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THE VOTE.
January 16, 1914.
ONE PENNY.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE: CHIVALRY.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1914.

WEEKLY.]

Edited by C. DESPARD.

[ONE PENNY.

GOVERNMENT METHODS APPLIED TO BUSINESS.



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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

A New Wrong to Women.

The French Customs apparently do not wish to encourage women smokers. A notice now appears in railway carriages announcing that men passengers are allowed free of duty one ounce of tobacco, ten cigars, or twenty cigarettes. Women and children have no right to any allowance. No reduction, however, is made on women's tickets! Here is a brand new wrong; the "privileged" sex has new privileges; the "protected" sex no compensation. Chivalry again!

However, the French railway authorities are not the only sinners in discriminating against women. We have no difficulty in finding grievances at home. We are not surprised to hear that Dundee women teachers are up in arms and righteously indignant at the latest insult offered them. When the Board was revising the present scale of salaries, the men teachers were granted £10 on their maximum of £150 a year, bringing it up to £160. To Infant-School Mistresses a noble increase of £5 was offered—£125 to £130; but the ordinary woman-assistant is left severely alone with her £100 a year. Still, she may hug to herself this encouraging provision that if she survives 20 years' teaching she will get £5 more, and after another 25 years still another £5 increase a year. Such is the value put on efficiency, education, and enthusiasm when it concerns the female sex! The Vote, and Equality of Pay, are certainly women's foremost needs when chivalry runs to such lengths.

Law-Makers and Law-Breakers.

The Glasgow Herald gives interesting statistics of the returns at Hawick Police Court for the year 1913. "The offenders numbered 204 males and 30 females, for ordinary offences, and under the Licensing Act, 143 males were dealt with and 17 women." These figures show the comparatively small number of women who break the law or come into conflict with it. Yet the sex that largely fill the prisons is the one that makes the laws and administers them. It is high time that women awakened to the important facts that equal pay must be given for equal work, and that the sex that is the least good in keeping the law is not henceforth to be the only one to frame and administer the law.

Her Laurels.

Not only in Ireland, where her principal work has been carried on, but throughout the Suffrage world, the name of Mrs. Anna M. Haslam, of Dublin, is honoured. Now, at the age of 85, and after thirty-eight years' service, she has retired from her position as hon. Secretary of the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association. No wonder, looking to her fine record, that her resignation has been accepted with reluctance; but she is still to be in close touch with the Association which owes so much of its progress to her untiring energy by becoming its President—a new office created worthily to honour the veteran worker. When we remember that Mrs. Haslam signed the petition for Woman Suffrage which John Stuart Mill presented to Parliament in 1866, that she was an active worker more than thirty years ago against the Contagious Diseases Act, and has always been a leader in the cause of the advancement of women, we trust that the crowning victory of citizenship will be hers, and that she and her equally earnest husband, who has always worked for Woman Suffrage, will have the gratification of going to the poll together.

Cleaning Holloway.

Suffragists, who have done so much to clean Holloway Prison, know well that much remains to be done before the penal system of our country is redeemed from its demoralising effects. The Penal Reform League is doing what it can to arouse public opinion to action in the matter, and the articles which Mrs. Hugo Ames is now writing for *The Daily Express* on the treatment of girl

and women offenders will bring startling facts to the notice of the apathetic, who are soothed by the comfortable doctrine that all is well. Mrs. Ames writes from five months' personal experience of Holloway. We contend that tinkering with man-made laws is no use; the only effective means of reform is to give women the lever of the vote, and to bring them as citizens into the practical administration of the law in the courts and in prisons.

Middle Ages or Twentieth Century?

Reading the long account in the Cheltenham Press of the events which have resulted in the dismissal of Dr. Alice Burn from the office of Assistant Schools Medical Inspector, we can only consider that some inhabitants of that delectable town imagine themselves to be living still in the Middle Ages. It was heresy for Galileo to declare that the earth moved round the sun; in Cheltenham to day, it is heresy for a woman to advocate a non-flesh diet to those who find meat too costly for the needs of their families. And when that daring woman—a qualified medical practitioner—is a Suffragist into the bargain, she is indeed anathema. Dr. Burn, as readers of THE VOTE will remember, assisted by Mrs. Ayres Purdie, waged a good fight against the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and came off conqueror. Her latest fight for freedom has resulted in her dismissal from a position in which she won for Cheltenham the maximum grant from the Board of Education, but we confidently expect that she will again prove the victor by killing the petty tyranny and fetish of "opinions to order," not only in Cheltenham, but elsewhere. It is to the credit of Cheltenham that at an indignation meeting a few days ago, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. G. Earengay, vigorous protest was made against the dismissal of Dr. Burn, and a strong resolution of appreciation of her services was unanimously carried.

Ulster's Promise to Women.

The Irish Citizen keeps us well-informed on the movement in the sister island; and we believe few of the workers on this side of the Channel realise how much activity there is in the Irish centres of the movement. Prison and judicial reform, the social evil, the treatment of women and children, and the wages of women question, all occupy the lynx-eyed attention of *The Irish Citizen* and its supporters; and the question of what Ulster is going to do to make good the promise given to women is being closely attended to. It is not yet known whether women have been co-opted to the Ulster "provisional" Committee, or if so, which women. It is to be hoped, however, that the women will hold out for proper appointment to their positions. Co-option is an undignified fashion of holding a post, and should be resented by self-respecting women.

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WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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ORGANISERS' FUND: APPEAL FOR £500.

We cordially thank all our members and friends who have already kindly responded to this appeal.

A good deal more is needed to complete the sum required.

We expect to have a long list of donations to be read out at our first Caxton Hall meeting on Wednesday afternoon, January 21st, immediately after Miss Cicely Hamilton's speech.

Please send your donation to be included in the list.

E. KNIGHT.
F. A. UNDERWOOD.

THE MEN WHO GOVERN US.

The Parliamentary tinkers and pedlars, whose unskilled labour and general incompetence is so heavy a burden on the nation, will soon be pretending to work again. During the six months' holiday on full pay, some of them have managed to scramble themselves into fuller pay. Peerages, judgeships, and other delectable possessions have been dealt out with lavish generosity. First-class prizes, second-class prizes, third-class prizes; and then first, second and third over again; and yet again. The only thing that the party in power has to grumble over, we should imagine, is that there is no booby prize. There are a large number of members fully qualified to receive it, and probably it is the difficulty of apportioning it to public satisfaction which withholds the Government from bestowing this last mark of appreciation.

Among the silly things that will—we had almost said distinguish, but silliness is no longer a distinction—mark the session, is the attempt to revive Women's Suffrage through a private member's bill. We trust none of our members or sympathisers will waste their breath discussing such a proposition. We note that Mrs. Fawcett and the N.U.W.S.S., are somewhat concerned at the notion and are taking some pains to make their position clear. It is not worth while. There is not the slightest utility—or advisability—in discussing whether or not we shall "support" a private member's bill, and if not why not. We have now all without exception concentrated on a Government measure; we do not, and have not the least intention to support anything else. Members may amuse themselves by playing at "Private Bills" if they like. It is more entertaining than Spillikins, less harmful than Poker, and not so strenuous as Test Matches. It is a way like any other of wasting time and money—the nation's time and money, in this case. But it does not interest us; and we would have our friends and members show very plainly that it does not—not by voluble and alarmed repudiations, as if after all, if pushed far enough, we were afraid, we might have to take to that; but by resolute indifference and contempt.

The make-believe involved in an attempt to secure the enfranchisement of women through a private member's bill is so transparent that it almost disarms criticism. It is like the "Let's pretend" of the nursery, or the elaborate jest of the Dickens Fellow-

ship in indicting Mr. Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood. It seems a pity that these last-named merry gentlemen, whose flow of wit does not appear to have been quite "up to sample" on that occasion, did not postpone their event until the Dublin entertainment was over. In the encounter between those great minds, Mr. Powell, K.C., and Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., a hitherto unsuspected well of national hilarity was tapped, enhanced by the presence of "Mr. Commissioner Henry" in the unusual role of peacemaker. Question time in the House should be full of dramatic thrill when Parliament meets, after all these wakes and excursions, and the firm of Asquith & Co. must be overhauling its balance-sheet with some anxiety. It will hardly be full of wild delight at the prospects of settling day, we should imagine; but as the old proverb says, "When rogues fall out, honest folk may come by their own."

C. NINA BOYLE.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Annual Conference.—This Conference will be held at Caxton Hall, Saturday, March 28th, when resolutions will be discussed and voted on by the Branch delegates concerning the work and policy of the Women's Freedom League.

New Branches.—During the past week, we have formed a new Branch at Catford and another at Brynmawr. Work is now being done in Reading in preparation for a meeting to be held there Tuesday evening, January 20th, when Miss Anna Munro will speak, and when it is hoped that another Branch of the Women's Freedom League will be the result.

Caxton Hall Meetings.—Readers are reminded, that these will begin next Wednesday afternoon, when the speakers will be Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Anna Munro, with Mrs. Hunstman in the Chair. The following Wednesday, we shall have the pleasure of hearing a lecture by Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B., on "The Life and Work of Florence Nightingale." Those who have heard General Evatt on this subject previously will welcome this opportunity of hearing him again on this fascinating subject, and those who have not had the privilege should make sure, not only to come themselves, but to bring with them as many of their friends as possible. The Chair at these meetings will be taken promptly at 3.30.

Discussion Meetings at 1, Robert-street.—The first of these will take place Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when Madame Aimo Malmberg will open a discussion on "Is the Woman's Movement identical with the Eastern Revolutionary Movement?" The Chair will be taken by Miss A. A. Smith. Members and friends are very cordially invited to come and take part in these discussions.

