudging spirit. Always in the past we have had to scrutinise with the utmost care every word and every phrase in the promises which have been made to us. And at the end we have tried to comfort ourselves by saying that we hope that it means what we wish it to mean, but in no sense could it be described as an ungrudging utterance. Now at last we are told on the authority of the Prime Minister that he and his Government intend, although they are divided upon the merits of the question of Woman Suffrage, to carry out that pledge, not only in the letter but in the spirit. That means then that next year, next Session, we are to enter at last upon the Promised Land.

Now there is something ominous to us Suffragists in that postponed date. We have grown familiar with this promise for to-morrow or the day after, and therefore, first of all, when we were told that this demand was to be satisfied not now, when the opportunity seemed ripe, but again once more in next Session, then I say we were depressed, and we were obliged to look with the utmost care to the interpretation of the promise. But in the past, you will remember, it was always "next Session perhaps," and there is the difference between the promise we have to-day and that which has been made to us in the past. Not "Votes for Women next Session perhaps," but "Votes for Women next Session once and for all." A Woman Suffrage Bill in the next Session of Parliament is to pass from its Second Reading stage for the first time in the history of this country, and we have to see to it that it is not only the first time, but the last time too.

Ours to-day is the spirit of an army which has been told that it is going into battle with its enemy on the morrow. I am afraid I am rather apt to drop into the military metaphor. Perhaps it is through the company in which I find myself on the platform. The spirit is rather contagious—ours is the spirit of that army which has been told that it is going into battle to-morrow, and we have time, but only just time, to review our position, to calculate all our forces, to take every precaution which may be necessary to make it abso-

lutely certain that nothing has been left undone which could contribute to the success of our efforts when the date arrives. In every part of the country public opinion in the next few months has got to be familiarised with the great change which is so soon to take place. They have got to realise that at the next General Election women as well as men will be among the voters. And not only in the country outside, but in the House of Commons, too, we want everyone to realise that this change is actually coming. And I think when they have realised that you are their own prospective constituents, Parliamentary candidates will give you a little more attention than they have been in the habit of doing in the past.

We are Going to Begin Work at Once.

Well, all that is work for the Suffrage societies to do throughout the country in the next few months. But the members of the Conciliation Committee have also a great deal of work to do. Our task is at all costs to keep the Suffrage forces in Parliament together, and to resist everything which will have the effect of dividing up our forces. Well, we have accomplished a great deal in that direction in the past, but our efforts have been confined to Second Reading debates. Now we are entering upon a new phase in the Committee stage discussion, which is a very different thing, and our efforts to keep these forces together will be put to the full and final test when we get into Committee. But let me assure you of this: we do not intend to wait until we are in Committee before we take steps to know what is going to happen when we get there. We realise that we have only just got time to make sure of that Committee stage, and we mean to begin to work immediately, to carry on our work throughout the whole of the remaining session, ay, and when opportunity should occur during the recess, so that when the next Parliament meets we shall have done much to prepare for the occasion.

And when Parliament does meet we shall also have to appeal to all our friends in Parliament to turn up on the first day and ballot for a day for the Second Reading of our Bill next Session. I emphasise that because in some quarters it may be thought that because the Government has promised us time it will not be necessary for us to provide a private members' day. That is not the case. If we can get a private members' day for the Second Reading of our Bill next Session it will strengthen our hands when we want time for the further stages of our Bill.

As everybody knows, it is the Committee stage that will be the anxious time, because amongst supporters of the principle of Woman Suffrage there are great differences of opinion as to the precise application of that principle. But I think there is one circumstance which will help us considerably. In addition to the Conciliation Bill which will be introduced again next Session, and is supported by all sections of Suffragists in Parliament, the Government themselves, you will remember, have promised before they got out of office to introduce and carry a Franchise Bill of their own. Now, I submit that this gives us an opportunity of settling the principle of Woman Suffrage upon the basis of the Conciliation Bill, which, as your chairman has reminded you, is a compromise which has received the support of all political parties, and if there are to be differences of opinion as to the detailed application of it, let us leave the Government to settle those details when they get before Parliament with their own Bill. I would urge therefore that our friends in Parliament, no matter to what political party they belong or to what section of Suffragist opinion, combine with us in carrying the Conciliation Bill as it stands and in using the opportunity provided by the Government Bill in a subsequent Session for settling their differences as to the precise form in which the franchise should be granted to women.

In all this you have much to do, and we have much to do both in Parliament and in the country outside. And I want to give you a pledge of my earnestness in this matter. You have been asked to carry out another nine months' hard labour, as your chairman put it, when, as we all know the question might have been settled here and now. Well, we, your friends in Parliament, members of the Conciliation Committee, in accepting this Government promise, and in asking you to accept it and work with them in order to fulfil the opportunity when it arrives ought, I think, as your chairman has said, to show that they are prepared to work with you during those months. And in proof of my zeal, the zeal and earnestness with which I ask you to accept this decision, I promise you to devote, as far as I am concerned, the whole of those months' interval to your cause. I intend during those months to put this question before other political questions, to devote such time as I can to the work which will be necessary in order to make sure of this opportunity and to concentrate, so far as the public and private time at my disposal is concerned, upon this Bill. And if this opportunity is fully used I sincerely trust that before another year is over we may meet once more in order to shake hands at the final accomplishment of our work.

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May 13 to May 30.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from May 13 to May 30. Includes names and amounts for categories like 'Already acknowledged', 'For Lady Constance Lytton', 'For Mrs. M. H. ...', etc.

NOTE.—The sum £498,163 15 9, as shown in the issue of 10th inst., was given for Census hospitality. Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

THE PRESS ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S PROMISE.

