

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

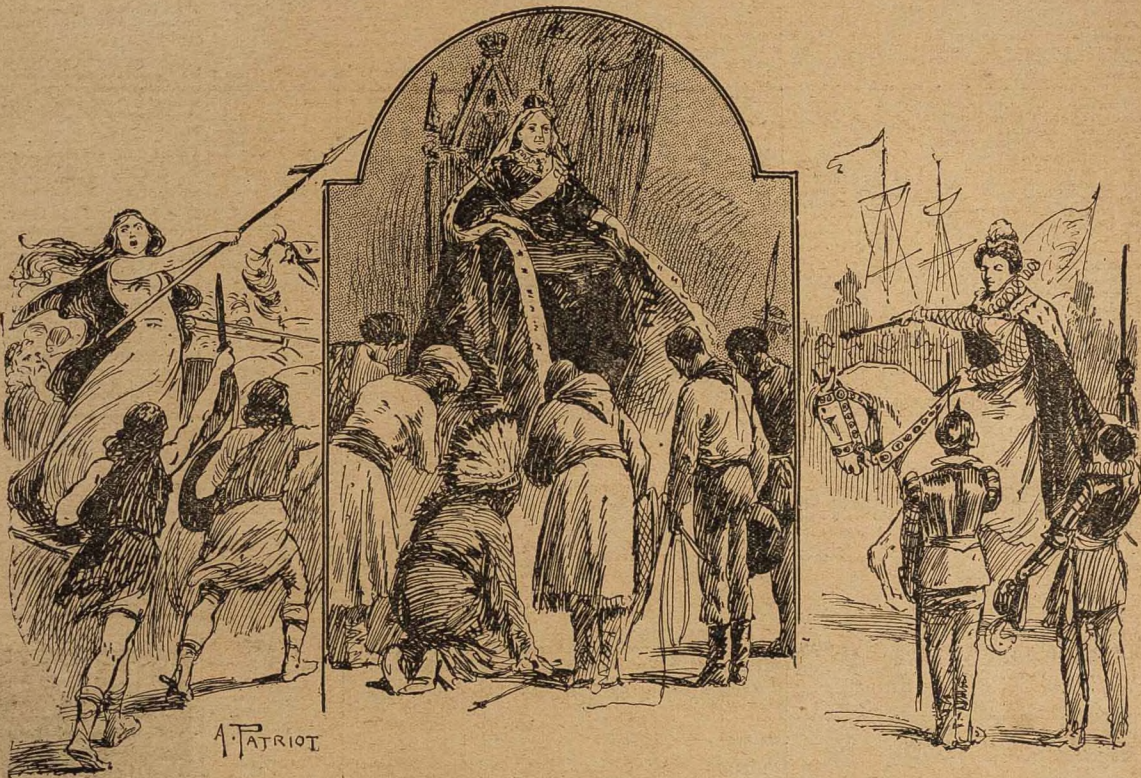
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ANTI-SUFFRAGISMS ILLUSTRATED.

III.—Men will never be ruled by women.



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

THE OUTLOOK.

It is no doubt the wish of the Government that the General Election shall be deferred, at least till the Coronation is over and as long after that as possible; but Mr. Redmond's recent speech makes it very doubtful whether they will succeed in postponing the election beyond next January. Mr. Redmond warns the Government that if the Conference results in any compromise whereby a measure of Home Rule, though passed by the House of Commons, could in the same Parliament be rejected by the House of Lords, "the Irish Party will drive from office within a month, by a sleepless and relentless opposition, any Government capable of such an act of treachery and dishonour." Judging by all the available evidence, the Ministerial parties to the Conference are in a by no means militant mood, and are favourably inclined to a compromise of the

kind which the Irish leader condemns. Thus a conflict between the Irish Party and the Government seems likely. Or in the alternative the Conference may break down altogether, in which event an early election could not well be avoided.

"More Remorseless."

The coming General Election will be one of vital importance to women, whether or not the Suffrage Bill becomes law before it occurs. It is for the Government to consider whether they can afford to have the women against them when they next go to the country. For, although Suffragists do not share in full measure the power which Mr. Redmond derives from the Irish vote to prevent or to punish any breach of faith on the part of the Prime Minister, nevertheless they are able, as the last General Election proves, seriously to disturb the balance of parties. If the Conciliation Bill is not passed in the present Session, women will be even more earnest and more remorseless than the Irish Party could possibly be in their opposition to those who have prevented the measure from passing through its final stages into law.

Men and Militant Methods.