F. A. U.

THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE

ANNOUNCES A

DEBATE

ON THE

Insurance Act
in CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,
ON
Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914, at 8 p.m.

"That this Meeting declares that the Insurance Act is undemocratic in character and unjust in operation, and that its hardships press most heavily on women."

Proposer: Miss MARGARET DOUGLAS.
Opposer: Sir VICTOR HORSLEY.

Chairman: Sir EDWARD BUSH.

Tickets: Reserved and numbered, 2s. 6d.; unreserved, 1s., can be obtained from the WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., and from Miss GERTRUDE EATON, 5, Gloucester-walk, Kensington, W., Mrs. LOUIS FAGAN, 37, Rutland-court, Knightsbridge, W., Miss AMY HICKS, M.A., 33, Downside-crescent, Hampstead, N.W., Mrs. COBDEN SANDERSON, 319, St. James's-court, Buckingham-gate, S.W.

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CRIMINALS ALL.

The woman came into the room and locked the door. She must think quietly, she must not be disturbed. It was not likely that anybody would come, but she wanted to feel that she could not be broken in upon.

She sat quite still; her eyes were on the fire, her hands lay motionless in her lap; it was her brain that was working, kept busy by her heart. How? How? How? The answer must be found somehow; the mind, however harassed, however weary, would have no moment of rest till the problem laid before it was solved. She was up against law, up against the decrees accepted by civilisation, up against everything but a profound, elemental passion; but it was stronger, that bed-rock of instinctive feeling than all the laws and the prophets, the rules and regulations of the land in which she lived; or so she thought.

She rose at last and there was joy in her eyes and joy tingling in her veins; for the moment anxiety and the ultimate outlook were swept out of the range of her vision; the near future was all that she saw, and in the near future was the satisfaction of longing inexpressible.

The arms were about her neck, the clinging, tightening arms, and the face was pressed against her face.

"You won't leave me, Mummy? You won't go away and leave me here?"

"Darling, no. I have come to take you away."

They left the house together, mother and child. She was breaking the law this woman, in taking away the child who was hers by blood, by nature, by the unbreakable bond of maternity; breaking the law by taking her from the place where she pined in unhappiness; breaking the law which made the father sole parent of the child and gave him the power to remove the child from the love of the mother, her care, her keeping. She was breaking the law, defying it; but she had borne the child, reared it, tended it, and her love, she felt, was stronger than the law; the passion of her motherhood was sword and shield alike.

She was wrong, this woman. The law that can neither make nor unmake motherhood can outrage it, and she had broken that part of the law which sanctions outrage. Therefore she must be punished, and love, however strong, cannot prevail against prison van and policemen. The woman was taken to Holloway. In her cell was a Bible, in her brain the knowledge that the child they had torn from her was crying after her in loneliness and longing, in her heart the sound of the crying. She was a criminal, punished for the crime of taking her child from the guardianship of the one parent recognised by the law. For she was married, this woman, and marriage annuls the rights of motherhood.

In a neighbouring cell was another woman, a mother too, and in the heart of this woman also was the sound of a cry, the cry of the child she had slain. She had left it to die on a doorstep because she had no food to give it, no clothes to keep it warm, because her breasts had run dry and her pocket was empty; and the sound of its crying as she hurried away was with her day and night.

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The child was the child of shame—the mother's shame only—since in the father was no shame of which it could be the offspring; and because she was unmarried, the law accounted the child wholly hers, to be supported, provided for, by her alone. Had she had money enough to pay the cost of summons after summons, she might have extracted a small weekly payment from the man who had seduced her; but she was penniless, and who would lend her money to recover a contribution that hardly exceeded the costs of recovery? The woman in the cell close by could have fed and clothed her child, but was not allowed by law to mother it because she was married. This woman could not feed her child nor clothe it, but was made by law entirely responsible for it because she was unmarried.

So there they were, two criminals in Holloway, the one mother punished because she had abandoned her child, the other because she had refused to abandon it. And the law, it is said, favours women.

G. COLMORE.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Parliament and Woman Suffrage.

The Central News says:—"An informal conference has just been held among the leading supporters of the women's suffrage movement in the House of Commons, and a scheme of operations for next session has been provisionally fixed. In spite of influential pressure brought to bear on the Prime Minister, both inside the Cabinet and out of it, it is understood that no opportunity will be given of raising the women's question in the Parliamentary time at the disposal of the Government. The only course, therefore, is that advocates of the movement should try the fortune of the ballot. If they are successful, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whitehouse will again introduce their Conciliation Bill, which extends the franchise to the wives of a limited number of existing male voters. As any mention of the question in the King's Speech is unlikely, an amendment to the Address has been decided upon, and the usual steps will be taken to ensure an opportunity in private members' time of moving a resolution in favour of votes for women."

"Playing with the Subject."

"We cannot easily imagine a more futile proceeding," says *The Manchester Guardian*, in a leading article, with regard to the suggested re-introduction of the Conciliation Bill, as a Private Member's Bill. "To propose after these experiences (the fiasco of the Government Franchise Bill, the defeat of the subsequent 'Dickinson' Bill) to introduce a third Private Member's Bill and one which has no promise of Government time, even should it be carried on the second reading, seems very like playing with the subject. As, even if its second reading were carried, it could get no further, it is quite possible that carried it might be; but with what conceivable advantage to the suffrage cause? The suffrage societies have declared with one accord that no Bill is now of any use to them but a Government Bill, and it is probable that they know their own business best. What is needed is that a Liberal Government should be formed with a clear intimation that women's suffrage will be part of its programme. And the sooner that happens the better for Liberalism. There is nothing which would so quicken its life."

Challenge to Mr. Lloyd George to Resign.

The Women's Political Association of Victoria, 229, Collins-street, Melbourne, sent the following letter to Mr. Lloyd George on December 9:—

Dear Sir,—We note that in your reply to the deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which waited on you on October 23, you advised Englishwomen to organise more great demonstrations, and added, "That is how they won the vote in every other country—in Australia, &c."

We desire to inform you that you are quite mistaken in making that statement. In Australia we had no great demonstrations. We had only very ordinary public meetings, and deputations which were always received by the Premier. Australian women won the Suffrage by securing pledges from a majority of members of the popular House, and then bringing pressure to bear on the Government to carry into effect the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives, for the Suffrage to be given to women on the same terms as men, by means of a Government measure. Twenty years ago we realised the impossibility of obtaining an alteration of the Constitution by a private Member's Bill. English Suffragists have had similar pledges for many decades, but not until after eight years of militancy do we see them all united as were Australian women in the endeavour to exert pressure on the Government to introduce and carry into law a measure for the enfranchisement of women.

Had English Suffragists realised, as did Australian women, and as the Women's Social and Political Union did from its inception in 1903, the futility of trying to obtain an alteration

of the Constitution by private Members' measures, your country would have been spared the sad necessity for militancy.

Because our Australian statesmen recognised the natural outcome of industrial and political evolution, Australian women did not require to adopt the methods of revolution to win their political freedom.

We wish also to let you know that there is an ever increasing number of men and women in Australia, in the cities, in remote bush towns, who are amazed at the failure of the British Government to respond to the demand of women for government by consent, and who are horrified at the barbaric treatment meted out to women who have risen in rebellion against the unnameable, the burning wrongs from which women and children suffer. We protest against the persecution of our English sisters, and we beg you to do in connection with Votes for Women what you would assuredly do if the Cabinet refused to entertain the thought of Welsh Disestablishment—resign from the Cabinet.

—Yours faithfully,
VIDA GOLDSTEIN, President.

"Justice by Discretion."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from Holloway on January 10 after a hunger, thirst, sleep, and silence strike since her arrest the previous Saturday. On the same day *The Manchester Guardian* published an important letter signed by Jane Mallock Brailsford, M. M. Rowatt, and Henry W. Nevinson, protesting against the injustice of Mr. McKenna's action with regard to Miss Pankhurst, while Mr. Lansbury, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. Larkin, and Mr. Conolly—convicted of or charged with inciting to violence—are allowed to go unmolested. They write:—"Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, when released owing to prostration from hunger-strikes, has been arrested five times and driven to suffer six hunger-strikes in six months as protest against the exclusion of women from political rights."

"What is the reason of this extraordinary difference? In all cases the offence was much the same, and in no case did the accused give any pledge not to repeat it. In the case of Mr. Lansbury the method of procedure and the sentence were exactly the same as with Miss Pankhurst. Yet how different has been the real penalty imposed, owing to the variable action of the Home Office! We protest against this picking and choosing, this 'justice by discretion,' which all lawyers join in condemning. If Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is selected for the treatment, because, as a woman, her political influence is small, while the male offenders are allowed to go free owing to their wide influence over voters, we regret that so disgraceful a distinction has been drawn by a Minister of the country, although it provides so strong an argument for the enfranchisement of women. But, whatever may be the reason, it appears to us that an act of gross injustice is now being frequently repeated."

THE W. F. L. GROWS IN WALES.

On Wednesday, January 7, the inhabitants of Brynmawr (8,000 in number) had the case for Woman Suffrage presented to them for the first time. More than sixty women and two men met at the invitation of Mrs. Judd, and listened attentively for more than an hour while Mrs. Johnson (of our Harrow Branch) gave them a few of the reasons why women demand the vote and explained to them the policy of our League. By the end of the meeting many of those present had awakened to the fact that they had been Suffragists all the time without knowing it. A resolution to the effect that "Justice demands the removal of the sex bar, and that the Government be urged to bring forward a measure enfranchising women," was proposed and carried unanimously. Membership forms were passed round and twenty-seven were signed. Thereupon a Branch was formed and officers were elected. Our thanks are due to Miss Thomas and Mrs. and Miss Doubleday, without whose help the arrangements for the meeting could not have been successfully carried through. There is much need for educational work in this district, where it is practically unbroken ground. So far as Suffrage propaganda is concerned the people are intelligent and thoughtful, and very ready to assimilate new ideas. There was a good sale of Freedom League Literature.

