

VOTES FOR WOMEN

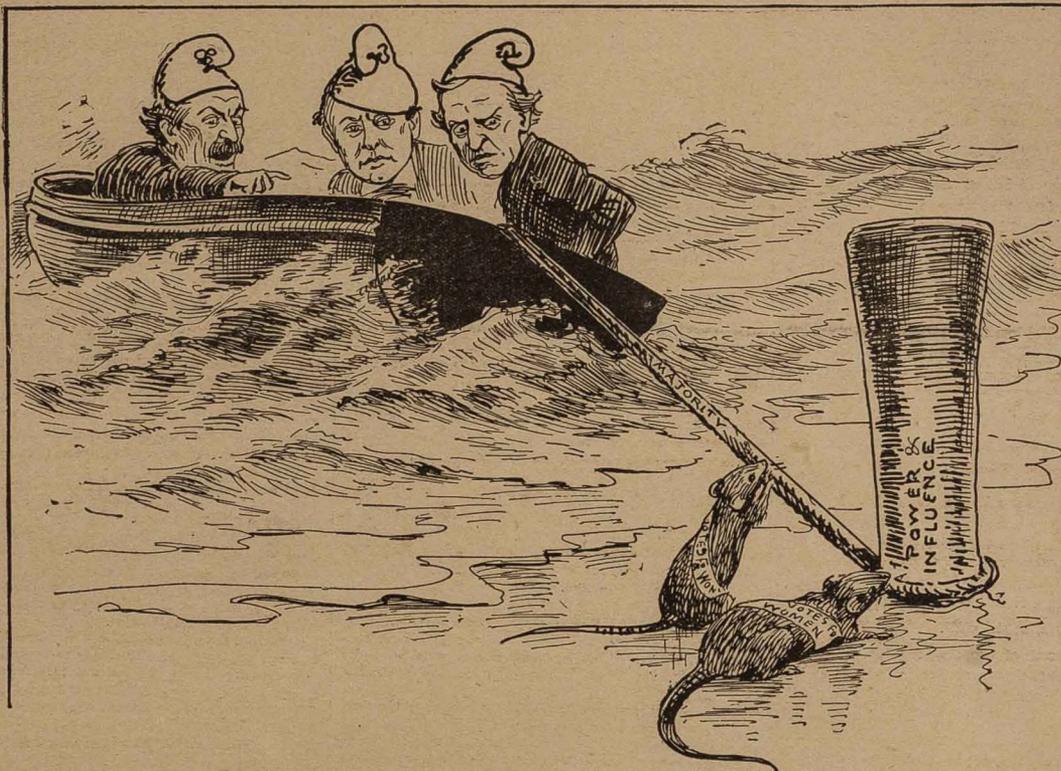
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DESTROYING THE MAJORITY.



LLOYD GEORGE: "There are those rats again!"

(At Louth, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Suffragettes—who, excluded from the hall, questioned him from the roof—as "rats in the roof.")

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THE OUTLOOK.

Battle has been joined and the results are to hand in a large number of the constituencies. Though it is far too early yet to be able to predict the nature of the final result, the Government have undoubtedly received a very serious blow. Their great majority is already broken, and three members of the Government—Colonel Seely, Mr. Causton, and Mr. Norman—have lost their seats.

The Influence of the W.S.P.U.

These results reveal the power of the Women's Social and Political Union in striking a blow at the Government. All over the country the influence of the women's agitation has been felt; no one who has studied carefully the facts on the spot can doubt that the defeat of Liberal

candidates has been largely due to the attitude which the Liberal Government has taken up towards women. Even in places where the Women's Social and Political Union has not been officially represented during this election the Government candidates have suffered considerably from this cause; the knowledge that the Government were refusing women the suffrage has weakened their claim to uphold the principles of the Constitution; the knowledge that they were responsible for the ill-treatment of the women in prison has damaged candidates and knocked the bottom out of their fine speeches about liberty.

All Over the Country.

At the time of going to press (Wednesday afternoon) of the forty Unionist gains nine have been won from the Government by a majority of less than 200 votes; in three further cases the Unionists have retained seats by less than 200; in every one of these cases the Liberals could have secured the seat if they had been able to induce a hundred more voters to poll for them instead of for their opponents. Even, therefore, on the assumption that the Women's Social and Political Union were only responsible for turning 100 votes at each election, every one of these Unionist seats must be attributed to the women's agitation.

The W.S.P.U. in London.

The results in the places where a full election campaign has been conducted by the W.S.P.U. have been still more startling. Out of eleven seats specially fought by the

W.S.P.U. in London and referred to in our last issue nine were previously held by the Liberals and two by the Opposition. Of the nine Liberal seats six have been won by the Union—namely, those in Brixton, Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington North, Greenwich, and St. Pancras South. In the remaining three cases the Government majority has been considerably reduced; in Battersea Mr. John Burns's figures have come down from 1,600 to 555; in Islington North Mr. Touche, well known to our readers as a strong supporter of woman suffrage and of the militant methods of the W.S.P.U., only failed by 31 votes to secure the seat, the Liberal at the previous election having a majority of 866; in West Ham Mr. Masterman's majority was reduced from 1,744 to 890. Meanwhile the two Unionist seats have been held by the Unionists by enormously increased majorities.

Special W.S.P.U. Victories in the Provinces.

In the country the Women's Social and Political Union had carried on an active campaign in Brighton, where two Liberals were defeated; in Exeter, where Mr. Duke converted a Liberal majority of 85 into a Conservative majority of 26; in Liverpool (Abercromby), where Col. Seely, a member of the Government, has been defeated, and in South-West Manchester.

By-election Seats Revert to Liberals.

A side-light on the situation is shed by the results and the figures in constituencies where by-elections had taken place during the last Parliament. In almost every

one of these cases the immense turnover of votes against the Government at the by-election has gone back nearly to the position in 1906; thus, in North-West Manchester Mr. Joyson-Hicks had to give back the seat to the Liberals, and the same thing happened in Bermondsey and Haggerston, while in Peckham the Unionist only retained the seat by 83, and in Wolverhampton the Liberal majority was enormously increased. The only possible explanation of these facts is that the Liberal defeats at the by-elections were not due, as the Conservative papers delighted to try and persuade their readers to believe, to the great strides made by Tariff Reform, but to the solid and convincing work put into the contest by the women. At the General Election the W.S.P.U. left the Unionists to hold these seats by themselves a task which they failed to accomplish.

Liberals Vote Against the Government.

Testimony to the influence of the W.S.P.U. in the elections comes from all over the country. In London Mr. John Burns specially referred to the action of the women in reducing his majority. In South St. Pancras Mr. P. W. Wilson, in addressing one of the members of the W.S.P.U. at the polling booth, said that the opposition of the W.S.P.U. was "too bad"; the *Westminster Gazette* also credited the W.S.P.U. with having had a very considerable share in this result. As to South-West Manchester, the *Manchester Courier* wrote:—"There is much perturbation in the South-West Manchester Division. It is owing chiefly to the incursion of the Women Suffragists, who, in accordance with their avowed policy, ask the electors to vote against Mr. C. T. Needham, the Liberal candidate." Meanwhile, we are receiving an enormous number of letters from Liberals asking us to publish the fact that they voted against the Government on account of its treatment of women. We hope in ensuing weeks to have space to give extracts from some of these letters. Further, at an enthusiastic meeting at the Eustace Miles Restaurant on Thursday, January 13, a strong resolution pledging the meeting to "sink all other political questions until women are given the Parliamentary vote" was passed unanimously, and the audience, most of whom were Liberals, agreed to use their votes and all their political pressure against Liberal candidates. In support of their views a sum of £17 was raised as a nucleus towards a militant campaign fund.

The Future Polls.

There are still a large number of places which have yet to record their votes; most of these are counties, and it is quite uncertain in which direction their votes will be given. We call upon the electors of these constituencies to show their displeasure at the behaviour of the Government towards women by voting against the Liberals, the Government nominees, at the polls.

The Record of the Government.

For the Government, though professing to trust in the people, have not only refused to put their principles into practice by giving votes to women, but have even blocked a Woman Suffrage Bill which had passed its second reading in the House of Commons by the overwhelming majority of 179 votes. The head of the Government (Mr. Asquith) has resolutely refused to receive a deputation of women; and instead has sent out a body of police to have them arrested and put into prison. Cabinet Ministers have refused to answer women's questions at their meetings and have had women thrown out with violence and subsequently arrested and put into prison for protesting outside. In prison the Liberal Government have had their women political opponents treated as common criminals and have answered the heroic hunger-strike by the barbarous practice of forcible feeding. The only one way by which electors can show their detestation of this is by voting against Liberal candidates at every election.

Despicable Meanness of the Liberals.

An example of how the Liberal Government have treated women comes to hand this week from Louth, where Mr. Lloyd George on Saturday went down to hold a meeting. Women, though taxpayers and ratepayers, were all excluded from the hall; in consequence, in order to put their interrogation, it was necessary for two women to enter the building by strategy. Miss Brewster and Miss Hudson took up their places among the rafters in the roof twenty-five hours previous to the meeting, and waited patiently there all that time. At last, during the course of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, they made their interruption. For twenty minutes Mr. Lloyd George, who described the women as "rats in the roof," was unable to proceed with his speech, while the audience was in a hubbub and stewards were endeavouring to allocate the "voice." At length, when the women were found, one of the stewards did not hesitate to kick the women, who were finally brought down and ejected from the meeting. The sequel is specially noteworthy. The Liberals, who have been constantly interrupting Tory meetings with impunity

during the election, did not hesitate to prosecute these women under the Public Meetings Act. But this was too much for the good people of Louth. The magistrate discharged them as first offenders, complimenting them on the pluck which they had shown, and on their release the people of Louth gave them a splendid welcome. The Government, disappointed with this result, have taken their revenge by putting into operation the warrant against Miss Brewster for damage done in Liverpool Gaol last August; she has accordingly been arrested in Louth, where she was at work against the Government candidate, and taken to Liverpool.

Women at Bradford.

Another opportunity occurred at Bradford, where Mr. Asquith spoke on January 13, of drawing the attention of the public to the hypocrisy of the Government in this matter. Though women were excluded from the meeting, two women (Mrs. Runciman, of Wrixton, and Miss Hicks, of Sheffield) succeeded in obtaining an entrance and concealed themselves under the platform. During Mr. Asquith's speech they asked why the Government refused to do women justice, whereupon they were turned out of the meeting. The greatest precautions had been taken by the police and attendants, the building had been searched and lights had been flashed all over it, the Bradford Postmaster had been asked specially that only male messengers should be employed for the Press; nevertheless, three women succeeded in outwitting all these precautions and in sending their protest home.

Miss Davison Wins Her Case.

All those who care for the elementary principles of humanity will be glad to know that the disgraceful outrage inflicted upon a defenceless woman in Manchester Gaol has received legal condemnation. We announced last week that in the action brought by Miss Davison against the visiting justices for ordering the hose pipe to be turned on her in Strangeways Gaol, Manchester, judgment had been reserved. On Wednesday morning Judge Parry delivered his judgment, awarding damages to the amount of 40s. and costs on the higher scale. Thus the illegal character of the action of the Justices has been pilloried, and we are confident that the public will add to this judgment the censure of public opinion. We note that at the annual meeting of the Manchester City Justices Mr. Johnston referred to the use of the hosepipe as "cruel and barbarous."

Frog-marching a Suffragette.

The disgraceful treatment accorded to a Suffragette in Liverpool Gaol still continues to be the subject of indignant comment. Nor has anyone acquainted with Mr. Gladstone's methods at the Home Office been taken in by Mr. Gladstone's denial. This denial, it will be remembered, was based on a secret investigation by the visiting justices. How competent these justices were to carry out an impartial investigation may be gathered from their annual report on the prison in general, presented by them on January 8 last, in which they deal with the whole question of the Suffrage prisoners. The following extract is taken from the account of the report given by the *Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury*:

Liverpool had shared with other prisons the disquieting experience of the presence during the year of several misguided women sentenced for lawless acts committed for alleged political motives. The appeal which had been made in some quarters for especially lenient treatment of these women while in prison ought not, in the opinion of the committee, to receive a sympathetic hearing by any right-minded person. Not only did the acts committed by them merit severe punishment, but their conduct while in prison was so outrageous that a determined effort must be made by adequate measure to enforce obedience to discipline. . . . It would probably be agreed that prison treatment, when not conformed to, would have to be exchanged for another form of confinement better suited for persons who appeared to have temporarily lost their self-control. Thus these men, so utterly devoid of the elemental instincts of liberty as to be unable to distinguish between women conducting a heroic struggle for freedom and ordinary criminals, and who have the impertinence to suggest that women political offenders should be detained in lunatic asylums, are selected by Mr. Gladstone to hold the even balance of investigation and to decide in secret in favour of the prison staff. Meanwhile the daily Press which gave currency to Mr. Gladstone's denial has almost without exception excluded the justification sent by the W.S.P.U.

A Vigorous Protest.

A vigorous protest against the outrage in Walton Gaol was carried out by two women who could not allow such treatment of a fellow-woman to pass unnoticed. On Friday last Miss Warton led a crowd to the Liverpool prison, and called on them to help her to rush the gates; meanwhile Miss Elsie Howey rushed through and broke the windows of the governor's house. For this Miss Warton has been sent to prison for a fortnight, and Miss Howey for the unjustly long term of six weeks' hard labour. Miss Warton is due to be released on Friday, January 28. Meanwhile, Miss Leslie Hall is due out on Wednesday next, January 26.

Women at the Election.