Men, however much they may criticise the methods of the Suffragettes, are quick to sympathise with members of their own sex who, with far less justification, resort to similar methods. Thus, we have "A Country Solicitor" writing to the *Times* to advise that a Passive Resistance League be formed, and that landowners shall refuse to fill up the returns which they are required to make for Budget purposes. Mr. Lyttelton Gell, in a further letter to the *Times*, endorses this position by saying, "Can we be surprised at the widespread temper of passive resistance which 'A Country Solicitor' puts into words?" Again, the Rev. A. G. Carlyle, in supporting the trade unionist view of the Osborne judgment, and after referring to "orderly

and constitutional means," says: "If no way out of the difficulty is found, the wage-earners may find themselves thrown back upon modes of expression and action of a very different kind." It is to be hoped that if the Government compel women to resort once more to militant methods it will be remembered that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Government by Consent.

Writing of the situation in India, *The Nation* says:—
For our Indian Empire we must have Indian support. We cannot continue indefinitely to rule without the consent of the governed. Where then is the support to be sought? We can look for it hopefully only among the very classes which to-day are most permeated by "unrest." An Empire is doomed which allows the most awakened and the best educated elements to organise as a permanent opposition.

Whether or no this argument will support *The Nation's* claims for India, it is certainly very applicable to the situation in Great Britain. By attempting to govern women without their consent, the Liberal Government have driven the most awakened and best educated women into revolt, from which they will never cease so long as sex is made the pretext for disfranchising them.

Government without Consent.

The text of the International Convention prohibiting night work for women has just been published. The Ministers signing the Convention on behalf of the various nations who are party to it do not represent women, and thus the industrial interests of women may be disposed of by politicians over whom they have no control. Any proposal, good, bad, or indifferent, for restricting women's employment can be carried into effect in defiance of the wishes of those concerned, provided it commands itself to a band of irresponsible men who are of necessity imperfectly informed as to women's needs, and are sometimes deliberately advancing the interests of their own sex at the expense of the other sex.

THE WOMEN CHAIN-MAKERS' STRIKE.

"The Vote is What we Want."

Starving women and children These words have not a pleasant sound, but a visit to Cradley Heath, where the chain-makers are on strike, has convinced me that they are truly applicable to a number of people living in that place. This small town in the heart of the Black Country, with straggling streets of mean and depressing aspect, has long been the home of one of the worst forms of sweated labour, and during my visit I came upon many painful and pitiful sights.

About 1,000 women are engaged in one particular branch of the chain-making industry, and they work in shops at the back of their houses. These are sheds of the barest description, with unglazed windows and floors covered with cinders, and each usually contains three rude forges where the women heat the iron rods, breaking them into short lengths and welding the ends of the link together by blows from a hammer. Their hours are from eight in the morning till eight at night; they have to stand the whole time, there is not the sign of a seat anywhere, and

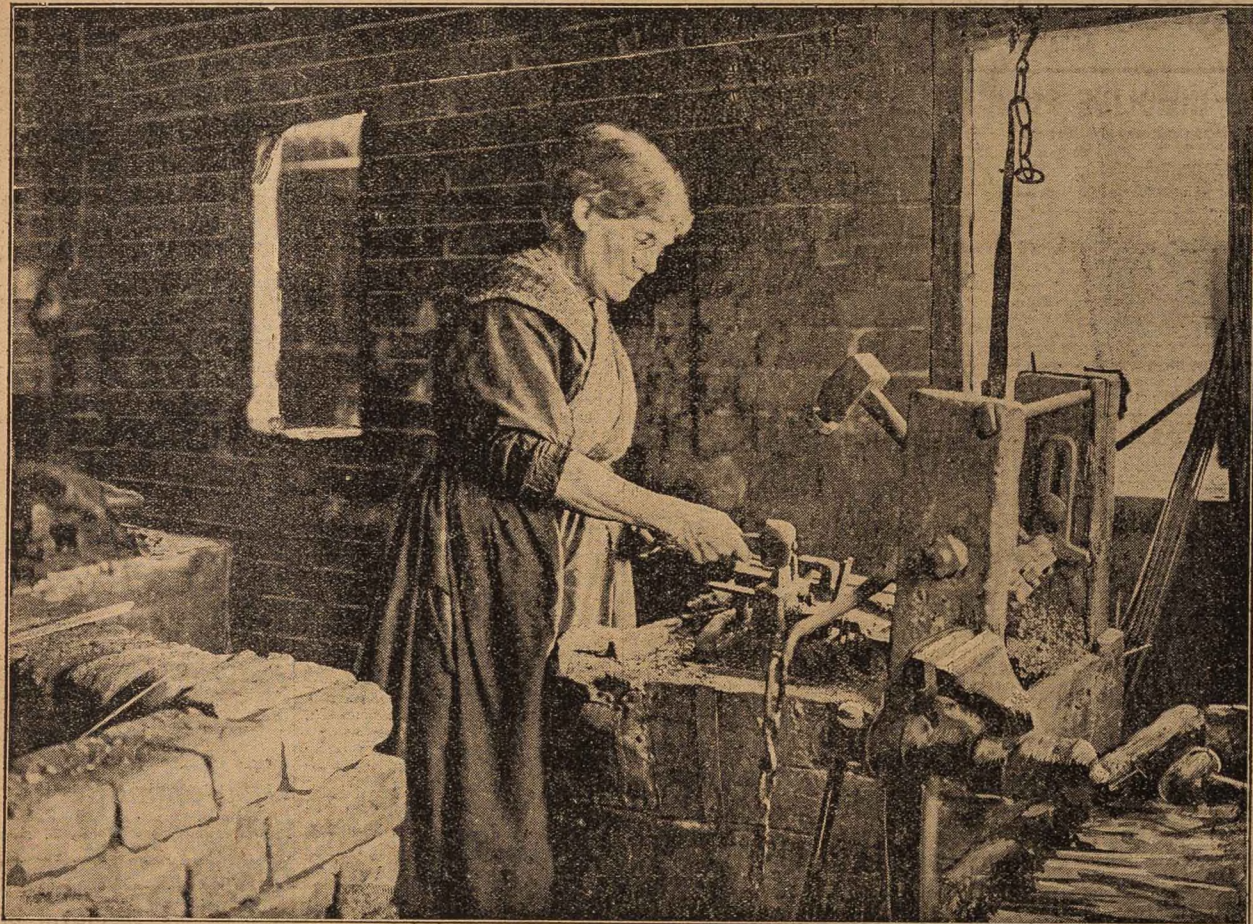
months, at the end of that time, when the new rates apply, there will be no work for them to do, because of the great stock of chains that will have accumulated, and as one woman shrewdly observed, "It is better for us to starve now than to starve in the winter!"

