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VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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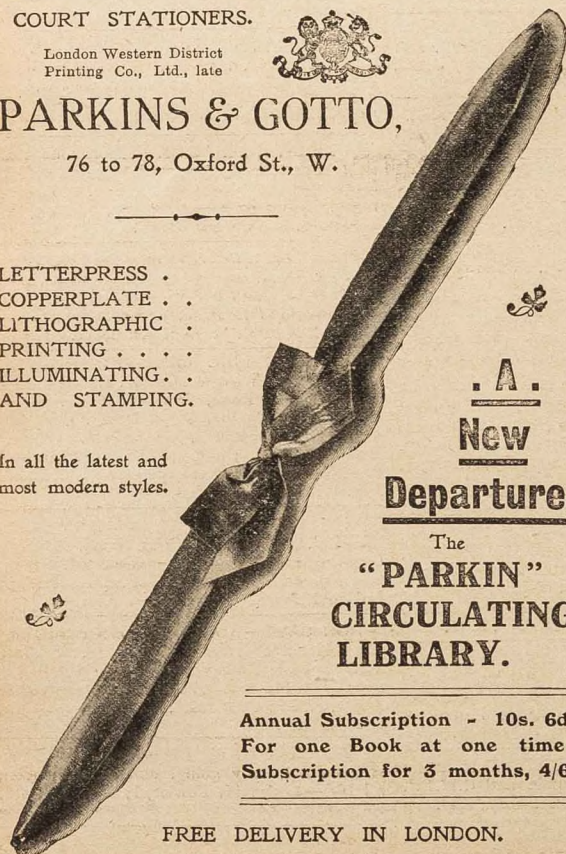


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DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

The deputation of women which will proceed to the House of Commons in order to see Mr. Asquith on Tuesday next, June 29, will be more numerous and more influential than any previous deputation sent by the Women's Social and Political Union. It will be headed by Mrs. Pankhurst herself, the founder of the Union, and will demand from the Prime Minister the promise of immediate introduction by the Government of a Bill to enfranchise those women who possess the qualifications required at present for the male electorate.

The Bill of Rights.

This action by the women, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is perfectly proper and legal. The right to go on deputation without risk of arrest or imprisonment is specifically safeguarded to the subject by the Bill of Rights. The precise words are as follows:—

It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.

And from historical records it is clear that the right of petitioning the King includes the right of going in person* to present the petition. Mr. Asquith's action on former occasions in refusing to receive the deputation and in in-

structing the police to arrest the women for persisting in their endeavour to see him is therefore contrary to the fundamental principles of British liberty.

The Wonder of Posterity.

At the time of going to press it is still uncertain whether on the present occasion Mr. Asquith will pursue his former tactics or whether he will consent to receive the deputation. In a few years' time, when the enfranchisement of women has become an historical fact, the continued refusal of Mr. Asquith to see the women who were fighting for their freedom, and his continued breach of the principles of the constitution, will appear extraordinary and unaccountable. Men and women will ask, and ask in vain, for a reason why when deputations representing small societies of men were being constantly received a deputation of women representing a society so large and influential as the Women's Social and Political Union, and backed by the almost universal support of the men and the women of the country, received such extraordinary discourtesy at his hands. To-day we can only wonder when the true state of things will become apparent to Mr. Asquith himself, and whether this deputation on Tuesday next may not be the opportunity for him to reverse his former obstinate course.

The Folly of Mr. Asquith.

For, looking at the wonderful growth of the Movement in the course of the last few years, and at the way in which it is every day being strengthened by fresh accessions to its ranks, no one can doubt for an instant that the enfranchisement of women is not an event to be looked forward to in the dim and distant future, nor even likely to be postponed for several years, but that it is certain to be accomplished within a very short space of time, and that the present Liberal Government and the present Liberal Party will bitterly rue the day when they placed themselves between women and the attainment of their freedom.

Professions of Faith in Liberty.

For while Mr. Asquith is disregarding the claims of women he still professes himself a supporter of the cause of freedom. Entertaining the members of the Russian Duma to lunch in the House of Commons he spoke to them of the essential principles which underlie constitutional government. His words were as follows:—

You on the banks of the Neva are engaged in the very same task which we for centuries past have been endeavouring to perform here upon the banks of the Thames. What is that task? It is a task of building up the structure, and of watching and controlling the work of the greatest instrument of freedom which the genius of mankind has yet invented—the instrument of constitutional government.

But when is Mr. Asquith going to learn the lesson of freedom himself?

Mrs. Pankhurst's Moderation.

No one can fail to admire the remarkable moderation and restraint shown by Mrs. Pankhurst in view of prospective events. In the article which we print from her in this issue, and again in the speech which she delivered on Monday last at the Queen's Hall, she showed how deeply she feels the obstinate and ignorant action of the men who are at present in charge of the nation's affairs. But though taunted by Mr. Haldane and Mr. John Burns with the gentleness of her methods, she realises that the violence and brutality by which the men won the franchise and intimidated their rulers are repugnant to the hearts of women. Nevertheless, she warns those in authority that not for ever can she restrain and moderate the action of her supporters if the Government persist in their blind course of resistance to their legitimate demands.

Several Hundred Meetings in the Week.

The feature of the activities of the last week of the Women's Social and Political Union has been the vast

* A special article dealing with this question will be found on page 40.

number of meetings, amounting in all to several hundreds, which have been held in different parts of the country. The extraordinary sympathy and support which has been shown by the audience to the speakers is a further proof of the way in which the women of the Women's Social and Political Union have won the hearts of the people of the country to a just appreciation of their demands.

Militant Methods.

Meanwhile, the militant methods of the Union have been vigorously proceeded with. At the Albert Hall Mr. Lloyd George, presiding at the Welsh Eisteddfod, again encountered the protests of women who brought home to him the incompatibility of professed sympathy for Woman Suffrage with his retention of a place in the Cabinet. According to the London *Evening News* Mr. Lloyd George brought his speech to an abrupt close in consequence of this protest, and the same paper issued a contents bill, "Mr. Lloyd George closed by Suffragettes." Other protests have been made at Reading, and elsewhere.

Announcing the Deputation.

An effective means of calling attention to the deputation of June 29 was taken by Miss Wallace Dunlop on Tuesday last, who, at the time that the Duma members were being entertained by the Prime Minister, stencilled on one of the walls of the Lobby of the House of Commons an announcement of the intentions of the Women's Social and Political Union for Tuesday next and added the extract from the Bill of Rights which we have quoted above. Those who read the newspapers on the following morning will have been interested to notice that this action was described by them as the "Latest Suffragist Outrage."

Scene in the House.

A little later in the day the members of the House of Commons, who profess to be so horrified at the militant action of women who are deprived of the ordinary constitutional methods, themselves took part in a scene, shouting one another down and refusing to obey the ruling of the Chair. We cannot help wondering what epithets the daily Press would have been able to draw upon in describing this scene if the participants in it had been voteless women instead of men possessed of every constitutional means of action.

"Insufficient Time."

When especially hard pressed on the subject of Woman Suffrage it is customary for supporters of the Government to claim that there is not sufficient time to carry the provisions of such a Bill into law. Students of Parliamentary procedure realise the inaccuracy of this statement at the present day. During the last few days the Government by a stroke of the pen have removed Welsh Disestablishment from the list of measures which they intend to carry this Session, and have dispensed with the second reading debate on this measure; at the same time the London Elections Bill has passed undebated through its committee stage. The time saved on these two measures alone would be quite sufficient to secure the passage of the Bill conferring the franchise on women.

Women and the Budget.

We should have supposed that the time had come to sweep away altogether the absurd rules by which the incomes of husband and wife are aggregated for the purpose of income-tax, so that after incurring the responsibilities and liabilities of marriage a man and a woman find themselves called upon to pay a larger revenue to the State in income-tax than heretofore, but so far from doing this it is now clear that Mr. Lloyd George's Budget imposes a further penalty upon marriage in the case of the super tax. One illustration will suffice. Suppose a man to have an income of his own of, say, £4,300, and a woman of £400. Before marriage the man will pay an income-tax of 1s. 2d. in the £, and the woman

will pay a tax subject to abatement and, in the case of an earned income, to other reduction. After marriage the aggregate income of the husband and wife will be over £5,000, and therefore not merely will the wife cease to obtain on her separate income any abatement as heretofore, but there will further be levied on the couple a super tax of 6d. in the £ on the total amount of £2,200, by which their income exceeds £3,000. Thus by Mr. Lloyd George's Budget their marriage is penalised by an annual amount of between £50 and £100 a year. Whether in Committee this absurd proposition be cancelled or not remains to be seen, but we are afraid we shall have to wait till women possess the vote for the proper treatment of married women as separate personalities, independently of their husbands.

Women Typists in the Post Office.

We draw the attention of our readers to the unsympathetic reply of the Postmaster General to the women typists who applied to him on the question of their salaries in the Post Office, which are below the level of those in force in other Government departments. It is hardly necessary for us to point out that the Government officials will listen very differently to the complaints of women when the Parliamentary vote has been secured.

The Exclusion of Married Women Teachers.

We are very glad to see that the married women teachers are not going to take "lying down" the attempt to exclude them from their profession. Mrs. Lydia Mary Stansfield and Mrs. Catherine Grounds, upon whom notices have been served by the Warrington Education Committee, have decided to take legal proceedings to test the legality of the dismissals. It is well that this question should be thrashed out in the public light of day. Women all over the country will realise more fully than ever before that under the existing system their means of livelihood may be any day taken away from them, and they will learn the necessity of getting such power into their own hands, as to render such a position impossible.

Unsexed Women.

No one can read without a sense of thrilling admiration of the brave conduct of the women of Dungeness who, with unflinching courage and determination, launched the life-boats in the absence of the men, and saved the lives of many a brave sailor on the *Sappho*. We hope that all those who applaud this action will abandon for ever the silly talk which would relegate to women a position of weakness, and imagine that those powers of body which enabled them to go to the rescue of their fellow human beings at a time of emergency and peril are unwomanly and contrary to nature.

Contents of This Issue.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the article by Mrs. Pankhurst in the present issue of the paper, and to that on page 840 dealing with the right of deputation to the House of Commons, also to that on the subject "Is there a Boycott by the Press of Woman Suffrage?" by Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst recommences, after an interval of three months, her series of chapters upon the History of the Woman Suffrage Movement. On page 849 will be found graphic accounts of the protest which was made at the Eisteddfod, written by some of those who took part in it. We would also draw the attention of our readers to the subscription form which has been placed in every copy of this issue. The extension of the circulation of this paper is absolutely vital to the growth of the movement, and we hope that our readers will use every effort to obtain fresh subscribers. The best method of doing this is to get their friends to order additional copies through the newsagents, and for this purpose the upper form, marked "A," should be employed.

HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Sylvia Pankhurst.

XLVII.—The Women's Parliament, March, 1907—The N.U.W.S.S.

The last chapters of this history (VOTES FOR WOMEN, March 5) dealt with the second reading of Mr. Dickinson's Women's Suffrage Bill, on March 8, 1907. It will be remembered that on that occasion the Speaker refused to allow the closure to be moved, and that the Bill was consequently talked out by its opponents. After this, as we know, followed the refusal of the Government to grant another day for the discussion.

These events came to the Women's Social and Political Union as a call to renewed action, and in spite of the fact that but a month before no fewer than fifty-six women had gone to prison in the Votes for Women cause, the Committee of the Union at once arranged for another Parliament of Women and another attempt to carry a resolution to the House of Commons.

On March 20, 1907, this second Women's Parliament assembled in the Caxton Hall, Westminster. It was characterised by the very large number of women who were present from the provinces, and especially from the North of England, among these being a contingent of Lancashire cotton operatives wearing their clogs and shawls.

The resolution condemning the Government's inaction and calling for the immediate extension of the Parliamentary vote to women was carried, as on the last occasion, with an enthusiasm that was almost fiercely overwhelming, and then once more, each carrying a copy of the resolution, the women rose and marched out of the hall.

Christabel Pankhurst had called out from the platform, "Who will lead the deputation?" and Lady Harberton had answered, "I," but she was not long suffered to do so, for a cordon of police had formed up outside the hall in Caxton Street, and, having announced that the procession could not go on, they first allowed Lady Harberton to pass through their ranks alone, and then turned upon the other women and tried to scatter them and drive them away.

Then followed a recurrence of the distressing scenes which had taken place on February 13. Hour after hour the women strove in their hundreds to reach the House of Commons, and hour after hour the police in their thousands drove the women back, whilst, by degrees, larger and larger crowds assembled to watch all that was going on.

The mounted police, whose intervention on February 13 had caused so much public disapproval, were not on this occasion called out until after ten o'clock at night, when six of them finally cleared the streets. By this time it was known that no fewer than seventy-five of the Suffragettes had been arrested.

One Hundred and Thirty Women Imprisoned.

On the following day these women were brought up before Mr. Horace Smith at Westminster Police Court. Two of them—Patricia Woodlock, an artist, of Liverpool, and Mrs. Ada Chatterton, a Manchester working woman—were, as "old offenders," sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. Six others were ordered either to pay fines of 40s. or to go to prison for one month, and the rest, with a few exceptions, were condemned either to pay 20s. each or to spend fourteen days in prison.

Thus 130 women were imprisoned as a result of two meetings held within the short space of five weeks in support of an eminently just and absolutely simple reform. Even to the next generation it will appear monstrous. How much more so to those in the dim future! To the next generation it will appear almost incredible that the members of the House of Commons could, with light jokes and sneers, have talked out a Bill for whose sake fifty-six of their countrywomen were at that moment suffering imprisonment.

The Bye-Election Policy of the N.U.W.S.S.