"THE NATION."
In a leading article on June 24, under the title "The Women's Victory," the *Nation* said—

"There comes a moment in most great struggles, shortly before the final triumph, when the light shines over, and it remains to the victors only to march, with weapons sheathed and colours flying, to occupy the enemy's camp. That time has come for the women who have fought their protracted and difficult battle for their own enfranchisement. From the moment when the Prime Minister signed the frank and ungrudging letter to Lord Lytton which appeared in Saturday's newspapers, women became, in all but the legal formality, voters and citizens. For at least two years, if not for longer, nothing has been lacking save a full and fair opportunity for the House of Commons to translate its convictions into the precise language of a statute. That opportunity has been promised for next session, and promised in terms and under conditions which ensure success. The procession which has been planned for Saturday to demand this opportunity, became inensibly and by a sort of collective instinct which a sympathetic crowd shared with the marching women, a significant and important triumph. It is only an arid and inhuman logic which could disdain the argument of such a demonstration as this. Politics is more than a battle of reasons. It is a conflict of zeal, and a measure of wills. From the moment that any great body of people in a free community, be they men or women, can combine to do a thing human right with a perseverance, an ardour, and an intelligence such as this procession revealed, the failure of the opposition is ensured."

It is used to be said that the opposition could not combine. The sneer had just this measure of truth in it, that so long as women were engaged exclusively or mainly in domestic work, or in home industries, they were units which did not naturally reveal their own solidarity, or their common interests. It is only when they are shamed with men of the labouring class before the growth of the factory system. The new conditions of work have made for them at once the possibility and the impetus of combination. As a spectacle it was, perhaps, the brave legion of prisoners and the historical pageant with its gay colours and its gleaming costumes, which impressed the crowd. But as a political argument the most impressive section of this procession was, to our thinking, the company of women workers, from the robot graduates, the writers, the nurses, and the musicians, to the clerks, the Post-office workers, the nurses, and the Lancashire textile operatives. It is from the millions of women who have gone out into the world to learn at once their weakness and their strength, that this movement has derived its overwhelming power. The demonstration conveyed to the most thoughtless spectator its obvious lesson as a proof of a capacity to organise which no other movement of our day displays or needs display. The time has gone by, among those who profess in any form a progressive and democratic creed, for denouncing the women's movement as a mere fad, or as a mere expression of the women's demand. With such measures as the Insurance Bill before Parliament, it is indeed evident that our theory of representative government must soon become a mockery if women are not speedily enfranchised. The political class has argued itself, it stands legible in all our essays in social legislation. The vote will be conceded on such grounds as these (and they are adequate grounds), as it might be conceded to some body of men who by an historical accident had remained outside the Reform Acts of the past. But we incline to think that when men and women come to review, a generation after the fact, the effects of this reform, they will prize its vagner and more indirect social consequences even more highly than its obvious political results. One perceives only dimly to-day what the formal concession of equality in a citizen's rights will mean in the liberation of fettered minds and wills, and the re-orientation on a higher plane of respect of the relations of men and women. These considerations, like all the deeper things of life, are beyond the time-hate range of our daily politicians. The politician has hesitated only until he could convince himself that he had to face a sufficiently general demand from women, and a sufficiently general one from men. He must measure not merely numbers, but intelligence and land. The impossibility of isolating such an issue as that of elections has made the problem of guessing at the state of public opinion among men a somewhat difficult task. But, in face of the action this year of all the more important Town and City Councils, which, to the number of over a hundred, have petitioned for the Suffrage Bill, reasonable ground for doubt has disappeared. The really intransigent opposition in the House of Commons is now reduced to a bare eighty votes, and that proportion probably represents fairly enough the minority, at all events among educated men. The Prime Minister's concession of facilities for the Conciliation Bill next year, which clearly are intended to be a concession, we believe, finally, the period of militant struggle. It can no longer be said that the Government stands in the way of a solution. The period of rebellion has come to its end, and with it the case—if there ever was a case—for the employment of an indiscriminating policy of opposition to the party in power. The struggle has left behind it its inevitable legacy of misunderstanding and exasperation. A year devoted under the new conditions to organisation and propaganda will bring us all, before the decisive week is reached next year, to a mood in which the suspicious irritations of these years of conflict will assume their just proportions. In a Parliamentary sense the task of piloting the Conciliation Bill to the final vote will probably be much less difficult than some critical minds have feared. The real danger is not in mere obstruction. Armed with the indispensable weapons of Closure, which Mr. Asquith's pledge has promised, the promoters of the Bill should find no insuperable difficulty in wending down the openly hostile opposition. The precedent of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill goes to show that when a Government is disposed to be helpful, even a hotly contested private member's measure can be carried. The only grave difficulty which confronts the Bill comes from the natural desire among Liberals to make this reform, overdue as it is, generous and nearly final in its scope. The Bill, as it stands, has eliminated every serious risk of plural or fagot voting, while the household basis on which it rests is unquestionably a democratic qualification, which will admit, in a limited electorate of a million women a great preponderance

ance from the working class. But most Liberals would prefer to include not merely the woman householder who is, rich or poor, an independent economic unit, but also the mass of married women, who are not in their own right categories. The experiment of attempting to extend the Bill in this sense would be a safe and a proper one, if it were possible under the conditions of Parliamentary warfare to secure an honest vote. But with the hope of wrecking the Bill, its enemies, including even the Tory Anti-Suffragists, have already declared their intention of supporting widening amendments. Their calculation is that they can by these tactics divide the Suffragist forces, and drive into opposition during its final stages the honest but moderate supporters of the Bill. The central fact of the Parliamentary position is that there is a considerable number of Liberal votes, and a small but by no means negligible Liberal vote, which will support a Bill for the enfranchisement of a million women, but shrink from enfranchising at one blow a number as six or seven millions. This moderate vote is an essential part of any suffragist majority, and it ought not to be alienated until Liberals as a party are prepared to guarantee the success of a larger measure. Happily, the time-table of this Parliament suggests a solution of this difficulty. Liberals, if they allow the modest but not undemocratic instalment of reform embodied in the Conciliation Bill to go through without risky amendments, will have surrendered their last opportunity of securing a wider franchise. We gather from Mr. Lloyd George's answers to questions that the Reform Bill, which the Government hopes to pass into law before the General Election, will be introduced in the third session. It would be a wise and generous strategy to treat the Conciliation Bill next year as the affirmation of the principal of women's enfranchisement, and to pass it by a coalition vote. The natural time for re-defining the household qualification, in such a way as to place every adult member of a household on an equality with the responsible household head, will come with the Reform Bill. The removal of the sex disability is a separate problem, and here Liberals may properly accept the co-operation of militant Unionists. When this is done, the franchise comes to be remodelled, the task is one which only an organised party can safely undertake."

THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL.
Five years ago a new era dawned in connection with the agitation by women for the Parliamentary vote, and during these years the followers of Christabel Pankhurst and her associates have carried on a ceaseless, courageous, and at times lawless campaign. They have organised over 60,000 public meetings, and they have raised over £100,000 in money to carry on the agitation. Political party leaders are hopelessly divided—and their followers not less so—as to the advisability of so revolutionary a step as the granting of the franchise to women, yet the House of Commons this year gave a second reading to the Conciliation Bill, a measure which would practically place women who are now on the Municipal franchise on the Parliamentary roll. This is a great step forward, but it is not the full measure of the women agitators' demand. The vote has been conceded to such grounds as these (and they are adequate grounds), as it might be conceded to some body of men who by an historical accident had remained outside the Reform Acts of the past. But we incline to think that when men and women come to review, a generation after the fact, the effects of this reform, they will prize its vagner and more indirect social consequences even more highly than its obvious political results. One perceives only dimly to-day what the formal concession of equality in a citizen's rights will mean in the liberation of fettered minds and wills, and the re-orientation on a higher plane of respect of the relations of men and women. These considerations, like all the deeper things of life, are beyond the time-hate range of our daily politicians. The politician has hesitated only until he could convince himself that he had to face a sufficiently general demand from women, and a sufficiently general one from men. He must measure not merely numbers, but intelligence and land. The impossibility of isolating such an issue as that of elections has made the problem of guessing at the state of public opinion among men a somewhat difficult task. But, in face of the action this year of all the more important Town and City Councils, which, to the number of over a hundred, have petitioned for the Suffrage Bill, reasonable ground for doubt has disappeared. The really intransigent opposition in the House of Commons is now reduced to a bare eighty votes, and that proportion probably represents fairly enough the minority, at all events among educated men. The Prime Minister's concession of facilities for the Conciliation Bill next year, which clearly are intended to be a concession, we believe, finally, the period of militant struggle. It can no longer be said that the Government stands in the way of a solution. The period of rebellion has come to its end, and with it the case—if there ever was a case—for the employment of an indiscriminating policy of opposition to the party in power. The struggle has left behind it its inevitable legacy of misunderstanding and exasperation. A year devoted under the new conditions to organisation and propaganda will bring us all, before the decisive week is reached next year, to a mood in which the suspicious irritations of these years of conflict will assume their just proportions. In a Parliamentary sense the task of piloting the Conciliation Bill to the final vote will probably be much less difficult than some critical minds have feared. The real danger is not in mere obstruction. Armed with the indispensable weapons of Closure, which Mr. Asquith's pledge has promised, the promoters of the Bill should find no insuperable difficulty in wending down the openly hostile opposition. The precedent of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill goes to show that when a Government is disposed to be helpful, even a hotly contested private member's measure can be carried. The only grave difficulty which confronts the Bill comes from the natural desire among Liberals to make this reform, overdue as it is, generous and nearly final in its scope. The Bill, as it stands, has eliminated every serious risk of plural or fagot voting, while the household basis on which it rests is unquestionably a democratic qualification, which will admit, in a limited electorate of a million women a great preponderance

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NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Provided politics take a normal course, the Women Suffrage Bill ought to be passed next year. The Prime Minister has given an effective promise for full facilities.

DR. MALONEY'S VIEWS.
In an interview published in the *Evening Standard* of June 21, Dr. "Billy" Maloney, M.P. for Melbourne in the Commonwealth House of Representatives said:—"In applying a ticket of admission to the Albert Hall meetings, I found our British women suffragists exceedingly business-like and active. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that—(continuing). The advent of women's suffrage in the Commonwealth has been for the uplift of humanity in our southern continent."

LORD ROBERT CEIL AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
At the Oxford Students' Debating Society recently Lord Robert Cecil, who was the guest of the evening, said that under present conditions he saw no reason why meeting of young men should have greater claims on the time of an M.P. than a meeting of young women. He also declared his conviction that within a few months at least some women would be given the right to exercise the franchise, and that therefore the political education of women had become a matter of the highest importance to the country. He himself had always been a strong supporter of Woman Suffrage, since without it the Government could not be truly representative.

MISS CAROLINE TURLE.

It has been thought that readers of *Votes for Women* will be stimulated and encouraged by knowing that the late Miss Caroline Turlé, who passed away on May 26, was a volunteer for the registration of the W.S.P.U. in the year 1907. Only a few days before her death Miss Turlé wrote to Clements Ina that it was the militant suffragists who, by their education and active measures, aroused her to espouse the cause. Once roused, she took part in deputations and processions, and it is now known that it took her only three days to recover from the painful aches around her and the personal rough usage during the deputations last year. Miss Turlé wrote:—"I have not a very long time to give to the militants' educative propaganda, and to their action generally, that the cause of women's suffrage has attained the ground of practical politics." Miss Turlé's death occurred so suddenly that it was not possible for the suffrage societies to be represented at the funeral. We have received very touching accounts of a procession in the grave on June 17, when various members of the Branch of the Church League for Woman Suffrage, the Bournemouth W.S.P.U., N.U.W.S.S., and Men's League made a pilgrimage to Parkstone Cemetery, and placed a beautiful floral wreath over the grave. Miss Turlé was a member of the Bournemouth W.S.P.U. The late was designed and executed by Miss Jessie Kent, of Boscombe, and the colours of the four societies were used. At the graveside the Rev. C. Roberts-Honey, a cousin of Miss Turlé, who also gave a brief address, which is referred to the successful and triumphant phase of the cause with which Miss Turlé was associated. "I feel sure," he proceeded, "that this solemn visit to Parkstone Cemetery will lead you to question those who have not seen alone of Caroline Turlé, but of all who have sought and found a resting-place within its hallowed borders. And you have been able to link the unfulfilled fortunes of the living with all the beautiful efforts and work of the dead who have gone before you. I should like, if you will permit me to say so, to restore the latter member of the chord which appears to be broken, but is not really injured. It still occupies its proper place in the natural time-table of the great harmonies of the world. All that is true must live. The note struck by Caroline Turlé was that to which you can all give utterance."