About 500 women are now actually working at the new rates, and some of the employers who have made these concessions were regarded as the worst sweaters; the 500 women who are on strike are struggling to compel the Masters' Association to adopt the higher standard of wages at once, and the Federation of Trades Unions having decided to support their claims, the union workers will receive 5s. a week during the strike. Unfortunately, there are between one and two hundred non-union women, who must be supported if they are to come out with the others, and the National Union of Women Workers, who have opened an office in Cradley, are not allowed by the rules of their union to help these women out of their funds. They have, however, made a public appeal for money on their behalf, and

starvation, they will hold out till they win. A man of life-long experience in the chain-making trade, and with, consequently, an intimate acquaintance with the strikes of men, expressed his surprise at the fortitude and determination of the women; he said "I have never seen anything like it before."

In one place a group of women clustered round me, and though they were in an appalling state of destitution, there was no begging, no whining, only a keen desire for work, so that they might provide food for their children and themselves. When I told them that I was working for Votes for Women a smile went round, and there was the hearty response, "Ay, that is what we want."

I came away from Cradley Heath distressed in mind by the terrible scenes of poverty and privation I had witnessed, and yet, at the same time, inexpressibly cheered by the knowledge that even these down-trodden women were proving strong enough to protect their own interests, and



A CHAIN-MAKER AT WORK.

[Photo, kindly lent by the Anti-Sweating League.]

for this grinding toil they receive not more than 4s. or 5s. a week.

I was told that sometimes the women are so maddened by hunger and privation that they hardly know what they are doing; then they make their chain all wrong and get no money at all for their work. In one instance a young woman was working alone in a crazy wooden shed, like a match-box, and I noticed that she was pale and panting over her work, which she was finishing up before going out on strike; but as a rule the women exhibited wonderful self-control and I was struck by their sane and intelligent grasp of the situation, which is briefly as follows: After months of consideration as to the rate of wages to be paid to these sweated workers, a Trades Board has decided upon raising the wages to 2½d. per hour, an average increase of 69 per cent., but these new rates will not be compulsorily enforced until the end of a six months' time of grace. The outstanding feature of the situation, however, is that the women are legally entitled to the increased pay at once, unless they sign an agreement that they will take a lower rate. They are being tempted to do this by offers of an increase on the old wage, but they are astute enough to see that if they accept these terms, and work at high pressure during the next six

months, it is hoped that they may be able to receive 2s. 6d. a week. In order to prove the urgency of the need for help, let me mention a few cases that came under my notice.

1. A married woman with seven children: on strike. Her second husband is a bricklayer, out of work. A piece of bread formed her dinner the day I saw her.
2. A young woman forced to work at the old rate to support her three children, as her husband had burnt his foot and was unable to work.
3. An expectant mother, ashen grey in face, and emaciated in form, extremely poor, out on strike.