But perhaps even more extraordinary will appear the fact that, with the object-lesson of the talking-out of the Bill

before them, and with 130 other devoted women in prison, women who called themselves Suffragists should have acted so weakly as we shall presently see that they did. So long ago as the Eye bye-election, in April, 1906, the Women's Social and Political Union had (as we have seen) its settled bye-election policy of opposition to the Government in power which refused to grant to women the Parliamentary vote. Since that first bye-election campaign the Suffragettes had rapidly gained both in popularity and in real influence with the electors. Now, after a year's time, the older National Union of Suffrage Societies had at last realised that there really was something to be done at the bye-elections, and had come to the conclusion that it, too, must have a bye-election policy. But, in spite of the fact that many of its members favoured the W.S.P.U.'s anti-Government policy, the National Union, apparently in fear of offending the Liberal members of Parliament and the wives of Liberal members of Parliament upon its committee, and because of the party prejudices of some of its Liberal members, refused to make common cause with the Suffragettes, who, by their wisdom, devotion, and self-sacrifice, had raised the question of Women's Suffrage from the position of a stale, old-fashioned joke to that of a living, moving force in practical politics. Rather than boldly oppose a Government whose members had only too clearly shown that they would never give women the vote until they were forced to do so, the older Suffragists preferred to ignore entirely the dominating principle of the politics of their time—namely, government by party—and to go on working to secure the return of a few private members of Parliament who, though they already formed a majority of more than two-thirds of the House of Commons, had just, for the hundredth time, shown themselves incapable of doing anything to prevent the wrecking of a Women's Suffrage Bill.

The policy thus decided upon was, briefly, this:—

That the National Union of Suffrage Societies should support the candidate in a bye-election who declared himself favourable to Woman Suffrage. If, as generally happened, more than one candidate should be favourable, they should support the most favourable. If both (or all in the case of three or more candidates) should be equally favourable, they should remain neutral, and devote themselves to general propaganda. In the event of no candidate being favourable, the National Union of Suffrage Societies should, if they thought fit, run a candidate of their own.

It is always more difficult to carry out a weak policy than a strong one, and the adoption of this particular policy not only failed to advance the Suffrage cause but it failed also to prevent dissension in the ranks of the National Union of Suffrage Societies itself. Many of its members seceded and joined the W.S.P.U., and many of those who did not actually resign their membership of the old society now threw all their energy into working for the younger and more courageous body. On the other hand, there were still those Liberal women who cared more for party than principle to be reckoned with, and one of these—Lady Carlisle—resigned the office of vice-president of the National Union, which she had accepted but a few days before, on hearing of the new bye-election policy, because she felt that to oppose a Liberal candidate who was opposed to the enfranchisement of women was too "drastic" and "extreme" a course to adopt. This was the first bye-election in which the N.U.W.S.S. took part.

(To be continued.)

The result of the Hexham bye-election was that Mr. R. D. Holt, the Liberal candidate, was returned, but the Liberal majority was reduced by a thousand votes.

The figures were:—

R. D. Holt (L.)	5,401
Colonel Bates (C.)	4,244
Liberal Majority	1,157

At the General Election they had been:—

W. C. B. Beaumont (L.)	5,632
S. Clayton (C.)	3,547
Liberal Majority	2,085

SOME DEPUTATIONS OF LONG AGO.

" . . . and charged me with refusing to obey his general warrant, declaring that I often threatened him with . . . Magna Charta on purpose to discourage him when doing his duty."

This sounds somewhat like the evidence in a Suffragette case at Bow Street, and suggests a policeman complaining that the Suffragette he had arrested the previous day in Parliament Square had quoted the Magna Charta in defence of her plea to see the Prime Minister. It is, however, only the echo of the trial of one Francis Smith, which took place in the year of grace 1679. The said Francis Smith was accused of "going up and down, getting hands to petitions." Nor was that the full extent of his iniquities; he was also accused of having printed petitions for presentation to Parliament, added to which he had a most disconcerting habit of quoting Magna Charta when the warrant officer came in view. The warrant officer of the twentieth century would, I fear, formulate his conduct thus: "abusive language" and "obstructing the police in the execution of their duty." The offender would have been confined to Holloway Gaol for one month, and the House of Commons would have pursued the even tenour of their way unruffled by the fact that certain people in the land accused them of violating the ancient principles of the Constitution. Not so the Parliament of 1679. It is true that Francis Smith was confined for a period in Newgate Gaol, but his and other cases of a like nature were brought before the House by Sir Gilbert Gerrard, and after a short discussion, in which it was affirmed by more than one member of the House "that the subjects of England have an undoubted right to petition His Majesty for the redressing of grievances," a unanimous vote was passed to the effect "That it is, and ever hath been, the undoubted right of the subjects of England to petition the King for calling and sitting of Parliament and redressing of grievances; and that to traduce such petitioning is a violation of such right, and to represent it to His Majesty as traitorous and seditious is to betray the liberty of the subject, and to contribute to the design of subverting the ancient legal constitution of this kingdom and the introducing of arbitrary power."

Nor did the Commons stay at half-measures. It was moved and carried that a certain member, Sir F. Withins, having been observed to vote against the motion, "Be expelled the House . . . and that he receive his sentence at the bar of this House, upon his knees before Mr. Speaker," which, adds the historian, "was accordingly done." In addition to this, the House impeached and fined heavily those judges who passed sentence on the presenters of petitions. Will the day ever come, I wonder, when those magistrates who are responsible for sending Suffragettes to Holloway Gaol will be impeached and fined heavily?

Personal Presentation of Petitions.

The case of Francis Smith was only one in a long series of petitions which were presented personally to the King or to either House of Parliament. We read of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, the same that opened the debate in the House, presenting a petition to the King, accompanied by eight other gentlemen, "in the name of some thousands of his subjects, inhabitants of London, Westminster, and the places adjacent." He met with a very ungracious reception, His Majesty declaring that he looked upon himself to be the head of the Government, and the only judge of what was fit to be done in such cases, and he would do what he thought most for the good of himself and his people. We also read of a petition presented to the King from Taunton, as His Majesty was coming out of the House of Lords. Indignant at thus being waylaid, His Majesty asked the presenter how he dared do that. "Sir," was the answer, "my name is Dare." Unfortunately, the town of Taunton did not appreciate this warlike attitude, and

took the opportunity to disown Mr. Dare's petition publicly, the gentleman himself being fined £500 for seditious language "as an example." It was shortly after this, however, that the Commons passed the resolutions quoted above, thus establishing the right of petition and deputation.

An Eighteenth Century Parallel.

It was, however, the arbitrary treatment of those who presented the famous Kentish petition of 1701 that aroused the greatest storm of protest in the country. The conduct of the House of Commons in summarily committing to custody five gentlemen who, in a perfectly peaceable manner, came to present a petition to the House of Commons, was discussed in pamphlets and in general conversation throughout the country. It was pointed out that the right of the subject to petition the King (or his proxies) had existed from time immemorial, and the decision of the judges in the trial of the seven bishops was quoted: Parliamentary records were ransacked in order to furnish documentary evidence of this right of the subject to lay his grievances in person before the King, and finally a memorial was drawn up, entitled "A Memorial from the Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of — in Behalf of Themselves and Many Thousands of the Good People of England, and signed 'Legion.'" This was sent to the Speaker, with a letter telling him that he was recommended by 200,000 people to take it to the House of Commons. In the memorial itself it was pointed out that "Committing to custody those gentlemen who at the hand of the people (whose servants you are) came in a peaceable way to put you in mind of your duty is illegal and injurious destruction of the subjects' liberty of petitioning for redress of grievances which has by all Parliaments before you been acknowledged to be their undoubted right." (One historian says that this petition was presented to the Speaker by a woman, but this is not supported by any other writers of the period.) On the release of the five Kentish gentlemen from custody they were welcomed by 200 of the citizens of London at a banquet in the Mercers' Hall, and great rejoicings were held throughout the country.

Such was the light in which the people of 1700 looked on those who went in deputation to the House of Commons. Much water has flowed under London Bridge since the Kentish petitioners presented their petition to the House of Commons, but the same spirit which existed in them exists in the Suffragettes of to-day, and it is in this spirit that the deputation of June 29 will go to the House of Commons in order to lay "their just grievances" before the Prime Minister of this country.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Valiant Women of England, the "free,"
Onward, march onward; fear not for your cause;
The truth must prevail, though delayed it may be,
Enthusiast souls will still alter the laws,
So bravely fight on, that the whole world may see.
Foes to your movement, whose sole right is might,
Observe with dismay the results of your fight;
Rally, friends, rally—the goal is in sight.

When the day comes, and the Victory is won,
O then will the heart of the nation rejoice.
May the words being spoken, the deeds being done,
Encourage the spirit, the heart, and the voice
Now shirking the battle already begun.

SIVORI LEVEY.

IS THERE A PRESS BOYCOTT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE?

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

I have been asked by a number of people in the course of the last few days whether I do not think that there is a boycott of Woman Suffrage on the part of the London Press, and those who have spoken to me have instanced in particular the very slight mention of the important speech by Lord Lytton last week and the very scant notice of other meetings and activities of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Of course, it is the common practice of editors to include in their columns only those news paragraphs which they think will be of interest to their readers and which they think will be the means of increasing the circulation of the paper, but it is suggested that the exclusion of news upon Woman Suffrage does not spring from this cause, but is due to the deliberate action of proprietors and editors of papers in their wish to check the advance of the Woman Suffrage Movement.

The Woman's Point of View Left Out.

Before attempting to answer this question it is worth while to notice that it is only part of a very much wider issue. During the last six or seven years a very much larger number of women than before have been taking an interest in the general affairs of the country, and are looking at the newspapers with the view of discovering matters in which they are concerned. The question I would put is, Do the daily newspapers cater sufficiently for this new class of readers; do they attempt to give the woman's point of view? I think there can be no doubt that the answer to this question must be in the negative. The ordinary London daily newspapers, with their almost exclusively male staff, devote by far the greater part of their space to questions which are of special interest to men, and, quite regardless of the fact that their mere "fashion page" is not sufficient to satisfy the large number of potential women readers, they exclude from their papers the new point of view. This has been undoubtedly a bad thing for women, but it is also an exceedingly foolish and suicidal policy for the papers themselves.

In the past it may be that the number of possible women readers has been few, but that number has been increasing very rapidly in the past few years. The circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN last week amounted to 25,000 copies, which corresponds probably to about 100,000 readers. Most of these would have welcomed articles and news in the daily Press upon subjects in which they were interested. But they have found little or no space devoted to them. In the course of the next two or three years the number of such women will probably be multiplied three or four fold, and then one of two things will happen. Either one of the existing papers will begin to realise the opportunity and will cater for this new class of readers, and will thereby very largely increase its own circulation, or a new daily paper will be started in which the interests of this new class will be specially attended to. In either case the remaining present daily papers will suffer. And this injury is not merely one in prospect in the future, it actually operates to their detriment to-day, because every day that they persist in retaining their exclusively male point of view they are failing to take advantage of the widely increased means of sale which would be opened out to them.

At present, however, we are principally concerned with the exclusion of Woman Suffrage news from the public daily Press, and particularly from the London daily newspapers. It is difficult seriously to understand why there should be anything in the nature of a concerted boycott on the part of those in charge of the Press; there is certainly no reason why they should possess any animus against the Woman's

Movement, which, during the past two or three years, has provided them with excellent "copy," and has enabled them to sell a great number of papers in slack times, when their circulation would naturally have been low. Nevertheless, from whatever cause it springs, it is undoubtedly true that, in spite of the enormous activity displayed by the Woman Suffrage Movement, which at the present time is responsible for over 1,000 meetings a month in different parts of the country, and is exerting far more influence on the life and thought of the people than any other political question, Woman Suffrage obtains scarcely any notice in the London papers, and a casual reader might be led to imagine that the educational side of the work was being only intermittently carried on, and that the militant protests were the only activity of the Suffragettes.

In order to correct this impression Suffragists have to adopt other means to keep the public fully aware of the ground which is being covered. They have an easy remedy in their own hands, in the extension of the circulation of this paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A particular opportunity of doing this occurs at the present time. The deputation to the Prime Minister next Tuesday is evoking a great deal of interest, which is being intensified as days go by. It will not require a great deal of persuasion to induce men and women anxious to learn the true facts to purchase a copy of this paper. Women are therefore specially invited to volunteer as street sellers at this time. In London they will have the opportunity of selling the current issue in Parliament Square on the night of June 29, and in other parts of the country there will be similar facilities on that day, while the events which are happening in London are the universal subject of discussion.

Then next week's issue will contain a special description of the events of June 29, written by several journalists who have volunteered expressly for this purpose. The circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN next week has to reach a total far in excess of anything that has been achieved before. London women are wanted to act as special paper sellers on Friday and Saturday, July 2 and 3, and are invited to come to Clements Inn, and get their papers from Miss Mills on those days. In the country there should also be a great sale, and women are invited to put themselves in touch with their local organisers for this purpose.

Order Through Your Newsagents.

But the purchase of a single copy is not enough, and the duty is impressed upon all readers of this paper to extend its regular sale by inducing their friends to become permanent subscribers to the paper. The best way to do this is to get them to order a copy to be regularly supplied them by the nearest newsagent. During July a special campaign to push the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be undertaken in every part of the country, and in order that additional sale through the newsagents may be effected, a special order form is being inserted in each issue of the paper of June 25, July 2, and July 9.