CAPTAIN GONNE.

Captain Gonne, whose health has been more seriously injured than many of his friends realised, first by ill-treatment at meetings and then by the incredible ineptitude of the prison regulations, is proceeding with his campaign undaunted. Members of the League will be glad to hear that he is well enough to come to London and call on some of his friends, and that he included 1, Robert-street in his visits.

LONDON BRANCHES COUNCIL: JUMBLE SALE.

The jumble sale which was postponed from December is finally fixed for Saturday, January 24, at Tolmers-square Institute, Drummond-street, a turning out of the Hampstead-road. Will members please do their best to get contributions for it? Parcels are not coming in very quickly; articles of any description are welcome, and may be sent to Mrs. Fisher at the office now.

It must be remembered that the council has very few sources of income, and we hope great results from this sale. Mrs. Fisher will be glad to receive names of any willing to help from 3 to 4.30—the sale lasts about that time. Those who have any experience of jumble sales know that it is absolutely necessary to have a small army of helpers.—ETHEL CLAYTON.

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In Linen—8/11.
Special Measures, 2s. 6d. extra. In Serge, 10s. 6d.

Electric Coney Fur (as Sketch), made of Skins of Exceptionally Bright Colour, and Soft Quality. Usual Price, 60s. 6d. the Set. Sale Price, 49/6.
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Lot 404 WW.—Well-tailored Blanket Coat. In Navy, Sage, Mole, Purple, Brown, and Black. Usual Price, 25s. 9d.; Sale Price, 21/9.



Lot 383 WB.—Attractive Japanese Silk Blouse, trimmed with Pin and 4-in. Tucks with Valenciennes Yoke and Edged Embroidery Motifs. In White only. In 13½ to 14½ sizes. Usual Price, 13s. 9d.; Sale Price, 12/11.

Lot 0134 WU.—Princess Skirt, in Nainsook, trimmed Muslin Embroidery and Insertion. Usual Price, 5s. 9d.; Sale Price, 3s. 10½d.

Lot 3080 WK.—Ladies' Llama Wool Combinations. "ELLAN-ESS" MAKE. All sizes, 4/11. Long Sleeves, 1s. extra. Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Heavy Winter Weight, 6/11. Long Sleeves, 1s. extra.

Lot 3091 WK.—Ladies' Pure Wool Combinations. Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Medium size 9/6; Outsize, 9/11. Long Sleeves, 1s. extra.

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WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

II.—THE RENASCENCE OF CHIVALRY. BY MARGARET HODGE.

When Miss Vida Goldstein, as candidate for the Federal House of Representatives, was holding her last meeting prior to the election of May, 1913, a peculiarly significant incident occurred. The halls were filled three successive times with audiences of both sexes, all eager and enthusiastic; some of the women of fashion wore large hats, adorned with wonderful feathers. One of these "creations" blocked out the view of the eloquent speaker from those occupying the row behind its owner, and a man in that row, after dodging for some time to get a glimpse of Miss Goldstein, exclaimed impatiently, "Whatever does that woman there come in plumes for? This ain't a funeral, it's an awakening."

The audience, startled at his voice, suddenly realised that he had put into words what they were vaguely feeling. Here was the explanation of the mystery, *le mot d'enigme*. The keen interest, the pervading atmosphere of electric enthusiasm of this motley multitude was due to the fact that the men and women in it were face to face with a revelation—the potentialities of womanhood. How far and how imperceptibly had they all travelled from that age when Dr. Johnson said, "A woman preaching is like a dog standing on his hind legs: it is not done well, but the wonder is that it is done at all." To some of the more far-sighted among them there came a Pisgah vision of the immense surprises that the future might hold for them in the further and higher development of the sex with the opening out of new means of culture and new fields of industry. Yet the limitations to woman's activities are growing fewer and fewer in the lands where she is enfranchised and where the terrible burden of her disabilities in the old lands is hardly realised.

At a great meeting in New Zealand where I described the economic position of women in the United Kingdom, I aroused an immense amount of sympathy, but even

more astonishment, in this audience of working men and women. The next day one of the artisans, who was present, met my friend, Miss Newcomb, and after discussing my lecture of the previous evening, he said: "Why does not Miss Hodge go and tell all that she told us last night to the British M.P.'s? I am sure if they knew the facts they would not deny the women the vote for another day." This simple faith that the object of Governments is the welfare of the governed, without any idea of personal or party profit, could only have come from one who lived in a land almost as remote as the planet Mars.

When Miss Newcomb and I were canvassing for Miss Goldstein in Victoria, we had plenty of opportunity of observing the attitude of the constituency to a woman candidate, and although many objected to her non-party politics and some to her advocacy of the Cause by the British militants, few urged any objection to her on the score of sex. Indeed, most of the men felt it was high time that a woman sat in Parliament; but, in Kooyong, unfortunately for our candidate, the men are in the minority on the rolls, and, although there were some wise and far-seeing women who espoused her cause most ardently, the majority were too party-ridden and too much blinded by tradition and prejudice to see the magnificence of the opportunity. One woman asked if Miss Vida Goldstein would have to wear trousers if she were elected. "For I suppose she would have to dress like the other members," showing what old-world ideas were still predominant in her mind. At all public meetings held by Miss Goldstein she found enthusiastic and attentive audiences; and I, as a speaker for her, both in halls and at street corners, can testify to the respect and admiration, the attention and consideration that she and her companion speakers always received. On one occasion a written question was sent up to her, which caused her to flush and bite her lip, and, with a gesture of indignation, to throw the slip into the waste-paper basket. Her look and action were observed by some of her male supporters, and the significance of both was promptly understood. The impudent writer of the impertinent query was seized and hustled out of the hall by these real champions of chivalry.

The scarcely-veiled sneer of her rival for Parliamentary honours when he alluded to her at his meetings in eighteenth-century language as "my fair opponent," was met by the retort from a male member of the audience, "Yes, she's a lot fairer than you are, for she never abuses you; she only attacks your political views." The constituents quite took the wind out of the sails of this gentleman, for they showed they were thinking of the moral and intellectual, and not the physical, attributes of their woman candidate. Again and again at the close of her speeches Miss Goldstein appealed to the women in her audience for questions after the men had had their chance; and if an irresponsible man sprang up in response to her request, he was always made to sit down again with an accompaniment of shouts, "You're not a woman!" "Shut up!" "Give the women time." Once, at an outdoor meeting, I was distributing leaflets, and seeing a boy of eleven stretch out his hand for one, I said, "I am sorry, I have very few left, and you're too young to vote." "Do give it me; I want it for mother. She was too busy to come, but she reads all she can about the elections," was the quick reply.

The extraordinary theory promulgated by the Anti-Suffragists in the Northern Hemisphere, that the physical strength of the male is an essential qualification for the vote arouses great mirth in the lands where the women are enfranchised. Yet there would be more excuse in Australasia for such a notion, since all boys are trained for the Defence Force. An amusing incident occurred once in a train in Sydney. A young conductor, obviously from his strong Cockney accent, an immigrant of recent date from the metropolis of the Empire, addressed some girls in a crowded compart-

ment. "Don't you complain of having to stand, if you have the privilege of voting like men, you must learn to stand as they do." He then looked round on the blank, uncomprehending faces of the passengers for the smile of appreciation at his jest. Two men gravely offered their seats, and, if ever a time-honoured joke fell flat, it was this one, and the crestfallen conductor departed muttering to himself.

The noblest practical expression of the chivalrous ideal is to be found in the legislation of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. Old-age pensions, by the Act of 1908, begin for women at the age of 60, instead of 65, as for men. It was recognised by the legislators that the strain of continuous work tells earlier on a woman than on a man; and here age and weakness, not sex attraction, is the paramount consideration. The provision for widows and deserted wives in New Zealand and in Victoria (soon to be adopted in the whole Commonwealth) with the additional allowance to each of the children to the age of 16, enables many a mother to keep a comfortable home together, to give real care to her little ones, and these, in their turn, become a much more useful asset to the State than the boarded-out children. Yet the British Insurance Bill cannot include pensions to widows. The same care that is shown for women is apparent in the legislation for children, and the steady annual decrease in infant mortality in Australia (from 10.3 per cent. in 1901 to 6.8 per cent. in 1911) is due in part to the excellent instruction in mothercraft in the schools and the careful legislation concerning dairies. The maternity bonus of £5 (paid to the mother) is a recognition of women's noblest contribution to the State, and has been an endowment accessible to all mothers who apply for it, irrespective of social position. It has not been a stigma of poverty, but a reward for service.

Child labour is practically banished from the Commonwealth and the Dominion, in spite of Mr. Will Crooks's assertion that it exists in a very bad form in the former country. The Legislature has done all that it is possible for a Parliament to do. It has forbidden the employment of children under 14 (in Victoria the minimum age is 15) in workshops or factories of any kind.