A CONTRAST.

The different treatment meted out to men and women is to be seen in every department of our life. In the case of a murderer, the preference is given to the man, and the woman is punished; but when it is a question of punishment, then it is "Ladies first." Two cases of murder in the same household were reported in a daily paper, and when they are put side by side the unequal treatment is so glaring that it almost makes one gasp. One of the women living in Singapore was charged with having murdered a man. In her defence the woman stated that, calling in her husband's name, she had been assaulted by a man who she scarcely knowing what she did in her horror and fear, she seized a revolver and shot him. The man's defence was that he was a victim of a woman's jealousy, and that he was not doing forward any other motive. The woman in question has been sentenced to death, and even though the sentence may be commuted her future stretches before her in long years in a convict prison. The other case was that of a constable who had arrested a well-to-do farmer for theft. The latter struggled, struck the officer, knocked him to the ground, and held him by the throat. He defended himself by using his truncheon, and as a result of injuries inflicted the farmer died. The verdict of justifiable homicide was returned. Comparing these two cases, can one wonder why the man is let off so cheaply, and why the woman is condemned who protected herself from a more abominable form of attack?

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.
The Begum of Bhopal, one of the notable Christian visitors in London, is the ruler of a little State in Central India, with an area of 6,902 square miles, and a population of 655,000. She is a very able woman, and has done much for her country. When she was presented to King George at the last Durbar, he conferred upon her the insignia of the G.C.I.E. She was the first woman in India to receive that high distinction. It was at his Majesty's direct encouragement that the Begum ventured for the first time to visit the chief city of the Empire.

LADY SELBORNE ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.
A very interesting article on "Women Who Want the Vote," by the Countess of Selborne, appears in the *National Review* for June. Lady Selborne concludes her article thus:—"All one can say for certain is that the keen advocates of Women's Suffrage are far more numerous than there is any reason to suppose. It is only women who are tempted to naturalise themselves in a country which has woman suffrage, and that is not the case in Seattle, Washington, where two Englishwomen have become American citizens in order to gain suffrage rights. We have lived here since 1870, and we have seen the while maintaining our allegiance to England, and when Washington offered the inducement of suffrage we decided to become American citizens."

OVERHEARD IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE.
MAL-SELLER OF ANTI-PAPER (to W.S.P.U. Member): I don't believe in this 'ere paper; I'm a suffragist, and my wife belongs to your side.
W.S.P.U. MEMBER: Then why do you sell that paper?
ANTI-PAPER-SELLER: To help to keep my family, as I cannot get another job!

VOTES IN THE STATES.
We learn from the *New York Call* that the State Senate of Hartford, Conn., have passed a Bill admitting women to equal municipal suffrage, and that powerful opposition is being brought to bear in the House of Representatives. The liquor interests are said to fear risking their chances on woman suffrage. The Wisconsin Senate have approved the final amendment to the Woman Suffrage Bill, and it will be submitted to a vote of the people.

A PULL ALL TOGETHER!

The Prime Minister's pledge was the chief subject of discussion in the Queen's Hall on Monday last, when a large and enthusiastic audience assembled, determined to work their hardest during the coming months in the cause of Women's Freedom. They were met together, Miss Pankhurst said, in a spirit of absolute confidence that, before many months were over, the Vote would have been given to the women of the country. But that did not mean that they could rest upon their oars. What women had to do now was to work harder than they had ever done before. One of the greatest dangers in all fights was over-confidence on the eve of success. That was a danger which the Women's Social and Political Union did not mean to run, and she dashed upon every woman present to do her part in the strenuous work to come. There was, as in everything else, no standing still in politics. After a cause must go forward, or it must go back. Women must see that their cause went steadily forward. She also expected members of Parliament to assist in this. The Government had sentenced women to twelve months' hard labour, and with members of Parliament lay the responsibility of seeing that the law was not broken. The loss through the delay. She expected them to follow the lead given by Sir Edward Grey and discuss Woman Suffrage in their speeches, as they discussed other questions which they were interested. She took very great encouragement from a speech recently made by Mr. Lloyd George, in which the speaker had said that before she had gone on. The dust of the street, the noise of the traffic was wearying, and the scent of the roses was sweet to me—better far was the realisation of all her gift moment; the splendid comradeship which has always existed amongst women, but of which they have only learnt to give expression since they have worked together for this wonderful cause of ours. May the end be indeed in sight.—Yours, etc. M.M.

OUR POST BOX.