The circulation last week reached, as I have said, the splendid figure of 25,000, corresponding perhaps to 100,000 readers. Of this great number only a small proportion, a few hundred, are able to go on the deputation themselves. Upon all the others—over 99,000—is imposed the obligation of making the sacrifice of those who are willing to face the perils of the deputation effective. This they will be doing if they make themselves responsible for getting orders from their friends for a regular supply of this paper. I would ask every reader, therefore, to fill in or to get filled in at least one of the forms which is enclosed in this issue. If that be done the circulation will speedily be doubled, and the first step will have been taken towards spreading the knowledge of what is happening in the Suffrage Movement, and towards meeting the situation caused by the exclusion of Suffrage news from the columns of the daily Press.

PATRICIA WOODLOCK—PROCESSION and MEETING.

Pageants are very much to the fore just now, but of all the pageants recently seen, none has struck a deeper and more human note than that which took place in the West End of London on June 16, because it exemplified the triumph of spirit over force, of progress over the narrow conventionalities which seek to fetter growth and hinder the development of that upward striving after better and wiser conditions without which no nation can ever be truly great or truly free.

On that evening close upon a thousand members of the W.S.P.U. gathered together at the foot of Kingsway in picturesque array, and marched through the streets to Hyde Park, where a huge demonstration was held to publicly welcome Patricia Woodlock back to freedom after three months in Holloway Gaol.

The procession itself was a sight to impress deeply the memory and the heart. It was headed by the Drum and Fife Band of the W.S.P.U. in their striking uniforms, followed

"They do more than men do. How many men would go to prison for each other?" was one remark, and the cry of a flower-seller in Holborn, "God bless her for trying to help other women," voiced the feeling of the onlookers.

All along the route the streets were lined with friendly crowds, who cheered the procession on with hearty expressions of goodwill. Many windows displayed improvised banners of purple, white, and green, and from balconies and upper windows fluttered pieces of material of all shades of the Union colours. At street corners and on the tops of omnibuses excited foreigners explained the movement to their companions, or appealed to the English for information. The banner of the Men's Committee, denouncing the imprisonment of women in the second division, was a fruitful source of comment.

At the Marble Arch huge crowds were gathered, and after the procession had passed into the Park they followed to where four platforms had been erected, each backed by a notice announcing the deputation to Mr. Asquith on the 29th. From the platforms speeches were given by Miss Woodlock, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick



MISS WOODLOCK'S MANCHESTER WELCOME. By courtesy of "The Manchester Courier."

by the leaders of the movement, marching proudly, like conquerors returning home from a victorious campaign. Behind them rode, on a richly caparisoned steed, Joan of Arc, Herald of the Union, dressed from head to foot in a suit of silver chain mail, preceding and clearing a way for the open carriage in which sat Mrs. Pankhurst and Patricia Woodlock. The heroine of the day was drawn by a team of forty white-robed girls, another girl guiding them from the box seat, not with whip, but with silken strands of purple, white, and green—symbol of the gentle sway that women hold where they guide the destinies of others. Behind came a solid phalanx of members of the W.S.P.U., of the Actresses' Franchise League, and others, bearing innumerable banners and flags, with a detachment of the Men's Committee for Justice to Women bringing up the rear.

It was a sight to quicken the pulse and stir the imagination of the most indifferent, and the comments overheard proved beyond a doubt that the sympathies of all thinking citizens were with this movement.

Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Drummond, and others, each delivered with telling effect and listened to with enthusiastic attention and many expressions of assent. Speeches were also made from a men's platform.

Mrs. Pankhurst, on the first platform, gave a most enlightening speech on political freedom, and the various stages through which it has passed in this country, from the dark days when right was might, to the present time, when England, the refuge of political offenders from all other countries, yet belies her proud boast of freedom by withholding common justice from a vast proportion of her loyal citizens.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's address dealt with the coming deputation of the 29th, and the legal position of those who will take part in it; she quoted summaries of various statutes of the reigns of Charles II. and William and Mary to prove that such a deputation is absolutely defensible from the legal and political standpoint and in accordance with the laws of the realm, and she proved also that not even under the old law of Charles II. (afterwards revoked) was Patricia Woodlock guilty of misdemeanour or of any offence worthy of imprisonment.

Miss Pankhurst made an eloquent appeal to the men of the country

to use their influence to help to secure the vote for women. She reminded them of the days when men were voteless, of the time when John Burns himself protested in Trafalgar Square against interference with the liberty of the subject, and she asked that all men who honoured and believed in women would join in demanding that Mr. Asquith should receive their deputation and give some definite reply to their just demands.

Miss Mary Gawthorpe spoke of Miss Woodlock's record—she was the only woman who has been to prison four times for the cause. (Cries of "Shame.") Yes; but it was a glory also, the glorious example of a woman who did not hesitate to put the welfare of her sex before her own freedom. Only by winning freedom could women hope to ameliorate the present industrial conditions.

A pretty incident occurred when Miss Woodlock rose to speak. A man close by the platform addressed her loudly in terms of not unfriendly banter, and impulsively she broke off a flower from the magnificent bouquet of red roses presented to her by the Men's Committee and handed it down to him. He took it eagerly, and put it in his coat with obvious pleasure, and his tone changed at once to greater respect. Miss Woodlock spoke at some length on the subject of freedom—of men as well as women—and of the conflicts waged in time past on that very spot to secure freedom. Men, she said, were upholding the cause for which women were fighting because as British citizens they loved justice and hated tyranny. She spoke of the disgraceful condition of laws under which British women had to go to prison to vindicate their rights and prove their claims to citizenship. But women knew that in this fight they were going to win, and that the most glorious era in the world's history was dawning for them.

Miss Woodlock was heartily cheered by an audience of many thousands, not one dissentient voice being raised, and at each platform a unanimous resolution was passed thanking her for her devotion to the cause by submitting to four terms of imprisonment, and denouncing the action of the Government in sending her to Holloway for a purely technical offence.

Men's Protest.

A "Men's Committee for Justice to Women" has recently been formed to work on the broad principle implied in its title, and independent of any particular suffrage society. This committee joined in the procession in honour of Patricia Woodlock, and held a meeting in Hyde Park, presided over by the chairman, Mr. Albert Dawson, editor of the *Christian Commonwealth*. A resolution was passed protesting against the unjust imprisonment of women, and appointing a deputation to present it to the Prime Minister in person.

Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, who was unable to be present, wrote:—"An everlasting stigma rests upon those unfortunate and misguided officials who have imprisoned these splendid women in the second division. Their action is unspeakable and foul, and a black stain on our boasted civilisation."

Mr. Zangwill wrote in equally strong terms:—"He wishes he could be present to do honour to the noble lady whose sentence is an outrage. Miss Woodlock may, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that her three months' imprisonment has brought the victory of the cause at least three months nearer."

In Manchester.

The magnificent welcome accorded to Miss Patricia Woodlock in London was continued in Manchester and Liverpool. Thousands of people gathered in the Manchester streets on Saturday to greet Miss Woodlock and to accompany her to the Alexandra Park, where thousands more people had been waiting from an early hour for the demonstration. The smartness and dignity of the N.W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band had a great deal to do with the marked respect shown on the route, and afterwards at the crowded meetings. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Patricia Woodlock, on rising to speak, received enthusiastic ovations from the crowd—the former as perhaps Manchester's best known woman, and the latter as the heroine of the day.

The resolution, thanking Miss Woodlock for her services and calling upon the Prime Minister to receive the deputation of June 29, was carried by an overwhelming majority, the very small minority being less than a dozen youths who, wearing a black, white, and pink rosette, were understood to represent the anti-Suffragist forces in Manchester. They had previously issued a handbill calling upon the women of Manchester to turn up in thousands to vote against the resolution; and it was typical of the Manchester woman that she obeyed the first behest, but the latter quite missed fire, not one woman opposing the resolution.

Miss Gawthorpe, who presided at the principal platform, said if it had not been for the 400 men who went to prison there would have been no general enfranchisement of men, and by now nearly as many women had gone to gaol in the cause of Women's Suffrage. Mrs. Pankhurst had decided to head a deputation to the Prime Minister, and they were going to ask the women of the country to strike a decisive blow at the Government. If Mr. Asquith did not

receive their deputation, there would be thousands of men and women who would want to know his reason directly from himself. They did not intend to stand it any longer.

Mrs. Pankhurst said that nobody would suggest that the women who had been to prison in the cause of Women's Suffrage had acted from other than the highest motives. They were fighting in the only way open to them. A Liberal Government treated political offenders as they never used to be treated in the old days. They had found it safe to keep Miss Woodlock in solitary confinement for three months. (Shame.) It was scandalous that a woman who had done no harm to anyone, and who was actuated by the highest motives, should be given such a sentence.

Miss Woodlock said she would not obey the law. She was outside the law, and lived to disobey the law. She would be prepared to suffer endless imprisonment if just a few women got the right to speak on behalf of her sex. "You know," she added, "how terrified Asquith, Lloyd-George, and Co. are. You know how they run in underground passages—(laughter)—and cover their heads, so that they cannot be recognised and get out of the way of the dreadful Suffragettes. We are not so dreadful after all."

A resolution was passed thanking Miss Woodlock for her services to the cause of Women's Suffrage and calling on Mr. Asquith to receive the deputation on June 29.

In Liverpool.

On Monday another magnificent muster took place at Liverpool, thousands of people assembling at the station, and many more at the Plateau. Miss Woodlock got into her carriage to the accompaniment of the shouts of the people, the band playing "The Conquering Hero." W.S.P.U. members drew the carriage in triumph through the streets, which were lined with people. It was a pity some Cabinet Minister could not see the enthusiasm shown by the people. Many converts were made, and much literature sold, and a splendid collection was taken.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

One of their most fearless comrades, Miss Patricia Woodlock:—*Liverpool Daily Courier*.

Whether we be Suffragette or Suffragist or "anti" to each, we must as women record our horror of the shameful sentence passed on Patricia Woodlock three months ago. . . . That a political offender, a girl of pure life, tender heart, passionate enthusiasms should be condemned to pay a penalty reserved for the most debased criminals, ought to be a matter for public inquiry. —*Liverpool Daily Courier*.

A great breakfast was being held to celebrate the release that morning of one of the Suffragettes from Holloway. Out of curiosity we joined the party, having some sympathy with their cause, believing, looking at the vote that is given to clowns who would not know that they were hungry unless they heard the clock strike, that every woman who pays rates and taxes should be enfranchised, and, in fact, we would go no further than that with the men. As for their methods, we have it on the authority of Mr. Gladstone that blowing down Clerkenwell Prison brought Home Rule within the sphere of practical politics. The women have committed no act of violence like that, and their methods are mild as compared with the riots that took place at the time of the Reform Bill, when men demanded the vote. We were not in time for much of the speaking, but what we heard was far above the average of the Members of Parliament that we have had to endure. . . . Her speech, which was well pointed, accentuated, and admirably delivered, made us tremble for Mr. Asquith. Poor Asquith! These women are going on. —*Sporting Times*.

The long incarceration of Miss Woodlock under circumstances which revolt the humane instincts and standards of public opinion really achieves nothing. It may ruin the health of a young woman: that is about all the bureaucrats of Russia manage. But neither there nor here is the cause which the victims represent checked for a moment; all that is actually accomplished is to bring the law into disrepute. For their eagerness to advertise their cause by suffering imprisonment they can produce the precedent of Liberals themselves. When Mr. Balfour was doing his wonderful work as Chief Secretary for Ireland, Liberal members of Parliament journeyed specially to Ireland to martyrise themselves on Mr. Parnell's behalf. When Mr. Balfour did not respond to their invitations it was made a matter of bitter complaint, and his reply was that, though his act might be odious, he declined to make it ridiculous. The Suffragists have now adopted the Liberal methods, and the Government, instead of taking the sensible attitude of Mr. Balfour, is making itself look rather absurd and seriously detracting from the force of the law in the eyes of the nation. It is enlisting its majesty against offences which are nominal, and which inflict no moral stigma on the offenders. It is abrogating the salutary maxim, "De minimis, non curat lex." In the name of the State, in fact, the Suffragists are being punished with a severity which no Englishman as an individual, no matter what his politics may be, would think for a moment of employing.

—*Liverpool Courier*.

THE DEPUTATION OF JUNE 29.

In a few days a deputation of women will again attempt to lay before the Prime Minister, as the head of our country's democratic Government, their demand for the vote. Not being represented in Parliament, as men voters are, the women have no other legal way of making their views known to Parliament, and their action is absolutely constitutional. This is why it is supported so loyally by members of the W.S.P.U., and why the action wins the sympathy and respect of those who are outside the Union. At all the meetings held daily in the various districts the people are entirely sympathetic, and seem to grasp the true state of affairs as set out plainly in a leaflet now being widely distributed, which runs:—

A DEPUTATION OF WOMEN
will go to the
HOUSE OF COMMONS
on
TUESDAY, JUNE 29,
at 8 o'clock,
to see
THE PRIME MINISTER
and lay before him their demand for
the Vote. Their right to do this is
secured to them by
THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
which says:

"It is the right of the subjects to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal." Mr. Asquith, as the King's representative, is bound, therefore, to receive the deputation and hear their petition. If he refuses to do so, and calls out the police to prevent women from using their right to present a petition, he will be guilty of illegal and unconstitutional action.

The people of London already know all about the deputation, thanks to the boundless energy of the local organisers and their helpers, who hold innumerable meetings and let no opportunity slip of advertising the cause. A great feature of this campaign has been the open-air meeting, a splendid opportunity of reaching thousands of people who have not the time to attend formal indoor meetings. Cabinet Ministers, too, have had the announcement brought home to them at their meetings, and have been asked to use their influence with Mr. Asquith.