In these instances (which could be multiplied by hundreds) it is plain that the wolf is very near the door. In one bare home into which I went, a wild-looking man, half naked and covered with grime and sweat, came running in to tell me that though he worked hard from six in the morning till nine at night he could never earn more than 11s. a week, and in such a case the loss of the wife's earnings would be a serious matter. Yet in spite of all the difficulties in their way, these poor sweated women, bottom dogs in the industrial struggle for existence, are coming bravely out to demand a living wage. The hope of better days to come has nerved them for the fight, and if they are backed up and helped, so that they can ward off sho-

to take a way of escape from their miserable lot when it was pointed out to them.

The apathy of sweated women regarding their own condition has always been held to be the stumbling-block in the way of any improvement, but the example of the women chain-makers shows that, given a ray of hope and a sign of encouragement, they are ready to face incredible hardship in order to obtain better conditions of life for themselves and their families.

E. K.

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THE STORY OF OLD JAPAN.

The amazing story of the modern social development of Japan upon lines of advanced Western civilisation, the rapid rise of the Japanese nation to a foremost place amongst the great Powers of the world, has engaged the fascinated attention of all students of sociology and political evolution. And during the present year the Japanese Exhibition has brought the treasures of Japan's art, the symbols of Japan's religion, and the story of Japan's people to the man in the street, and has inspired admiration and interest and the desire for fuller knowledge on the part of the thousands who, unable to respond to the stimulus of imagination, are stirred by the appeal made to the senses, and especially to the sense of sight.

The stir and quickening of interest about this new world, which has all the fascination of dreamland, has led to the publication of some excellent books on the history of Japan, suitable to the needs of busy people who have but scant leisure for research and study.

I have been much fascinated by two of these books, "The Story of Old Japan" and "The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909." "The Story of Old Japan" begins from the creation of all things, according to the lore gathered from the ancient scriptures of the race, to the accession of the present Emperor and the beginning of the modern era. And the second book tells the story of new Japan, taking up the thread at the very point where the first drops it.

"The Story of Old Japan" is told by Joseph E. Longford, Professor of Japanese, King's College, London, and late Consul at Nagasaki. It is as easy to read as a novel. In fact, the writer tells his story of Japan throughout the long ages of the past, "just as the novelist tells the story of his own heroes and their lives."

Hour after hour of a leisured day goes by, while page after page is turned with absorbed attention in the strange tale. For the author writes with a familiar knowledge of every scene in which his characters are set. In addition to his intimate knowledge of the Japanese language, history, classics and literature, he possesses the first-hand intimate knowledge of the country, gained by thirty-three years of official residence, dating from before the new political era. He has visited or resided in every part of the Empire, so that there is, as he says, "not one historic spot mentioned in the volume on which his feet have not trod once at least and in some cases many times."

The present Emperor of Japan, according to the official list, authenticated by the Government, is the one hundred and twenty-first sovereign in the direct line of descent from the first Emperor Jimmu. The royal dynasty is twenty-five centuries old—as old as the history of Japan. Behind the first Emperor Jimmu, history merges into mythology, which traces his descent to the Sun Goddess, whose grandson descended from heaven to earth and became the founder of the Imperial House.

Nine of this long line of rulers were empresses, and for a period of sixty-three years an empress-regent ruled in the name of her husband. She was a woman of strong character, courage and energy, of unbounded ambition, the greatest heroine of Japanese history, the equal of its greatest heroes, the first to display the glory of the divine land beyond the seas, the first to conquer Korea and exact tribute from the mainland.

One day, says the story, the Emperor was playing on his lute, when the Empress became divinely inspired.

She then charged the Emperor: "There is a land to the westward, and in that land is abundance of various treasures dazzling to the eye, from gold and silver downwards. I will ro'v bestow this land upon thee." Then the Emperor replied, saying: "If one ascend to a high place and look westward, no country is to be seen. There is only the great sea," and saying: "They are lying Deities," he pushed away his august lute. Then the Deities were very angry, and said: "As for this Empire, it is not a land over which thou oughtest to rule; do thou go to the one road."

So the Emperor died. Then the Empress caused knowledge of his death to be suppressed, and his body was buried secretly in the dead of night. And she who had greater faith in the gods, greater ambition, and greater statesmanship than her husband, took command in person of the army and of the fleet. Though she was at this time pregnant, she embarked, and her vessel headed the ships to the shores of the Southern Korea. Astonished at the arrival of this great fleet the Koreans, unable to resist, submitted without striking a single blow, and their King promised perpetual yearly tribute. Laden with spoils of gold, silver, and silk, the fleet returned in triumph to Japan after an absence of less than three months. Then the Empress's child, the heir to his Imperial Father's throne, was born. For hundreds of years afterwards the Koreans faithfully sent annual tribute, and the custom was destined to exercise great influence in the future development of Japan. "It became the source of a system of civilisation, which lasted thirteen centuries; it was freely quoted as one of the grounds which justified Japan's modern interference in the domestic and foreign affairs of Korea, an interference which was the cause of her wars with both China and Russia."