Though politicians still refuse women a vote, they are not averse to making use of them at election times. Thus we read that on the Liberal side Miss Haldane has been addressing several meetings for her brother while he has been laid up with illness. Miss Megan Lloyd George has been appealing to electors to vote for her

father. On the other side of politics the Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association has been very vigorous in its propaganda, and the party papers have been flatterer them with words. Thus, the *Daily Mail* says:—

Women, with their practical minds and their faculty for getting at the heart of any question they are interested in, have far more persuasive tongues than men. They have no use for vague phrases or the Shibboleths of party cant. They have a trick of illuminating a subject by homely illustrations. . . . In a very short time this movement of women towards a new Britain has had a remarkable permeating effect. Never before have politics been carried into the homes of the people. The influence of the politician on the hearth is, as might be expected, far stronger than that of any platform speaker.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

It is a great and useful part that ladies are taking in the present electoral contest, and in many respects it has new features that distinguish it from that which has been done on previous occasions. There is a thoroughness and business-like exactitude about it that is commendable to the party agents, who, instead of regarding it with mere kindly toleration, as has sometimes been the case in the past, are now only too keen to secure the collaboration of the committee-rooms of an efficient and zealous staff of lady canvassers and workers.

Col. John S. Nicholson, Conservative candidate for Dorset (East), forwarded his election address to women on the municipal register as well as to the men in his constituency, remarking that, "Even if my views do not coincide with your own, I trust you will accept my address as a mark of respect due, in my opinion, to so large and important a body of taxpayers." At the next General Election all the candidates will be constrained to send their election addresses to women as well as to men if they want to secure their votes.

Mr. Lyttelton on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary in the late Conservative Government, in answer to a question put to him at his meeting in St. George's Hall, Mount Street, stated that he thought it would be both a just and a constructive measure to grant, at the present time and on the present qualification, votes to women on the same footing as to men.

The Parliament of Australia on Votes for Women.

News comes to hand of an interesting incident in the Federal Parliament of Australia, on Saturday, December 4 last, when Dr. Maloney asked that, in view of the agitation in Great Britain for Woman Suffrage, a special resolution of the Commonwealth Parliament should be passed. The Prime Minister, though regretting that the pressure of business prevented his agreeing to this request, read the following draft resolution:—

- (1) That this House testifies to the facts that after sixteen years' experience of woman suffrage in various parts of Australasia and nine years' experience in the Commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents.
- (2) That, as foreseen by its advocates, its effects have been—(a) To gradually educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs; (b) to give more prominence to social and domestic legislation.
- (3) That Australian experience convinces this House that to adopt woman suffrage is simply to apply to the political sphere that principle of government that secures the best results in the domestic sphere—the mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare. When he declared that he believed every member of the House subscribed to this statement, his words were received with prolonged cheers.

Items of Interest.

In response to the request of some of his possible constituents, Sir West Ridgeway found it desirable to withdraw from his position as vice-president of the Men's Anti-Suffrage League.

Dr. E. Maude Marsden has been appointed house surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, for a term of six months. This is the first appointment at this hospital of a woman to the resident medical staff.

The Drummers' Union gave a delightful entertainment on Saturday last at the Rehearsal Theatre, and Miss Irene McLeod's original Suffrage play was heartily cheered.

The Bolton Library Committee have refused a free copy of *Votes for Women*, offered to them by a woman householder in the district, on the ground that they have decided that no papers of a controversial nature shall be placed on the tables of the reading rooms. The householder, in writing to the local paper, asks what papers are not of a controversial nature.

The Sheriffs of Scotland have ordered that no female is to be allowed within the precincts of a polling station. One day, perhaps, women will be ordered off the face of the earth!

Considerable indignation has been aroused among women by the Liberal poster, "The Woman's Reply." We are informed that on many of these posters have been pasted "Give Votes to Women" in lieu of the words which the woman is intended by the authors of the poster to say.

Three women have been appointed by Mr. John Burns to act as inspectors under the Local Government Board. They will undertake the inspection of the maternity wards, nurseries, infirmaries, and the nursing arrangements in poor-law institutions, and also the schools to which poor-law children are sent.

WHY?

By Elizabeth Robins. Part VII.—The Motherless Children of the State.

The entrance of women into industry naturally brings with it a share in the mischances of industrial life. The Minority Report of the Government Poor Law Commission says:—

The difficulties created by the seasonal fluctuations in the volume of the employment in nearly all the manufacturing industries in which women are engaged are increased by the extremely low rates of remuneration for women's work of this kind!

The question of unemployment opens too many avenues of investigation and is far too complex to be entered upon here. But the results of unemployment are surely as palpable when they appear in woman as when they appear in man. Chivalry aside, there would seem to be obvious reasons why a half-starved woman should be relieved at least as readily as a half-starved man. Yet that, as we in London know, is not the view of the Local Government Board.

Even in a mill district where in the staple industry of the place women-workers predominate, 250,000 was voted by men for relief of men last autumn. How much did they vote should be set aside for unemployed women? Not a shilling.

Patience a Comfortable Doctrine.

But this and kindred evils tend constantly to be rectified, we are told. Why won't women be patient and leave the further betterment to time? Those who say that are people who have no faculty for making real to themselves, for so much as ten minutes, the misery that envelops others for all their lives. Nor do those stolid persons know what has been the result of leaving Reform to some day other than our own. To do that is as rational as for the Christian to leave the salvation of his soul for his descendants to attend to. The people in direct need of this Reform are mortal. While we delay and argue they suffer and they die. But that is not the last of them. They leave the world a ghastly legacy in the children of evil conditions.

Everyone agrees it is the children who have the honour, the very existence, of the country in their keeping.

It is these children who are the real problem. What of the children?

Mrs. Barnett, wife of Canon Barnett, so long of Toynbee Hall, says:—

The annals of the police courts, the experience of the attendance officers of the London County Council, the reports of the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the accounts of the vast young army in truant and industrial schools, the stories of the Waifs and Strays Society, and Dr. Barnardo's organisation are hideously eloquent of the cruelty, the neglect, and the criminality of thousands of parents.

To penetrate the homes of the poor and ignorant where so large a proportion of the children are growing up is a task difficult, if not impossible. As long as the parents can support their children, in however ill a fashion, they cannot be interfered with as society is at present constituted.

The State as Father.

But what of the children who are under State control? How does the Government avail itself of its free hand in dealing with the 234,792 children wholly or partially dependent on the State, according to the Local Government Board's own return in January, 1908?

It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, even on paper, the answer to that question. The State keeps 22,483 of these children in workhouses. Here is a description of a Government nursery:—

It has often been found under the charge of a person actually certified as of unsound mind, the bottles sour, the babies wet, cold, and dirty. The Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded draws attention to an episode in connection with one feeble-minded woman who was set to wash a baby; she did so in boiling water, and it died.

But, as Mrs. Barnett points out, facts such as these reveal nothing new. A dozen years ago Dr. Fuller, the medical inspector, reported to the Local Government Board that "in sixty-four workhouses imbeciles or weak-minded women are entrusted with the care of infants." Dr. Fuller wasted his breath. The abuse still flourishes. To-day, as the Royal Commission admits, the visitor to a workhouse nursery finds it too often a place of intolerable stench under quite insufficient supervision, in which it would be a miracle if the babies continued in health.

We were shocked to discover that infants in the nursery of the great palatial establishments in London and other large towns seldom or never get into the open air.

We found the nursery frequently on the third or fourth storey of a gigantic block, often without balconies, whence the only means of access even to the workhouse yard was a flight of stone steps, down which it was impossible to wheel a baby carriage of any kind. There was no staff of nurses adequate to carrying fifty or sixty infants out for an airing. In some of these workhouses it was frankly admitted that these babies never left their own quarters (and the stench

that we have described), and never got into the open air during the whole period of their residence in the workhouse nursery.

In some workhouses 40 per cent. of the babies die within the year. In ten others 493 babies were born, and fourteen, or 3 per cent., perished before they had lived through four seasons. In ten other workhouses 333 infants saw the light, and through the gates 114 coffins were borne, or 33 per cent. of the whole.

War Office Efficient, Never Mind the Children!

"And the Local Government Board," says Mrs. Barnett, "has stood by for years and stands by still, and lets the evils go on." This lady, speaking, as she says, "with twenty-two years' experience as manager of a barrack school, two years' membership of the Departmental Committee, twelve years' work as the honorary secretary of the State Children's Association, records the well-grounded opinion that the children should be removed altogether from the care of the Local Government Board. If such a report had been issued on the work of the Admiralty or the War Office the whole country would have demanded immediate change. "They have tried and failed," it would be said; "let someone else try"; and a similar demand is made by those of us who have seen many generations of children exposed to these evils, and waited, and hoped, and despaired, and waited and hoped again."

I doubt if there exists in print a better plea for the urgency of Woman Suffrage than that embodied in the Minority Report of the latest English Poor Law Commission. This eloquent and amazing document is largely the result of years of work on the part of Mrs. Sidney Webb. It has been more discussed, more written about in the few weeks since its appearance, than any utterance on this or kindred themes within our memory. And small wonder, for what it reveals is an incompetence and a legalised cruelty in the treatment of the poor, that would be beyond relief did the report come with less authority, or had anyone ventured to deny such allegations as that thousands of innocent children are shut up with tramps and prostitutes; that there are workhouses which have no separate sick ward for children, in spite of the ravages of measles, whooping cough, etc.; that "young children, in bed for minor ailments, have next them women of bad character under treatment for contagious disease, and other women in the same ward are in advanced stages of cancer or senile decay; that pregnant women who come in to be confined are compelled to associate day and night as well as to work beside the half-witted and persons so physically deformed as to be positively repulsive to look upon."

But since men's consciences are admittedly stirred by these volumes of indictment, why may we not reasonably hope that the abuses complained of will be done away with?

We may not hope that for a highly significant reason. The worst concrete evil arraigned (the general mixed workhouse) was condemned root and branch as long ago as 1834. It has been condemned decade by decade ever since, by successive experts who had the ear of the Government of the day. The evil of existing conditions was admitted during a whole generation by the Local Government Board itself.

Why was Nothing Done?

The administrators of the interests of the poor became entangled in the red tape of various conflicting authorities, with the result that the inefficiency and the inhumanity in this branch of municipal housekeeping is not a scandal only, but a menace. The presence of women on the boards of guardians has been a help, not so much because of what, under the limitation of their power, they were able actually to do, but because of the opportunity their very helplessness gave them of gauging the evils bred by the operation of unwise laws and acquiesced in by the authorities. Men have talked about these evils for five and seventy years. It is now clear that until that portion of the community standing closest to the problems presented by care of the old and broken, the young children and the afflicted, until women have a voice in the mending of the laws on this subject, their inadequacy will continue to be merely discussed.

(To be continued.)

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Although most of the election meetings are now practically over, there will be very little pause in the activities of the Union. As is well-known, changes will take place in the personnel of the Cabinet, and these will probably necessitate one or more by-elections. Members and friends are therefore asked to be in readiness for some further election work. Meanwhile, although polling is now over in most of the constituencies, there are still some, as will be seen on pages 260 and 261, which have not yet polled, and in which special campaigns are being conducted by the W.S.P.U. Workers, therefore, who are now free in other constituencies, are asked to help in the places mentioned on pages 260 and 261, so as to keep up a good fight to the very end of the General Election.

Albert Hall Meeting.

The next great ticket meeting in London will take place in the Albert Hall on Friday, March 18, and those wishing to be present should apply for tickets without delay. Prices are as follows:—Stalls 3s., area 2s. 6d., balcony or lower orchestra 1s., upper orchestra 6d., and boxes at various prices.

The 1s. seats and 6d. seats are for women only. All seats are numbered except those in the upper orchestra. Application should be made to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Other Future Events.

A great many meetings are being held in various parts of the country, a list of which will be found on pp. 260, 261, and 270. Next Monday Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at Workop, and on February 15 at Croydon. Among other important public meetings arranged is one at Edinburgh, when friends of the movement, as well as those anxious for further information about it, will have an opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the Synod Hall. This is on Wednesday, February 24.

Free Meetings in London.

Regular weekly free meetings in London, which form a splendid opportunity for hearing about the progress of the movement and for attracting new friends to it, are held on Mondays and Thursdays. On Monday next, January 24, at the Queen's Hall, from 3 to 5, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will give an account of their very successful election campaigns in N. Kensington and St. Pancras. Those who find it more convenient to go to an evening meeting have their opportunities on Thursday evenings at St. James's Hall, at 8 o'clock. Next Thursday Miss L. Tyson will speak on the election campaign in Streatham, Miss Haig on Chelsea, and Miss Bonwick on N. Islington.

Poster Parade.

Details of a Poster Parade in London to-day will be found on p. 270.

At the Fighting Line.

Miss Leslie Hall, who was sentenced with Miss Selina Martin on December 27 to a month's imprisonment in Walton Gaol for her protest on the occasion of Mr. Asquith's visit to Liverpool, will be released on Wednesday, January 26. The treatment of these women by prison officials during a week's remand has roused the utmost indignation throughout Great Britain. Miss Selina Martin will be released on February 17. Miss Jane Warton, sentenced on January 15 to a fortnight's imprisonment in Walton Gaol, will be released on January 26, and Miss Elsie Howey, sentenced at the same time to six weeks' hard labour, will be released on February 19.

The Scottish Exhibition.

With the cessation of the Election campaign, friends all over the country who have any spare time at their disposal will have an opportunity of employing it for the advancement of the woman's cause. The promoters of the Scottish Exhibition and Sale of Work which, as already announced, will be held in Glasgow on April 28, 29 and 30, will gladly welcome gifts suitable for the various stalls. The organisation is in the capable hands of "General" Drummond, to whom (at 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow) all communications should be sent. For details see p. 270.