It is undoubtedly true that on the up-country farms some of the children help their parents in the farm work. Labour is difficult to obtain, and the children are employed in milking the cows, and helping in the harvest and haymaking. Such work is very different from long hours of absolutely mechanical and utterly uneducative employment in factories, often ill-ventilated, noisy and evil-smelling, of the older lands of the Northern Hemisphere. Moreover, the child works more willingly for his parents than for a strange master. It is surprising that a Labour Member of the British Parliament, who must be well acquainted with the startling statistics of child labour in this country, but who has not succeeded in securing an appreciable diminution of it, should reprobate so strongly the conditions in the Commonwealth. He should also remember that it is easy to legislate, but very difficult to make any law effective among a population thinly scattered over a vast region, nor is it always possible or even advisable to interfere between parents and children.

I have not space to dwell upon the numerous laws which have improved women's economic position, but the table of statistics of wages from 1901-1911 shows how steadily women's wages have risen since they became responsible citizens. In these Greater Britains, capitalists are not piling up profits from the labour of the sweated women and starving the potential and actual mothers of the race.

Mr. Asquith expressed very seriously his fear that the enfranchisement of women would, of necessity, involve the extinction of chivalry. Why the recognition of the political equality of the sexes should lower the estimation in which men hold women, is not, at first sight, very clear, nor can any rational being value highly any so-called chivalry which contents itself with theoretically

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putting woman on a pedestal and in practice cutting the ground from under her feet. Brieux's play of *La Femme Seule* shows us how little woman can count on the chivalry of man when she enters into competition with him in the industrial world. In those countries where she is unenfranchised she bears the brand of inferiority; she does not count; the State stamps out chivalry when it denies her citizenship and makes of her a political outcast.

The "chivalry" of the Antis of these islands was, I think, most effectively illustrated by an aged man who had endured many vicissitudes in the British dominions of the Southern Hemisphere, but had never shaken off his sex prejudices: "My wife was a good wife for thirty years; she bore me seven children, and went out to work and kept the house very decent, but at the end of that time she met a fortune-teller who put all sorts of nonsense into her head, and she bucked up and defied me. Of course, I could not stand that, so I gave her a clout on the head." Perceiving a slight look of disapproval on the faces of his interlocutors, he proceeded, in an injured tone: "It hurt her far less than it hurt me to have to do it, and I left her to go her own way. Oh, she could earn her own living all right. I went across the sea and came back after two years and found her dead. That was a blow! I can tell you." Apparently because he had come back penniless and hoped for her assistance. The old chivalry degenerated into mere external observances—into graceful bows and insincere compliments, into condescending patronage and into that consideration called mercy which flattered vanity shows to apparent weakness. It may be well that it should die in the rising dawn of a happier day, for it is only for the limelight, and takes no account of obscure misery, weakness and poverty. The new chivalry will have its birth in the mutual respect and reverence of men and women, and their co-operation will create a new world.

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FRIDAY, January 16, 1914.

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EDITORIAL.

The Editor is responsible for unsigned articles only. Articles, paragraphs or cuttings dealing with matters of interest to women generally will be welcomed. Every effort will be made to return unsuitable MSS. if a stamped addressed envelope be enclosed, but the Editor cannot be responsible in case of loss.

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"MASTER" MORALITY.

There is one aspect of the Woman's Movement which has not received the attention it deserves, and this, we believe, not because of its little interest, but because—owing to the extraordinary urgency of the crisis through which we are passing—our eyes are fixed on the step immediately in front of us.

It may be well now, at the opening of the New Year, when socially, politically and industrially, everything seems in a ferment, that we should pause for a few moments, that we should look at our movement in its broader aspect and try to see not only its historical basis but also the part it has to play in the future. Possibly herein we may find an explanation of the mysterious developments that perplex so many excellent people.

To bring this out it will be necessary to go back in the world's history—long before the time when there was any woman's movement at all—back to the days when the form of Society under which we live was being shaped.

Conflict between contending forces—between good and evil, between spiritual light and spiritual darkness—there has been from the beginning. The wonderful poem to Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," in which is depicted the battle between the Eagle, that typifies the World-Spirit, and the Serpent, in whose loathly body the Morning Star of Beauty and Light is imprisoned, shows this combat in one of its phases:—

When thoughts, like lightnings are alive

The snake and eagle meet, the world's foundations tremble.

Such is the Battle of the Ages which, era after era, fills the pages of history with its terrible record! What has the outcome been? We have only to look out upon the world in which we live to answer: Knowledge of right is not, indeed, dead. We possess a Church and a Sunday morality. From thousands of altars throughout our land, commandments, framed by the greatest of statesmen and patriots, for the uplifting of his country people, and accepted by them as a Divine revelation, are authoritatively pronounced. "Thou shalt not" is made to ring in the ears of respectable persons who call themselves moral. Not only the law is put before them; but also the higher morality of the Gospels.

"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you"; "Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous"; "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones"; "Do good—hoping for nothing again."

And the other scriptures of the world give the same teaching. "Go out from sunshine into shade to make room for others" is a precept taken from a very ancient Sanscrit manuscript. So has morality been conceived by humanity at its highest. But is it the morality that is practised in the world? It is certain that, not

so many years ago, subject women and exploited workers did actually believe that it was. Natural they thought it, if they thought at all, that man—when, by heaven's decree, he achieved superior intellectual power or the influence derived from wealth and high position, should mould and rule the world in which they, the little ones, existed, for his service.

"God is thy law; thou mine," said obedient Eve, as depicted by one who had deeply absorbed the Master-Morality of his day. We wonder how many women, since Milton wrote, have protested against taking their law, which means literally their ethical faith, from man? That would be hard to answer; but we do know that thousands of brave women who presumed openly to question the Master-Morality and the rôle of subjection imposed upon them—fine women who followed learning for her own sake, and who sought to discover the secrets of nature and the powers of their own minds and bodies—were harried, tortured, drowned, and burnt at the stake for their temerity.

No one can read without bitter indignation the story of the trial for witchcraft of that strong, sane and saintly maid, Joan of Arc; no one can fail to see that one, and perhaps the chief, reason for her condemnation by ecclesiastics was that in wit and wisdom, in sanity and in resource she excelled them all.

It was through means such as these that the Master-Morality grew and prospered, until even conscience was lulled to sleep and the fierceness of the wild animal, in holding the prey it had seized, was grafted on to the ethics of domination; and then we have the tiger-morality of our modern day.

Is that an exaggeration? To many it may seem so; but a brief examination, even of our Statute-book, might convince us of the contrary. When it is a question of safeguarding property, of protecting the rights of persons who can pay for protection, of women being kept in what these masters of morality would probably call "her proper place," of the present cruel order being buttressed against attack, ethics does not come in at all. Expediency is the master-word; and the worst of it is that the whole country is fully aware of these ugly facts. Late events have brought before us forcibly that the law, through its makers and administrators, is dead, in certain circumstances, to any sort of ethical considerations; and although vigorous protests have been made, although no one has challenged the general accuracy of the facts set forward by the protesters, the cynical persons who are mainly responsible for the gross departures from justice that we denounce and deplore, are continued in their seat of power. Why is this? Because the Master-Morality—the rule of the Overman—which by a new philosophical school is being exalted into a cult, actually governs the nations. Is, then, the position hopeless? Are we to fold our hands and submit, as the witless Home Secretary advised when, the other day, we made him acquainted with a few uncomfortable facts regarding police courts and prisoners? A thousand times no! If that were the end of all, good it were to die at once!

It is not. The star of hope is shining before us. Through its light we are beginning to see clearly. It is that, indeed, which distinguishes our era from any other in the world's history. The fatal discrepancy between the religion practised by the respectable—a religion of domination on the one hand, submission on the other—and the religion taught in our schools, honoured in our homes, and preached in our churches, has been discovered. The result of this discovery is obvious. We stand, men as well as women, on the border line that divides the two faiths. The privilege of choice is given to us. Master-Morality—comfort, world applause; if we happen to be in the charmed circle, dignity and repose! Divine Morality—conflict, often failure; death, it may be, before the goal of our desire is reached; but the supreme joy of knowing that, by our choice, we have done something to roll back the cloud, which, under the disguise of

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

world-wisdom, has so long and so disastrously hung over the human family.

We, of the Woman's Movement, for better or for worse, have chosen; and out of our choice the present strife, with all its extraordinary developments, has had its rise. During the latter half of the nineteenth century brave women, heritors of those who, in an earlier age, would have been prosecuted as witches, stormed the outer defences of the castle of sex-domination. They did more. Literally, for the sake of their sisters and the world that is to be, they went down into hell. There they saw the pass to which Master-Morality had brought us; but they failed to see how it might be overthrown. They moved—individual women—towards a goal which they only dimly perceived.

It will for ever be the glory of the twentieth century that, out of these aspirations of individuals, it has created a mighty movement which nothing can destroy. Disciples of the Master-Morality may scoff, deride, condemn, punish. It is all of no avail. The society which they have built up, the world that is theirs, is falling, to be replaced by another wherein no honour will be given to their gods, no place will be found for their religion.

This is the broad aspect of the Women's Movement, which, during the strenuous days that may be before us in the opening year, it would be well for those who work and struggle and love to bear continually in mind.

C. DESPARD.

The Sign-Post.

"PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT."

A good friend of Woman's Suffrage has been writing in one of the learned monthlies on **Petticoat Government** and has suggested a vein of thought which women may well lay to heart.

It is in no sneering or "Anti" spirit that the words are used. When they are so employed they react immediately on the speaker; for why make clothes—of all things!—

A reason for or against the possession of a Vote?

Not in all countries are the women the only sex to wear skirts, or petticoats, and it has never been found greatly to influence brain-power.

On the contrary, **the skirt or robe** has always and in all countries been adopted **by men themselves** when occupying any position of dignity, or for any ceremony of great importance.