The Japanese people look back on this invasion with exulting pride, regarding it as a triumph of organisation and valour. But curiously enough the honour of this exploit is given to the son and not to the mother—the son who, unborn, is supposed to have inspired her with the wisdom and generalship that carried out this conquest. And in spite of the fact that throughout his reign he had no opportunity of showing courage or military capacity, he was deified as the God of War; and it is to him that

"The Story of Old Japan." By Joseph E. Longford. (Chapman and Hall Ltd.) Price 6s. net.
"The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909." By G. E. Ucheyara, D.Sc. (Constable, 2s. 6d. net.)

soldiers still pray when they are about to proceed on active warfare.

Illustrations of woman's courage and fortitude are numerous. An interesting story is incidentally told of a military general defeated and besieged in his entrenchments by a rebel horde. His soldiers, vanquished and dispirited, deserted, and their general was on the point of following the example, and was actually climbing the stockade at night to effect his escape, when his wife interfered.

She taunted him with the disgrace that he was about to bring upon a family of soldiers; then she took his sword herself, gathered all the women in the camp around her, and made them all vigorously twang the bow-strings, so the barbarians thought there was still an army behind the defences, and did not press the attack. The general, whom his wife had restored not only by her example but with draughts of wine, took heart again, got some of his lurking soldiers together and turned defeat into victory.

History records only the name of the successful general, and leaves both name and parentage of the heroic wife unnoticed. Herein may be recognised that touch of nature which makes the world of East and West akin.

E. P. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"A Modern Outlook." By F. A. Hobson. London: Herbert & Daniel. 5s. net.
"Twentieth Century Magazine," August. Boston: Twentieth Century Co. 25 cents.
"The Englishwoman," September. Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd. 1s. net.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910. THE UNHEARD SIDE.

There are two poets who have entered into the very heart of woman and have given expression to the age-long silence of her soul. The first is Euripides, and the second is William Sharp in his literary manifestation as Fiona Macleod.

bit is in woman's mouth, for though he holds the reins he cannot drive, neither can he see the angel that is standing in the way. Alas, too, for woman who is driven.

That story of Medea. It is recalled to memory by the cartoon in our issue last week, and the words that stand beneath it—a fragment of the greatest speech ever yet put into the mouth of a woman on behalf of women.

Women could not fight. From the days of ancient Greece till now this is the stock argument used against the equal humanity of men and women, against their mutual obligation, against their common right.

It is this misunderstanding of the woman's point of view in the guidance of the body politic—say rather it is this oblivion on the part of men politicians that women have any point of view of their own to be expressed—that is responsible for many of the deep social tragedies whose evidences we see around us.

Men talk of chivalry. The law knows no chivalry. The laws that men have made make it easy to a man to escape the consequences of wrong done to a woman, and they lay the weight of the great burden of responsibility for the results of sin upon the shoulders of the wronged.

In Leicester last week a widow over 70 years of age applied for her old-age pension. For sixty years she had lived in the town. It transpired that in early life she had married a German, who, though a resident, died without taking out naturalisation papers.

"DARE WE WAIT?" By Lady Constance Lytton.

SUFFRAGIST: I agree with you that women should have the vote. It is unjust that they should not, and I think they will use it well when they get it.

SUFFRAGETTE: In your opinion it would not matter if women have to wait another 10 or 15 years?

The above conversation, in which I took part a few weeks ago, is an exaggerated specimen of its kind, but we have almost daily to combat in some lesser form that wolf of indifference masquerading as a lamb of patience.

A—The Vote gives Power.

There is no one fact more persistently questioned by our opponents, and even sometimes by our so-called friends than this, that the vote has power to redress grievances and to affect wages. It is strangely argued that because it does not redress all grievances and because some have been redressed without it, therefore the vote is superfluous and of no value.

What About Women?

For the most part throughout the debate the requests were of a kind that only concerned men, men's wages, men's hours of work, men's grievances; not one single member pleaded for women.

Whatever their peculiarities as a sex, women are participants with men in the conditions common to humanity. In order to live they must eat. In order to eat they must produce. In order to produce they must work, or pay by money or service for others to work for them.

B—Women as well as Men are Human.

Whatever their peculiarities as a sex, women are participants with men in the conditions common to humanity. In order to live they must eat. In order to eat they must produce. In order to produce they must work, or pay by money or service for others to work for them.

C—Men and Women have separate and different as well as common and similar Interests and Faculties.

Except in the one respect of withholding the franchise from women, suffragists (both men and women) do not sit in judgment upon the male portion of the race. As to the refusal by men to extend the franchise to women, we agree with Mr. Lloyd George that "there is nothing to exceed the stupidity of such a position except its arrogance."