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FACTS FOR THE COUNTY ELECTORS.

Compiled by F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for Votes for Women on the same terms as they are possessed by men; that is to say, they ask that women who are owners, householders, lodgers, or university graduates shall be voters.

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

Women want the vote because, as taxpayers, they want to join with the men in deciding how the taxes shall be raised and how they shall be spent.

Women want the vote because members of Parliament have to decide about babies, about housing, about vaccination, about the employment of children, about sweating, about the labour of married women, about the care of the aged, and many other matters which affect women quite as much or even more than men.

THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION.

The Women's Social and Political Union was founded in 1903. Previous to that date an immense number of petitions and memorials had been signed and presented to the House of Commons and to the Government.

Over 9,000 Petitions with Three Million Signatures in support of giving votes to women. In 1896 alone an appeal to members of Parliament was signed by

Over a Quarter of a Million Women.

And since that date petitions and memorials have been pouring in from all parts of the country.

For two years after it was formed the Women's Social and Political Union worked quietly. The members addressed meetings and carried resolutions, but at last they began to realise that it was no use praying and pleading for the vote, but that some further step was necessary in order to obtain it.

How the Militant Methods Began.

Militant methods began in 1905. Sir Edward Grey was addressing a great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Two women, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, determined to find out what was going to be the policy of the Liberal Government towards Woman Suffrage if they were returned at the General Election.

stewards and thrown out of the meeting, and because they held a protest meeting outside the hall, were arrested and thrown into prison.

During the four years that the Liberal Government have been in power they have opposed and blocked Woman Suffrage. Thus, in 1908, when the second reading of the Woman Suffrage Bill was carried by a majority of 179, the Liberal Government refused to give facilities for further discussion, and thereby prevented the Bill from becoming law.

Meanwhile, Cabinet Ministers have persistently refused to answer the questions of women at their meetings, and have treated them as Sir Edward Grey treated Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney at his meeting in 1905. Sometimes the questions came at the end of the meeting; at other times, as is the custom with men hecklers, they took the form of interruptions during the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers.

Deputations to the Prime Minister.

Women have also been arrested in large numbers for endeavouring to go in deputation to see Mr. Asquith, for though by the Bill of Rights women have a definite right to go to present their grievances to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith has invariably refused to receive them.

450 Women Sent to Prison.

Altogether 450 women have been imprisoned by the Liberal Government, either for endeavouring to see Mr. Asquith or for demonstrations connected with the meetings of Cabinet Ministers.

GOVERNMENT VIOLENCE TO SUFFRAGETTES.

Not content with imprisoning Suffragettes for persisting in their demand for the vote the Government have refused to treat them in prison as political offenders, and have classed them with common criminals.

I know very well that you cannot attempt a legislative definition of political offences, but what you can do, and what always has been done, is this: you can say that in certain classes of cases the imprisoned person ought not to be treated as if he had been guilty of base and degrading crime.

The Hunger Strike.

In June, 1909, Miss Wallace Dunlop, one of the Woman Suffrage prisoners, adopted the hunger strike with the view of calling attention to this disgraceful state of affairs. The Home Secretary refused to order that she should be treated as a political offender; but seeing that she would persist until she died of starvation, and fearing an outbreak of popular indignation against himself, ordered her release, after ninety-one hours' starvation.

Forceful Feeding.

Then in September, 1909, Mr Gladstone, in the vain hope of breaking the spirit and resistance of the women who were his political opponents, determined to employ against them the inhuman practice of forcible feeding by means of a tube passed through the nostrils into the stomach. Since then this operation has been carried out daily in the different prisons of the country on the bodies of women political prisoners.

Sir Victor Horsley says that, apart from the brutality of the proceeding, it has the following consequences:— Pain, congestion of the nose and pharynx, leading, in my own hospital experience, to ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane, retching, vomiting, and depression.

Mr. Mansell-Moullin, M.D., says:— It is absolutely inhuman and unjustifiable. Mr. Hugh Fenton, M.D., says:— It is an absolutely beastly and revolting procedure.

In addition to these doctors over one hundred other medical practitioners have in vain petitioned the Government to abandon this disgraceful procedure.

Other Outrages.

In Manchester Gaol the hose pipe was turned on to one woman because she refused to open the door of the cell, and the humanity of the prison officials in that prison has since been commended by Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

In Liverpool Gaol one of the Suffrage prisoners, while still on remand—that is to say, an unconvicted prisoner—was frog-marched (head downwards) from her cell to the doctor's room, where forcible feeding was inflicted.

VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

If the Liberal Government are returned to power at this election they will continue this policy of dealing with women. They will refuse to give women the vote, and at the same time they will treat the women who are agitating and working for it with the cruelty and violence which they have shown them in the past.

There is only one way for the electors of the country to put a stop to this state of affairs. They must vote against the Liberal candidates, and so mark their displeasure at the behaviour of the Liberal Government to women.

SOME OF THE CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET POLLED.

Volunteers Wanted.

There is still an opportunity in some constituencies for those who have finished their campaigns elsewhere (and for those who have so far not borne the heat of the day) to help in keeping the Liberal out. The county constituencies must send the same message to the Government as that already sent by electors in the divisions which have polled, and it remains with the individual worker to bear her part nobly.

Where no committee rooms are mentioned volunteers should write to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

BUTESHIRE.

Poling Day, January 27. Candidates—N. Lamont (L), H. Hope (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser—Mrs. Drummond. Result in 1906—L., 1,687; C., 1,617.—Maj., 220.

On the close of the Glasgow campaign Mrs. Drummond left for Buteshire; she is holding meetings round the island of Arran to oppose Mr. Lamont.

GREENOCK.

Poling Day, January 27. Candidates—G. P. Collins (L), Right Hon. J. Parker Smith (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser—Mrs. Drummond. Result in 1906—L., 6,500; C., 5,284.—Maj., 448.

Volunteers will be welcomed. They should communicate at once with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, as above.

LAN ASHIRE (Southport).

Poling Day, Jan. 24. Candidates—Baron de Forest (L), Major Dalrymple White (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser—Mrs. Drummond. Result in 1906—L., 6,607; C., 6,367.—Maj., 240.

perience of the workers under Miss Dora Marsden, the people are ready and anxious to know more about the movement.

The story of the past week at Southport reads something like a romance. In the search for a committee room the workers came upon an old rusty-looking house, which had once been a restaurant. Its appearance was beyond hope, they say, for anyone except a Suffragette. It was immediately taken, and a day or two later blossomed out with most dainty decorations in the colours. So impressed was the town that the usual Sunday parade was deflected from the promenade into Nevill Street, and the crowds blocked the street. This incident made a good start, and every evening the little hall at the back has been packed to the doors.

Special campaigns have been made locally in the quarters known to be strongly Liberal. At Crosses a most friendly meeting was held, and the villagers begged the Suffragettes to come again, but when a meeting was arranged for Banks on Friday night last, one friend after another tried to persuade the women to give it up. They were told that there was the greatest danger. The women, however, went on with their plan. They had a noisy reception in the train, and some slight annoyance from boys during their lonely walk up the country lane. When they arrived at the village followed by a group of two dozen youths pushing and shouting, they found the whole village struggling up the steps to get into the schoolroom. From 7.30 to 10.15, packed like herrings, in a room lighted by gas, with the windows closed to keep out noise, the speakers went steadily on with their arguments. "I never spoke to a more courteous audience," writes Miss Marsden, and when the boys outside managed for a few moments to turn off the gas, the audience of

women in quaint sunbonnets, and bronzed fishermen eat very quietly holding up lighted matches until the gas was turned on again. At the end some men ran after them with a contribution. At another meeting a Southport alderman stood up and said he had been greatly impressed, and hoped to hear the Suffragettes again.

Forthcoming Meetings. Friday.—Ainsdale, Schoolroom, Miss Marsden, 8; 26; Nevill Street, noon and 8 p.m. Saturday.—Cambridge Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Dora Marsden, 3.30; Banks, Schoolroom, 8; 26, Nevill Street, noon and 8.

Sunday.—Demonstration, Fore Shore, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Marsden, Miss Robinson.

LEICESTERSHIRE (Loughborough). Poling Day, January 23. Candidates—Sir M. Levy (L), Sir C. Maclean (L), N. W. Smith Carrington (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss D. Pethick. Result in 1906—L., 6,803, 7,673; C., 5,023, 3,627.—Maj., 1,780.

The electors are responding splendidly. Promises of votes come in from men who say they hold that the women Suffragettes have proved themselves to be the best guardians of the British Constitution, and that they will therefore support them by voting against the Government.

Meetings are well attended and enthusiastic, and the organisation is being steadily built up, for women all over the constituency are realising their unity on this great question.

Leicester members have helped greatly—Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Pemberton Peake, Miss Wyatt and Miss West, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Corcoran, and others.

and Miss G. Brackenbury will be the chief speakers. Volunteers are wanted who will help to sell literature and take a collection.

Many meetings will be held daily up to the last minute before polling day. Women are asked to come out and help at this crisis.

Forthcoming Meetings. Friday.—Loughborough, Public Meeting, Town Hall, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss D. Pethick (Women only), 5.30 and 8 p.m.

Monday.—Loughborough, Mass Meeting, Miss A. Pankhurst, Miss G. Brackenbury.

MIDDLESEX (Harrow). Poling Day, Jan. 24. Candidates.—Percy Harris (L), H. C. Killbary, Dingley (C).

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—215, High Road, Millbury. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Mrs. Fahy. W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Result in 1906—L., 11,313; C., 10,977.—Maj., 416.

After a most strenuous week the workers here have forgotten that there is such a thing as fatigue, so great is the encouragement from men and women alike. The outdoor meetings (about ten daily) are remarkable for the size of the audiences and the intelligence and sympathetic interest shown. The women have penetrated into regions where women speakers have never before been heard, and they have been cheered and touched by the kindness and the almost pathetic fervour of the invitation to "come again soon."

In spite of pouring rain, the largest hall in the constituency was filled to overflowing to hear Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose reception was magnificent. At Harrow Mrs. Bates addressed a huge meeting, while an immense overflow meeting was addressed outside by Mrs. Cullen and others. Other meetings have been addressed by Miss Wyatt, Nurse Pittfield, Mrs. Leigh, and Mrs. Lamartine Yates.

The Liberal's committee room is only three doors from that of the W.S.P.U., and when they proudly adorned their window with a

PROTESTS AT MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Six Arrests: A Vindictive Sentence.

"THE GREATEST SYMPATHISER."

"It's no use, I can't go on," were the words of Mr. Lloyd George at the Louth Town Hall on Saturday, as, after twenty minutes' interruption from two Suffragettes concealed in the roof, he sat down while stewards sought the interrupters. During those twenty minutes he was forcibly reminded of the woman's demand by pertinent interjections. "An irresponsible and unrepresentative House," said Mr. Lloyd George. "That is the House of Commons," remarked the "Voice" in the roof, and the audience of Liberals raged. Then he attempted to be witty. "I see," he said, "some rats have got in. Let them squeal, it does not matter."

I am the greatest sympathiser with their cause." The chairman tried to assist him by starting some music on the platform, and the Times says that while this was going on and the stewards were searching for the women, "the meeting was practically brought to a standstill."

How did they get there? That is the question that puzzled and still puzzles the police whose business was to watch and guard that hall for a whole week previous to the meeting.

Over twenty-four hours Miss Hudson and Miss Brewster spent in the rafters for the sake of making women's protest heard against Liberal constitution-breakers.

Choked and covered with dust, they had been all these hours without water, and with nothing to eat but a few sandwiches.

No wonder the people of Louth showed these brave women every mark of admiration, sympathy, and respect when at last they were brought down and arrested by the police.

Crowds gathered outside the hall as the news spread, and hearty cheers were raised for the Suffragettes.



Miss Pethick speaking at Loughborough.

TORQUAY.

Poling Day, January 22. Candidates.—Sir E. Layland Barratt (L), Sir H. Buller Lopes (C). W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—32, Victoria Parade. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Gladice Keovil. Result in 1906—L., 4,836; C., 4,326.—Maj., 460.

There is still an opportunity for work before the polling day, and no effort will be spared to give the Government another lesson. The ground has been well prepared by the numerous meetings held under the direction of Miss Mary Mills, and now Miss Gladice Keovil has come and work has been redoubled.

UXBRIDGE (Teddington).

Poling Day, January 21. Candidates.—Hon. C. T. Mills (C), S. J. Pocock (L). W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Dallas, Clarence Hotel, Teddington.

Result in 1906—C., 6,439; L., 6,284.—Maj., 145. The St. Pancras campaign over, Miss Dallas and other workers proceeded without a moment's delay to Uxbridge, where volunteers will be welcomed.

In Roigate, Eye, and Ripon, details of which follow, special campaigns are being carried on by the W.S.P.U. The Newcastle workers are also busy in Tyneside and Jarrow, which poll on the 25th and 26th respectively. Wimbledon workers, after helping in Chelsea and Fulham, are now carrying out the W.S.P.U. policy in their own division.

SURREY (Reigate).

Poling Day, January 24. Candidates.—H. C. Brodie (L), Col. R. W. Dawson (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Margesson, care of Mrs. Elchmond, Fingate House, Redhill.

Result in 1906—L., 6,009; C., 5,848.—Maj., 319.

SUFFOLK (Eye).

Poling Day, January 28. Candidates.—H. Pearson (L), Lord Graham (C). W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—1, Col. R. W. Dawson (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Grace Roe. Result in 1906—L., 4,565; C., 4,371.—Maj., 137.

YORKS (Ripon).