All arrangements are well forward, and the deputation will leave Caxton Hall on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There is still time for members wishing to form part of it to send in their names to Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

Since the announcement last week of Mrs. Pankhurst's resolve to lead the deputation, a large number of names have been sent in from those anxious to share the honour of following her, while many who still hesitated have been brought to a decision by the news that their beloved leader is again prepared to take all the risks entailed. An invalid lady writes that but for her health she would have been in the ranks long ago, and adds: "All along my heart and brain have exulted in your splendid services." Another letter runs: "It would not be easy to express the admiration I felt for Mrs. Pankhurst on Tuesday to hear her announce her resolve to lead the deputation on June 29 or my great sympathy with you who are letting her go." The former head-mistress of a well-known girls' school writes:—"I am but a feeble old person, but I feel strongly impelled to join in this deputation. . . . What I can do I will do in this sacred cause."

Money in Lieu of Service.

Many of those for whom personal militant action is impossible have sent contributions to the funds. One young girl, after hearing Mrs. Pankhurst speak at St. James's Theatre, writes that, though it is quite impossible for her to go, she encloses a "fine" of 10s., to show her appreciation of the splendid courage of the other women.

A very practical form of help is given by Mrs. Balfour, 39, Hyde Park Gate, S.W., who writes: "I also enclose a cheque for £10, which may enable someone who desires to join the deputation, but whose means do not allow of it on account of others depending on her, to do so."

The members of the Croydon W.S.P.U. who are unable to

join the deputation have subscribed and promised £7 13s. to the funds.

One of the most touching letters comes from a domestic servant, who sends 5s. towards the cause. Dr. Murrell sends £2 2s. "towards our expression of feeling on the 29th."

The At Home at the Queen's Hall on Monday next, June 28, will be of special interest, and members are likely to turn up in full force to give the deputation a good send-off.

The deputation will be a record one, and, realising its importance, both in numbers and in the classes of women represented,



By courtesy of "The Daily Mirror."
Miss Wallace Dunlop reading the inscription which she stamped on the wall in St. Stephen's Hall on Tuesday. It took two men over two hours to erase the violet inkstains with pumice-stone, soap and water.

one may well wonder how long the authorities will blind themselves wilfully to what the woman's demand really means.

In order that there should be no misunderstanding as to the determination of members of the W.S.P.U. to see the Prime Minister next Tuesday, Miss Wallace Dunlop went into St. Stephen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon (June 22), and had just time to impress the notice on the wall before she was seized by a policeman and conducted to a room opening on to Palace Yard. Her name and address having been taken, a print of the notice was made by the officials on a large sheet of blotting paper, on which it was quite legible. Miss Dunlop was then told that she was discharged, and a detective saw her off the premises.

DRUM AND FIFE BAND.

The arrangements of the drum and fife band are as follows:—
June 25.—Clapham Common. Meet at 310, Kennington Road. March through Kennington Park Road, Clapham Road, Clapham High Street, South Side, to Clapham Common. Assemble 6.45 p.m.
June 26.—At Southwark Park Demonstration. Assemble 4.30 p.m.
June 29.—In Caxton Hall 7.30 p.m.

ORGANISERS' REPORTS.

BATTERSEA.—During the week we have held many very successful meetings, with Miss Brackenbury and others as speakers, and whenever our resolution has been put it has been unanimously carried. On Sunday in Battersea Park Miss Ayrtton had a very attentive hearing; Mrs. Corbett was in the chair. Many people have been in the shop and expressed pleasure at the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Pankhurst again and also the Suffragette Band. I am much indebted to Mrs. Bass, Miss Bushel, Mrs. Boorne, Miss Bull, and Miss Fraser for taking charge of the shop during the week.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 312, Battersea Park Road, S.W.
A. D. Corson.

CHELSEA.—It is very evident that the shop in Fulham Road is a source of interest to everyone in the neighbourhood; a small crowd is always gazing in at the windows with wonder and admiration. The great event of the week was Mrs. Pankhurst's speech at the Town Hall on Friday. At present we are holding three meetings per day in this district, but we hope to increase these to six. Will any speaker who has a few hours to spare please communicate with me? Helpers are also wanted to take charge of the shop for certain periods, and for chalking, distributing bills, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and also for sandwich parades. We want to have a long sandwich parade on June 28. Who will come?

Committee Rooms: 91, Fulham Road, S.W.

R. Barwell.

CLAPHAM.—We have had some very interesting meetings in this district during the past week. Miss Mills, Miss Tyson, Mrs. Davies,

and others spoke to large and sympathetic crowds. On Saturday, the 19th, at Tooting Broadway, Mrs. Mayer as speaker held the crowd for two hours. Many declared themselves converts and asked for literature on the subject to be sent to them, and I was surprised at the very keen interest of the women. The local paper, the *Tooting and Balham Gazette*, gave us a very appreciative column article describing the meeting of the previous week. June 20 Miss Una Dugdale spoke on Clapham Common to a very sympathetic audience. During the week we have sold 309 VOTES FOR WOMEN. Will workers please come forward to help to-day (Friday)?

Committee Room: 21, Cavendish Gardens, Clapham Road.

Jessie Roberts.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.—The meeting addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst at Fulham Town Hall on Tuesday has been very effective in rousing great interest here, and in bringing in valuable new workers. On Saturday we had a procession through the main streets of Fulham and Putney to advertise the meeting. At the open-air meetings held during the week the audiences have been quiet and attentive, and our questioners have seemed quite willing to be convinced. For next Monday we require vehicles to take the speakers quickly from one pitch to another, and to form temporary platforms. We shall be glad of any offers. We are very pleased to acknowledge the valuable help given us by men supporters in preparing for the procession on Saturday last.

Committee Rooms: 9, High Street, Putney.

Dora Marsden.

HAMMERSMITH.—During the week we have held a great number of open-air meetings, those at Ravenscourt Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, and the Grove attracting specially large audiences; many interesting questions were asked. Last Monday Miss Gawthorpe addressed the post office girls, with the excellent result that many are giving all their spare time. We sold over 200 VOTES FOR WOMEN between Monday and Saturday, more than double the number sold last week. I want to see our sale tremendously increased this week. Will those willing to help us in this way please call at our committee rooms for papers, even if it is only half an hour they have to spare? Several papers can be disposed of even in so short a time. Colours have been in great demand this week.

Committee Rooms: 12, Ravenscourt Avenue, King Street.

G. Roe.

HOLBORN AND FINSBURY.—We have this week been carrying on our campaign in this district as briskly as ever. Open-air meetings have been held every day, and we have sold a good many copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. On Tuesday evening a most successful and enthusiastic meeting took place on Clerkenwell Green.

Eleanor Wyatt.

KENSINGTON.—On all hands we hear of large numbers from our district who intend to be present in Parliament Square on the 29th to remind the Premier of his duty. Our meeting at the Ladbroke Hall last Friday was a crowded and enthusiastic one. Miss Joachim held a meeting outside the hall, just before, and her audience came inside when she had finished, till there was no standing room left; and so impressive were the speeches made by Mrs. Drummond and Miss Forbes Robertson that a gang of young fellows, obviously there to interrupt, went out one by one, while many women came up to us at the end asking what they could do to help. We have had splendid poster processions, with women walking alongside, selling papers and giving away bills, to advertise both this meeting and the one in the Town Hall on Tuesday, of which an account appears on p. 856. We are going, if funds permit, to ride round in a decorated wagonette to advertise the deputation. We are holding from one to three open-air meetings a day, and much praise is due to new speakers like Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Arundel Smith, Miss Monro, Miss Boyd, the Misses Wyllie, and Mrs. Harry Silver, who have summoned courage to mount the chair at street corners for the first time; also to the women who, working all day, chalk and sell papers for us in the evening, such as the Misses Marsden, Miss Trim, Miss Simmonds, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Sidney, Miss Kraft, etc. Helpers should apply to the shop.

Shop and Committee Rooms: 143, Church Street, Kensington, W.

Louise M. Eates.

LAMBETH, SOUTHWARK, AND BERMONDSEY.—If the rest of the London people are as keen and as eager to support our depu-

tation on June 29 as they are in these three districts, Parliament Square will not be nearly big enough to hold one half of the people. Our open-air meetings, dinner-hour and evening, continue to be as big and enthusiastic as ever. Mrs. Mayer is again holding the meetings in Bermondsey in preparation for the demonstration to be held next Saturday in Southwark Park, 6.30 p.m., at which Mrs. Baines and Mrs. Massy will be the principal speakers. We are very fortunate in having the valuable help of Miss Floyd, who has come expressly from Bristol to help us in the committee room. Every day men and women come to our committee room to ask questions, and also to express almost unanimously their sympathy and approval of our cause. We are greatly indebted to the Misses Brackenbury, Mrs. Mayer, Misses Joachim, Williams, Kelly, St. John, Mrs. Tanner, and other members for the splendid help they have rendered this week. Will all members who can help, please be in Southwark Park, by the lorries, at 6 p.m. sharp? District Railway to Mark Lane station; then a green bus over the Lower Bridge to Rotherhithe. The bus passes one of the entrances to the park.

Committee Rooms: 310, Kennington Road.

Elsa Gye.

LEWISHAM, DEPTFORD, AND GREENWICH.—Members and friends are urgently requested to call at the committee room for handbills, copies of our paper to sell in the streets and outside theatres and music halls, and also to arrange for chalking parties to go out on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, to advertise the deputation of June 29. Our street corner meetings, which have been held daily at 7.30 p.m. in different places of our district, have attracted large audiences, and about 100 copies of our paper were sold. Thousands of handbills were distributed. Will members and friends who wish to help, but cannot come to the committee room, communicate with me by post at 32, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham?

Shop and Committee Rooms: 72, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath Village.

J. A. Bouvier.

MARLEBONE.—The meetings in Marlebone get more and more enthusiastic as time goes on, and the women especially understand our tactics. We have sold the paper very well, and each week the sale has increased. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of last week we had already sold 438, so we hope to double our previous total. We have been very fortunate in getting speakers who have ungrudgingly given their time for the furtherance of this campaign. We have also brought out several new speakers, all of whom are very promising.

Committee Rooms: 64, Blandford Street.

Elsbeth McClelland.

PECKHAM AND CAMBERWELL.—Very successful meetings have been held here every day, and the local workers are to be congratulated on the splendid work they have done. Excellent speeches have been delivered by Dr. Gordon Clarke, Miss Clara Dawson, Dr. Rosa Ford, Dr. Fairfield, Miss Annette Hefgood, and Miss Walsh. On Friday last an afternoon "At Home" was given by Miss Hefgood. Open-air meetings are arranged for the coming week, and workers for every branch are urgently needed in order that Peckham and Camberwell may be fittingly represented on June 29. Vast and enthusiastic were the crowds which surrounded each of the three platforms on Tuesday evening at Peckham Rye, from which Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Isabel Seymour, and Miss Marie Brackenbury, respectively, spoke. In each case the resolution, pledging the audience to support the deputation on June 29, and calling upon Mr. Asquith to receive the same, was carried with an overwhelming majority.

Rona Robinson.

ST. PANCRAS.—We are able to record a full programme of meetings this week, a fact we owe to the prompt and able help of Miss Joachim, Mrs. Brindley, Miss Bonwick, Miss A. Wight, Miss Ma. Brackenbury, Miss Freeman, Miss Home, Mrs. Williams, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss Auld, Miss N. Lightman, Mrs. McDougall, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Brown. Miss Mary Gawthorpe kindly spoke for us at Cobden's Statue on the 16th inst. Miss Fussell is able to report an increased sale this week (352 copies) of our paper. Working men in St. Pancras are beginning to realise fully that the question of their unemployment is vitally concerned with our movement. We are still awaiting more names for the deputation list. Who is going to seize this great opportunity of putting her thoughts, words, and convictions into action?

Committee Rooms: 14, Kentish Town Road, Camden Town, N.W.

N. Crocker.

STREATHAM.—We have reason to feel most encouraged by the results of the first meeting we held on Streatham Common on Sunday, June 20. Miss L. Tyson was in the chair and Miss Naylor, who very kindly came to speak for us, held the close attention of a large, sympathetic crowd for an hour and a-half. The eager demand for our paper at the close of her speech soon exhausted our supply. We mean to follow up our success by meetings during the week, and a

further meeting on Streatham Common next Sunday and every following Sunday. The VOTES FOR WOMEN poster is now regularly displayed in a prominent position at the Streatham Hill Railway Bookstall.

Leonora Tyson.

WESTMINSTER.—The people are coming forward splendidly in this district. The factory hands, both men and women, are particularly enthusiastic, and promise to come to Parliament Square in full force on the 29th "to help the women get the vote." Meetings are held day and evening. Paper sellers and bill distributors are wanted all day long, and I shall be very glad to hear from ladies who can give any time in Westminster during the next few days. About two hundred papers have been sold this week, and we are aiming at much greater things.

Barbara Ayrton.

A thousand meetings of Suffragettes are taking place in connection with the deputation to Mr. Asquith on the 29th, and great numbers of women are volunteering for places in the procession.

Evening News.

The Suffragettes, with Mrs. Pankhurst at their head, are making a bold bid for the support of South London. Street corners by the score are being occupied by petticoated emissaries.

The South London Press.

BATTERSEA.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entry for June Sat. 26 at St. John's Road.

CHELSEA.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

CLAPHAM.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

HAMMERSMITH.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

KENSINGTON.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Mon. 28.

LAMBETH, SOUTHWARK, AND BERMONDSEY.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

LEWISHAM, DEPTFORD, and GREENWICH.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

MARYLEBONE.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Mon. 28.

PECKHAM AND CAMBERWELL.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Sun. 27, Mon. 28.

ST. PANCRAS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Mon. 28.