Kings, peers, priests, and judges

robe themselves in the "petticoat" when in the pomp of majesty, sacredness of priesthood, or solemnity of judge, they wish to impress the people. Behold them then in the full dignity of the Robe.

Therefore "Petticoat Government" should not convey the slighting significance which is usually attached to it.

Here is an illuminating sentence from Mr. Housman's thought on the subject:

"Either you govern your petticoats, or your petticoats govern you!"

This is no warning from masculine pen against the possible pettiness—and we must allow pettinesses are possible—of a woman's rule, which makes of the little things of daily life a burden and care, not only for herself, but for all who come within her atmosphere. For such women we ask the

Enlarging and educative interest of the Vote

as much as for her more enlightened sister.

"For when woman's sphere is small, circumscribed, individualised, her rule will partake of the same character." The reverse of this may then be true, and though in the past many great women rulers have

thought it their duty to approximate themselves as much as possible to men, both in the failings and virtues of rule; of many women, not on thrones, we know that their powers of government have been exercised with truly womanly wisdom, and with

No fear behind them of their own sex!

But there is at the present time a very practical application for these words:

Walk down any fashionable street and follow some young girl, or maybe old one! and notice petticoat government in its

Narrowest aspect.

"When your speed is controlled," "active physical ease sacrificed,"

"Then your petticoats become ignoble, and make you ignoble, too!"

What excuse can we women offer for this foolish, sheep-like docility to any fashion that "comes from Paris"?

None better than that of a young girl in the slums who, when asked if she would not look nicer with her hair arranged otherwise than in a halo of Hinde's curlers, ill-suited her pearl necklace, answered, "Why, it's the fashion. One might as well be dead as not in the fashion!"

A schoolboy's definition of Woman's Suffrage as "a state of suffering in which she was born" seems to be emphasised by woman herself! "So 'custom' doth make 'slaves' of us all!"

Let us take control, not only of our petticoats, but of our fashions. Let us at least be sane in the matter. Then we may bring back real beauty to our clothes, beauty of line and colour, that shall stay with us, and bring also to our slums something that is not drab and draggled and dirty, but shall suggest, even there, comfort for work, and a happy heart for holidays.

MARY MAUD.

OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

Concerning Spanish Women.

The following letter from Madrid will be read with interest:—

I have received your kind invitation to contribute to the International Column of THE VOTE. Need I say I am with you with all my heart, although the time has certainly not come in Spain for women to enter into political life? The customs here, where women are most jealously guarded by their families, remind one of the Middle Ages and of their Moorish descent. It is most interesting to trace the influence upon national life and customs of the great races which have held sway in Spain. Even the peasantry have a native dignity and courtesy which witnesses to many centuries of civilisation, but this is not so much in evidence in the inhabitants of the cities.

Spain is a country full of contrasts. The women are domesticated, they wash, iron, cook and sew most beautifully. They delight in their housework, but, as a rule, do not go out alone. Their spare time is devoted to beautiful embroidery, drawn-thread work, knitting, and lace making. Their education scarcely goes beyond reading and writing, and very many can do neither. Yet they have great authority in the home. All the money, even in well-to-do families, is entrusted to them. All women have the right to dispose of the half of their husband's earnings, and they do it, too, very often in direct opposition to their husbands.

There are women who are endeavouring to raise the standard of education—in the Normal School of Madrid and in the "Institute for the Free Education of Women," "free" in this case means without religious teaching. The various Protestant schools up and down the country are doing what they can, and not without success. The women are intelligent, and often eager to learn, but

they distrust foreign heretics to an extent of which those in northern lands can have no conception.

Madrid. JEANIE E. FLIEDNER.

For Lazy Husbands.

From *Life and Labour*, the monthly organ of the National Women's Trade Union League of America (127, N. Dearborn-street, Chicago), we take the following news:—

"The State of Washington, another of these troublesome equal suffrage States, recently passed a law for the disciplining of the frequent 'lazy husband.' A man convicted of desertion or non-support will not, as of yore, be fined or shut up workless in prison. He will be sentenced to a term of work, with which the State undertakes to provide him, his wages, \$1.50 a day, being handed over to his wife and family.

"Most of the work will be done on the public roads, and the labour is hardly likely to be of a character to make a lazy husband anxious for a second term. The beauty of the law is that it does not punish the innocent, but strikes directly at the guilty, and may be reasonably expected to effect a cure."

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Future of the Women's Movement. By H. M. SWANWICK, M.A. (G. Bell and Co. 2s. 6d. net.)

Mrs. Swanwick's book is a welcome addition to the already numerous volumes dealing with the Women's Movement. It is welcome because of the piquant way in which she deals with the subject, sometimes stirring up the philosophic spirit, which she does by observations and quotations, and sometimes rousing to action by the wrongs she reveals.

The book does not tell of the future of the movement, as the title might lead us to expect, but by casting a searchlight on the causes and workings of the movement, it shows the seeds which have been, and are being, sown, leaving readers to infer from the sowing what the harvest will be. As the author says: "To show what is reasonable and good in the movement is to show what will triumph." Language is one way in which history records itself, and history has revealed itself in error by being too purely masculine in its concepts, even to the extent that there is no substantive which expresses and includes man and woman. Mrs. Swanwick deplores the lack of such a word, and supplies the defect by the not very satisfactory locution of "a human."

The book is described as a survey which deals with the broad aspect of things rather than with details, and this survey shows up in a graphic way the defects of a man-made world, whilst indicating in what way reforms are likely to come owing to the awakening of women. The keynote is to be found on page 116, where these words occur: "The reforms of the future are going to be constructive, not punitive."

It is clearly laid down that the movement for Women's

Suffrage is only one part of the Women's Movement, and that this aspect has been forced into the foreground "as a result of an artificial party system so that the women who desire enfranchisement for no party reasons at all, but for their consciousness of a deep human need, are exasperated by the pettiness and futility of politicians who subordinate a great issue of social right and wrong to the miserable game of recrimination and retaliation, of power and office, of ins and outs."

Mrs. Swanwick confines her book to the forms the movement has taken in England, remarking that "the world is so in touch that the experience of one country becomes the experience of all." The movement is "a striving for knowledge and for scope," and that striving will spread until it embraces the whole globe. Sacrifice true and false is ably dealt with. The old idea expressed in the words "La femme est née pour souffrir," must, she says, be supplanted by a new idea of women's worth, and when a woman gets to know that the unnecessary suffering and sacrifice are deforming her motherhood or poisoning the children to come, she will be able to appreciate between true and false sacrifice. "Women should be trained to be whole human beings; the measure of a woman's motherhood, like the measure of her love, is the measure of her whole nature."

One of the most interesting parts of the book points out that the reports of the women factory inspectors are more interesting than those of men, because they contain a peculiar combination of idealism and practicality, and linked on to this is the idea that our legislation suffers from the loss of this particular quality. "When men in the House of Commons discuss the Housing Question, or what they call education, the dulness of the debate is enough to send anyone to sleep. Why is it dull? Because it lacks both actuality and ideality. Once the speakers have lost sight altogether of the child and can begin to fight each other on the so-called religious question, they are at home, and the House fills."

Man as sole maker and administrator of the law is thus succinctly described: "He makes the law (I speak of England); he is judge and advocate and jury, policeman and jailer. When a woman is arraigned for soliciting his custom he imprisons her and keeps his own share of the transaction secret. When in her despair she abandons the child he, too, has abandoned, he again punishes her. Who set man in judgment over woman?"

The militant movement is dealt with in a restrained way, the criticism, coming as it does from a supporter of a strictly constitutional society. This much good is admitted: "It made those who had been working for years realise that there were many yet untried methods, and that some of them were good. Above all, it made women feel that if they did not like the methods employed, the only respectable thing to do was to work as hard, and to give as much for what they thought right, as the other women did."

This book should appeal to all suffragists, and doubtless will help to bring about that day when, as the author says: "Women will not only obscurely feel, they will know; when they know, there is no power on earth that can prevent them from acting."

C. E. A.

SOLVING A PROBLEM.

"I must have white clothes of all kinds and everything suitable for hot weather," said Joan.
"You are thinking of India and talking about white things—look at the snow—and hot weather whilst we shiver. I want some new table linen; but you must go shopping your way and I must go mine," sighed Kate; "we can't go together."
"Why, yes we can; here's wisdom in THE VOTE, of course! It tells us to go to Messrs. D. H. Evans & Co., Oxford-street, W., where at their famous White Sale we shall both find everything we want. I will get my lace blouses, underwear, frills and furbelows, and you can go to the household department for your table linen, bath towels, and everything else you want." They went early; it was well they did, for before 11 a.m. Messrs. D. H. Evans' establishment was thronged with astonished and gratified customers.

JUSTICE.

In *The Chester Chronicle* of January 10 some striking examples of judicial propriety are given.

A woman living near Chester was indicted for neglect of her little daughter of eleven. The child was dirty, verminous and covered with sores, but otherwise well-clothed and fed. The trouble was quite curable. The dwelling-place was filthy and utterly unfit for residence, and the mother drank. On her side, it appeared to be proved that by the disposition of her husband's property she had to keep herself and her child on 10s. a week. The Chairman of the Sessions, Sir Horatio Lloyd, told her she had been guilty of "an awful offence," and sentenced her to twelve months' hard labour, also removing the child from her future custody.

Before the same Bench, G. R. Marsden was indicted for "reprehensible conduct of an extraordinary nature," and quite unprintable. He had been in the Johannesburg police, India, and West Africa, and is a married man with two children. His sentence was three months. No woman judge would have refused, as did this Chairman, Sir Horatio Lloyd, to give the mother one chance of showing that she would, if helped, keep a home to which her child might eventually be restored. No woman judge would have considered three months a proper sentence for the husband and father guilty of incredible indecency. (We note that once again "the court was cleared of females while the police evidence was heard.") No woman in the land will consider that the public welfare has been advanced by these two decisions.