Candidates.—H. F. B. Lynch (L), Hon. E. Wood (C). W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—1, Col. R. W. Dawson (C). W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Adela Pankhurst. Result in 1906—L., 5,044; C., 4,832.—Maj., 313.

there, when they saw Mr. Gladstone's denial of Miss Martin's evidence based upon secret investigations, felt that a public protest could no longer be withheld. Accordingly, a procession and demonstration were arranged on Friday, January 14. A great crowd marched with the women and gathered round them when they came to a halt outside the prison.

Miss Flatman and Mrs. Baines addressed the crowd, and then a delicate-looking woman came forward, and in a clear voice spoke in a way that very much moved her audience. She called upon the men and women to follow her to the prison. "As she made her way across the road she was arrested by plain clothes officers.

Whereupon Miss Elsie Hovey rushed into the prison yard and broke the windows of the Governor's house with a tri-colour flag as a sign of woman's detestation and abhorrence of the cruelty carried on under his authority. She was arrested. Mrs. Nugent was also arrested, and all were taken to the police-court. Bail was refused.

The next morning Mrs. Nugent was discharged, Miss Warton was sent to prison for sixteen days, Miss Hovey was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for breaking windows and doing damage to the extent of six shillings.

Miss Hovey is known to the Union as a devoted honorary organiser who gives the whole of her services and the whole of her life to this cause. She is a beautiful, refined, and charming girl. She is a qualified woman voter. Miss Warton sent this message to one of her friends: "O! the joy of the spring in the world! How I felt it last night when we were in the blackness of Black Maria with other poor wretched prisoners!"

On Saturday, January 15, the entrance to St. George's Hall were well guarded by attendants, and in the afternoon a careful search of the building was made by a number of police officers. Special attention was paid to the regions underneath the platform, and although a lantern was used, the two women hiding there were not discovered.

Mr. Asquith's meeting had been in progress for about half an hour when the women called out their demand for justice. Then they were discovered and removed. In order to make their protest the women had remained in their hiding place for twenty-two hours without food.

The Times says: "Every thoroughfare to the hall had been barricaded, traffic was suspended, shops were closed, and a strong force of police was on duty." A further precaution taken was that of calling upon the Bradford Postmaster to give a guarantee that all the messengers to be employed at the meeting should be males.

Mr. Asquith personally expressed his acknowledgment to the Chief Constable for the very efficient manner in which the police had performed their duties throughout his stay in the city.

The Bradford Weekly Telegraph makes great fun of the elaborate police precautions, and says: "If there had been only one or two unruly young women to deal with the Chief Constable and his staff of 200 men might have dealt with them, but there will be no doubt as many as six Suffragettes, and what are 200 policemen with their leaders among so many maidens?"

CHASING MR. LLOYD GEORGE. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been speaking in the West of England, and at Fulmouth the precaution had been taken of closing all the gates and other means of access to the station. The platform, however, was crowded with police, and when Mr. Lloyd George stepped from his compartment his arms were immediately linked in those of two constables, and he was followed by a posse of police, he was taken to a motor-car waiting outside. From the crowd there were cries of "Votes for Women!" and "Reminds you of Birmingham; why don't you borrow a constable's uniform?"

At Stonehouse a voice called "Votes for Women" through a megaphone during the Chancellor's speech.

At Wolverhampton, on January 12, a number of people in Mr. Lloyd George's audience rushed out to see the woman who shouted "Votes for Women!" through a megaphone, and at Bolton men in his audience reminded him of the same terms at men, and please issue to vote against Government Candidates at the forthcoming General Election as an expression of its dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Liberal Government towards this agitation.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to all Ministers of the Crown, to Mr. Balfour, and other prominent politicians. Some of the men have been holding large meetings on behalf of the woman, notably at Hastings, where a thousand people were addressed.

Mr. Victor Duval, 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, would be glad to hear from other men who are willing to work on these lines.

On his alluding to taxes on bread and meat under a protective system, a woman in the gallery called out, "Remember, women pay these taxes as well as men." She was immediately thrown out by six stewards and three policemen, who hurled her down the steps. Outside the crowd cheered and demanded a speech, but the police interfered and prevented it. A further protest caused Mr. Churchill to say, "Some day I hope women will have votes; but they will have to adopt another plan of getting them."

At Leamington Miss Harraden and Miss Crebrie threw a copy of Votes for Women into Mr. Churchill's motor-car, both before and after his meeting.

AN ECHO OF MR. RUNCIMAN'S MEETING.

It has just come to our knowledge that a man in the audience at Mr. Runciman's meeting at Bradford on December 21 had a copy of Votes for Women in his pocket. He accidentally let this fall out during Mr. Runciman's speech, and was immediately seized by stewards and flung out of the meeting with great violence, his clothes being torn in the struggle. He had not uttered one word!

MEETING OF MEN.

An important meeting of men who are taking an active part in the Votes for Women campaign against the Government was held at the Eustace Miles Restaurant on Thursday, January 15, with Mr. Frank Rutter in the chair. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in proposing the resolution, said that apart from the question of Woman Suffrage, the abominable treatment of women political offenders prompted him to vote against the Government, and if Liberal suffragists did not record their convictions at the polling booth they deserved to be not only ignored, but despised by their party. Mr. H. W. Nevinston, who seconded, said that he had



Mrs. Newson

(who got into Mr. Asquith's meeting in the Dome, Brighton, by wearing her husband's coat, cap, and gaiters over her own clothes).

seen a good deal of torture and political persecution in other lands, but how could Englishmen profess horror at these acts abroad and acquiesce in the oppression of their own country-women? He was prepared to oppose the Liberal Government and turn them out root and branch. Mr. Victor Duval quoted Mr. Churchill at Bristol: "They would have to cope with the Lords and the Ladies," and said they would also have to cope with the men supporting the women's movement.

A canvass of the meeting showed that 57 votes would be given against the Government in metropolitan constituencies, while numerous letters from country electors and others declared the same intention. The sum of £17 was subscribed as the nucleus of a militant campaign fund, and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of men workers for Women's Franchise views with the deepest indignation the repressive measures adopted by the present Liberal Government towards women political offenders; declares its intention of sinking all other political questions till women are given the Parliamentary Vote on the same terms as men; and please issue to vote against Government Candidates at the forthcoming General Election as an expression of its dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Liberal Government towards this agitation.

"A copy of the resolution has been sent to all Ministers of the Crown, to Mr. Balfour, and other prominent politicians. Some of the men have been holding large meetings on behalf of the woman, notably at Hastings, where a thousand people were addressed.

Mr. Victor Duval, 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, would be glad to hear from other men who are willing to work on these lines.

"THE VOICE" AT BIRMINGHAM.

During Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the Friends' Institute, Birmingham, which holds about 3,000 persons, there were reminders from people in the audience of the Government's duty to the women taxpayers of the country.

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 - No. 59. Treatment of the Suffragettes in Prison. By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE. The leaflet deals with the question of political offences, the hunger strike, and forcible feeding.
 - No. 60. Women's Demand. The leaflet, which includes the cartoon which appeared in VOTES FOR WOMEN for December 10 (copied from the advertisement of Ripon), set out the nature of the women's demand, and gives the text of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.
 - No. 61. Woman This and Woman That. A poem parody, by L. H., of "Tommy This and Tommy That," by Rudyard Kipling.
 - No. 62. A Letter to Liberal Women. By Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE. This leaflet gives reasons why Liberal women should actively come out and fight for Woman Suffrage.
 - No. 63. Militant Methods. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, L.L.B. A defence of the methods adopted by the W.S.P.U., with extracts from the words of famous Liberal Statesmen.
 - No. 64. Atrocities in an English Prison. The story of how Miss Selma Martin was "frogmarched" in Liverpool Gaol.
 - No. 65. A Reply to Mr. Gladstone. A justification of Leaflet No. 64 disputed by Mr. Gladstone.
- POLLING HANDBILLS.**
Special polling handbills in the colours, "Keep the Liberal Out," 1s. 6d. a thousand post free.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ONE WHO CONDEMNNS VIOLENCE.

Dear Madam,—You "deplore and condemn methods of personal violence when used against persons in prominent positions," and I must confess that, coming from a Liberal woman, the qualification implied in those last words sounds somewhat discordantly in my ears. It is, of course, true that sanction has been lent to it by the action of the present Government, which has shrunk from applying to the daughter of a peer those methods of torture which it has not scrupled to use against a working man's wife. But you, though supporting this Government in their general policy, claim, I understand, to be a devotee of true Liberal principles, and I cannot but hope that those words, importing distinctions of class, escaped from you by a mere slip of the pen, and that you have not in your heart harboured a thought so treasonable to the principles you profess. Indeed, reading your letter as a whole, I gather that your real meaning is that you deplore personal violence altogether, against whomsoever it may be directed, and even when used by way of resistance to political oppression or to secure political freedom. You, in fact, go further, and say that in this condemnation of violence you have the support "of all right-thinking people."

But if you consider it you will see that in this proposition you exclude from the category of "right-thinking people" almost every reformer of ancient and modern times. You exclude, for instance, to go back only one generation, John Bright and the great Gladstone; you exclude Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. John Burns, and indeed almost every member of the present Cabinet, of which you so warmly approve—for who is there amongst these who has not either actually instigated or at least deliberately defended and justified personal violence used in the cause of political freedom, even though that violence has been far more extreme than any that the women Suffragists have yet employed or contemplated?

Indeed, I think that before uttering such a condemnation of violence you can hardly have fully considered what it would mean. You can hardly, for instance, have put to yourself such questions as these:—

Do you condemn the personal violence by which the barons wrung Magna Charta from the reluctant John?

Do you condemn the personal violence by which Cromwell and his Ironsides overthrew the tyranny of Charles the First?

Do you condemn the personal violence by which the great Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 were secured?

You condemn, of course, the later excesses of the French Revolution committed after the cause was already won, but do you condemn the initial violence without which the people's victory would never have been attained at all?

Do you condemn the personal violence used by the Northern States of America against the Southern to bring about the abolition of slavery?

Do you condemn the personal violence by which so recently the Young Turks have won constitutional liberty for their country?

And lastly, speaking with all reverence, I must cite a higher example still, and must ask you this question: Do you condemn the words and actions of Christ Himself, His words in the parable of the vineyard, or when He declared that He came not to bring peace upon earth but a sword, His actions when He scourged the money-changers with a whip of cords, and by personal violence drove them forth from the Temple they were desecrating?

And if you condemn all these acts of violence, are you prepared to face the logical consequences? Would you, in order that deeds of violence might be expunged from your country's annals—would you, on that consideration, be content to live in an England such as she would be without these great reforms; in an England as she was before 1867 and before 1832, before the Commonwealth, before even Magna Charta? Would you willingly see the people of France sunk again in their pre-revolutionary subjection and misery, or have Turkey groaning once more under the bloodstained tyranny of Abdul Hamid?

I think not. I think that you, with your Liberal principles, must applaud the violence—the necessary, and therefore justifiable, violence—by which those beneficent changes have been brought about. And I venture to think that if you analyse more closely your feelings—if you consider why you applaud those great examples of violence, and yet condemn the violence now at length so reluctantly used by women—you will find that there is a very simple solution of the matter.

Is it not the fact that you, in common with so many others, look askance upon force which has not yet been successful, upon force where the issue is, or seems to you to be, still in doubt—that you, in short, condemn force militant, and applaud only force triumphant? And are you quite sure that when this fight is won your voice will not join in the chorus of acclamation that will hail the victors? But would it not be a happier and prouder moment for you—when you claim, as you will claim, your share in the spoils of victory—if you could say, "I, too, while the battle was raging—if I could not stand shoulder to shoulder with my sisters in the thickest of the fight—at least encouraged and supported them, and did not hold a'loof."—Yours very faithfully,

G. PENN GASKELL.

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

TWO PRESS CUTTINGS AND TWO LETTERS.

Paragraph No. 1.
[From the Daily —, p. 5.]
LIBERAL LEADER'S GREAT MEETING.

The right hon. gentleman, on rising, was greeted with a torrent of cheers, which only sank gradually into almost awed silence as his opening words rang out. . . .
(Here follows one column of closely set matter.)

As the right hon. gentleman sank breathlessly into his seat, after having held his great audience almost spellbound for over an hour, the whole meeting rose to its feet, and a scene of wild enthusiasm followed.

Our correspondent mentions that one or two quite unknown men and women—probably paid for the work and imported for the purpose—attempted to make disorderly and irrelevant interruptions. They were quietly but firmly led out by tactful stewards without the majority of the audience having even noticed their disgraceful conduct.

If these disreputable but futile tactics are really intended to influence the election results, it only shows how little do women understand political warfare in England.

Letter No. 1.

My Dear Katie,—It is all exciting now, and I am already sick of it, especially after the meeting we had here last night. Dad was in the chair, and I had to go because he is to get something—a knighthood, or something like that, I think—when the election is over, so I have to pretend I am interested; but it was simply a bear-garden, and the way they treated Mary Foster and her brother and Mrs. Wright and some other women was brutal and shocking in the extreme.

When the Great Man had been speaking a few minutes he said:—"If the Lords can act like this, of what use is it for the taxpayers to have votes?" . . . Then Mary Foster got up and said: "I am a taxpayer. Then why am I not allowed to have a vote?"

That seemed to me a very sensible and right question, and many people, even some on the platform, called out: "Bravo, Dr. Foster!" and others cried: "Answer the woman!" But the stewards rushed at her and dragged her over the seats, tearing her skirt nearly off and pulling her hair down. Her brother tried to interfere, and they knocked him down from behind, and five of them frog-marched him out and threw him down a flight of stairs.