SELLING THE PAPER.
To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.
Dear Editors.—I believe it will interest your readers to know and will perhaps encourage them to do the same) that a brave woman who has gone on crutches all her life, who works at dressmaking ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen hours every day, and who is the mainstay of an invalid widowed mother, still finds time to sell *Votes for Women* in the street of a small Lincolnshire town, where she is, I believe, the only active member of the W.S.P.U.
Yours, etc.,
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THREE LITTLE GIRLS.
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Dear Editors.—I may interest you to know that during Miss Adela Pankhurst's recent visit to York we sold 188 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. During York Gate week, we had holiday from school, so I went out to sell my regular doz. With them disposed of I joined the Procession with a light heart.—Yours, etc.,
A YORK TEACHER.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN.
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Dear Editors.—The case of lynching in South Africa, which was reported in the *Daily News* of May 23, made me feel so strongly the position of women there that I have written the following—insert it or not as you think well. "Does not the increasing number of assaults on white women in South Africa suggest that one reason may be that the blacks are following the lead of the new Constitution in which women have no political status? (I believe I am correct in stating that they are not even reckoned as part of the population, the census being one of males only.) Surely the Government should take warning in time if they do not wish for the race animosity and terrible cases of lynching which have been, and still are, such a blot upon some of the States of America."—M. DE VERE MATHEW.

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OUR POST BOX.

SELLING THE PAPER.
To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.
Dear Editors.—I believe it will interest your readers to know and will perhaps encourage them to do the same) that a brave woman who has gone on crutches all her life, who works at dressmaking ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen hours every day, and who is the mainstay of an invalid widowed mother, still finds time to sell *Votes for Women* in the street of a small Lincolnshire town, where she is, I believe, the only active member of the W.S.P.U.
Yours, etc.,
C. C. LITTLE.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS.
To the Editors of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.
Dear Editors.—I may interest you to know that during Miss Adela Pankhurst's recent visit to York we sold 188 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. During York Gate week, we had holiday from school, so I went out to sell my regular doz. With them disposed of I joined the Procession with a light heart.—Yours, etc.,
A YORK TEACHER.

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Speaking at the Welsh Baptist

WOMEN HEROES.

In a recent issue of the Christian Commonwealth, a most interesting article was published on "Woman's Courage," by the Rev. T. Rhonda Williams. In referring to some directions on one of the pillars in a church in Brighton, asking people to pray for certain things, Mr. Williams said that young men were told to pray that they might be strong to overcome the wicked one, and young women that they might be humble, pure and gentle. Mr. Williams writes: "I have no doubt that it is a man who drew up these directions to be very humble." Mr. Williams described Deborah as "simply terrific" in the way she led on the hosts to battle and conquered the enemies of her people. In conclusion Mr. Williams said a great many powers in women have been suppressed because girls have been taught to be timid, and brought up with the notion that they must always be protected by boys. "In the future this notion will be done away with, and girls will be strong and courageous, and march abreast with their brothers, not as inferiors but as equals."

As far as space permits we try in VOTES FOR WOMEN to keep a record of the women heroes whose deeds of courage are daily being brought to the light of publicity, but week by week the roll of names increases, and we cannot keep up with it. Here are a few instances:— Nurse Hackman of the Isolation Hospital, Heybridge, Essex, recently saved the life of a child patient. The roof of the hospital tent in which some children who had scarlet fever were sleeping caught fire and fell upon the child, which quickly became a mass of flame. Miss Hackman jumped out of bed, and picking up the child at great personal risk, carried her to safety, and then rolled the child under a table, where she was hidden from the flames. Miss Hackman's hair was burned, and she was otherwise injured.

Another story of heroism comes from New York, where we learn, Mrs. Baumgartner, a woman of sixty, living in the township of Indiana, rode out on a bicycle to attend her husband, who was suddenly taken ill, "without stopping to add a single garment to her night-gown or to put a saddle on the horse."

Brave Deeds. The story of an exciting adventure of which Miss Anne Allen, of Luton, was the heroine appeared in the English papers recently. Having shut up her father's business, a baker's shop, on the Saturday night, she was returning home with the day's takings, which amounted to some £40 or £50, when a man suddenly sprang from the darkness and tried to snatch her bag. Miss Allen made a plucky resistance, and when, after a desperate struggle, during which she was thrown down, the man seized the money and got away, she sprang up and gave chase. Eventually the man dropped the bag and got away. Another plucky act was that of Mrs. Duncan, the wife of a publican in Devon, catching a miner in the act of robbing a till, seized him and took him to the neighbouring police station.

Woman Medical Officer. The Evening Times states that the Norwich Board of Guardians has decided to determine the appointment of the medical officer of the workhouse, and to appoint a resident woman medical officer, at a salary of £120 a year.

Woman Choir Conductor. At the annual meeting of the Tonic Sofa College, at the Guildhall recently, a choir of school-girls gave an exceptionally fine performance. The rendering of the songs was exquisite, and Miss Nicholls's able conducting showed that she was yet another way in which women have learned to distinguish themselves. Miss Nicholls is music mistress at the Farmer-road, Leyton, L.C.C. School.

Girl Heroes. Heroines are not confined to grown-up people either, for two children, less than eight years of age, have recently saved lives from drowning. One little Maureen Dea, rescued her friend who had fallen into the canal while gathering flowers, at Mousertevan, Co. Kildare, while another child, Grace Kelly, ran and brought help. The other little girl, Marguerite Maigneque, whose father is a farmer at Larouchevres, Auvergne, was playing with her sister when the child fell into a deep part of a brook. Marguerite held her and at last succeeded in pulling her sister out. This brave action of a child of five is being brought to the notice of the authorities so that she may be presented with a medal.

Greek Woman Lecturer. Mademoiselle Pangastatou, who is visiting the Athenian University authorities as Extraordinary Lecturer, and gave as her introductory lecture an account of some points connected with infectious diseases. At the end she was congratulated by the Prime Minister and members of the University Senate, this being the first occasion on which a woman has been recognised as a university teacher.

Lady Betty Balfour is reported in the Morning Post to have declared at a recent meeting at Woking that women would not wait beyond next year for the passage of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

There are two pages of particular interest to Suffragists in the issue of Everybody's Weekly, June 17. One is devoted to some forecasts of "When we get the Vote," and another to well known Suffragists, and the other is an article about Miss Christabel Pankhurst, by Mr. Joseph Clayton.