Women's Enterprise

Women's enterprise is responsible for the HOME RESTAURANT, which is organised, managed, and worked throughout entirely by women.

them is as it should be; it eliminates the unfit." Statisticians show that about one-quarter of all those who die are infants of but a few months old. Along with this abnormally high death-rate we have the twin calamity of high infantile deterioration-rate, for, as the recent report on the Poor-law, tells us, "while thousands perish outright, hundreds of thousands who worry through are injured in the hard struggle for existence and grow up weaklings, physical and mental degenerates." King Khama, the African monarch, is said to have remarked, when visiting this country, "You English take great care of your goods, but you throw away your children." A friend of mine, in her hour of maternal combat, strove at great personal risk to safeguard the life of her expected child; her husband, a good and enlightened man, exclaimed, in his most natural distress, "So long as her life is saved, what do I care about the baby?" A woman who came from London to our village told me this tale—She had recently inhabited a very poor quarter of the East End. Opposite to her lived a drunken man, with his wife and children, one of them newly-born. Almost every night the man would come home in a drunken fit and beat his wife until she rushed out into the street with her baby in her arms. The policeman on the beat, solely concerned for the quiet of the street, if he passed at these times, would drive her back into the house. My friend at last could endure these scenes no longer. She said to the woman, "Come with me to the magistrate. He will give you a separation order; your life is not safe, nor that of your baby." They went together. The magistrate informed the woman that unless she went to the workhouse and gave herself up as a pauper she could not claim a penny of maintenance from her husband for herself or her children. They accordingly went on to the Union. They found it full, and the mother, who was still young and able-bodied, was told that she must see to her own maintenance. Weighted with young children and destitute of all means, she had to return to the defenceless and tortured breeding-machine of her drunken companion. This story is typical of a thousand others. The anti-suffragists say "the man has the greater physical strength, therefore he alone must be endowed with civic power." The "patient" Suffragists say, "Oh! yes, women should have it, too, but they can wait another forty or fifty years." Others again say, "How would the vote, how could legislation help such a case? Can it be thought that an electorate of women would have nothing to suggest as to the conditions of the liquor traffic which train the working-class to lean on the disabling crutch of alcohol as a supposed friend to their labours: as to the neglect of social needs which leaves the drink-shop as the only cheap and convenient place wherein to satiate the joy-hunger inherent in humanity? To the law which offers no other refuge to such women than the workhouse, and which can extend to them no support under a roof of their own? To the economic side of the marriage laws which can give no security to women against this appalling frequent fate?"

It is not for any individual woman, or for any arbitrarily selected group of women, to offer solutions. But the wholesale exclusion of all and any women from the recognised means of automatically recording their needs is surely imbecile and race-suicidal. Leave human conditions to "Nature" if you will, but if national life is organised by means of law, and if that law is formed and moulded through a representative system, then let women as well as men be represented, and let us cease trying to exist according to the pulsation of only one-half of the race.

Within a week of the conversation which I have taken as my text, I had this one in another quarter. Suffragette: "And what did you and your daughter think of the meeting?" Suffragist: "The speeches were very good, but I was so impressed with a remark made by my daughter, 'Mother, they talk as if women had grievances against men. I think they have nothing of the kind.' Was it not beautiful and touching? You see she has led such an absolutely sheltered and happy life." Suffragette: "Would you think it beautiful and touching if your daughter, after hearing of people who were starving, ill, and uncared for, contentedly said, 'Mother, they are wrong. I think none of these miseries exist,' because she had not known them in her own life?" This mother and her daughter were women in all ways typical of those who rear and educate the leisured ruling class; both of them are good, dutiful, and rigidly trained to the required standard of "womanliness." Yes, and they are normal, kindly, womanly women, though the above remarks would lead one to suppose that they were in great measure "unsexed," and had forfeited their claim to rank as the mother-half of the race. So grievously have even the best women been moulded to respond to the impress of a harmful tradition! While listening to this mother that other conversation echoed through my brain, "Why not wait—even fifty years?"