WESTMINSTER.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Entries for June Fri. 25, Sat. 26, Mon. 28, Tue. 29.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Open-Air Meetings.

To-night (Friday), at 7 o'clock, a great demonstration will be held on Clapham Common, when the principal speaker will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The Drum and Pipe Band will play during the evening. To-morrow (Saturday) evening, another mass meeting will take place in Southwark Park. The band will assemble at 4.30, and start at 4.45. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon.

The At-Homes.

Mrs. Pankhurst will also speak at the Queen's Hall At Home on Monday, the 28th inst. This is expected to be a meeting of special interest, as it will be the last before the great deputation on the 29th.

The Great Deputation.

The deputation will be preceded by a meeting in Caxton Hall at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th. A very large number of members who are unable to take part in it have expressed their intention of being present in Parliament Square. Those wishing to share in the deputation who have not yet sent in their names should do so without delay.

Helpers.

There is a very great deal to be done in the way of advertising meetings, and helpers are asked to call at 4, Clements Inn any day in the week at 10.30 or 2.30. There is room for a few recruits in the Drum and Pipe Band.

The Woman's Press.

The Woman's Press is issuing the speech by Mr. Israel Zangwill on "Old Fogeys and Old Bogeys," given at the Queen's Hall on June 7, in pamphlet form, price 1d. The speech by the Earl of Lytton in the St. James's Theatre on June 15 is also being issued as a pamphlet, price 1d. In addition, that portion of the speech relating to the militant methods will also be issued as a leaflet, price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.

Votes for Women Bicycles.

Special Votes for Women bicycles have been prepared by the Elswick Company. These are very attractive machines, with a small and artistic medallion, the colours being carried out in the enamelling. These machines are similar to those on view at the Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink. The price is ten guineas, part profits of those ordered through the W.S.P.U. going to the funds of the Union. Particulars can be had from the Woman's Press.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Lists events from June 25 to July 2.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Lists events from Sun. 27 to Fri. 2.

In addition to the above, a great many meetings have been arranged in connection with the Special London Campaign. See pages 844-846.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Location, Name, Time. Lists future events for July 1-8.

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:
4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams:—"WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: Holborn 2724 (three lines)
Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY & CO., Fleet Street.
Colours: Purple, White and Green.
Mrs. PANKHURST, Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE,
Founder and Hon. Sec. Hon. Treasurer.
Mrs. TUKE, Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST,
Joint Hon. Sec. Organising Sec.

THE DEPUTATION OF JUNE 29.

The greatest wrong that exists in the world to-day is the subjection of women and their total exclusion from the constitution of this country. And not only is this the greatest wrong, but it is the wrong that is fraught with the most terrible results to the human race. This great wrong we, of the Women's Social and Political Union, are determined to resist with all our strength and at all costs. From the misery of its results we are resolved to save the present generation of humanity.

For three and a-half years we, in this so-called "militant" movement, have fought with utmost persistence a strenuous battle, using those political weapons which are the only alternative of those who have to wage a political warfare without the supremely effective political weapon of the vote.

Unscrupulous methods of coercion have been used against us by the Government, which opposes its own fundamental Liberal principles in opposing our constitutional demand. The laws of the realm have been set aside, we have been illegally arrested for claiming the right secured to all subjects of the King in the Bill of Rights, the right to lay before the King or his proxies our grievances. We have been denied a fair trial by jury. We have been flung into prison by arbitrary manipulation of police-court law trumped up to serve the occasion. We have had to endure long sentences of imprisonment out of all proportion to the technical offence with which we are charged. In contravention of the usage of every civilised country women whose political campaign has brought them into conflict with the officers of the law have been treated not as political offenders, but as common criminals.

By unjust and cruel methods the Government have tried to crush out our agitation and to still our voice of protest against the tyranny which neither the leaders nor the followers of the Liberal Party are able openly to defend.

But so far from crushing the agitation they have made it invincible. As I review the position to-day my heart is full of pity for these foolish politicians in whose hands the welfare of this great country has been entrusted, these blind leaders of the blind, who are dragging their party, and what is worse the reputation of the British name for honour, justice, and statesmanship, into the ditch of ignominy and shame.

I would, for their own sakes, that it were not too late for them to learn that it is impossible to arrest or to imprison the spiritual forces that are embodied in a great movement like ours. "Death cannot kill what cannot die." They can never destroy this agitation. In the attempt to do so they will destroy themselves.

Next Tuesday we are going to give the Prime Minister and his Cabinet another chance of retrieving their great mistake, and of righting themselves in the judgment of the nation.

For the thirteenth time in the history of this Union we shall send a deputation to the House of Commons in order that we may lay our grievances before the

Government, not only in accordance with the law of the realm, but also in accordance with the manner and usage of men when they have political grievances. Mr. Asquith has never received since he became Prime Minister a deputation of women on the subject of their enfranchisement. That is all the better reason why he should do so now. And I am hoping that even at this eleventh hour his vision may be restored to him, and he will see the necessity of dealing with this question in a right and proper way.

And even if he remains blind to his great duty and responsibility, I am hoping that there are still to be found in this generation public men and members of Parliament worthy of the best traditions of English public life, who will use their influence and high position to induce the Prime Minister to receive our deputation next Tuesday, and to concede our just constitutional demands.

And if not? If not, we have our unconquerable resolution and our unconquerable cause. I speak not only for myself, but for every woman who has given me her name as a member of the deputation, when I say that, having made up our mind with all due deliberation and a deep sense of duty to go forward with this petition in our hands, we shall not turn back; we shall not yield one inch unless we are overcome by sheer physical force. The police authorities know that this is no vaunt, but the plainest statement of a fact that they have proved for themselves again and again. The will and the determination and the courage of women is indomitable when reason and conscience have endorsed their action.

And if we are overcome by sheer physical force, and if we are arrested, what of that? What of that, when we possess the absolute assurance that it is not we but our opponents who are fighting a losing game?

So greatly do we prize the dignity, the honour, the freedom of our womanhood, that we are prepared to pay the uttermost price that the Government is prepared to exact.

What can they do that they have not already done? What new methods are left to them whereby they may attempt the hopeless task of breaking the spirit of the women in this movement? They are already at their wits' end. Let them consider if they possess any resources as yet untried. Let them ask themselves how far they are prepared to be led down the ways of humiliation and defeat by their obstinacy and pride. For how much longer will they be able to kick against the pricks?

So far as I am concerned, and the women who are with me, we have taken into account every contingency; we have counted up all the risks and all the cost. They may imprison us; they may attempt once more to put upon us all the nameless indignities with which society is content to degrade and punish its moral outcasts. We have not been deterred hitherto by this treatment; we are not likely to be deterred either now or in the future. Our agitation will go on. It will go on with tenfold vigour. It has been our experience throughout the whole course of this movement that for every one woman imprisoned there are hundreds who come forward to give all they can to the cause.

Imprisonment is the baptism of fire to this agitation. It confers the gift of tongues. It brings to our aid spiritual forces that are beyond our power to estimate or fully understand.

It may be that in a short while my voice will be hushed, my pen laid aside for a while. Therefore, to-day, while there is opportunity, I call to the souls of women. Come, rally to our standard of freedom, and give yourselves now to the greatest cause in all the world. To every woman I say: If you are in a position to-day which renders you able to accept all possible consequences of your action, send in your name and join our deputation. If not, resolve that you will devote your life in every other way to the furtherance of this movement and to its speedy triumph. Upon you will devolve the duty of stepping forward to fill up the gaps that may be left in our ranks. It is you who will have to learn now to be hands and feet, to be voice and tongue for those whose bodies have been surrendered as a living sacrifice to humanity. I appeal with utmost confidence. In a long experience in men's movements I have been often disappointed. In this movement I am always learning that it is impossible to expect too much.

Emmeline Pankhurst.

CABINET MINISTERS AT THE ALBERT HALL, JUNE 16 & 17

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Perhaps the sensations of the recruit when he first takes his place in the firing line are similar to mine when I went into our box at the Albert Hall on the 16th, where the second sitting of the Eisteddfod was in progress.

A harp competition! Boy after boy plays the same simple and pathetic Welsh melody. The hall is very empty. It is difficult to recognise people at so great a distance, but here and there I can see fellow-members of the W.S.P.U. They look quite unconcerned, and I pray that I also am putting a good face on it.

The programme is very baffling. "At 1.50 President's Address." Yes, but which president? Lord Aberdare and the Prime Minister are both presidents. We three in the box discuss the position and decide that the first shot must be fired directly the President whom we have marked, appears on the platform.

The seats are filling up, and a certain excitement begins to permeate the placid atmosphere. Procession of Bards. This Eisteddfod is a great national institution, but on its pictorial side—No more of that. "Put your wedges under the door quick!"

It is at this moment that the recruit's nervousness falls off like a garment. The wedges are driven home. The stewards will have work to open that door.

This applause is not all for bards. No, there is a strange note in it—a curiously excited note.

The Prime Minister of England! As a drowning man is said to see the whole of his life in perspective during the moment between his sinking and his rising again to the surface, so I, submerged in this wave of applause, see the history of the last few years. . . . Women imprisoned for acting up to high convictions, women knocked about and derided, women speaking on thousands of platforms, women crying for justice, demanding it with high courage . . . and this the minister who has ignored the demand, or replied to it with measures as repressive and cruel as they are unconstitutional.

How furtively he comes on to the platform! There is no dignity here, no pleasure at the Welsh reception. . . . The applause dies down, and at a signal from my captain in the box, I fire the first shot!

"Plaidlaisiau I Fenywod."

At the same moment we translate, and give ocular proof of our presence. One of my comrades hangs a banner over the edge of the box, and the Prime Minister is confronted by the familiar challenge, "Votes for Women." A ripple of laughter, a bellow of disapproval. My neighbour from the box begins a speech, and a very good speech, too, although the acoustics of the Albert Hall and the Welsh National Anthem combined are too much for it. . . . The place is in an uproar. Stewards upstairs are banging at the door of the barricaded box, stewards downstairs are hurrying to and fro. The Prime Minister of England has never looked up since my Welsh bullet. He sits there a crumpled, unheroic figure.

It seems to me that we are standing in the box a long time, dominating the execration, the applause, the Welsh, the music. . . . When the men at last force the door open they fall headlong into the box. I am not conscious of being hurt as they drag me out. I do not hear their abuse. I feel as light as though I were a "blessed ghost." The baptism of fire!

The interruptions after we had been ejected from the box seem to have been very successful. I know from my own experience on the following day that the voices of those who asked Mr. Asquith if he were going to receive our deputation on the 29th were neither shrill nor truculent. But the Press

insist on both adjectives. The vocabulary of abuse of the Suffragettes is sadly limited, and I don't know what the newspapers would do if they had not these adjectives at their disposal. . . .

The Closure of Mr. Lloyd George.

June 17.—I sit in the "arena" this time. The atmosphere is charged with Welsh patriotism . . . and I feel as if I had been thrown to the lions. The popularity of Mr. Lloyd George is sweeping over the Albert Hall. . . . I buy a programme because everyone looks fierce and suspicious, but I cannot read a word. What patriotism! What Welsh! All around me they are reading the reports of yesterday's disturbances. . . . They look up in Welsh, and say in Welsh, so I fancy, that if we repeat our tactics with Lloyd George—well! An old man with a white beard indulges in ferocious threats in pantomime.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer enters and receives a tremendous ovation. He looks very gay and debonnaire. Procession of Bards. Bardic addresses. I ought to have said that before Mr. Lloyd George's arrival, an old gentleman appealed to us in the name of decency. . . . He said, among other things, that he had a mother—knew how to deal with women. . . . Venerable moralist, have you heard of Patricia Woodlock? Do you know that Mr. Lloyd George, the advocate of the cause of Votes for Women, is a member of the Government which imprisoned her for three months for advocacy of that cause? The only difference was that she was a sincere advocate and he a treacherous one. . . .

"This is not a controversial gathering." No, bardic moralist, but since Cabinet Ministers shut us out of political meetings, refuse us audience everywhere, we must catch them where we can. We must even, regret as we may, interrupt Eisteddfods.

Mr. Lloyd George speaks in Welsh, and the first interruption is made in Welsh. Splendid! Here is a woman who has sacrificed even patriotism for woman's cause.

Mr. Lloyd George once recommended that we should be ruthlessly flung out of meetings. Ruthless is the word; brutal is the word, also, at the Eisteddfod to-day. Mr. Lloyd George makes jokes in Welsh about us, as we are accorded treatment that men who interrupt meetings never receive, that drunkards and vitriol-throwers ought not to receive. I am not grumbling, however. We were closed very easily, said Mr. Lloyd George; but Mr. Lloyd George was closed too, and a Welshwoman assisted in the closure.