We are asked to state that the Middlesex and County Times publishes most sympathetic notices of Suffrage meetings, and also published notices about the Procession, giving all details for the guidance of local friends and sympathisers.

presented to Mme. Matelot in recognition of her brave conduct. The story of a woman's wonderful endurance reaches us from Russia. Mme. Kudashoff, a Cossack woman and widow of a Cossack officer, arrived in Moscow on June 13, after having ridden 6,666 miles. Mme. Kudashoff, who is on her way to St. Petersburg, started from Harbin in the middle of May last year, travelling only in the daytime, sometimes traversing fifty-three miles a day. She carried with her a cavalry man's pack containing change of linen, a dagger and a revolver, and even in cold Siberia she never wore gloves or hood. She generally groomed and fed her pony herself, and during her long ride Mrs. Kudashoff has had many adventures. The object of her feat is to prove the endurance of which Russian women, and Cossacks in particular, are capable.

Commenting on the journey taken by Miss Olive MacLeod last year, when she undertook to travel through the wilds of North West Africa where no white woman had ever been, to visit the grave of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, her murdered fiancé, Lieutenant Lanceron, chief of a French telegraphic mission, says: "This journey is a remarkable example of energy shown by a woman of great courage, whose simplicity and amiability impressed all who met her."

In reading the newspaper regularly we learn to ask not what women can do, but what, indeed they can not do. Here are a few items from recent papers. In the recent civil war in Paraguay women took part in the fighting, in some cases marching for two hundred miles. In Odessa, sixteen hundred women have been employed as labourers on the railroad. In Sapulpa, Kansas, a woman has been afraid to climb sixty feet up a tower to remove a weather vane. Madam Foster, the wife of a carpenter, volunteered, and successfully finished the job. She is said to have worked as a carpenter with her husband for the past four years.

WOMEN DOCTORS. Dr. Catherine Anderson, for two years assistant medical officer at the Ashton District Infirmary, has been appointed medical officer of the Lady Haycock Hospital for Women and Children at Colombo, Ceylon, a Government appointment. The governors of the Ashton Infirmary are thoroughly satisfied with the work done by the first woman doctor the infirmary has had, and have accepted her resignation with regret.

Miss Dossibai Rustomji Cowaji Patel, a Parsee lady of Bombay, who was admitted in May, 1910, as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has just become a member of the Royal College of Physicians. It was not until January in last year that women were admitted to this examination. She has now the following qualifications:—M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bombay).

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Corset-Comfort



WE SPECIALISE in Corsets, and are therefore in a position to secure to every customer the utmost satisfaction. Correct style, perfect and natural fit, daintiness and reliability of material are with us points of special study, and it is this which brings our customers to us again and again.

Expert Fitting a Speciality. We have at our Show and Fitting Rooms a staff of expert assistants who make it their business to send every customer away satisfied with their purchase. You can be personally fitted (and we advise this wherever possible) without any extra charge, but should this not be convenient, you can rely upon the very best possible attention at the hands of our postal department.

A postcard to us will bring you a daintily illustrated booklet, together with self-measurement forms, which, when filled in, is an adequate guide to us in the selection of a suitable model. PER 12/11 PAIR. REGAL CORSET PARLOR, 137, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

We have received a letter from Miss Katherine Dreier of New York, in criticism of the article by Gertrude Atherton, recently published in VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Dreier thinks that justice was not done in that article to women in America. She says:—"As a student of human nature it surprises me that so clever a woman as Gertrude Atherton should not realise that the hardest group to move is the 'contented group,' for one must remember that since the days of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and I would add our blessed Harriet Ward Beecher Stowe, the third generation already enjoys the freedom of the Corset Atherton speaks. The average American woman does not know enough of the comparative difference between her position and that of her European sisters. If she belongs to the privileged group that go to Europe, she dashes through it, everything making way for her, and is being treated more or less as she is at home, she does not realise that she is made the exception. Not till she lives in a foreign country does she have time to notice. There is, however, a large group of women in America who understand; women who are deeply interested in civic matters, who have felt their handicap keenly by having to 'beg' for reform instead of demanding it. I am speaking now of such well-known women as Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Anna B. Shaw, Miss Lillian W. Wald and my own sisters, Miss Mary Dreier and Mrs. Raymond Robins, not to mention a host of others. I feel that Gertrude Atherton's life has been chiefly spent among the conservative and well-to-do since politics were considered 'banal.' One would have thought that she would have made some reference to the Suffrage question in her own State, which is working so hard to join hands next November with the five States where equal franchise has been won."

SUFFRAGIST IN THE HOUSE. A policeman on duty in a corridor at the House of Commons about 2.30 on Monday was surprised to see a woman climb over the banisters of a staircase. He followed her up the stairs and discovered that she was barefooted. No explanation being given by the trespasser as to her object, she was taken to Cannon-row police station. Later in the day the policeman brought his capture up at Bow-street police court. She was Miss Emily Davison, B.A., and she was accused of "being found in the House of Commons supposed for the purpose of committing a breach of the peace."

When the constable—240 A—told the magistrate that the defendant had admitted she was a suffragist, Miss Davison observed, "I did not. You assumed that I was, and I did not contradict you."

In reply to the magistrate, Miss Davison said she had hoped to be able to address the House, when it reassembled, and appeal to it to pass a Bill this year giving women the vote. She meant to say— "Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Do justice to the women of England by passing the Women's Enfranchisement Bill in 1911. The women of Australia had their enfranchisement given to them in King Edward's Coronation year, and I think it would be most suitable to give the women of England a similar right on the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Queen Mary is British born, and if votes were given to women in the year of her coronation they would bear a special mark of appreciation."

The magistrate said there was no evidence to show that the defendant went to the House of Commons to attack anybody, and he did not think she had committed any offence by being within the criminal law or to justify him in binding her over. He thought it would be better if she would undertake not to go there again. Miss Davison: "I cannot give any undertaking. In discharging the defendant the magistrate said that she must be careful in the future."