Many people kept calling "Shame! shame!" and some got up and went out. Miss Varley tore up her platform ticket, threw it on the table, and walked off, saying to Dad: "You may whistle for me when you want me again!"

All this sort of thing went on for ten minutes. At last, just when he had got a start again, he said: "Now, ladies and gentlemen—" Up got Mrs. Wright to ask why he addressed the ladies, seeing that they had no vote. Then it all began again. For an hour and a-half this kind of thing went on, with only short intervals. This way of treating serious questions really seems shameful, and simply makes me hate and loathe politics.

Another Paragraph.

[From the same Great Ministerial organ, p. 10.]
"BAFFLED TORIES."
"SPEAKERS REFUSED A HEARING."

"Last night Lord Richmond and Kew entirely failed to get a hearing owing to the pertinent and searching questions and deadly interruptions of stern Democrats seething with indignation, etc., etc. . . . We imagine that Lord Richmond and Kew will not readily face a popular audience again."

Letter No. 2.

My Dear Jack,—We had great fun last night at Lord Richmond's meeting. You know that my uncle—who expects to get a knighthood presently—has organised a band of us to break up the Tory meetings. . . . As soon as the old chap stood up we started our squeakers, and Wattie Deans kept saying, in a falsetto voice: "What about the dooks?" This made the people scream with laughter. We never let him finish a sentence, and all the time some of the men were hurling questions at him thick and fast. . . .

At the end we rushed the platform, and, although they kept us off it, they had to call in the police, and that ended the evening quite as things should be. . . . They shed rotten eggs and things at him as he left the hall, and his coachman was smothered in soot. It was killingly funny. We had bottles of you-know-what in our pockets in case we couldn't stop him speaking, and we'd soon have stunk the beggars out that way. . . .

I never had such a good time before. After all, politics is pretty good fun in its way.

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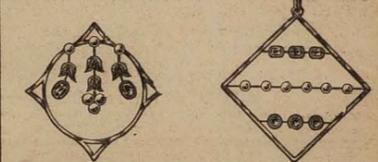
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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND. FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

THE ELECTION RESULTS.

The Liberals had predicted that the electors at the General Election would give the Government a measure of support even greater than that accorded to them in 1906, but the first three days' polling has borne witness to a great decline in the Government's popularity. The majorities of Liberal candidates are decreased, and many defeats have been sustained. At the moment of writing only three days' election results are known, but already the number of seats lost by the Government amounts to forty-one; that is to say, the Government's absolute majority of sixty-four over all other parties in the House of Commons has, for the moment, been swept away. Provided the county constituencies follow the example set by the boroughs, the Liberal Government, if they retain office at all, will not in the new Parliament be the independent and commanding force that they were in the old Parliament. They will, on the contrary, be dependent for their very existence upon the good pleasure of the Nationalist and Labour members. Holding this precarious position, they will be far more open and vulnerable to our attack than they have been in the past.

While the Liberal Party is becoming weaker the strength of the Women's Social and Political Union constantly increases. The Union is now recognised as an established political party, having a large following and a real influence in the country. At the present Election the Union is having very remarkable success. The special campaigns organised against Government nominees and the work done by individual members in various constituencies have robbed the Government of thousands of votes. We have gained notable victories in several London and provincial constituencies. We have greatly reduced the majority of a Cabinet Minister, and we have unseated three members of the Government. No one who has watched the effect produced in any constituency by a Suffragette campaign can doubt the potency of the attack made by the W.S.P.U. upon the Government. The opposition of those opposed in principle to Liberalism is infinitely less dangerous to the Government than is the attack of those who, like ourselves, bring against the Government the charge of infidelity to Liberal principle. Undoubtedly we have damped the enthusiasm and destroyed the illusions of the Liberal forces by showing how wantonly the Government have, in opposing Woman Suffrage, and in using coercion against its advocates, betrayed the fundamental principle of Liberalism. Nothing has done so much to weaken the campaign against the Lords as our exposure of the hypocrisy of the Prime Minister, who, in defiance of the Constitution, governs women without their consent, yet, notwithstanding this, charges the Lords with being guilty of unconstitutional action.

The present election, marked as it has been by the success of our anti-Government policy, has made it clear that the Votes for Women cause has now the active support of a great and increasing band of men allies, whose opinions, expressed at the ballot-box, no Government can possibly disregard. Many are the electors who, though staunchly and earnestly Liberal as to principle, have at this election voted against the Government as a protest against the fashion in which they have dealt with the question of women's enfranchisement in the past and against their refusal to

include this proposal for reforming the House of Commons in their election programme. The future, then, is full of promise. The enemy is weakened, if not disabled. The members of this Union are more determined than ever before, better equipped, more ready to make firm and strong protest against disfranchisement. The men of the country, inspired by the struggle which they see women making to free themselves from political subjection, are casting off apathy and indifference, and are rising in defence of the women's cause. All this gives new hope of victory. But we are still in the midst of the General Election crisis, and until this is over, our thought and effort must be concentrated on the task of reducing still further the number of Mr. Asquith's followers in the House of Commons. We urge our members and friends to redouble their efforts to "keep the Liberal out" in every remaining election contest. If in their own constituency the election is over, let them, if possible, journey to another district where the poll is still to be taken, there to canvass, work, and speak against the Government nominee. Let them remember also to write to those whom they know, electors or non-electors, in every part of the country, sending them election leaflets and a copy of this paper, and urging them to work and vote against the Government nominee. By this means we may hope to complete the success which the first few days' polling has brought, by completely and finally depriving the Liberal Party of the power any longer to stand between women and their enfranchisement.

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Christabel Pankhurst.

THE NEXT STEP.

When the General Election is over, and it is definitely known which of the political parties will hold office, the Women's Social and Political Union will approach the Government with a demand for legislation on the subject of Votes for Women. The Union will also try to secure that the Women's Enfranchisement Bill shall be introduced by a private member. This is the plan adopted by the Labour Party in regard to matters which interest them. Even when the Government have definitely undertaken to introduce a measure demanded by the Labour Party, the Labour members of Parliament are careful themselves to introduce a measure, mainly for the purpose of showing the precise form which they wish the Government Bill to take. We think it wise to adopt the same procedure.

If the Liberal Government remain in office, it is especially important that some private member shall bring the Women's Enfranchisement Bill before the House of Commons, for Mr. Asquith seeks to confuse the issue by complicating the question of Woman Suffrage with that of a general extension of the Franchise. In our opinion the success of the Votes for Women cause is gravely endangered by such tactics, and we demand that the question of the political disability of sex shall be discussed and finally settled upon its own merits before any general Reform Bill is introduced.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill, being a measure which is designed simply and solely to remove the political disability of sex, is therefore the one which has the support of the Women's Social and Political Union. Its introduction will inform the country and the politicians as to what the nature of our demand really is. The terms of the measure are as follows:—

THE WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

This is all Acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the rights to be registered as voters, and to vote in such election, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

This, then, is the Bill which we hope to see introduced by some private member in the first session of Parliament.

A private member's Bill cannot be discussed and voted upon unless the member who introduces it has secured a good place in the ballot. The reason for this is that in each session there are only a few days on which private members' Bills can be dealt with; therefore, private members ballot for the right to have the second reading debate on their particular Bill taken on one of these days. The greater the number of members who ballot to secure a place for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, the greater is the chance of getting the Bill discussed and voted upon.

All members and friends of the Union (after having done their utmost to secure the defeat of Government nominees) are asked to approach the successful candidates in their own constituency and in adjoining constituencies. These gentlemen should be asked to promise that in the coming session of Parliament they will take part in the ballot in order to secure a place for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. If possible, these newly-elected members of Parliament should be personally interviewed. If that is quite impossible, then they should be addressed by letter.

Christabel Pankhurst.

POWDER AND SHOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Lloyd George on Our Grievance.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the Queen's Hall on December 16, in defining the grievance of the Nonconformists, used words most applicable to the political position of women. He said: "Our grievance is this: that our case, whatever it is, is examined by a prejudiced tribunal. Whatever grievance Nonconformity may suffer from, whatever injustice it endures, whatever its claim, whatever its petition, it has got to bring it before a tribunal which is essentially biased, one-sided, prejudiced. That is our grievance. . . . What do we claim? Fair play. Nothing more do we ask; nothing less will we take! Do we get it? . . . Look at the Bills they have rejected time after time, till we are weary of asking—generations passing away, and when they eventually granted them as a result of agitation, turbulence, obloquy, it was done in a way which was perfectly graceless and grudging. We have a right to demand justice from the highest tribunal in the land, and we mean to get it, too."

Mr. Asquith on the Mission of the Liberal Party.

"I tell you in the name and on behalf of the Liberal Party that we have at this moment laid upon us a single task, a task which dominates and fences us, because it embraces and involves every great and beneficial social and political change upon which our hearts are set. That task is to vindicate and to establish upon an unshakable foundation the principle of representative Government."—Albert Hall, December 10.

Mr. McKenna on the House of Lords.

Speaking at Pontypool, Mr. McKenna said: "The Lords are accountable to nobody; they will never render an account to you. If you don't like their judgment you can never turn them out." To the women of the country, Suffragettes say: "The Government are accountable to nobody; they will never render an account to you. If you don't like their judgment you can never turn them out."

Lord Morley on the Revolt of Mr. William O'Brien in Prison.

What is the meaning, then, of Mr. O'Brien's resistance? I will tell you what the meaning is, and it is one with which I sympathise. It is a reputation by the only means, so far as I know, in his power, that the offence for which he has been punished was on the same level with, or of the same complexion as, many of the vile, selfish, and brutal offences of common ordinary criminals. . . . Is this hard, this stupid infliction of personal indignities calculated to lessen the difficulties of Government or to revolt opinion, and to sow the seeds of bitter hatred? Are these prisoners regarded with moral probatation in consequence of their humiliating punishments? You are going the right way about manufacturing rebels by all this unworthy, vexatious, unmanly treatment.

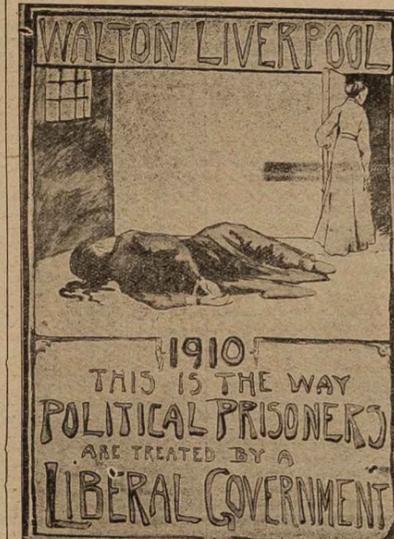
Mr. Sidney Buxton on Militant Methods.

It is not necessary to go into the legality or otherwise of the Plan of Campaign, for that would be speedily settled, but what the House had a right to know was what Her Majesty's Government was going to do to remedy the evils which had made the Plan of Campaign necessary in the minds of its authors.—February 9, 1887.

The "English Review" on the Liberal Treatment of Women.

As far as we can tell, the two great political parties are very evenly balanced, and a united attack upon one party or the other must weigh very heavily. As to what the Conservatives might do if they returned to power we can tell very little, but we know very well that they could not possibly act with a malevolence more active or with a resistance more stubborn or with a greater meanness of petty misrepresentation than has been exhibited by the present Government. The Women's Social and Political Union seems therefore to have adopted the right course when it proposes bitterly and at the last gasp to hinder the return of the present Government to power. Mr. Asquith has refused with the one hand to take any measures at all to confer the franchise on women, and whilst doing this, he has promised to promote adult franchise, which would confer the suffrage upon women. When he has been in the refusing frame of mind he has been woody strong, he has been leadenly heavy. When he was in the promising vein he has shuffled perpetually. And his proclamation of the Government policy after the Dissolution has contained only the most shadowy reference to adult suffrage. This makes very plain the utmost that is to be expected from him. There will be no concessions, and when promises are made there will be no performance. The imprisonments will continue, and there will continue, too, the outrages within the prisons; the party Press will continue its misrepresentations and its suppressions, the party itself will continue its ignoring of all claims

of chivalry and humanity. We use the words "of chivalry and humanity" advisedly, for there is no man in England above the level of a creature so warped by emotionalism as to be a mere animal—and the opposition to the suffrage comes solely from the emotional or from the merely animal—there can be no man in England who, if he really knew what is taking place, would not vote for the instant downfall of the Prime Minister, of Mr. Gladstone, and of their supporters in the Cabinet. Whether the measures that the Liberal party advocate are good or bad is neither here nor there. But that the Prime Minister should remain at the head of the party means that the party itself is a pledge to their irreconcilable attitude, that the party itself is dragged through the mud at the tails of these men who have insulted, who have committed outrages, who have poured sturd scorn upon women. And so efficient is the party machine that, although you will find probably a small majority of Liberals in the House to be really in favour of fair treatment to women, and although every one of the other members, set though their faces may be in secret against this measure of justice—although every one for the purpose of the hustings is protesting as loudly as he may that he is in favour of women's suffrage and is hanging on the lips of Suffragettes to learn by rote the arguments in their favour—although every member of the Liberal rank and file, either through conviction or through cowardice, professes himself an advocate of women's



A Poster specially designed for the W.S.P.U. General Election Campaign by a Liverpool supporter.

suffrage, the party cannot give any effect to its avowed desires because the leaders have committed themselves irrevocably. So that either the party or its leaders must go.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

We are rejoicing in the success of our election campaign all over the country. From every part of the kingdom comes the same story of crowded, orderly, enthusiastic meetings, of cordial welcome to canvassers, and of the votes of life-long Liberals turned for the first time against a Government false to Liberal principles, a Government which in its treatment of the woman's movement has been a disgrace to Liberalism. From the Treasurer's point of view the campaign has been most satisfactory. Organisers are to be specially congratulated on the good management and economy with which the work has been carried on with high efficiency and splendid effect. Every item of expenditure has been watched, and a large part of the cost has been raised by local subscribers. The expenditure will be kept well within the limit of the £5,000 allocated to the General Election. We have already raised in special contributions the sum of £3,153. Let all our members, supporters, and friends send thankofferings for the success that has attended the campaign. Mrs. Leigh has sent in four shillings given in pence by a number of working women of St. Pancras. A factory girl said to Miss Dallas at the close of a meeting in the same constituency: "I've got a penny," and offered it to her. Presently she said: "I've got another penny." That girl's three half pence went down on Miss Dallas's collecting card. I know enough of St. Pancras working girls to suspect that the last half penny was the donor's "supper." To-day's first post brought me an unexpected £100, which will be acknowledged next week. It is the spirit behind the gift that counts. Let us complete the £5,000 election fund before the end of January.