C. S. J.

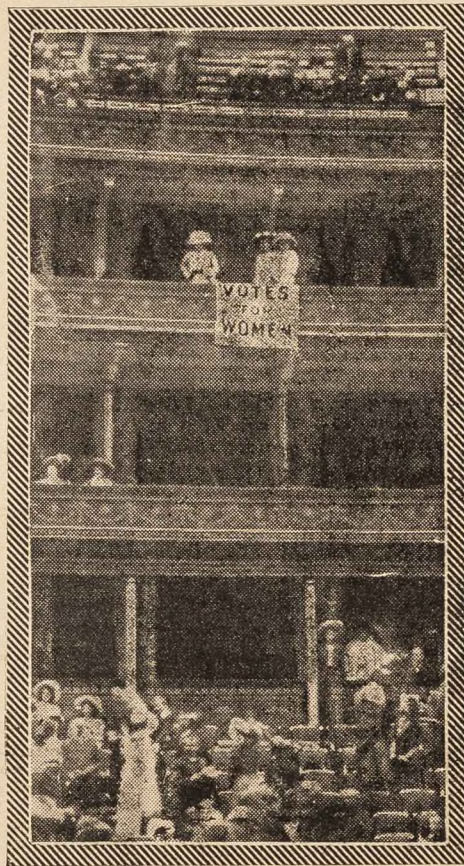
ANOTHER IMPRESSION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Although Mr. Lloyd George occupied the chair at the Eisteddfod last Thursday, I did not once see him make the slightest effort to check the undisciplined conduct of the meeting when, again and again, six or seven men threw themselves upon one woman, whose only offence was an attempt to remind the Chancellor of the Exchequer of his own fine sentiments regarding woman suffrage, and, in some cases half-throttling her, dragged or threw her out of the Albert Hall. One may charitably attribute his hearty laughter to a nervous want of control, and not to exquisite enjoyment of what his stewards were doing; but it was a relief when a gentleman, speaking very angrily to him in Welsh, walked out of the hall, as though he could not bear the sight any longer. And the courage and self-possession of a lady in the stalls, who again and again prevented the stewards from ill-treating the women, is a pleasant thing to remember in the midst of much that was degrading to manhood.

The audience, which began by booing vigorously at the action of the women, ended in modifying their hostility to some considerable extent; and outside the hall one met with real sympathy. A Suffragette selling papers there earlier in the day

was addressed by a Welshman with the angry words: "If any of your women come here to-day, God help them." "He will," she replied, calmly; "He is always on the side of the right." Later, seeing how our women were being turned out of the meeting, the same Suffragette received much sympathy for remarking to the bystanders that it was a pity so much physical strength and martial energy should not be organised in the defence of the country, instead of being expended on the ill-treatment of women. And many gentlemen raised their hats silently when another of our women, triumphing over the elaborate precautions taken to guard Mr. Lloyd George, managed to spring upon the step of his motor car and address him



Kindly lent by "The Daily Mirror."

At the Albert Hall, June 16.

vigorously till she was pulled away by the police. Afterwards, seeing on an evening paper bill "Mr. Lloyd George Closed by Suffragettes," one felt that the protest had been worth making. For it must have been evident to every fair-minded observer within the hall that, when he sat down at the end of twelve minutes, a great part of which had been occupied in the uproar made by his audience, he had not made the speech he came to make and which he might have been expected to make as President of the Eisteddfod. Once again a few women had been able to silence a Cabinet Minister, because even laughter could not drown the condemning truth in the words they addressed to him.

A Quiet Warning.

An incident which is very significant of the spread of public opinion in favour of Votes for Women occurred on Friday evening during the political and diplomatic reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mond at 35, Lowndes Square. Among those who had been entertained at dinner were the Premier and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. John Burns. The subsequent reception was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and a large number of Liberal peers and members of Parliament. A little before midnight a lady introduced herself to Mr. Asquith and spoke to him very earnestly about receiving the women's deputation on June 29 on the subject of Woman Suffrage. She warned him that the matter was far more serious than he appeared to realise, and that only the solemn hope of yet averting

civil discord and serious disorder had moved her to approach him at all costs. "The warning," says the *Sunday Times*, "was given with quiet dignity, and no disturbance took place, few of the guests being aware that the Prime Minister had been again embarrassed by his persistent opponents."

Mr. Birrell at Reading.

Mr. Birrell, who visited Reading last week to unveil a statue, was strongly guarded by police, at least two constables being at each entrance. Police were also stationed behind the bushes. Only invited guests were admitted into the gardens, but a member of the W.S.P.U., who waited patiently at one of the entrances, was completely successful in addressing some remarks on the deputation on the 29th to Mr. Birrell as he left.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed a meeting on Friday at Middleton, Lancashire. As the motor in which the right hon. gentleman rode reached the hall it was boarded by four Suffragettes, who put a series of questions to Mr. McKenna. The ladies were eventually removed by the police.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The meeting of the Eisteddfod at the Albert Hall yesterday was the scene of considerable excitement. The Premier was due to take the chair, and it was, therefore, inevitable that the Suffragists should marshal in considerable force to interrupt him. . . . There were willing hands amongst the minor bards in the gallery, and one, in his excitement, struck the girl twice. . . . There was a rough-and-tumble scrimmage here, the woman being severely handled. For ten minutes pandemonium reigned. One of the interrupters was a slight, elderly lady, with snow-white hair. She was hustled to one of the stairs and pulled down the whole flight by a steward. For a time it seemed that her arm was broken, but an examination showed that it was only badly sprained. The first part of Mr. Asquith's speech was punctuated with little whirlpools of excitement. Now it was in a gallery; now at the far end of the arena; now right under the platform, where a very pretty girl rose and began calmly to question the Premier.

The Suffragette Fanatics.

Unhappily, a jarring note has marred the harmony of the festival; the screeches of the "Votes for Women" fanatics were upraised in a futile attempt to drown the melodious welcome of the Welshmen to their Premier. Music's charms were not sufficient to soothe that extremely noisy section of the community, the Suffragettes. These misguided women are doing their best to ruin the cause which they profess is so dear to their hearts, and to introduce a new element of personal persecution into English politics. Apparently lost to all sense of shame or of the quality of modesty, "an excellent thing in women," they are pursuing what to all right-thinking people of either sex is a deliberately suicidal policy. Numbers of people will not be hustled into making before public opinion is ripe for it a fundamental change in our Constitution by the antics of a crowd of yelling females. At first the Suffragettes were treated as a joke, even though as a joke in the worst of taste. Now they are a public nuisance. The Suffragettes have a few able and clever women on their side, but the silly tactics that are being pursued do not say much for the mental calibre of most of their adherents.

—*The Nottingham Daily Express.*

Disturbing the Welsh Bards.

The great two-handed sword of Eisteddfodic ritual lay in its sheath on the platform of the Albert Hall, symbolising a truce to violence. In ancient times it would have been a sufficient guard for the assembled minstrels against attack; but that was before the Suffragettes. They will never be a consenting party to treaties of peace at meetings which are to be addressed by Mr. Asquith. The Arch Druid, in his flowing robes and gold torque, strode to the front of the platform and declaimed in impromptu Welsh verse a solemn warning against Suffragette excesses and the inevitable end of such wickedness—the prison cell.

—*The Yorkshire Daily Observer.*

An Added Interest.

Most of the newspaper reports of the Eisteddfod proceedings on Wednesday afternoon begin:—The afternoon session, which was presided over by the Premier, was a most interesting gathering. So soon as he had made his appearance on the platform two ladies in the gallery at once created a disturbance. One displayed a banner with "Votes for Women" upon it.

A Great Strain.

There is no doubt that the interruptions by Suffragettes must be becoming a great strain to those politicians who are honoured by

the hostility of the authorities at Clements Inn. The procedure connected with this form of heckling is surely of a nerve-breaking kind. . . . A handbook, "What to Say When a Suffragette is Being Ejected," would, we fancy, be a publication that the Government would welcome.

—*The Globe.*

Protection for the Premier.

I was much amused to see Mr. Asquith this week emerging from Downing Street followed by two well-known Scotland Yard detectives, and on inquiry learnt that this precaution had been adopted to stave off the ubiquitous Suffragists. Every morning these plain clothes officers report themselves at 10, Downing Street, and throughout the day are in close attendance upon the Premier wherever he goes. It is some time since a Prime Minister of England was similarly watched, and is a tribute to the fear which the advocates of "Votes for Women" have inspired in the breast of the head of the Government.

—*The People.*

The Taming of the Shrews.

Mr. Asquith's presence was made, as usual, the occasion for a demonstration of the peevish malignity with which the Suffragettes pursue him, whether in public or in private life. The taming of the shrews yesterday took much less time than has hitherto been necessary to devote to the purpose when Cabinet Ministers have delivered speeches. There is hope, therefore, that the clockwork of the machine-made agitation is running down.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Suffragists and the Premier.

The Prime Minister had a lively time of it at the Welsh Eisteddfod in London yesterday afternoon. In church, on the golf course, at his private official residence, in the public streets, Mr. Asquith has received the attentions of the militant Suffragists, and their persistency is beyond all praise. Mere men could not keep it up so long.

—*Aberdeen Express.*

*Suffragettes and Bards.

Even the sanctity and antiquity of the Eisteddfod could not shield Mr. Asquith from the importunities of the ladies militant, and a number of them had to be roughly removed from the Albert Hall this afternoon before he could speak without interruption. . . . They called down upon themselves a savage wrath.

—*Bristol Mercury.*

At Wednesday's meeting of the Eisteddfod Mr. Asquith was interrupted fifteen times by Suffragettes, all of whom had to be ejected. As an appropriate commentary on these proceedings the question was twice put by the bards, "A oes Heddwch?" I am told the literal translation of this is, "Are they in pieces?"

—*Sunday Times.*

These feminists keep us in hourly apprehension lest they should get the evasive Prime Minister in their clutches and keep him in the abode of the Women's Political Union until they have finished his education in female franchise or killed him with ridicule.

—*The Western Morning News.*

The Prime Minister is, of course, the head of the Government, and upon him their blessings or curses fall. It is the accident of circumstances that places Mr. Asquith where he is; Mr. Balfour will be treated in precisely the same way when his turn comes, if the Suffragettes, in their wisdom, so determine.

—*Yorkshire Weekly Post.*

Unsheathing the Gorsedd sword before crowning the victorious poet at the Eisteddfod in the Albert Hall yesterday, the archdruid said that he had feared earlier in the day that he must draw the sword in earnest. This was because of the Suffragettes who interrupted the speech of Mr. Asquith.

—*Daily Mail.*

The dreaded attack of the Suffragettes within the precincts of the Eisteddfod came off to-day punctually as anticipated. The women had well laid out their plans to cause the stewards the maximum amount of trouble.

—*South Wales Daily News.*

Hot or cold, snow or shine, makes no difference to the Suffragettes and Suffragists. Until their demand has been conceded . . . the agitation is to go on.

—*Glasgow News.*

A Spoilt Speech.

According to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Welsh at the Eisteddfod began:—The last time I had the pleasure of addressing a meeting on this platform I was at it for two and a half hours. (Laughter.) I promise you I shall not be much longer than two and a half minutes to-day. ("Oh.") At least, that is if I am given peace. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lloyd George spoke, or rather he was on his feet, for about a quarter of an hour, and about every minute was obliged to pause till peace was restored.

—*The Times.*

THE PRESS AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

"Vulgar and Hooligan Women!"

The Right Hon. John Burns has added, to the many others, a formidable argument in favour of women's suffrage by calling the Suffragettes who recently interrupted his speech "those vulgar women" and "hooligan women." We understand that in his younger, poor and working days, the right hon. gentleman was a Labour and Socialist agitator, and so much disturbed law and order that he was even imprisoned. The authorities at that time, no doubt, looked upon him as "a vulgar man" and "a hooligan," though they had the good taste and tact not to tell him so publicly during his trial. The same Mr. John Burns, now in high authority himself, throws these insulting words at noble women for having the courage of protesting against their degradation at every favourable opportunity. We still suppose that Mr. John Burns is not one of the worst, but one of the best men, and yet he so haughtily and defiantly treats women the moment they are not shown blind submissiveness to his high personality, and—oh, horror!—asked him a quite legitimate and respectful question, but not at the legitimate moment. What treatment, then, can women expect from quite ordinary men, who have never been vulgar hooligans themselves and never attained the rank of a Cabinet Minister?

We have always told our sisters not to trust to even the best of men, but to realise that in order to attain their emancipation they have only to rely upon themselves in making themselves an invincible power and wrenching their rights from unwilling hands. Let Mr. Burns' insult teach them now one lesson more in this respect. We wonder only that no woman has yet duly replied to him and taught him the lesson that he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones.

—*The Anglo-Russian.*

Women's Franchise in New Zealand.

The presence of women at political gatherings has unquestionably produced the happiest results. Though party feeling runs high with us at times, as elsewhere, you can depend on orderliness and quietness being the characteristics of our meetings. The candidate invariably gets a fair hearing. The presence of women has abolished "heckling," and you can read our papers from one end of the Dominion to the other without finding in them any trace of the personal feeling that marked political contests thirty years ago. . . . The woman's vote has come to stay in New Zealand, and the longer it is exercised the better and purer will our politics become.

—*Mrs. COHEN, in the Daily Telegraph.*

Actors and Woman Suffrage.

How is it that so many actors have ranged themselves on the side of women who want votes? Mr. George Alexander is one, Mr. Forbes Robertson is another, so is Mr. Norman Forbes, and, we believe, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and sundry other distinguished ornaments of the stage share the same views. The most reasonable explanation that suggests itself is that the equality, and even superiority, of women is brought home forcibly to actors in their professional pursuits. Woman plays as great a part on the boards as man. We have had Garricks, Salvinis, and Irvings, but we have also had Rachels, Ristoris, and Duses.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

A Strong Navy.

It is now rumoured that there is more than meets the eye in the forthcoming naval display in the Thames, where there is to be a line of war vessels stretching from the Nore to the Houses of Parliament. The actual object of this show of force is, it is said, to intimidate the Suffragettes, who have been threatening a renewed attack on the House of Commons from the river.—*Punch.*

All, whatever their politics, must agree that nothing short of heroism could induce women to sacrifice time and money for the cause they have at heart—to further the "Votes for Women" movement all over the country. One cannot but admire them, and, though many perhaps would like to see them adopt less militant methods, one feels they are possessed of nobility of character and true heroism.

—*Torquay Times.*

But for Bunyan being put into a prison retreat the world would not possess its "second Bible," and possibly had not 400 ladies braved the horrors of gaol in the past three years we should not now be within sight of the removal of women's disabilities.