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IMPORTANT.—Members are again reminded that owing to their not notifying Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U. Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., of any change of address, much work and expense is entailed at headquarters.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Miss Helen Craggs desires to thank all those who came forward so splendidly during the Coronation holidays, and helped all day and all night with paper-selling. She would also be glad if suggestions for Votes for Women work would be sent to her at the Women's Press, 156, Charing-Cross Road, W.C.

Important.—A Secretaries' meeting will be held at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., on Monday next, July 3, at 6 p.m. Each local union should send a representative.

BALHAM & TOOTING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. H. Tyler, 16, Wotnour Road, Balham. Very many thanks to all who worked so well to get up the local contingents for the great Procession, especially to Miss Katie Rhodes, who designed the beautiful banner, and Mrs. Skelton, 25, St. John's Rd., 64, and Mrs. J. Tyler, 26, (profit on chocolate), donations towards its cost.

BARNET. Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road. Members of New Barnet are asked to attend in good numbers at the Triangle-to-night (Friday), as the High Barnet helpers will be needed for the Market Place. Gratefully acknowledged:—Poster Fund, Miss B. Austen, etc.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN. Shop and Office—308, King's Road. Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock. The summer Jumble Sale will be held in July. Gifts of all kinds should be sent to the office, possible addressed to the Hon. Sec., carriage paid, and marked Jumble Sale. Will members volunteer to help with the pricing and ticketing? Help is greatly needed for paper-selling. The Knightsbridge Tube Station gifts should be a permanent one if members will volunteer, so that a seller may be always on the spot. The office was beautifully decorated in purple, white and green for the King's Jubilee. Many thanks to Miss Stratton for painting the motto, to Miss Taylor for the design, and to Miss Robertson Stewart for decorating. Gifts of home-made jam for sale at the shop will be welcome. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Durham, 24, 6d. for shop expenses.

EALING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Finlay, 35, Warrick Road. Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road. The Baling Public Library Committee have consented to Votes for Women being placed in the news-room. It will be supplied for one month by Mrs. O'Connell Hayes and Miss Dorothy Foster.

FOREST GATE AND WEST HAM. Office—137, Sebret Road. Organiser—Miss Jeffcott. A successful garden party was held on June 15, at 2, Mornington Villas by kind permission of Mrs. Harrison, when Miss Janchin spoke. A poster parade to advertise Procession was held on June 15, when Miss Harvey and Miss Wiggrove took part and afterwards gave out hand bills. Successful meetings have been held, addressed by Miss Taylor, Miss Haslam, Miss Hicks. Members are reminded of the Jumble Sale. Parcels should be sent to Miss Henley, 323, High Street, East Ham.

HENDON AND GOLDSER'S GREEN. Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Wyatt, Derby House, Hendon. The new offices at 25a, The Parade, Goldser's Green, will be opened, from Friday, from 3.30 to 6.30, and to-morrow, Saturday, from 3.30 to 9. On the latter day

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table with columns for Day, Time, Location, and Organiser/Notes. Includes entries for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Frederick Goringe Ltd. SUMMER SALE

Commences MONDAY NEXT, July 3. ALL Goods in every Department to be sold at greatly reduced prices. This Sale will consist exclusively of our own Stock, and will afford unmistakably the best Sale value in London.

Special Values in Trimmed & Untrimmed Millinery.



Useful and becoming HAT in Putty Coloured Chip, with pliable trim which can be worn up or down to suit wear. Trimmed Gause Scarf in pretty Oriental Shades, caught in with Velvet Buckle. Sale Price, 4/11. This Hat has been made expressly for us, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. REGILLE HAT in Linen, with pliable trim which can be worn up or down to suit wear. In natural Colour lined Saxe, Roseda, Fraize. Also in All-White Trimmed Coloured Ribbon. Sale Price, 6/9.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER IN COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

About 60 Coats and Skirts, and Costumes ready to wear, in Faced Cloths, Serges, Tweeds, &c., all best quality materials in the very latest styles and beautifully finished. Usually sold at from 4 to 7 Gns. each. Reduced to 59/6 and 58/6.

PADDINGTON AND MARLBORNE. Shop and Office—50, Praed Street, W. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield. During the week ending June 21 there were 408 Votes for Women sold. On Tuesday, July 2, there will be three short concerts and two performances of "How the Vote was Won," given by local amateurs. Refreshments, postcards, and various useful things will be on sale. Lady Meyer has promised to speak. Afternoon working parties have been held for some time in order to furnish the needlework stall.

WIMBLEDON. Shop and Office—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1022, P.O. Wimbledon. Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Local suffragists are uniting forces at Old Meeting Schools, High Street, Uxbridge. On Wednesday, July 5, the rooms will be open (free) from 2 till 10 p.m. There will be three short concerts and two performances of "How the Vote was Won," given by local amateurs. Refreshments, postcards, and various useful things will be on sale. Lady Meyer has promised to speak. Afternoon working parties have been held for some time in order to furnish the needlework stall.

PINNER. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Ferrero, Rockstone House. A most successful meeting (one of the usual fortnightly meetings) was held in the garden of Rockstone House, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrero on Thursday, June 15. Mrs. A. J. Webb took for her subject "The Influence of the Woman's Vote on the Social Evil," and gave a most able and stirring address, showing how sorely the woman's point of view is needed in matters of social reform and in the interests of morality. Miss McClelland presided over the meeting. A large number of questions were asked, and several new members joined.

RADLETT. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravels. Special thanks to Mr. Foley who did splendid service throughout in banner-carrying, Mr. Roland Williams, and Mr. Dickerton. Also to all whose skill and time went to the making of the banner: Miss Hanney for the designing and painting; Miss Cunningham for the designing and painting; Miss Cunningham and her valuable helpers for the needlework. Gratefully acknowledged for Procession expenses: Mrs. Rose 2s. 6d.