Lord Cromer and the Subjection of Women.
 Lord Cromer's comments on the education of Eastern women have recently been quoted in these columns. Another passage from his "Modern Egypt" seems a fitting reply to the why-not-wait argument. "The reasons why Islam as a social system has been a complete failure are manifold. . . First and foremost Islam keeps women in a position of marked inferiority. It cannot be doubted that the seclusion of women exercises a baneful effect on Eastern society. The arguments on this subject are indeed so commonplace that it is unnecessary to dwell on them. It will be sufficient to say that seclusion, by confining the sphere of woman's interest to a very limited horizon, cramps the intellect and withers the mental development of one-half of the population in Moslem countries. . . Moreover, inasmuch as women, in their capacities of wives and mothers, exercise a great influence over the characters of their husbands and sons, it is obvious that the seclusion of women must produce a deteriorating effect on the male population,

in whose presumed interest the custom was originally established and is still maintained." This from an anti-woman suffragist about a social system which can boast of a Married Woman's Property Act much older than our own! Anti-suffragists, when not thinking of their own mothers, wives, and daughters, have much wisdom to impart on the subject of women. But, it will be argued, there is no "seclusion" of women in England. Not, it is true, of the same kind as in Moslem countries, but obituary notices of any modern English woman who has ventured forth into regions from which previously women were "secluded" will prove how narrow still are the liberties allowed. Florence Nightingale is an instance recently in our minds. Her contemporary, Harriet Martineau, wrote of her first public work in connection with the Home for Sick Ladies in Harley Street: "Had she forged a bill, or eloped, or betted her father's fortune away at Newmarket, she could not have provoked a more virulent hue and cry than she did by settling herself to a useful work, in a quiet way, in mature age, and without either seeking or depreciating the world's opinion." That pioneer woman unlocked the power for good which now displays itself in average ordinary women in the nursing service throughout the world. Florence Nightingale, we are reminded, obtained her all but miraculous achievements without the vote. Yes, but how exceptional were the powers of her individuality that secured to her the training and the call to public service which should have been easily within her reach. On looking back on the triumph of that "advanced" woman, what did she steal from men? Have her deeds repressed those of a Father Damien? Has the male half of the population been the worse, or women lost their womanliness because of her services and those of the women whose nursing powers she has released? Who has been deprived because of her usurpation? But their triumph, great and benignant though it is, has achieved victory only in its own department. The stigma is not yet lifted from women in other spheres. What is still said to-day of those who claim the Parliamentary vote, that key to all branches of self-development? Those who go forward to meet the repression which obstructs their path—are they not labelled "hooligans," "howling Dervishes," "unsexed and unnatural" women? Are they not restrained, "secluded," imprisoned, and considered outcast, as much as any pioneers of an earlier day, or of more primitive civilisations? Discontent, it is said—and truly said—is now rife among women. But discontent, as Emerson has well defined it, is want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will. Shall women, recognised guardians of the race, boast acquiescence in waiting for another fifty, ten, or five years for men to say to them, "Come and help us"? Better let us say, now and without delay, "The price of our inaction is too great; we will neglect our duty to the nation's welfare no longer. Whatever the repression that yet may meet us, we shall count it nothing compared to the bondage of continuing inconvince at evils which it should be our part to overcome."

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
 Splendid reports continue to reach the office from all over the country; and although the holidays are still in full swing, workers are actively engaged in furthering the cause in every possible way. You who have as yet done nothing, remember the present is a critical time, and join those who are doing so much. The Bill must be passed!
 Sellers write to Miss Ainsworth, or go and see her at the Woman's Press, 155, Charing Cross Road, W.C. She has work for everybody.
ACTON AND EALING.
 Organiser—Miss M. Engall, 67, Goldsmith Avenue.
BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.
 Hon. Sec. (pro tem)—Mrs. Halsey, 45, Cambridge Mansions.
 The meeting in Battersea Park will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3.30 p.m., instead of 6 p.m.
BOWES PARK.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Neal, 63, Goring Road.
CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.
 Office—33, Church Street, Camberwell.
 Hon. Sec.—Miss Hafford, 54, Barry Road, East Dulwich.
 Sec. (pro tem)—Mrs. F. Mockett.
CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN.
 Shop and Office—206, King's Road.
 Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Barry.
CHISWICK.
 Shop—297, High Road.
 Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombes, 98, Sutton Court Road.

HAMPSTEAD.
 Shop and Office—89, Heath Street.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. B. Weaver, 11, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
HENDON.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Noble, Derby Lodge.
ILFORD.
 Hon. Sec.—Miss E. C. Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.
 A very good meeting was held at Chadwell Heath, and Mrs. Davison spoke on Saturday at Ilford to large and deeply interested crowds. More paper sellers are needed for Saturday meetings.
ISLINGTON.
 Hon. Sec. (pro tem)—Miss Gould, 11, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.
 Members, do your best during the absence of the secretary to keep the flag flying! Volunteers are especially needed for paper selling. Miss Hopkins addressed a very attentive audience at Packington Street on Wednesday.
KENSINGTON.
 Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W.
 Tel. 2118 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Exles, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.
LAMBETH.
 Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Druwestich Road, Streatham.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acadia Grove, Dulwich.
LEWISHAM.
 Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham.
 Shop hours: 2.15 p.m.—5 p.m. Saturdays, 12 p.m.—12.30 p.m.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Boulwar, 32, Mount Pleasant Road.
 New interest and zest are added to meetings by the presence of Antis! Sunday meetings on Hilly Fields