—*Wimbledon Borough News.*

It might be a great relief to the Prime Minister if the Suffragists would rest content with defacing his portrait and leave his person alone.

—*Evening Express (Aberdeen).*

If votes for women meant the advance of temperance reform in this country as in Australia, I for one would pray that the day might soon come when English women would vote.

—*The Bishop of Croydon.*

MRS. PANKHURST'S WARNING.

It was natural that, with the day of the deputation drawing so near, the subject should fill the minds of all present at the Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon. Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, in his opening remarks alluded, amid expressions of sympathetic applause, to the sacrifice Mrs. Pankhurst was making in going once more to the House of Commons with the attendant risk of imprisonment. She was going, he said, because she could see, behind the opposition of Cabinet Ministers, the overwhelming need of the power which only the Vote could give and the infinite value of what was at stake.

Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson also opened her interesting speech by saying that the hearts of all present were full of what lay before the Founder of the Union and the brave women who were to accompany her. Their resolve was throwing new light upon the strength and beauty of a movement which could produce such a spirit. Loyalty to one's own sex was the most beautiful of all the virtues. She spoke of three shadows supposed to hinder the forward movement of women, viz., ignorance, the vaunted loss of chivalry, and the influence of the "good old times." But ignorance was being dissipated, the chivalry of the Middle Ages was an empty form, and the present day was far better than any that had gone before. This movement was growing, and the souls of those engaged in it were growing daily more worthy of the cause and of their great mission. Finally, she expressed her deep disappointment and regret that, being under contracts to appear in America, she was unable to take part in the deputation.

Mrs. Pankhurst was greeted with such an outburst of cheering and applause that she had to pause some moments before speaking. After giving an account of the almost continuous series of large meetings at which she had been speaking since Saturday at Manchester, Bacup, and Rawtenstall, Mrs. Pankhurst said that in Manchester one of the most startling incidents was the way in which men among the bystanders sided with the movement and execrated the Government for their unmanly action against women. The Union had been incited by members of the Government itself to take measures which they were very reluctant to adopt and would only take as a last resource. Mr. Haldane himself had asked them why they confined themselves to pin pricks, and Mr. John Burns heaped scorn upon them because of their restraint. But it was not women's way to do anything that might inflict injury on life or property. If the Government, by its treatment of women, by arresting them after driving them to protest, showed that it would never agree to their claims unless they were enforced by the means that men had used in the past when their rights were at stake, then it would be found that women had courage to do whatever was necessary to be done. Men who ruled the world had never hesitated when war was the only course, and they could not blame women if they waged an internal war to secure their rights. Those who could engage in the war in South Africa for political rights, and could sympathise with countries such as Russia, Turkey, and Persia, must not blame women if they lost all hope in men and decided to take up men's weapons and used them as best they might. The sands were running out, and the cry for reform was urgent. Women must devote their most strenuous efforts to convincing the present Government that they must grant the franchise to women before a general election took place.

Mrs. Pankhurst concluded with an appeal to her large audience to make the deputation still larger—large though it will be in any event—and the most influential and representative yet sent. She spoke also of the work to be done if—as was probable—she should be taken from them to serve a long sentence of imprisonment, and adjured them to do all in their power to build up the movement and make it still stronger and more powerful by raising funds, by increasing the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, by carrying on holiday campaigns, and by continuing the militant work. If all this were done, those of the deputation who would undergo that inaction that is the worst part of imprisonment would find on their return to freedom, to their great joy and gratification, that the movement had progressed far better without than with them. Repeated cheering formed a noteworthy close to Mrs. Pankhurst's speech.

As a result of a recent paragraph in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on a houseboat on the Thames, we are asked to announce that the matter is now being arranged. Will members willing to take part communicate with Mrs. MacLachlan, 34, Hyde Park Square, W., and mention whether they have skill in managing a boat?

Miss Mary Gawthorpe is arranging a special series of meetings in connection with the visit of Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson to Lancashire, and will be glad to have introductions and recommendations from friends in St. Annes, Llandudno, Buxton, and Birkdale.

REVIEWS.**A FRENCHMAN ON ENGLISHWOMEN.**

In the volume* before us M. David Staars deals with the evolution of women during the nineteenth century, incidentally giving brief descriptions of Mary Wollstonecraft, Harriet Martineau, George Eliot, Frances Power Cobbe, Mary Somerville, and Florence Nightingale. He bids us remember that—there are two stages in every human evolution. In the first, in a social class or in an individual, a certain order of feelings break through the bonds which have hindered expansion. In the second stage the liberated psychic faculties organise, develop, specialise, modify, harmonise with their surroundings and beget new elements.

In the present book he tells us he has only described the first stage of the woman's movement, the different liberations of women's faculties; in it woman has been seen hastily treading the path traced by men, creating little that is new. But before long woman will be occupying a vacant place in social economy where all feminine energies can, and one day ought to, find their utilisation. In it she will originate. In this second stage the real utilisation will be seen of the successful efforts women have made to ensure higher psychic evolution to large masses of people.

TWO SUFFRAGE NOVELS.

A very tragic story is told in "Outlawed"† by Mrs. Despard and Mabel Collins. The plot, which depends for its main interest on a case of mistaken identity, is ingenious and absorbing, but the main interest of the book centres in the vivid descriptions of life in Holloway and in the Convict Prison, which could only have been written from first-hand knowledge.

Some of the events of the militant movement have been used as pegs upon which to hang a love story in "A Fair Suffragette"‡. Processions, "the storming of the Houses of Parliament," and other events of dramatic significance form an exciting background for a narrative which, before the growth of the popularity of the militant movement, would probably have been cast in quite a different *mise en scène*. The "Fair Suffragette" herself is a disappointing person, for she believes all the principles by giving up her agitation for the Suffrage when it conflicts with her prospects of marriage.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS.

In "Great Suffragists—and Why," § Miss Ethel Hill and Mrs. Olga Fenton Shafer have gathered up details about some great Suffragists and why they are working in the cause of Votes for Women. Although the book deals with Woman Suffragists of all shades of opinion, the greater part is devoted to those working in the militant section—Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Moridan, Mrs. "Generalissimo" Drummond, Mrs. Baines, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Billington-Greig, and others. Among literary women is Olive Schreiner, who in answer to the question why she believes in the emancipation of women, says: "Because I believe freedom to be of great moral benefit to humanity, and have never been able to see how the possession of the paternal or maternal sex function touched its importance." Other literary women included are Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Miss Cicely Hamilton, and Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Henry Fawcett have, of course, a distinguished place in the book. In a generous appreciation of the militant section of the great woman army, the authors remark that they cannot allow the occasion to pass without recording their sincere admiration of the cool courage displayed by the militants and their leaders, while in doing so they feel they are not one whit detracting from the high value they attach to the more peaceful methods of the Constitutionals. It would not be possible, they add, in the space of a small book to mention the hundreds of noble women who have suffered imprisonment in the cause, but "not one is forgotten; there is not one of them who is not dear to all women whose hearts beat in unison, in longing for the final victory, and who is not hallowed in our sight for her self-chosen martyrdom." The book can be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., price 2s. 6d. net.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Letters to a Friend on Votes for Women." By A. V. Dicey, K.C., LL.D., Hon. D.C.L. (John Murray, 1s. net.)
 "Select Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire Dialect." By William Barnes. (Kegan Paul, 1s. 6d. net.)
 "Romance of a Plain Man." By Ellen Glasgow. (John Murray.) 6s.
 "Tennyson as a Thinker." By Henry S. Salt. (A. C. Fifield, 6d. net.)

* "The English Woman," by David Staars, translated from the French by Mrs. Brownlow. Smith, Elder and Co. 9s. net.

† "Outlawed." By Mrs. Despard and Mabel Collins (Mrs. Keningale Cook). Drane, 1s. net.

‡ "A Fair Suffragette." By Adrienne Mollwo. Drane, 6s.
 § "Great Suffragists—and Why. Modern Makers of History." Edited by Ethel Hill and Mrs. Olga Fenton Shafer. Drane, 2s. 6d. net.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.**LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.**

Office: 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Deputation.—The great event of the week will be the demonstration on Tuesday evening, and particulars of the arrangements made for this will be found on page 843. There is still time for volunteers to send in their names, but they should do so without delay.

The At Homes.—At Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon, Mrs. Pankhurst had a tremendously enthusiastic reception from a very large audience, upon whom her announcement that she would accompany the deputation on the 29th made a profound impression. It is expected that there will be a very large rally of the forces next Monday, the 28th, this being the last opportunity of hearing the leaders of the movement before the great Deputation takes place.

Outdoor Meetings.—A very large number of outdoor meetings are being held, as will be seen on pages 844 to 846. In Hyde Park last Sunday afternoon Miss Pankhurst addressed a large and interested crowd. The speaker next Sunday afternoon at 3.30 will be Mrs. Pankhurst.

Drum and Fife Band.—The fixtures of the band appear on page 846. There are a few vacancies for recruits. Application should be made to Miss Dallas, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

"Votes for Women."—The circulation is still on the increase. Over 1,000 copies were sold on the route of the procession on the 16th, and the Sunday afternoon paper stall at Marble Arch is a great success. The stock was sold out last week, and on Sunday three times as many copies will be sent down for sale. We shall be glad of volunteers to sell the paper on occasions when the Drum and Fife processions take place, and also to take copies to sell in the streets during the time preceding the deputation.

Helpers are urgently needed also to help in various ways. Will all who can spare any time, however short, call at 4, Clements Inn, and offer their services?

Flora Drummond.**WEST OF ENGLAND.**

Shop and Committee Rooms.—Bristol: 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton. Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

At Homes.—Bristol: Victoria Rooms, every Monday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.
Important Event: Bristol People's Palace, Saturday, 26th, 3 p.m., Mrs. Pankhurst.

In all the centres in which we now have active propaganda going on great activity is being displayed. Our energies in Bristol are being concentrated on Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the People's Palace, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m. We are advertising it in many novel ways, and there will be on the platform a number of women who have volunteered for the deputation on June 29. At Cardiff Miss Mary Phillips spoke at the Crush Room At Home to a most interested audience, and Miss Vera Wentworth took my place in Newport at the first At Home we have had there, Mrs. Mackworth being in the chair. Miss Mary Allen also spoke, and a splendid start to the work in Newport was given. A collection of £2 10s. was taken, and the local Press gave an excellent report. Mr. D. Thomas, M.P., and Mrs. Thomas were among the audience. Another feature of our work in Cardiff is the holding of At Homes. We have had one, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Grover, at Penylan Court. We want specially to thank Mrs. Grover for her kind help in this way. Next week Mrs. Rigg is giving an At Home in Plymouth. The work is being carried on by local members during Miss Vera Wentworth's absence in Bristol. In Torquay we are fortunate in having Miss Mills to take the place of Miss Howey, who is also working in Bristol. I am anxious to hear from members able to give time to work in Cornwall or Devon during the summer months. Will they please write to me at 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol?

Bath.—The meetings in the Saw Close are being held every Saturday at 7 p.m. Hundreds of people come to hear the speeches and show great sympathy and enthusiasm. Financial report will be made up at the end of June. I have received the following reports from Mrs. Dove Wilcox (Bristol), Miss D. Pethick (Cornwall), and Miss Mills (Torquay).

Bristol.—The campaign in the various constituencies here is most encouraging. The last few days of this week have been devoted to advertising Mrs. Pankhurst's great meeting to-morrow (Saturday). A waggone filled with ex-prisoners in prison dress is driving round the town, and a coach and four covered with advertisements and colours, bearing members wearing regalia, is driving through the principal thoroughfares of all four constituencies. In these various forms of advertisement we have had specially generous help, and we want to thank Mr. Fowler, who has offered to pay for the posters and newspaper advertisements of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. Among interesting meetings held during the week was one of the Bristol and District Operatives' Radical Association, when I addressed the members in Mrs. Baldock's absence, and spirited dis-

ussion followed. In the four constituencies—Bristol North, South, East, and West—the work has been going ahead with great spirit, the meetings on the Downs being specially good, and drawing larger audiences on each occasion. The committee rooms are the centres of great attraction. Great indignation has been expressed at the obstinacy of the Prime Minister in refusing to grant justice to women, and the movement is widening and receiving fresh recruits daily. In South Bristol, especially, the people are most sympathetic, and listen attentively to the story of the numerous deputations to the Prime Minister. Especially encouraging are the open-air meetings for factory girls, and the afternoon meetings, at which housewives predominate. The people are being invited to come to the People's Palace to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (tickets 3d. and 6d.) to hear Mrs. Pankhurst, and "to see the Bristol deputation to Mr. Asquith." [L. DOVE-WILCOX.]

Cornwall.—We have held eleven open-air meetings this week week in South Cornwall—St. Ives, Truro, and Helston have been new places touched—and in each place, though somewhat suspicious at first, the audiences have given patient hearing to our arguments and statements. At Helston, through the zeal of Mrs. Chellev-Woolcock, we were lent a private garden by Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, who very kindly entertained us all to tea afterwards. The evening open-air meeting had also been well worked up by Mrs. Woolcock and her friends. At Redruth we had a magnificent meeting—about 1,500 strong—most courteous and attentive, also very largely sympathetic, owing to the somewhat rowdy nature of the meeting the week before. St. Ives has given us a good reception, and on our second visit on Saturday bought five dozen copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and we could have sold more. I long to start an earnest constructive campaign, for I believe we shall get a stronghold in Cornwall, in accordance with all its past traditions.