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

Table listing contributions to the £100,000 and General Election Fund. Columns include names of donors and amounts. Total amount listed as £58,598 0 9.

SEVERE GOVERNMENT LOSSES.

The Women's Social and Political Union Victorious in Many Constituencies.

The Liberal Government is being taught a severe lesson by the Women's Social and Political Union. All over the country they are losing ground, and the effectiveness of the women's campaign is being brought home to them.

At the time of going to press (Wednesday afternoon) they had already suffered a net loss of 41 seats, each one of the first three days adding its quota to their defeats. Three members of the Government had been turned out.

In the places where the special fire of the W.S.P.U. was directed they fared particularly badly. In these constituencies we tabulate the results with some account of the vigorous work put into the contest by the women during the last days of the struggle.

BATTERSEA.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 7,337; C., 5,787.—Maj., 1,600.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—78, Lavender Hill, and 35, High Street, Battersea.

W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Cameron.

Mr. Burns's majority of 1906 has been reduced to one-third its former magnificence, and he returns to St. Stephens with the very slender support of a few hundred votes. When the poll was declared Mr. Burns said: "You will be pleased to know that my opponent, who had on his side the brewers, the distillers, the Tariff Reformers, the Socialists, and the ladies, came short of my poll by 555 votes."

At one meeting alone that addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss G. Brackenbury in the Town Hall on the Friday before the poll three Liberals sitting in a row were heard to declare that they could never vote for John Burns again, and a woman called at the W.S.P.U. committee rooms next day to say that her husband threw John Burns's card in the fire on his return from that meeting, and that he was going to help to "keep the Liberal out." Another called later with a similar message.

The campaign was a splendid one. A thorough canvass was taken by the women, and there are few men or women now in Battersea who are not strongly in sympathy with the Suffragettes. The W.S.P.U. Band was followed by a cheering crowd, and brought a cheerful and picturesque note into the crowded streets; the police kept a clear twenty yards round the women as they marched, and did all in their power to facilitate their progress while the crowd surged round.

During the ten days before polling day the New Union for men and women Suffragists addressed many large outdoor meetings. Among the speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Maitland, Miss Underwood, Mr. Victor Duval, Miss Fenning, and Mr. Matheson, who urged the electors to be true to Liberal principles by keeping out Mr. John Burns as a member of the Government which denies justice to women.

BRITON.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 4,321; C., 4,433.—Maj., 858.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—50, Briton Road, S.W. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Grace Roe. Election Secretary—Miss Dines.

A splendid victory was gained; the Liberal nominee was defeated by nearly 1,000 votes. Further, the women's cause was brought home to the electors as never before. If anyone still doubts the efficacy of the W.S.P.U. election methods let them hear the Briton electors themselves. Many told the women that their final decision to vote against the Government candidate was only arrived at after hearing the speeches of the W.S.P.U. workers. The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN increased enormously, and in Briton, as in other London constituencies, the W.S.P.U. motor car was the object of a great deal of flattering attention, one man declaring that the chauffeur (Miss Vera Holme) was a better driver than the "other parties' chauffeurs." Suffragette "favours" were sold by men in the streets, and showed conspicuously side by side with the colours of the candidates.

The work that was done in Briton has strengthened the organisation and brought out a large number of splendid new workers. It is hoped that the shop, which has attracted a great deal of attention, may be retained. Streamham, Brixton, and Camberwell local unions came forward generously with funds, and in addition to the £20 5s. 3d. already acknowledged, there was received: Miss Ledcam, £2; Miss Richardson, 10s.; Mrs. Fort, 5s.; Mrs. Warwick, 1s.; Miss Warwick, 1s.; Miss Hefford, 1s. 6d.; Miss Webb, 1s. 6d.; Miss L. Hooper, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Dawson, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Sumnerley, 5s.; Mrs. Stevens, 1s.; Miss Stevens, 6d.; Mrs. G. Stevens, 6d.; Staboe, 1s.; C.

Webb, Esq., 1s.; Miss Curtis, 6d.; Miss Robinson, 6d.;—Westbrook, Esq., 1s.; Miss Stevens, 2s. 6d.; Frank Collier, Esq., M.D., 5s.; the Misses Seale, 5s.; the Misses Vaughan, 6d.; Miss Powell, 5s.; Miss Gamble, 5s.; Miss Bullock, 2s. 6d.; Miss J. Smith, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. V., 2s.; the Misses Bartels, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Funnell, 2s.; Dr. Gordon Clark, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Gilbert, 2s. 6d. Tickets and collection, £8 12s. 7d.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had a most successful meeting at the Avondale Hall on the eve of the poll. Mrs. Tanner presided. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall also spoke. The same evening a large meeting was addressed by Mrs. Marshall and Miss L. Tyson, after Mr. Seaverns had spoken, outside the motor works. Miss Brackenbury toured the constituency last week, and Miss Neal addressed a woman's meeting at the shop, when great interest was aroused and new members were made. Among other indefatigable workers were Mrs. Tanner, Miss Margesson, Miss Dawson, Miss Dines, Mrs. and the Misses Bartels, Mrs. and the Misses Tyson, Mrs. Pullen, Miss Phelps, Miss Streetfield, Mrs. Parrett, the Misses Hale, Miss Brewster, Miss Cheshire, Miss Cooper, and Miss Aldcock.

CHELSEA.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 4,600; C., 4,081.—Maj., 659.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—278, King's Road, S.W. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Haig. W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Miss Barry.

Kensal Town Comm. Rooms.—624, Harrow Road. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Downing. In this constituency the Liberals sustained a smashing defeat. Throughout the division extraordinarily large meetings were held daily, the women's meetings were crowded and enthusiastic, and in addition two large Town Hall meetings were held. At the latter Miss Brackenbury and Miss Ogston were the speakers, while Miss Sheppard presided. The constituency was, in fact, deluged with meetings, and the gaily decorated vehicles carrying the W.S.P.U. flags made bright spots of colour in the dull London streets.

The Liberals have always looked upon Kensal Town as their stronghold, and a special campaign under Miss Downing was, therefore, conducted there; the result is evident in the fact that, as the Daily Telegraph remarks: "Never before in the history of the division has the Kensal district voted so strongly for the Unionist."

In Chelsea itself Miss Haig was frequently told that Kensal Town would vote solid for the Liberal. Miss Downing at Harrow Road, however, smiled at the idea, for electors everywhere were promising their votes for the women. The treatment of the militant Suffragettes by the Liberal Government had won them over. Every house had been thoroughly canvassed, and with few exceptions, either the wife or his wife had been interviewed. Open-air meetings grew daily larger, and the understanding of the women's claim was especially marked among the poorer electors.

A local W.S.P.U. has been started, and it is hoped to carry on the work permanently. Many of the women here are very poor, and it is very touching that among those who have come to the committee rooms are some who cannot afford to pay the shilling entrance fee for membership. One woman who brought £4. for a contribution to the W.S.P.U. was extremely charmed when a friend paid her membership fee. Another woman called to say that five men of her acquaintance had promised their votes to the women. In a small eating house frequented by laundry women, the canvasser, after interviewing the proprietor, turned to the women, saying, "You know we are doing this for you." One of the women jumped up with a smile to open the door, saying, "We know it, God bless you." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's audience last week was immensely appreciative. Valuable help in speaking was also given by Mr. H. W. Nevinson and many others. In the week preceding polling day, between four and five open-air meetings were held daily. On polling day itself the W.S.P.U. motor car draped with the colours drove round the constituency, and was acknowledged on all hands to be "the most beautiful car ever seen."

FULHAM.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 5,857; C., 7,407.—Maj., 699.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—508, Fulham Road, S.W. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Jarvis. W.S.P.U. Election Sec.—Miss C. S. Woolf.

The magnificent result attained in this constituency was acknowledged on all hands to be largely due to the women's campaign. "Well, ladies, you have done it this time," said a Unionist to the workers in the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms. The interest roused is not to be allowed to sleep. Another Town Hall meeting is to be held, and a new permanent shop and offices will be opened shortly. Subscriptions towards both will be gratefully accepted

by the local secretaries, Miss Roberts and Miss Cutten.

Two days before the poll the W.S.P.U. band paraded the streets, and had a magnificent reception, special attention and sympathy being shown to Mrs. Leigh, the Drum Major. Among the very large number of meetings held was one at Fulham Palace Road School, where Mrs. Pethick Lawrence addressed a crowded and sympathetic audience, composed largely of men; while the Town Hall on Friday night was besieged for an hour before the doors were opened, and an enormous overflow meeting was addressed by Mrs. Lamasaria Yates and Miss Gilliat. Miss Christabel Pankhurst drew the sting of the angry Liberal opposition at the Town Hall, and splendid speeches were delivered by Miss Naylor and Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, whose magnificent stand for true Liberalism has made a great impression, and whose presence on the platform was a tremendous help to the women's cause. Miss Piffel, standing outside one of the polling stations on Saturday, was asked by the Liberal candidate why the women were voting against the Government. She pointed to her hunger-strike medal, saying: "Because of this." "Do you think the Conservatives will treat you better?" Capt. Hemphill asked. "They could hardly treat us worse," she replied. "Perhaps not," the dejected candidate answered sadly. Several men insisted on giving their polling card slips to the women instead of to the agents, because, as they said, "We've voted for the ladies this time." Nearly forty women were at work on polling day, and a decorated waggonee and the W.S.P.U. motor-car toured the constituency. In addition to those workers whose names appear above, special thanks are due to Miss West, Mrs. Oliver Watts, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Gyo, Mrs. Burman, Mrs. and Miss Shellshair, Mrs. Counter, Mrs. Bealey, Mrs. and Miss Whitaker, Mrs. and Miss Clayton, and the Misses Finch, Tanner, and others.

GREENWICH.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 4,416; C., 3,358.—Maj., 1,058.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—129a, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill. W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss E. Sharp.

Another smashing defeat for the Government nominee, and a triumphant reward of the women's strenuous campaign! In the last week before the poll five crowded indoor meetings and something like thirty-five outdoor meetings were held, and the "Votes for Women" issue dominated every other in the interested consideration of the North Kensington electors. When Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke at the Horbury Rooms with Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Estes on Wednesday, Miss B. Wylie and Miss Brackenbury had to hold a large overflow meeting outside. On Friday, with Mrs. Cecil Chapman in the chair, Mr. Pethick Lawrence spoke first at a crowded meeting in the Ladbroke Hall, and then to an overflow of 250 in another room. Men and women stood for hours, even in the rain on Saturday last, round the lorries which flew the purple, white and green flag by day, and the tricolour lantern by night. "Well, you Suffragettes do make a show at this election, anyhow!" remarked a Liberal canvasser to one of the women, as the pretty Saturday afternoon procession of women carrying flags and posters high above their heads wound through the constituency, proclaiming such devices as "Help the Women as Women have Helped You," "Vote for Women's Liberty and Against the Liberal," etc. Surely, never at any general election have political meetings been attended by so many women with babies, and these were especially pleased at the afternoon meeting addressed by Mrs. Saul Solomon and Mrs. Arundel Smith, when the chair announced that a well-warmed anti-room and a lover of babies were at the disposal of those small politicians who did not want to listen. Thanks are due to the gallant body of helpers, who came day after day to do the difficult work of the campaign, however distasteful or dull. With their help ninety-seven streets were canvassed, and the occupants provided with election literature. The papers sold splendidly, and it was only necessary to attend the closing meetings of the campaign in order to see how well the electors had been educated in the Suffragette tenets. "Well, that's the most sensible young woman as ever I heard talk!" was a typical comment from a woman with a shawl over her head. Many definite promises of votes that would otherwise have been given to the Liberal candidate were given to the Suffragettes. One man admitted that the opening meeting of the W.S.P.U. had made him resolve to abstain from voting for the Liberal, and the last meeting to vote definitely for the women; and there were many who spoke to the same effect. It is hoped that all men and women interested in the cause will attend the weekly meetings held on Tuesday evenings at 8 p.m. at 2, Campden Hill Square. Mrs. Cecil Chapman and Miss Evelyn Sharp will be the speakers next Tuesday evening. Warm thanks are due to Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Davis for hospitality shown to the workers, also to subscribers to the Election Fund, which now stands as follows:—

Already acknowledged (including motor-car subscriptions), £80 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Morrison, £1; Mrs. Denbas, £2; Mrs. Graham, 21; Miss Squier, 5s.; Miss Phillips, 5s.; grand total, £85 8s. 6d.

Government's nominee would have been defeated outright. Two facts stand out in a remarkable degree as the result of the women's campaign—viz., the absolute devotion and self-sacrifice of the women and the almost surprising interest shown by all classes in the movement during the systematic canvass which was carried out under Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's address.