In another part of the same issue there are details of a case against one Hands, of Alsagar, on three charges in respect of three different girls: for demanding money with menaces from one, for attempting a criminal assault on another, and for assaulting with criminal intentions a third, in September, October and November.

The October case was tried first and proved. The Bench gave a sentence of twelve months' hard labour (the same as given to the mother who neglected her child). The prosecuting counsel then said that in view of the verdict, he would not proceed with the other cases!

We do not wish to be interpreted as suggesting that this gentleman disapproved of the sentence. But he thought it enough. He had "secured a conviction" and made an example. Let us see how it works out. If the man Hands, after the completion of his twelve months, is brought up again and "previous convictions" proved against him, there will be one conviction instead of the three that he appears to have earned. If this is not protecting criminals at the expense of women, we do not know what it is.

C. NINA BOYLE.

THE "PROTECTED" SEX.

Shot.

Mrs. Simmons, Greenwich, married eighteen years, and her daughter, shot when asleep. Husband in custody; had been ill, and was wandering in his mind. Had always been an affectionate husband and father.

Assaulted.

Agnes Ellis, Leeds, married to a man at Manchester called Kinsella last November. In their lodgings he gave her drink which had a peculiar flavour and made her very ill. He then gave her pills, and tried to force a hypodermic injection on her; as she resisted, assaulted her fiercely and tried to strangle her. She escaped with difficulty, being evidently poisoned, and much hurt. Her clothes, money, and jewellery were missing when Kinsella was arrested. **Fourteen days.**

Attempted Rape.

Miss Childers, Reading, attacked when sketching at Aldermaston by one Albert Rampton. Man armed with a gun, with which he threatened her. **Committed for trial.**
Miss Foy, Miss Walker and Miss Thomson, assaulted in September, October and November, at Sealand. Attempt to extort money as well. For offence against Miss Thomson, **twelve months.** Other cases not proceeded with.

"VOTE" APPEAL: WANTED £100.

DEAR READERS.—I must keep on appealing to you to help me to make permanent the enlargement of our paper to twenty pages. We are in the thickest of the fight for freedom and there must be no slackening of effort. Through THE VOTE we can reach larger audiences than at our meetings, and I rely on every one of you to help me according to your ability. Thanking very warmly all who have subscribed to the enlargement fund, I am, yours sincerely,

C. DESPARD.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	69	10	6
Miss Walton			10 0
Mrs. Groves			13 0

A RIDICULOUS STORY.

As the man entered the shop the tailor stepped forward and asked:

"How can I serve you, sir?"

"I want a good travelling suit; that is just the thing," said the man as he pointed to a roll of cloth lying near, and one felt he had chosen something eminently serviceable; "what price would it be?"

"Four guineas, cash down," replied the tailor.

The man paid the money; then the tailor deliberately folded up the cloth, put it away, took down another roll that was pre-eminently unsatisfactory and spread it out before the man.

"You have paid for a suit," said the tailor, calmly, "and this is the suit I intend you to have for your money."

The man was so astonished he could hardly stammer out, "But I do not want that cloth, it will not do at all!"

"Don't worry," said the tailor. "I am doing the very best I can for you."

"But your best is not my best," argued the man.

"Nevertheless you must be satisfied," said the tailor. By this time astonishment had given place to annoyance.

"I have paid for the suit, therefore I will choose the material," retorted the man hotly.

"You are not capable," said the tailor, "you would injure my reputation if I allowed you to choose."

Thinking the tailor must be mad, the man, with great patience, tried to make him more reasonable, for the suit was wanted badly, and there was nowhere else to go. But the tailor turned a deaf ear to every persuasion and so persistently reiterated his cry of incapability that at last the man got angry and said:

"If you refuse to let me choose, I shall refuse to pay."

Thereupon the tailor got angry and declared he would stick to the money whatever happened.

Naturally the man cried out against this injustice, and made every effort to obtain that which was his by right, whereupon the tailor made such a hullabaloo that the police rushed in and marched off to prison—the MAN!

Ridiculous? Of course it is.

Impossible? Oh, dear me, no; this sort of thing happens daily.

How? Those who have been at Mrs. Harvey's Tax Resistance Sales at Brackenhill, Bromley, and many others in all parts of the country at which women prefer the "spoiling of their goods" to paying for a Government they may not choose, have received practical answers to such a question. The situation as it affects women who are asked to pay and look pleasant, is admirably set forth in Mr. John Leighton's telling cartoon on our front page. When it touches men it becomes "intolerable."

QUALITY AND VALUE.

A perusal of the illustrated catalogue of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd.—which can be obtained post free from 112, Regent-street, London, W.—convinces me that purchasers of gem jewellery and gold and silver plate may obtain the utmost value for their money.

"Problems of the Women's Movement."

A SERIES OF
FOUR LECTURES

BY
Miss LIND-AF-HAGEBY,

AT THE
QUEEN'S (Small) HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, W.

(Sole Lessees: Messrs. CHAPPELL & Co., LTD.)

On Thursday Evenings in February:

Feb. 5th, at 8.15 p.m.—"Sex and Social Evolution."

" 12th, at 8.15 p.m.—"Psychological Aspects of the Struggle for the Franchise."

" 19th, at 8.15 p.m.—"The Genesis of the New Woman."

" 26th, at 8.15 p.m.—"Feminist Politics and the State."

TICKETS, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-. To be obtained at the Box-office, Queen's Hall, or the International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., or by letter containing remittance from Miss Schartau, 170, Piccadilly, W.

"PAPHNUTIUS."

In London, at once the most modern and the most primitive, the most Christian and at the same time the most pagan of our cities, the Pioneer Players produced *Paphnutius* at the Savoy Theatre last Sunday evening. The story was woven out of the imagination of a Benedictine nun of Saxon birth, who died about the year 973. Paphnutius was a monk and a philosopher living with his disciples whom he often wearied by discourses on theories and things they could not understand. For a long time Paphnutius had been troubled. A voice which he at first thought was of the devil had been calling him to save the soul of "Thais," a woman of marvellous beauty, who tempted men to lose their souls for love of her. The idea that this was his mission gradually took complete possession of his every thought, and the day came when his disciples bade him farewell and God-speed on his journey to carry it out. At length he reached the city in which Thais lived, and easily found the place in which she dwelt. The audience is first introduced to her amidst luxurious surroundings, with slaves and attendants who played for her, sang to her, danced for her, and humoured her every whim. Paphnutius was admitted, flattered her beauty, and played the part of a lover. Then he asked her if she ever thought of the harm she was doing to her fellow-creatures. He was shocked beyond measure to learn that she called herself a Christian, and had not even the pagan's excuse of the want of knowledge of the living God. He upbraided her callousness, and denounced her wickedness, and Thais repented. She decided to abandon her present lovers, to cast her jewels and treasures into the flames, and to follow the monk to whatever penance he planned for her. Weary and footsore they reached a convent, and, pitilessly, Paphnutius relates her sins in all their blackness to the kindly Abbess. He urges the severest mortification of the flesh, he would spare her neither bodily nor mental anguish so that her imperishable soul might be saved. The abbess pleaded for leniency, and Thais faltered when she heard the terms of her punishment; but the monk was obdurate. He went away leaving her in an uncleanly cell without light or chance of intercourse with any human being. But Paphnutius suffered too, and prayed that the penance imposed on her would not be more than she could bear. He sought Father Anthony, and when with him one of the disciples related a vision he had seen, and this made it clear that the penance of Thais had won her salvation. Overjoyed by this news, Paphnutius set out to tell Thais. He finds her in the cell, changed indeed from the former Thais. He tells her of the vision, and that her penance is at an end, but Thais dies before any chance has arisen for her lot to become easier. The strong simplicity of this drama which was well sustained by the acting of Mr. Harcourt Williams as Paphnutius, and of Miriam Lewes as Thais, its directness and singleness of purpose make it worth the while of Miss Christopher St. John to have translated it from the Latin, and for Miss Edith Craig to have produced it for the Pioneer Players. Miss Ellen Terry as the human and kindly abbess delighted the audience.

F. A. U.

Chapter 7

Some Folks Use

Fels-Naptha simply because it makes clothes whiter and a better colour than any other soap.

Others use Fels-Naptha because it saves so much work and bother.

Others use it because it makes the clothes last so much longer.

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"VOTE" BRIGADE RALLY.

Practical enthusiasm marked the monthly Rally of the "Vote" Brigade at Headquarters on January 9. It was decided to begin a poster-parading and "Vote" selling campaign from Headquarters on January 16 and to visit the theatre queues. A special appeal was made to Branch secretaries to organise a similar campaign in their districts as a means of working up the sale of our paper; such a campaign could be organised in connection with a public meeting if desired. A special interest of the Rally was the new "Vote" bag for sellers designed by Mrs. Findon. It is particularly practical and neat, and will advertise both *THE VOTE* and the League to all who see it. Mrs. Findon very generously undertakes to give her time in making the bags, charging sellers—who will find them most useful—only the cost of the material—2s. 6d. Orders can be sent through Miss P. Leahy. In the absence of Mrs. Despard in Switzerland, Miss A. A. Smith, Assistant-Editor of *THE VOTE*, welcomed the sellers, including some new members of the Brigade. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, who were present, continue their valuable kindness to the Brigade and made many practical suggestions for future work. More sellers are urgently needed for well-established pitches, and Miss Leahy will cordially welcome all offers of help. Branch secretaries are earnestly asked to attend *THE VOTE* Brigade Rallies, which will continue to be held on the *Second Friday each month*, or to send a deputy. By co-operation we shall achieve success, and enthusiasm is infectious at these evenings. The immediate increase of circulation is an imperative necessity.