will henceforth be held at 3.30 p.m., instead of 6 p.m. Thanks to members and friends for all kinds of help. Members and friends meet every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at the shop. First committee meeting after holidays, Saturday, September 3, at 3.30 p.m. at the shop. More parcels for the Jumble Sale will be most welcome.
NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORNEY).
 Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmere Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate.
 Now that the holidays are over work with renewed vigour is the order of the day. Helpers will be cordially welcomed at the open-air meetings, which recommenced on the 1st, at St. Thomas's Road. For further meetings see "Forthcoming Meetings." It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss Marjorie Eadie, on August 31, after only three days' illness. She was one of the youngest and most enthusiastic workers, and will be sorely missed.
N.W. LONDON.
 Shop and Office—215, High Road Kilburn. Tel. 1183.
 Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Kicoll Road, Willesden.
 The Shop is re-opened after the summer recess, and members are invited to make up for lost time by making purchases. They will find many novel features. It is hoped that there will be a good rally of members for the sale of the paper on Sunday (see "Forthcoming Meetings").
PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.
 Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 50, Praed Street, W.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Day	Time	Location	Organiser	Time
September				
Friday, 2	7.30 p.m.	Brookwood Road, The Boston	Mrs. Leigh, Miss Shollis	8 p.m.
		Croydon, Katharine Street	Miss L. Hall, Miss Dodi	
		Wimbledon, 5, Victoria Crescent, Broadway	Members' Rally	4 p.m.
Saturday, 3	7.30 p.m.	Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss Auerbach, Miss M. Trim	8 p.m.
		Harrowden, Manor Park Road	Miss Newell	8 p.m.
		Horn, Oakfield Road	Nurse Pittfield	7.30 p.m.
		Kilburn, Victoria Road		3.30 p.m.
		Lewisham, 107, High Street		3.30 p.m.
Sunday, 4		Heston Park	Miss M. Cameron, Miss G. Hamilton	3 p.m.
		Brookwell Park	Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Kramlich	6 p.m.
		Glastonbury	Miss Myers	3.30 p.m.
		Lewisham, Hilly Fields	Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Tyson	3 p.m.
		Streatham Common	Miss Peck, Miss Barton	3 p.m.
		Wimbledon Common		7.30 p.m.
Monday, 5		Kensal Rise, Ivy's Road	Miss Hopkins, chair, Miss Pease	7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 6		Willesden Green Library	Miss Anecook, Miss Bickerton	7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 7		Delington, Highbury Corner	Miss Herbert	7.30 p.m.
		Kilburn, Moyses Avenue	Miss L. Hall	8 p.m.
Thursday, 8		Stroud Green, Hanley Road		7.30 p.m.
		Thornton Heath, Clock		8 p.m.
Friday, 9		Croydon, Katharine Street		7.30 p.m.
		Kensal Rise, Chevening Road		8 p.m.
		Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway	Members' Rally	8 p.m.

Thursday, November 10, Royal Albert Hall Meeting.

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(Continued on page 794.)

(Continued from page 793.)

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OXFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 59, Woodstock Road, Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 7, Cranewater Avenue, Southsea.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage, Reading.

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2d weekly to cover the expenses of lighting, etc. Will ladies willing to lend their drawing-rooms for meetings kindly send in their names to Miss Wylie as soon as possible?

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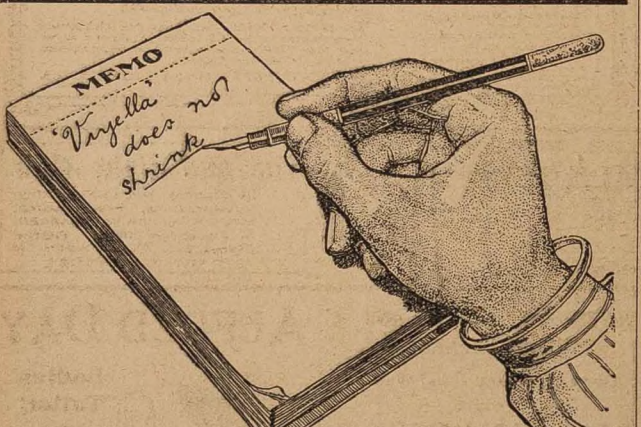
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PRETTY Bed Sitting-room to Sub-let. September. Ladies' Residential Club.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Ladies visiting London.

SMALL NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE to Let for September, on Richmond Hill.

SUFFRAGETTE requires Partial Board and Residence in healthy neighbourhood.

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TWO Ladies, energetic and capable, with small capital and some furniture.

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SITUATION WANTED.

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