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KENSINGTON (North).

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W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—129a, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill. W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss E. Sharp.

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MARYLEBONE (East).

Result in 1906:—Lab., 6,185; C., 4,977.—Maj., 660.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—147, Harley Street, W. W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Mrs. Nourse.

In this division the majority adverse to the Liberals was doubled—a magnificent result. "We have thoroughly enjoyed our electioneering work, and have met with a pleasant reception wherever we have been," writes Mrs. Nourse, the voluntary organiser. During the last few days before the poll decorated carriages were driven through the constituency and short meetings were held at various pitches. The sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN were excellent, and too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Baldock, the Misses W. Watson, Beeton, Edmund, Dixon, Evans, Tagg, Powell, Simpson, Trotter, and others who helped by speaking at meetings and in other ways. Thanks are also gratefully tendered to Mrs. Wiebel (10s.) and Anon. (2s.). Owing to the generosity of the hon. treasurer of the Marylebone W.S.P.U., no expense for rent of committee rooms was incurred; other expenses have, however, been heavy, and additional contributions will be welcomed.

ST. PANCRAS (South).

Result in 1906:—Lab., 4,109; C., 3,018.—Maj., 61.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—7, St. Andrew's Mansions, Newman Street, W. W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Dallas.

With the approach of polling day the women redoubled their activities. Their daily meetings attracted large and interested audiences, a specially interesting one being held on Wednesday in Percy Hall. Many of the men and women were obviously poor workers, and to judge by the silent, almost rapt, attention with which Miss Maguire, Mrs. Mordan, and Mrs. Leigh were listened to, fully realised the value to the community of the women's vote.

On Thursday morning a novel form of advertisement, designed by Mrs. Marshall, paraded the constituency. Special 12 ft. green poles were carried on the shoulders of women. In the centre was affixed a large placard: "KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT," while on either side were suspended the W.S.P.U. posters, backed with others advertising the meeting to be addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the placards being kept in position by loops of purple ribbon. The bearers wore flowers in the colours, and the whole formed a charming and a dainty procession, evoking much admiration from the passers-by. Supplementary workers delivered election addresses and other literature and sold VOTES FOR WOMEN. To judge by the attitude of the onlookers one concluded that South St. Pancras desired nothing better than to "Keep the Liberal Out." Everywhere were smiling faces; men driving huge, high-laden lorries towards King's Cross lifted their caps; friendly greetings were exchanged; and a workman said to his mates, "Them ladies don't care what they do!" A taxi-driver called, approvingly, "Keep 'em out!"

At the Prospect Terrace Schools that evening Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, with Mrs. Marshall in the chair, found a large crowd awaiting her arrival. She placed the issue before her hearers in simple and sympathetic language, which made a strong appeal. Mrs. Saul Solomon also addressed the meeting. Other splendid meetings were addressed by Miss Margesson and Mr. Brailford, and others were held right up to polling day, when numerous talks with electors were held outside the polling stations, and the anxiety of the Liberal candidate's supporters was plainly visible. The women have worked magnificently.

The Westminster Gazette admits that "a peculiar feature of the South St. Pancras election yesterday was the concentrated activity of the Suffragettes, who were flying about all over the constituency." The same paper goes on to say, quite erroneously, that the cars carried Unionist voters.

WEST HAM (North).

Result in 1906:—Lab., 6,833; C., 6,004.—Maj., 1,744.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—129, Eastham Grove, Forest Gate. W.S.P.U. Organiser & Election Sec.—Miss Friedlander.

Another signal reduction in the Liberal poll! Mr. Masterman goes back to the House of Commons with only about half the support given to the Government in 1906. The last fortnight's campaign showed a striking change of attitude towards the Suffragettes. Smiles took the place of frowns. "Go home and do the washing!" gave way to "Good luck to you!" "What the women say is true."

The sale of the paper went up by leaps and bounds. Last week it was doubled; this week it was trebled. On Monday the best indoor meeting ever yet held took place. Many had to be turned away to the open-air meeting held by Miss Naylor at the same hour. Miss Leonard Tyson's eloquent speech obviously carried conviction; a good collection was taken, new members were enrolled. As the audience left a man was heard to remark, "Every speaker they have here is better than the last."

Already acknowledged (including motor-car subscriptions), £80 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Morrison, £1; Mrs. Denbas, £2; Mrs. Graham, 21; Miss Squier, 5s.; Miss Phillips, 5s.; grand total, £85 8s. 6d.

COUNTRY CONSTITUENCIES.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 6,185; C., 4,977.—Maj., 660.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—350, Leeds Road. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Mary Phillips.

Though the Liberal has been returned, a splendid foundation has been laid for work among the women, and the prevailing feeling can be summed up in the words of a very old and frail working woman, who said: "Good luck to you! But you ought to work quietly, not to be noisy." It was briefly explained to her that woman had "been quiet for nearly fifty years, and then she said: 'Well, be noisy then, if you must, only get the Vote. We need it.'"

Another telling story is sent up by a worker in the district. She had followed Suffragettes on Saturday, said: "We like the Suffragettes," and when asked why, "Cos they speak so plain. Me ma says yer know vot the Suffragettes mean, but the men comes up 'ere, you don't know what they are driving at. Me ma says that woman (Miss Ainsworth) vot spoke up 'ere, she were a stunner—a man axed 'er ivry sort of question, and she were never stuck once."

The importance of the women's work at Bradford can perhaps be best imagined from the fact that the Bradford Telegraph, in a recent issue, spoke of "four party leaders"—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Redmond, and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting last week was absolutely packed, although all the seats had to be paid for, and the Yorkshire Herald stated that her speech should have a great effect. A slip was pasted over the Daily News posters: "The Women's Reply," bearing the words: "Give me the vote, and I'll look after the food." By special request of the men working at St. James's Market, very successful dinner-hour meetings were held there.

BRIDGWATER (Somerset). Candidates.—Harold Hicks (G.), R. A. Sanders (C.). W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—33, Church Street. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Barrett.

Result in 1906:—Lab., 4,423; C., 4,405.—Maj., 7.

Polling is over in this constituency, but the result will only be known to-day. During the week all the inhabitants of Bridgwater turned out to listen to the Suffragettes, and their real interest in the movement was proved by the many good questions they asked, which the women knew so well how to answer. Papers and badges sold readily, and the speakers drove off amid great cheering. At one meeting the crowd numbered 10,000. During the week Miss Annie Kenney and some Bristol members have helped. In the neighbouring villages the meetings were also very successful.

BRIGHTON (Two Seats).

Result in 1906:—Lab., 9,002 and 8,919; C., 8,188 and 8,276.—Maj., 721.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—8, North Street, Quadrant. Organiser.—Mrs. Clarke.

The Brighton results more than fulfilled the hopes of the members working there. Both the Liberals were kept out by substantial majorities. That the Liberals realised beforehand how much harm the women could do to them was shown by the many visits they paid to the committee rooms to try to change the election policy. Failing in this, they organised bands of youths to interrupt the meeting, a procedure which only led to greater sympathy from more thoughtful Liberals. Many successful meetings were held before the election in various halls and on the Front and in the Fish Market. Mrs. Brailford and Miss Marculay made splendid speeches at the At Home and the Royal Pavilion meeting. Mrs. Clarke thanks all the members for their help. It is interesting to hear that at the Police Convalescent Home all the men were wearing Suffragette colours.

BRISTOL (North).

Result in 1906:—Lab., 6,913; C., 4,011.—Maj., 3,942.

W.S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—182, Stapleton Road, Bristol. W.S.P.U. Organiser.—Miss Annie Kenney.

Mr. Birrell has been returned for Bristol, but with a majority of less than one-half his former one—a fact that should make him pause. It will be remembered that a few days ago Mr. Birrell made a pronouncement on woman suffrage, perhaps hoping to turn the tide in his favour, but a large number of his constituents evidently understood the women's position too well.



ON GUARANTEEING A

BRINSMEAD

The name of Brinsmead on a Piano is the highest possible guarantee of excellence that it is possible to secure.

It stands for the world's best—the piano perfect in scale, tone, touch and tune.

We guarantee every material and every detail of construction in a Brinsmead, and behind our guarantee is the many years' record of our firm, established in 1837. We guarantee the best quality throughout. We guarantee durability, it is ensured by the most highly skilled workmanship. We guarantee a sweet, musical tone which will never fail throughout the whole life of a piano. We guarantee that Brinsmead pianos contain all the latest improvements with the invention of which the name of Brinsmead is for ever associated.

WRITE FOR 1910 ART CATALOG

It's the Liberals who've bin treating you so badly, isn't it?

In the Poster Procession another man was heard to say, "You women are an example to the men, the plucky you fight for your rights."

DUNDEE (Two Seats). RESULT. Winston Churchill (L) 10,787; A. Wilkie (Lab) 10,365; J. S. Lloyd (C) 4,552; J. Glass (C) 4,339; Mr. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist) 1,512.

Although the Liberals have got in, a great deal of valuable propaganda work has been done, and the women's cause has been brought before the electors as never before.

Indoor and outdoor meetings were held daily, and large crowds gathered to listen to the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Frank Corbett, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Couleth, and others, and even bad weather did not prevent the halls being packed long before the time.

A glaring instance of Liberal inconsistency occurred on Saturday last, when Mr. Churchill held an open meeting for women, and Mrs. Mansel was not only refused admittance, but very roughly treated.

EDINBURGH (East). RESULT. Sir James Gibson (L) 6,760; P. J. Ford (U) 4,273; Lib. Maj. 2,487.

In East Edinburgh the crowds were interested and argumentative, and ready finally with the cautious Scotch phrase, "I'm no saying ye've no done well."

The ordinary work has been left almost entirely to the members, who have managed the central shop and played hostess and speaker at the weekly At Homes.

EXETER. RESULT. H. E. Duke (C) 4,902; H. St. Maur (L) 4,876; Con. Maj. 26.

The women were especially enthusiastic, and quite a large number became members during the campaign, most of them were too poor to pay the shilling down, and so joined as penny members, paying a penny a week till the whole entrance fee is paid.

The local members played up splendidly during the last week of the election, while Miss Griffin and Miss Smith were invaluable throughout the campaign.

MANCHESTER (S.W.). RESULT. Colefax (C) 3,111; C. T. Needham (L) 3,604; J. M. M'Lachlan (Lab) 1,218; Con. Maj. 107.

Throughout the past week the women's audiences were enthusiastic and markedly sympathetic, and the feeling of the people in the constituency toward the Suffragettes was shown clearly by the offers of shelter, umbrellas, cups of tea, etc., heaped upon the pickets at the various polling booths.

On polling day the helpers were on duty early. At 7.55 a.m. at the entrance to the polling booth there stood a Suffragette wearing a sandwich board, on which was a forcible feeding poster, headed "Liberalism in Practice."

of all, the election fight was carried on in Glasgow with great enthusiasm. Hecklers were at the street corners on the alert to tackle the speakers, but the women were always prepared to meet the heckling.

LIVERPOOL (Abercromby). RESULT. Colonel Chaloner (U) 3,088; Colonel J. E. B. Seely (L) 2,562; Unionist maj. 523.

All the workers here were delighted with the Abercromby result, which is a majority of over 500 for the Unionist, although in 1906 the Liberals had a majority of nearly 200.

The Manchester Courier wrote before the election: "There is much perturbation in the South-West Manchester Division. It is owing chiefly to the incursion of the Women Suffragists, who, in accordance with their avowed policy, ask the electors to vote against the Liberal candidate."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Two Seats). RESULT. E. Shortt (L) 18,779; W. Hudson (Lab) 18,241; Sir W. R. Plummer (U) 14,067; G. Rawick (U) 13,928; Maj. L. over U. 4,712; Lab. over U. 4,313.

Two dinner-hour and two evening meetings will be held every day in the Tyneside Division. Wednesday—Jarrow, dinner hour and evening meetings. Thursday—Jarrow, dinner hour and evening meetings.

SCARBOROUGH. RESULT. W. Russell Ren (L) 3,011; Hor. G. V. R. Monckton-Arundell (U) 2,719; Lib. Maj. 292.

Through the Liberal still retains his seat in Scarborough the majority is much lowered, and the work among the women will be of great value in the future.

NOTTINGHAM (East). Candidates—Sir H. Cotton (L), Capt. J. A. Morrison (C), W. S.P.U. Comm. Rms.—6, Causton Street. W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Crocker.

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NOTTINGHAM (East). RESULT. H. B. Lees Smith (L) 5,398; Charles A. McCurdy (L) 5,289; R. B. Orlebar (U) 5,269; F. G. Barnes (U) 4,464; J. Griddle (Soc.) 1,792; H. Quelch (Soc.) 1,697; Lib. Maj. 720.

Nearly thirty meetings were held during the week, and the reception of the speakers is now not only free from interruptions, but absolutely enthusiastic.

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Vote for the "ALLINSON" WHOLEMEAL BREAD,

which, being made from the whole-wheat berry, nourishes every tissue of the body. White bread is sham food, and "brown bread" may be anything.

Cut out this Coupon, enclose three penny stamps and your full name and address, and post it to THE NATURAL FOOD CO., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, E., and you will receive a 2 lb. loaf of "ALLINSON" Bread, a list of nearest agents, and booklet entitled "A Chat with Dr. Allinson."



early. At 7.55 a.m. at the entrance to the polling booth there stood a Suffragette wearing a sandwich board, on which was a forcible feeding poster, headed "Liberalism in Practice."

During the remainder of the day the work was carried on in a drenching downpour of rain, but the Suffragettes, as usual, stuck to their posts. This had a wonderful effect on the people, who declared that they had never before witnessed such devotion and earnestness.