A Special Appeal.

The Brigade appeals to all members and friends, whether sellers or not, for help in the poster-parade on January 16. Tea at Headquarters at 6 p.m.; start at 6.30. There will be work in the Office in connection with the parade for all who can attend from 5 p.m. onwards. Rally in full strength so that we make a brave show with our colours and our paper.

RECEPTION OF FAMOUS WRITERS.

A very interesting announcement is made by the Women Writers' Suffrage League, which surprises the public from time to time by the attractive functions it organises to entertain and convert them to Woman Suffrage. The debate of "pros" and "antis," in which Mrs. Steel and Mrs. Humphry Ward took part, was excellent propaganda. The latest scheme is a "Reception of Famous Living Writers," to be held on February 3, at the Caxton Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m. Among the many well-known men and women who have promised to help by giving readings from their own works, or by presenting autographed copies of their books for sale, are Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss S. MacNaughtan, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart (who will read from her recently published book, "Women and War"), Mrs. Margaret Woods, Mr. W. L. George, and the favourite song-writer, Mr. Fred Weatherley, Mr. Henry Nevinson, Mr. Pett Ridge, George R. Birmingham, E. V. Lucas, Zangwill, Galsworthy and many others. Books not already sold will be auctioned at the end of the afternoon by a well-known actor. The chair will be taken by Miss Lena Ashwell, and Madame Lydia Yavorska is to recite. Tickets, 2s. and 1s. Tea will be served during the afternoon, and a notable feature of the meeting will be the cakes, scones, &c., made and contributed by famous women writers. Further information may be obtained from the Women Writers' Suffrage League Offices, 12, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

News from Scotland.

In Paisley a labour dispute is going on between Fulton and Sons, dyers, and the Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Bleachers and Kindred Trades. The employees are demanding a minimum wage of 22s. per week for all male operators, and a minimum wage of 12s. a week for women and girls. Why it should be assumed that the men require 10s. a week more to live on than the women is a mystery. Up till now men's larger wage has always been based on the assumption that men marry young, and have a wife and family to support, but practically this is not the case; according to the latest census returns of Scotland (1913) comparatively few men are married till they reach the age of twenty-five to thirty, yet all men, whether married or single, are given the same wage. Many women who are earning their living are supporting a parent, or assisting their young brothers or sisters, yet no allowance is made for this; wages are paid purely on a sex basis, and have nothing to do with supporting a family.

JUST OR UNJUST?—The much-discussed Insurance Act is to be yet more discussed, and a most interesting evening is assured on Monday, January 19, when the Women's Tax Resistance League will hold a debate on the subject at the Caxton Hall at 8 p.m. Miss Margaret Douglas will maintain that the act is undemocratic and presses unjustly and heavily upon women; Sir Victor Horsley will oppose, and Sir Edward Busk will preside. The Tax Resistance League has arranged many stimulating gatherings, and the coming one will justify its well-earned reputation. For particulars about tickets see page 191.

BRANCH NOTES.

NATIONAL OFFICES, LONDON, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.—Croydon.—Office, 32A, The Arcade, High-street.

A party of eighteen members and friends visited the Croydon Workhouse and Infirmary on January 9. Everyone greatly appreciated Mrs. Ackroyd's kindness in giving us the opportunity of seeing so much. Mrs. Ackroyd and the matron made splendid leaders, and gave much valuable information. We started about 2.30 p.m. and ended our visit at about 5.30 p.m. We wish to thank Miss Foster for the New Year's gift of a cupboard with glass doors for use in the office. The square of carpet and an umbrella stand asked for we hope to receive shortly. The first committee meeting of the New Year was fairly attended. Plans of work were discussed and nominations for the N.E.C. at the annual conference considered. It was decided to hold a Branch meeting on Wednesday, January 21, when resolutions for conference will be discussed. Will all members please make a note of the date and time—7.30 p.m.?

Mid-London.

We shall hold our members' meeting for the purpose of framing resolutions for the annual conference on Friday, January 23, and I hope all will make a special effort to attend—so that we may have a really representative meeting. There are still a few members who have not yet paid their Branch subscriptions for 1913; our hon. treasurer will be glad to receive them at once, so that she may pay the capitation fees without further delay. If, on account of removal, or for any other reason, resignations are inevitable, will members please let me know? The portable platform kindly given to us for meetings in Regent's Park is now stored there, and will be used, we hope, every Sunday, weather permitting.

Peckham Group.

Will members and friends rally round and give their active support on the last Thursday in every month? We wish in the near future to open a Suffrage shop in the district; it is urgently needed, and would make things brighter for many, but we must have the practical help of all our friends. Next discussion meeting, February 5.

On Jan. 12, we held a very successful evening meeting at Hanover-park, Rye-lane, at which Miss K. Trot, made an interesting speech on Woman Suffrage, and Mrs. Pickering invited both men and women in the audience to attend the discussion meetings at her house 35, Albert-road, Peckham, on the last Thursday in every month. *THE VOTE* was sold at the meeting, and our thanks are due to Miss Trot for selling it at the Station during the busy time of the evening.

Thornton Heath and Streatham.

Our heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Macgregor. The whist drive was in every way a great success. Mrs. Ward has kindly offered to have the next at her house in Thornton Heath, date to be announced later. For the Parliamentary debate to-night on Woman Suffrage, when Miss Boyle speaks in favour, Mrs. Pyart will be outside Baths Hall by 7 p.m. Will all members come early and help with selling *THE VOTE*? Thanks to Parliament our Cause has had a splendid advertisement. Miss Boyle's name is heard and seen everywhere in Thornton Heath—no one could possibly now say they had not heard of the Women's Freedom League.

PROVINCES.—Aintree.

Miss Richardson was the speaker at our Branch meeting on January 8, and opened a good discussion on "Woman and the Home." Mrs. McGuffie made an excellent chairman. The secretary announced that Miss Andrews was coming to Liverpool for a fortnight's campaign and is counting upon the active help of all members. A social evening will be held on January 27.

Bournemouth.

A message from the Women's Freedom League was given to the women at Branksome last Sunday afternoon, when Mrs. Hume presided and Miss E. J. Read addressed the Adult School on "The Relation of the Vote to the Economic Position of Women." In the evening visiting the B.S.P. at Boscombe for the purpose of advertising the W.F.L. meeting in Bournemouth to be held on January 30, Miss Read was asked to speak, and took the opportunity of explaining the policy of the W.F.L. In both cases not only a sympathetic but very enthusiastic reception was accorded the speaker.

Chester.—Suffrage Shop: 45, St. Werburg-street.

On January 7 a large number of members and friends spent a most enjoyable evening at the Holborn Restaurant playing progressive whist. Refreshments were given by our ardent supporter Mrs. Gambrell, and prizes were distributed by Mrs. Crosland Taylor. Several people expressed their intention of joining our League, and many others, who had shown timidity in coming to close quarters with suffragists, expressed agreeable surprise at the kind of women they found us to be; better still, they mean to come again. Our best thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Hedgecock and Mr. Lunn, through whose efforts, assisted by several members, our funds are increased by nearly £3. On Tuesday last Mrs. Shaw, of Aintree, in a most capable manner opened a debate on Woman's Suffrage at the Free Library, under the auspices of the Chester Debating Society. As usual, a feeble case was made out by the opponent, Mr. Skempton, who got very little intelligent support from a large audience.

Ipswich.

The first meeting of the New Year, held on Jan. 8, at 22, Queen Street, was a business meeting. It was agreed to form a "Vote Corps" to help to increase the sale of *THE VOTE*, and also to place it again in the Public Library. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for Feb. 19. Many arrangements were made with regard to the Green, Gold, and White Fête. For our list of meetings see Forthcoming Events. It is hoped that all members will do their best to make them all known to their friends and with their help we shall make the Fête on Feb. 2, when Miss Boyle will visit us—a great success.

Middlesbrough.

It is hoped that there will be a good attendance at Hinton's Café on Monday, January 19, when Mrs. Schofield Coates will give an address on the subject of "Suffrage Up-to-date."

Portsmouth and Gosport.

A special members' meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 20, at 8.15 p.m., at "The Castle Tea Rooms," to consider the resolutions to be sent to the annual conference, and to make final arrangements for Miss Boyle's meeting on January 27. Members and friends are invited to meet Miss Boyle on the afternoon of the 27th inst. at 64, Devonshire-Avenue, from 3 to 4.30.

Winchester.

An active campaign has been carried on in Winchester by Miss Constance Andrews and Mrs. Hyde. At a members' meeting, at "The Lodge," on January 5, Mrs. Walter Carey was elected Branch president, and Miss Costa organising secretary. On January 8 a public meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, at which Miss Andrews spoke, and Mrs. Hyde took the chair. The audience showed much sympathy with the aims and policy of the W.F.L., and carried a vote of thanks to the speakers. Suffrage literature and *THE VOTE* sold well, and several new members were added to the Branch. Thanks to the untiring energy of our helpers, Winchester is now well aware of the existence of our League, and as that ancient city was formerly the seat of learning, we now confidently look forward to the time when it will be the centre of the Suffrage Movement in the south of England.

SCOTLAND.—Dundee.