STREATHAM. Shop and Office—5, Shrubbery Road, Streatham. Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson. It has been impossible personally to thank all those who sent such pretty and useful articles for sale to the shop. They will be glad to hear that shop takings in the week preceding June 17 were the best since the opening day. Enquiries must now be concentrated on making the shop much more widely known. Streatham, and upon spreading the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's book "The Suffragist" has been added to the library by subscription, and may be borrowed by members at 6d. a week. "Woman and Labour" lent by Miss Leonora Tyson can also be obtained on the same terms. Miss Gurney offers for sale a pretty little kitten (proceeds to shop fund). Strawberries will soon be over—jam-makers please note! Those who so much enjoyed the weekly meetings at Oakfield House can best show their appreciation by enquiring the excellent example set by Mrs. Holman. Miss L. Tyson will be only too pleased to help anyone willing to arrange a similar gathering at her house. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Powell, 2s.; Mrs. Holman (picture-framing); Mrs. Prosser, 6s. 10d.; Mr. Moore, 10s.; Mrs. Simpson (sale of whist-drive tickets), 7s.; col. Mrs. Gurney (sale of whist-drive tickets), 5s.; re-sale of Albert Hall tickets, 3s.; Mrs. Tyson, 1s.

SYDENHAM. Shop and Office—96, Kirkdale. Organiser—Miss Miller. Members are reminded of the outdoor meeting every Friday evening in High Street at 8 o'clock. More help is required with paper-selling, handbills, etc. A hearty invitation is given to all nurses to attend next Tuesday's meeting, when Dr. Flora Murray will speak. More paper-selling must be done in Sydenham and in the Mill. Will members and friends volunteer, as this is most important work?

Home Counties. BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT. Organiser—Miss G. Allen. The banner of the procession in the Procession by the Brighton Continent in memory of Mrs. Clarke, designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was greatly admired. Members wishing to contribute towards this banner should communicate with Miss Cobb, Furrelton, Brighton, owing to Mrs. Bessie's meeting to-night the members' meeting is postponed. The week-end meetings on the sea-front will continue during July. Last Saturday and Sunday Miss S. R. Day (Irish) will address invited audiences on the sea-front. The open-air meetings will for the present continue to be held on week-days at 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays at 12 o'clock.

MAIDSTONE, NORTH KENT AND ISLE OF THANET. Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 21, Oxford Street, Margate. Will all members in Margate concentrate on Mrs. Pettick Lawrence's meeting, as a great deal of work must be done in canvassing and advertising. Mr. Hugh Franklin will also speak and Councillor Burt

Block kindly lent by "The Daily Mirror." 1.—The Women's Fire Brigade, Burton, giving a display of "Dry Drill." 2.—Miss Maud Gooch, the Captain

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 10p. per word for every additional word. (Four insertions for the price of three.) All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 ft.)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house, 22 bedrooms, billiard room, bath, etc. Extensive grounds, Tennis, Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 22s. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littlehampton House, Newnham, Glos.

BED-SITTING ROOM (furnished); bathroom; partial attendance; in lady's flat near Gray's Inn; terms 10s. 6d. weekly.—Apply Box 918, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Rooms; most central for Euston, Midland, and King's Cross; room, bath, and small sitting-room; two double bedrooms.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, LONDON, W.C.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Mrs. Ewing has charming rooms; well furnished; £1 1s. per room; central position; Upper Pleasure Gardens at back of the house.—"Gaiety," Arundel Road.

BRIGHTON.—HITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s., inclusive.—Mrs. Gray, member W.S.P.U.

CHARWOOD FOREST.—Lady receives guests in her pretty country home. Large garden; lovely extensive views; delightful scenery. Dry, heating air. Home comforts.—St. Joseph's, near Whitwick, Leicestershire.

COMFORTABLE Board-residence for Ladies; permanent or otherwise as; terms, 18s. weekly, less two shillings; well recommended.—Miss Stephens, 40, Lansdowne Road, Hove, Sussex.

CROWBOURGH.—Apartments (To Let) for July. Small sitting-room, double bedroom. After July, two small sitting-rooms, two double bedrooms.—A. E. Whitthorn Villa, Pilmer Road.

EDINBURGH, Queen's Bay Hotel, "Joppa." 7 minutes from Waverley. Beautiful suburban residence; 50 bedrooms, delightful grounds. Every comfort. Terms from 2 guineas weekly, inclusive. Phone, 23. Potentially in connection with the Marine Hotel, Duncraig.—Proprietress, Agnes Hitchman.

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LADIES wanting refined home, strictly moderate, reply to advertiser, who will give experience, services and share expense of starting same; Hampstead or Bournemouth preferred.—Write, "Comfort," VOTES FOR WOMEN office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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HERNE BAY.—Furnished House, minute sea. Four or five bedrooms. August, 3 guineas per week.—Thorn House.

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TO LET for four weeks after July 25, old detached Cottage on common in the New Forest; garden (fruit and vegetables); two sitting, three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; antique furniture; beautiful scenery, station one mile. Terms, £3 5s. a week.—Miss Sparks, The Gateway, Wood Green, near Salisbury.

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BETWEEN-MAID wanted at once. Well recommended girl for nursery and kitchen work £10 to one with little or no experience, £16, rising to £18, to capable girl properly trained to house work (kitchen experience not necessary).—Apply Mrs. Board, The East House, Hayes Common, Kent.

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THE LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice and for the Promotion of Social Purity.

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THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE—(a) To oppose every form of State Regulation of Vice in the British Dominions and throughout the World.

(b) To combat the traffic in women and enslavement of women wherever existing.

(c) To promote such educational, economic, and social reforms as will tend to extinguish prostitution by removing its causes.

(d) To promote social purity by the recognition of an equal standard of morality for men and women.

(e) To assist efforts for the reform of the law and the protection of the endangered.

(f) To consider the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases, and to oppose all methods which are compulsory or which are calculated to impair the self-respect of persons threatened or attacked by disease.

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