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Returned Renewed! Fixed Charges Postage paid one way. DRESSES Dry Cleaned 4/ea. BLOUSES " 1/3ea. GLOVES " 2/ per pair. The Cleaners CLARK & CO. 14, HALLCROFT RD. RETFORD.

The great occasion for securing Bargains.

Tudor Brothers

19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, Brompton Road } Knightsbridge, S.W. Imperial Arcade } Adjoining Knightsbridge Tube Station.

GREAT WHITE SALE

Monday next, Jan. 24th, for Fourteen Days.



Lot A21. Dainty Set of Underlinen, in finest Nainsook, trimmed Cluny Lace insertions and fine Tuck, with Satin Ribbons threaded.

The Chemise. Sale price 3/6. The Knickers. Sale price 6/11. The Camisole. Sale price 2/11. The Nightgown. Sale price 7/11.

Lot A22. Dainty Set of Underlinen, in finest Nainsook, trimmed Cluny Lace insertions and fine Tuck, with Satin Ribbons threaded.

Lot A23. Knickers in fine Nainsook hand-embroidered with Ribbon. Lot A24. 30 dozen Knickers, in Nainsook, Hand-Embroidered. Useful and pretty.

Lot A25. Camisoles, 50 dozen of these dainty and useful Camisoles in Nainsook, Hand-Embroidered with Ribbon. In all sizes.

Lot A26. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A27. Camisoles, 50 dozen of these dainty and useful Camisoles in Nainsook, Hand-Embroidered with Ribbon. In all sizes.

Lot A28. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A29. Camisoles, 50 dozen of these dainty and useful Camisoles in Nainsook, Hand-Embroidered with Ribbon. In all sizes.



Lot A29. Nightgown, pretty Hand-embroidered, in good Nainsook, in all sizes. Sale price 5/11. Usual price 7/6.

Lot A30. Camisole, dainty French, in fine Nainsook, trimmed Lace of novel design, wide Satin Ribbon threaded through front and waist. Trimmed basque. Usual price 5/11. Sale price 3/11 1/2.

Lot A31. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A32. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A33. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A34. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

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Lot A41. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A42. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A43. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Special Notice.

This Annual Great White Sale has afforded purchasers VALUE FOR MONEY which has never been equalled,

and those who avail themselves of the Reductions in the Prices of the Goods displayed in our Spacious Salons and Thirty-eight Windows must necessarily save a large portion of the money which similar goods would have cost at any other time; this is, therefore,

An Opportunity Not to be Missed.

Lot A44. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A45. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A46. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

Lot A47. Camisole, in fine Nainsook, trimmed with Ribbon, and Hemstitching, Ribbon threaded through.

OTHER ELECTION REPORTS.

A short, sharp campaign in Dudley, which ended in a great reduction of the Liberal majority, from 754 to 371. Meetings were held every day, and on Friday, January 24 (the eve of the poll), Dr. Helena Jones and Miss Burkitt addressed a huge crowd in the Market Place.

At Wolverhampton, too, open-air meetings were held every night during the last week, and on Thursday, January 13, the day following the protest at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting, Mrs. Kerwood addressed the crowd in the afternoon and Dr. Helena Jones spoke in the evening. The result that in two out of three seats the Liberal has been kept out is very gratifying.

At Hastings active work has been going on under Miss O'Connell Hayes. The sandwich parades made a great effect, and a thousand people collected at one open-air meeting to hear Miss Elsie Howman, Miss Evelyn Wharry, and Mr. Victor Dwyer. The new shop has brought in many inquiries and offers of kind help.

Great progress has been made in Bourne-mouth. Election leaflets have been given freely in the streets, as well as outside candidates' meetings. At the Liberal mass meeting held at the Drill Hall on the evening of January 15 Suffragette helpers turned up in great force, and between two and three thousand leaflets were distributed among those attending the meeting.

In the Cornish constituencies the electors are reminded to "keep the Liberal out" by the energies of members and sympathisers, who are exhibiting posters and distributing literature in the various districts, including Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, St. Austell, Tintagel, and Boscawen. Here, too, numerous votes have been turned against the Government owing to their disgraceful treatment of the women political prisoners.

Another tremendous victory has been gained in Coventry, where, although the Liberal had a majority of 1006 in 1906, the Unionist has now won by 215 votes.

ALFRED DAY, LADIES' TAILOR. Coat & Skirt, in Serge, Tweed, or Cloth, from £2 2s., made to order. Black, Navy, and Cream Serge, from 2 Gns. Tweed, Cloth, and Linen " 2 " Cashmere, Hopnocks, Flannel, " 2 " Fancy Suitings, e.c. " 2 1/2 " Faced Cloth, Coat and Suitings, e.c. " 3 " Three-quarter Coats " 4 1/2 " Patterns and Designs Post Free. Country and Foreign Orders.

DRUMMERS' UNION ENTERTAINMENT.

From start to finish the entertainment given by the Drummers' Union last Saturday night in the Rehearsal Theatre was a delightful success. We heartily congratulate the organisers of the Union, the stage manager, and every one of the company, and we thank them for having given us one of the most enjoyable evenings that we have ever spent.

The three plays were in strong contrast. All were good. "The Dream Lady," by Netta Syrett, has been played before in London. The other two plays were specially written for the Drummers' Union. "Getting at the Facts," by Asquith Smes, gave very vivid presentation of London factory girls on strike. Full of humour all through, the underlying note is pathos, none the less real because it is hidden behind laughter. The acting was very clever and full of spirit. The audience showed their appreciation by prolonged applause.

But with true wisdom the management kept the best until last. "The Reforming of Augustus," by Irene McLeod (one of the leading spirits of the Union), simply brought down the house. The play grips the ear and delighted attention of the audience from start to finish. It is full of incident, humour, fancy, charm, and real wisdom. Yes, wisdom. That is what astonishes one in this play. It is remarkable that an author so young should reveal so much true insight into the meanings of things. Yet there is not a single pro or sentimental passage. Serious issues are touched only as a swallow touches with his wings the water of a lake when he swings low in his flight.

We were simply delighted, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the play may be performed again, and that we may be there next time. The music was also greatly appreciated. The Drummers' Union has handed six guineas, the proceeds of the evening's entertainment over and above all expenses, to the Election Campaign Fund.

Those wishing to join the Drummers' Union should communicate with the Hon. Organiser, Miss Hazel Roberts, 65, Harford Street, London, E., without delay.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. It will be remembered that on August 19 last Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, and six other members of the Women's Freedom League went to Downing Street, with the object of bringing the unfranchised condition of the women of Great Britain to the notice of the Prime Minister. They were arrested on a charge of obstruction and fined 40s. each or seven days imprisonment. Mr. Curtis Bennett, however, agreed to state a case for the High Court, and the appeal came before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Buckley and Bray in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Friday, January 14. The Lord Chief Justice upheld the decision of Mr. Curtis Bennett. There were, he said, other means of presenting petitions than by going in numbers to do so. The result of this method was that crowds of idle people collected in the hope that there might be a disturbance and the streets became obstructed. Although there might be a right for the individual to knock at the door of 10, Downing Street and put a letter in the box, it could not be said that going to the house and remaining outside in numbers for a lengthy period was not obstruction. He therefore dismissed the appeal. Mrs. Despard and other members of the League have decided to emphasise their belief in the right to petition by making no more in the matter until the authorities take action. Should warrants be issued they will serve the sentence.

MARK YOUR LINEN! Security against theft, loss, or mistake. THE "QUEEN" RECOMMENDS JOHN BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE MARKING INK BECAUSE IT'S THE BEST. WITH OR WITHOUT HEATING. WHICHEVER KIND IS PREFERRED. As supplied to the ROYAL HOUSEHOLD and Awarded 4 GOLD MEDALS for SUPERIORITY. Sold by all STATIONERS, CHEMISTS and STORES.

Free! A Dainty Perfumed Blotter with Calendar for Next Year, together with a BOTTLE OF WINGARNIS, the World's Greatest Wine Tonic and Nature's Great Brain and Nerve Food. Will send to any address on receipt of 10 stamps to cover carriage. Write plainly, and address to WINGARNIS & Co., Ltd., Dept. V, WINGARNIS WORKS, NEWCASTLE.

Sanitas. FRAGRANT NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT. How to Disinfect. Book Free. The Sanitas Co. Ltd. Limehouse, LONDON, E.

A POSTER PARADE. So successful was the sandwich parade last week that it has been decided to hold another to-day, and volunteers are asked to be at the W.S.P.U. offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., at 11 a.m. punctually.

Thirty-five women, all bearing sandwichboards and selling copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, formed a remarkable and effective picture in London on Friday morning last. Up Kingsway, Oxford Street to Marble Arch, and back by Park Lane, Piccadilly, Haymarket, and Pall Mall to Trafalgar Square they walked, keeping strictly, as far as the traffic allowed, to the rules of such processions. Cheers and smiles greeted them wherever they went, many men raised their hats, and the police were most friendly; indeed, the latter complimented the women on the splendid order they kept.

THE BANNER OF FREEDOM. (Election Song.) The great Flag of Freedom is flying, We'll fight for our cause till we die; The souls of our fathers are crying, Take the banner—hold it high.

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION. Scottish workers, although so much occupied with the elections, are not neglecting the great exhibition which is to take place in April. Dr. Garrett Anderson has kindly consented to open it, and those responsible are delighted that the Actresses' Franchise League will kindly arrange to give the beautiful pageant of great women which was such a feature of the suffrage matinees in London recently.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS. (Other than Election Meetings.)

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Event. Includes Birmingham, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow events.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS. Table with columns for Date, Location, and Event. Includes London-Croydon Public Hall, Liverpool, and Glasgow events.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc. AT CROMB HOUSE, 44, Tavistock Square, W.C. (40-88 Central). An English Hotel for English people. Run by a capable staff of English servants of many years' standing.

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VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE.

TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT. Homelike. Ladies and gentlemen. Convenient situation. Also open to non-vegetarians. Near Regents Park, 63, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

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FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.

small Boarding-house, vegetarians and mixed, in London, including furniture, household effects, goodwill, etc.—Box 236, Votes for Women, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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OATINE TOILET SOAP. 100.0 Tablets to be distributed FREE. OATINE SOAP represents the acme of perfection in Toilet Soap, being made from the very finest of materials, and scientifically compounded.

Ladies, Remember THE AGTA ADJUSTABLE Figure-reducing CORSET is a PRACTICAL INVENTION. Because she KNOWS that they will do what is claimed for them: REDUCE HER FIGURE THREE TO FIVE INCHES, give GREAT SUPPORT and yet always remain FLAT and CLEAN-FITTING WITHOUT ANY RUCKS or FOLDS.

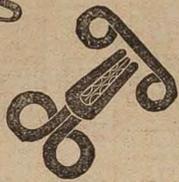
DR. LAHMANN'S SHAPE-KNITTED COTTONWOOL Underclothing. SOFT, NON-SHRINKING, NON-IRRITATING. LADIES' 6/6 CHILDREN'S 2/6 SMALL SIZES.

ELECTION POSTER. The Right Dishonourable Double-Face Asquith. 3 sizes: 80 in. by 60 in. (for hoardings), 6d. (by post 7d.); 60 in. by 40 in. (for paintings), 3d. (by post 4d.); 20 in. by 15 in. (for windows), 1d. (by post 1 1/2d.).

AGTA ADJUSTABLE Figure-reducing CORSET is a PRACTICAL INVENTION. Because she KNOWS that they will do what is claimed for them: REDUCE HER FIGURE THREE TO FIVE INCHES, give GREAT SUPPORT and yet always remain FLAT and CLEAN-FITTING WITHOUT ANY RUCKS or FOLDS.

THE LAHMANN AGENCY, 245, High Holborn, London, W.C. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR AND FACIAL DISFIGUREMENTS Causes, Alleviation, and Cure. A valuable book for the afflicted, with recipes, 2s. post free.

A MEMBER'S INVENTION.
SMART'S
 INVISIBLE
HOOKS
 AND
EYES.



KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
EVERY DRAPER SELLS THEM
 AVOID SHOPS WHICH OFFER YOU IMITATIONS
 FOR THEIR OWN PROFIT.

DIMOLINE PIANO CO.
Silencing Stop Pianos
 From 20 gns. cash.
 — ALL MAKERS KEPT IN STOCK —
Steinway, Bechstein, Brinsmead, Broadwood, etc.
Player-Planos, Simplex Piano Players
 at Bargain Prices.
 TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
Furniture Decorations
 By GRACE JONES.
 Special terms to Members of the W.S.P.U.
 MANAGER:—
 Mrs. DIMOLINE-JONES, 11, Parkhurst Rd., Holloway, N.
 SHOWROOMS: PRIVATE HOUSE.

FORMA, 40,
 CONDUIT ST.,
 W.
 Embroidered Dresses for Day and
 Evening Wear. : : : Djibbahs.
GOWNS FROM 4 GUINEAS.
 SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR UNCORSETED FIGURES.

NEW TURBAN FRAME,
 Wavy Hair covered, well worked, with
 Switch complete, 24 inches, from ... **35/-**

Frame alone **21/-**
 uncovered, **5/6**
 Loop pins from **2/6**
 pair.
 Switches from **10/6**
 up to **5 Gns.**
 according to length and thickness.

F. LUDICKE,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER and SPECIALIST
 In Artistic Hair Work, Colouring and Treatment of the Hair,
 Face Massage and Manicure.
39, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, London, W.C.
 (Opposite entrance to Kingsway Tram Tunnel.)

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 BUTTON BADGES IN COLOURS.
THE MERCHANTS' PORTRAIT CO.
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