On Thursday last the members of the Branch were in holiday mood and turned the usual meeting into a whist party. There was a very gratifying turn-out, the hall being crowded. Prizes were given by Mrs. Halley and Mrs. Allan, and were won by two Norwegian ladies. Much regret was expressed when it was known Miss Husband could not be present owing to indisposition. A very pleasant evening passed all too quickly, and our indefatigable secretary, Mrs. Mitchell, was warmly congratulated on the successful result of her labours.

Glasgow.—Suffrage Shop: 70, St. George's-road.

The Glasgow Council met on Jan. 8 to discuss business. Miss White was appointed Convener of the Finance Committee. The Branch meeting was held on the same evening, when Miss Eunice Murray gave an interesting account of her work during her two months' stay in England. Several resolutions for the Conference were passed. We have received 35s. from Mr. Robert Mitchell, for the purpose of sending a copy of Miss Murray's pamphlet, "Liberal Cant," to each minister of the Church of Scotland in Glasgow, and to each Scottish M.P., and a copy of "Prejudices Old and New" (also by Miss Murray) to each Glasgow minister of the United Free Church. Miss White has given 5s. to make up the necessary sum. Owing to the holidays the sending of these pamphlets has been delayed, but they will be dispatched this week. Miss Gentles has kindly offered to give dancing lessons, in the shop, the fees to be given to the Branch funds. Already a good class has been formed for Friday evenings and those wishing to join should apply at once, as the lessons are to commence this week.

NOTE.—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Headquarters, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

The Northern Men's Federation held a large meeting last Sunday afternoon at the Mount, Edinburgh. The speakers were Councillor Crawford, Councillor Barrie, Ex-Bailie Gordon, and Mr. Brunton. Councillor Crawford declared that Mr. Asquith by his treatment of Woman Suffrage was leading his Party to destruction, and strongly advised all Liberals to leave him overboard. Councillor Barrie with reference to the great Convention of the Federation to be held in London, on February 14, in which the Town Councils of Edinburgh and Glasgow were to take such a large part, said they would go with a mandate for Woman's Suffrage from a powerful and fully organised Society of voters in Scotland and the North of England.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Sun. Jan. 18.—REGENT'S PARK, Open-air Meeting (weather permitting), noon. *Speakers:* Mrs. Tippett and Mrs. Hyde.

Mon. Jan. 19.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m., to be opened by Madame Malmberg. Subject: "Is the Woman's Movement Identical with the Eastern Revolutionary Movement?" *Chair:* Miss A. A. Smith. Admission free. Discussion invited.

Tues. Jan. 20.—CLAPHAM, 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, Clapham Branch General Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wed. Jan. 21.—CAXTON HALL, 3.30 p.m. Public Meeting. *Speakers:* Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Anna Munro. *Chair:* Mrs. Huntsman. Admission free. Croydon W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, Croydon Branch Meeting, 7.30. "MEROK," Great North-road, Highgate, Northern Heights Branch Meeting, 7 p.m.

Thurs. Jan. 22.—TOTTENHAM AND STAMFORD-HILL BRANCH, Meeting for members and friends, 91, Mount Pleasant-road, South Tottenham, 7.30 p.m. (by kind permission of Mrs. Harbord).

Fri. Jan. 23.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C., Mid-London Branch Meeting, 7.30. Business: Resolutions for Conference.

Sat. Jan. 24.—TOLMERS-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Drummond-street, N.W., London Branches Council Jumble Sale, 3 p.m.

Wed. Jan. 28.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting 3.30 p.m., Sur-Gen. Ewart C.B. "The Life and Work of Florence Nightingale."

Fri. Jan. 30.—CROYDON W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. *Speaker:* Mrs. Tanner.

Mon.-Feb. 2.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m., to be opened by Mrs. Nevinson. Subject: "That men having sole political power are to blame for the present middle of Society."

Tues. Feb. 3.—CLAPHAM, 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, Clapham Branch Committee Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wed. Feb. 4.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30. Mrs. Nott Bower: "Reforms urgently needed in Criminal Law."

Fri. Feb. 6.—HIGHGATE, Drawing-room Meeting. Mrs. Despard.

Sat. Feb. 7.—CAXTON HALL, Tango Practice Class, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., under the auspices of the London Branches Council. Tickets, 2s, including tea) from Mrs. Huntsman, W.F.L. Office.

Mon.-Feb. 9.—KENSINGTON, 6, Argyle-road, Drawing-room Meeting (by kind permission of Mrs. Brend), 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Miss Boyle.

Wed. Feb. 11.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Mr. John Scurr on "Go Home and Mind the Baby."

Fri. Feb. 13.—CROYDON W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, Public Meeting, 3.30.

Mon. Feb. 16.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi. Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m., to be opened by Miss Hodge. Subject, "The General Effect of the Women's Vote in Australia and New Zealand."

Tues. Feb. 17.—CLAPHAM, 1, Imperial-mansions, Bromells-road, Clapham, Branch General Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wed. Feb. 18.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. The Rev. Moritz Weston, D.D., on "Christianity and Mary, Magdalene."

Wed. Feb. 25.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. M. Cunningham: "The Race-Bearers and the Falling Birth-rate in France."

PROVINCES.

Mon. Jan. 19.—MIDDLESBROUGH, Hinton's Café, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Mrs. Schofield Coates. Subject, "Suffrage Up-to-Date." Gravesend. Labour Hall, Rosherville, Branch Business Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tues. Jan. 20.—SOUTHSEA, Castle Tea Rooms, Great Southsea-street, Members' Meeting, 8 p.m. Reading, Palmer Hall, Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Miss Anna Munro.

Thurs. Jan. 22.—CHESTER, Brown's Sals Room, St. John-street, Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* H. F. Brown, Esq., LL.B., on "Liberalism and Women's Suffrage." Ipswich. Social Evening Welcome to Miss Trott.

Mon. Jan. 26.—MIDDLESBROUGH, Hinton's Café, 7.30 p.m., "At Home." Rev. T. C. Gobat (Darlington): "Ethics of Woman's Suffrage." Vocalist, Miss Ruth Dawson.

Tues. Jan. 27.—SOUTHSEA, 64, Devonshire-avenue, Reception to Miss Boyle, 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. *Hostess:* Mrs. Whetton. Portsmouth, Lower Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Public Meeting. *Speakers:* Rev. G. W. Thompson and Miss Nina Boyle. *Chair:* Mrs. Whetton. Liverpool, Gortonville College Hall, Social Evening. *Speaker:* Miss Andrews.

Wed. Jan. 28.—PORTSMOUTH, Dockyard Gates, Dinner-hour Meeting. *Speaker:* Miss Nina Boyle. Southampton, Morris Hall, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. *Speakers:* Miss Nina Boyle and Mr. Laurence Housman. *Chair:* Mrs. Rothwell.

Thurs. Jan. 29.—WINCHESTER, Masonic Hall, Parchment-street, Public Meeting, evening. *Speaker:* Miss Nina Boyle. *Chair:* Mr. Grove Jones.

Fri. Jan. 30.—BOURNEMOUTH, St. Peter's Hall, Hinton-road, 8 p.m., Public Meeting. Mr. Laurence Housman and Miss Nina Boyle. *Chair:* Miss Underwood.

Mon. Feb. 2.—MIDDLESBROUGH, Hinton's Café, 8 p.m. Business Meeting. Ipswich, St. Laurence's Hall, Green, Gold, and White *Fltr.* Anti-Sweating Exhibition. Speech by Miss Boyle, &c.

Mon. Feb. 9.—MIDDLESBROUGH, Hinton's Café, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Miss Alice Dewhurst. Subject, "Child Study."

Mon. Feb. 16.—MIDDLESBROUGH, Hinton's Café, 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Mr. Kelsall. Subject, "Anomalies of Present System."

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Fri. Jan. 16.—THORNTON HEATH PARLIAMENT. Debate, "That this Parliament Provide for the Representation of the People by Granting Votes to Women Without Delay." *Affirmative:* Miss Nina Boyle. *Negative:* Miss Mabel Smith.

Sun. Feb. 8.—KINGSTON HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY, 7 p.m., Miss Munro.

Tues. Feb. 17.—WEST ESSEX WOMEN'S FRANCHISE SOCIETY, Buckhurst-hill Hall, 8 p.m. Miss Nina Boyle, W.F.L.



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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING

AT THE
CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,
Wednesday Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. ST. CLAIR STOBART will speak on the Women Convoy Corps Hospital organised by her at Kirk Kilisse in the Balkan War.

MISS E. ROPER, B.A., and **MISS GORE-BOOTH** will speak on the Present Industrial Situation.

Speaker: Mrs. BEDFORD FENWICK.
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The Women's Freedom League
WILL RE-COMMENCE THEIR
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON PUBLIC MEETINGS

AT
CAXTON HALL,
ON
JANUARY 21st, at 3.30 p.m.

Speakers: Miss CICELY HAMILTON and Miss ANNA MUNRO.

Chair - Mrs. HUNTSMAN.
Admission Free.

A DISCUSSION MEETING

will be held at
'W.F.L.' OFFICE, 1, Robert St., Adelphi, Strand,
MONDAY, JANUARY 19th, at 8 p.m.
Subject: "IS THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IDENTICAL WITH THE EASTERN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT?"
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Women's Freedom League.

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SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES MEETINGS.

We accept Announcements of Suffrage and kindred Meetings for this Column at the rate per single insertion of 2s. for 24 words, 1d. every additional word; four insertions at the price of three. All Announcements must be Prepaid, and, to ensure insertion, should reach the ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, VOTE Office, 2, Robert-st., Adelphi London, by the First Post on Tuesday Morning.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB. 9, Grafton-street, W., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 8.30 p.m. "The Press on the Suffrage Movement." Mr. Frank R. Cane.

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