The chief event of this week is the send-off indoor meeting at Falmouth on Tuesday, for the success of which Mrs. Turner Farley is working so actively and so generously. Miss Dorothy Bowker is coming down from London on purpose to speak. I have had a new helper this week—Miss Winifred Jones, from Chesterfield—who, though new to the work, has been splendid in selling *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and talking to objectors. I wish more leisured people, who want a happy, useful week or two, would volunteer to join an organiser, even though they may not be speakers—there is so much work of all sorts to be done, and everyone can be of use.

We are now undertaking to sell 200 *VOTES FOR WOMEN* regularly each week, and shall be glad of local volunteers in different towns who will offer to get rid of a dozen or two locally. Will any offer in St. Ives, in Falmouth, in Truro, or in Camborne or Redruth? If so, please send to Miss Howey, Tregenna House, Penzance, stating how many can be taken. I am sending to the Treasurer 11s. 10d. for open-air collections, being 2s. 10d. from St. Ives, 3s. from Truro, 3s. 2d. from Penzance and Helston, and 2s. 10d. from Camborne. [DOROTHY PETHICK.]

Torquay.—On Monday morning we held a meeting for ladies shopping, and many people availed themselves of the opportunity to hear about Votes for Women. Tuesday's weekly evening meeting on the Strand, Torquay, and Friday's visit to Dartmouth, where we met with the sympathetic welcome always accorded to Suffragettes in that town, have been the events of the week. [MARY MILLS.]

Annie Kenney.**LANCASHIRE.**

Headquarters.—Manchester, 164, Oxford Road.

Local Offices.—Liverpool, 22, Mulgrave Street.
 Preston, 41, Glover's Court.
 Rochdale, 84, Yorkshire Street.

At Homes.—Manchester: Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Tuesdays, 3–5. Onward Buildings, Deansgate, Fridays, 8–10.
 Liverpool: Engineers' Rooms, Mount Pleasant, Tuesdays, 8–10.

Weekly Meetings.

Southport: Saturdays, Shore, 3.30 p.m.
 Preston: Saturdays, Market Place, 3 p.m.
 Bolton: Mondays, Town Hall Steps, 7.30 p.m.
 Stockport: Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Important Events.

June 26 (Saturday), Southport Shore, 3.30. Miss Patricia Woodlock and Miss Mary Gawthorpe.
 June 28 (Monday), Conway. Miss Mary Gawthorpe.
 June 29 (Tuesday), Second Exhibition Sale, Memorial Hall, Albert Square, 2.30.
 July 1 (Thursday), Birkenhead. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson, and Miss Flatman.
 July 2 (Friday), Birkdale, 3.30. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.
 July 3 (Saturday), Southport. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.
 July 5 (Monday), St. Anne's. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.
 July 6 (Tuesday), Manchester, Memorial Hall, 3.15. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.
 July 7 (Wednesday), Llandudno. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.

July 8 (Thursday), Buxton. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson.

Our "Dreadnought" Patricia Woodlock is with us in Lancashire waters again. After the magnificent welcome accorded her in London it was not to be expected that in Manchester and Liverpool feeling would be less warm. And it wasn't! Canvassing on the route had produced gratifying results, and nearly a hundred promises had been gained for the flying of our own tricolour. It is intended to perform a similar miracle again on the occasion of the King's procession route on Tuesday, July 6. Will all Manchester members who have not yet had the delightfully encouraging experience of this kind of practical canvassing please let Miss Bertha Lee have their names at the office? Next week I hope to announce a similar arrangement for Liverpool.

From July 1 to 8 inclusive we are to have the valuable help of Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson in a series of meetings and At Homes. Above will be noted prospective arrangements for Manchester, Birkenhead, Southport, Birkdale, St. Anne's, Llandudno, and Buxton, all of which places we hope to touch. At the same time the large industrial districts are not to be forgotten, and encouraged by the splendid accession to the Manchester members' speaking strength, I am planning a South Lancashire campaign, which will cover weekly meetings (as a beginning) in Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Ashton, Stockport, Stalybridge, in addition to Manchester. As speakers progress in the latter district they will be entrusted with the greater responsibility of these newer meetings. Send in your name if you haven't yet "tried to speak"! In this, more than in any other experience in Suffragette life, one can only learn by doing. Let me know just what nights you have to spare regularly, and opportunity shall be yours!

From recent inquiries made in London, I have reason to think that perhaps the most important beginning of all in new centres is the appointment of a VOTES FOR WOMEN captain. I want a voluntary organiser for the sale of the paper in every Lancashire town, and shall send recommendations and suggestions on being communicated with. Miss Mabel Pollard, of Conway, who is acting in this way as pioneer, has already begun an order for two dozen copies weekly, and I hope to commence activities there on Monday, June 28, with an afternoon meeting (indoors) and an evening meeting (outdoors). Who follows?

Manchester.—The continuation of the welcome of Patricia Woodlock, here and at Liverpool, is described on pp. 842-843. A finely successful day was completed for Mrs. Pankhurst and myself by an enthusiastic meeting arranged by Mrs. Baines in "Mr. Harcourt's Bacup" in the Rossendale Valley. Mrs. Ratcliffe reports very satisfactory results in connection with the special At Home sale of exhibition goods on the 15th inst., when Mrs. Rose Hyland opened the afternoon's business. Proceeds reached about £15, and so successful has been the experiment that the Tuesday At Home afternoon on June 29 will again be devoted to this valuable work of turning the exhibition remainders into hard cash. I am asking Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy to perform the opening ceremony, and will confirm this point next week. If possible the sale will continue in the evening. Mrs. Kenyon and Miss D. Race, of Manchester, are the latest volunteers for the deputation contingent from Lancashire. Let every member bring at least one non-member this Friday, the 25th, to the Onward Buildings to wish them "Good luck and God-speed"!

Liverpool and Birkenhead.—A great feature of our work this week has been the holding of open-air meetings. Hundreds of people gather to listen, and a great help to us during the summer would be a lorry from which to speak. Will someone send me the money for this? The welcome of Miss Patricia Woodlock is described on pp. 842-843. Ladies wishing to act as stewards on Thursday, July 1, when Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson has promised to speak for us, must send in their names to me by first post on Monday morning. There will be a great demand for tickets, so these should also be obtained at once. The delegates taking part in the deputation to the Prime Minister on June 29 are leaving by the L. and N.W. Railway on Monday, June 28, by the 1 p.m. train. Members are asked to assemble at the station, and bid them God-speed. I am sending the Treasurer this week, profit on literature per Mrs. Cowley, 10s.; Patricia Woodlock fund, Miss Hoy 5s., Mrs. Clegg 5s., Anon. 12s. 6d., per Miss Marks 4s., Mrs. Woods 2s., A Sussex Member 2s., Collection At Home 8s. 2d., Open-air 2s. and 2s. 6d., Collection At Home 7s., donation Miss Dalby 10s., Mrs. G. Dunn 2s. 6d. Total £3 12s. 8d.

[ADA FLATMAN.]

Southport.—Friday evenings have been chosen by members as the most suitable for the shore meetings managed locally. On Saturday, the 26th, I shall take the chair at the shore meeting to welcome Miss Patricia Woodlock to Southport. Members and friends are invited to take tea (6d.) at the Imperial Café, Lord Street, after the meeting, to talk over the special arrangements in connection with Miss Beatrice Forbes Robertson's visit to Birkdale and Southport.

Rochdale.—Miss Jessie Russell was the speaker at the weekly Sunday night meeting, and although two other meetings were going on at the same time, a large crowd gathered and carried the resolution unanimously. I was glad to note the presence of Rochdale

women with their banner in the Manchester procession of Saturday last.

Preston.—The series of open-air meetings in the Market Place at 3 p.m. on Saturdays have now commenced. Miss Rose, of Manchester, speaks this Saturday, the 26th; and on July 3 Miss Patricia Woodlock will receive Preston's welcome, a reception being held in her honour also in the evening.

Rossendale Valley.—Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Bacup and Rawtenstall proved highly successful in every way, and there is evidence on every hand of a great change in public opinion. Strong Liberals attended the meetings with the idea of ridiculing, but Mrs. Pankhurst's powerful addresses not only silenced them but brought them on our side. Our sales of literature amounted to £22 14s., and collections £9 2s. 10d. VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well. Mr. Harcourt must by now realise the gravity of the situation, and need not be surprised at the Liberal agent's report that Liberalism is losing ground in the Rossendale Valley. [JENNIE BAINES.]

Lytham, near Blackpool, is coming into line. By the kind help afforded by Mrs. Rigby (Preston), and Mrs. Almond (St. Anne's), I am speaking on Thursday, the 24th, at a preliminary At Home at the Lytham Hydro, at the invitation of Miss Johnson, the proprietress. I hope this may be the beginning of a new Lancashire coast centre.

Bolton.—Mrs. Kenyon and Miss Bertha Lee opened the series of Town Hall step meetings on Monday, the 21st inst. These meetings will be continued till further notice at 7.30 p.m. each Monday.

North Wales.—I shall introduce the movement to Conway on Monday, June 28. Will sympathisers please write to Miss Mabel Pollard, Glanavon, Cadnant Park, Conway, direct?

Mary E. Gawthorpe.

MIDLANDS.

Office and Committee Rooms, 14, Ethel Street, Birmingham.

At Homes.—Birmingham: Midland Hotel, Tuesdays, 3.30; Priory Rooms, Thursdays, 7.30.

We are certainly fulfilling our ambition of breaking up fresh ground during the summer months. Throughout the past week a great many new places have been touched, and we are all impressed with the difference in the attitude of the people who come to hear us for the first time. Arrangements for our coast campaign on the west of Wales are now completed. On July 30 we shall begin work in Aberystwith. The surrounding places will be worked until August 13, when we shall move our headquarters to Barnmouth. From here we shall touch Dolgelly, Towyn, Llangwili, Harlech, and Fairbourne. On August 28 we shall leave for Pwllheli, and from there we shall open a special campaign in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency. Members and friends can help very much by arranging to spend their holidays in these towns at the time we shall be there. Would they send in their names to me as soon as possible, so that I may know how much support to expect? We anticipate splendid results from this work, and I can promise all those who join us a very interesting time. A cycling tour and a walking tour (the latter in Derbyshire) are also being arranged. Members should write to me if they are able to come. Details of these tours will appear later, but I want to know the names of those who would like to spend their holidays in this way.

Birmingham.—The cycling scouts and the caravan are still doing excellent work, and the result of the canvas along the King's route has been most satisfactory, showing that we have many more sympathisers than even we ourselves had any idea of. Voluntary workers have come forward in a splendid manner. They are at the offices every morning at 10 o'clock. We still want more members to give definite time, as there is always a great deal of work to be done. The street sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN continues to improve, and I would ask those members who are unable to help with this important work to try and dispose of as many copies as possible each week among their friends. Miss Dugdale's and Miss Hazel's speeches at the At Homes were very much appreciated last week. Please note the Birmingham At Homes will be continued on Tuesdays as usual throughout July.

King's Procession.—Everything points to a great show of our colours on July 7, when the King comes to Birmingham. Help is still required for the canvassing. Those who have already undertaken the work are finding a large amount of interest and enthusiasm. Will others come forward, both for canvassing and selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, as thousands of people will be in the streets. We are having a special Suffragette stand, and members who would like to be present should write to Mrs. Kerwood at 14, Ethel Street. The charge for the seats will be quite moderate.

The Deputation.—I would like to remind members that it is now the time to send in their names definitely if they are able to join the deputation on June 29. We want the Midlands to be well represented, and every woman who can possibly go should do so on this occasion, as it is of the utmost importance that the numbers should be great.

Olton.—On Friday I spoke at a meeting under the auspices of the Birmingham Men's League for Women's Suffrage. There was a large attendance, and both the Men's League and our Union gained new members. On July 5 there will be another meeting for women only, at which I have promised to speak. For complete details see next week's report.

Walsall.—The interest continues to grow in this town. At the drawing-room meeting so kindly given us by Mrs. Blake Barber our membership was again increased, and promises of help were given. An excellent quantity of literature was sold and a very good collection was taken.

Bewdley.—Owing to the kindness of Mrs. Baker, a drawing-room meeting will be held in Bewdley on Monday, June 28, at which I have promised to speak.

Nottingham.—On June 30 the members are holding a social in one of the cafés, at which I am speaking. Plans for future work in this district will be considered. Miss Ogston is now greatly helping us by speaking at meetings which members have arranged in the district.

Rugby.—We paid our first visit to this town on Monday, June 14, and discovered a new pitch for open-air meetings. The chalking of pavements brought a large crowd in the evening. Great enthusiasm was shown when I explained our methods; cheers were given and we were asked to be sure and come again. Meetings will be held regularly outside Trinity Church, Church Street, every Wednesday at 7.30 throughout the summer. We are hoping to have a good sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN on July 3, when the King is to visit the school.

Wolverhampton.—Open-air meetings have started and will be held regularly throughout the summer. A large crowd of working people listened attentively last Wednesday when we held a meeting on the Market Patch.

Coventry and Leamington.—Factory meetings are being held every week, and during July and August meetings will be held in the neighbouring villages, working up for the demonstration in September. The meetings in Leamington are to be held every Thursday at 12.30 and 4.30, outside the Obelisk. [LAURA AINSWORTH.]

Derby.—The members have decided to arrange a large meeting at the Temperance Hall in Derby for my next visit, which will be on Friday, July 2. Tickets, price 1s., 6d., and 3d., can be obtained from Miss Hooper, 7, Swinburne Street, Derby.

Small Heath and Sparkbrook.—In Stratford Road Council Schools, on June 17, Miss Margesson gave a short, crisp speech, while Miss Keevil delighted her hearers as usual, and dealt with a constant questioner in a convincing and tactful manner. Literature was sold, new members made, and we took a very satisfactory collection. I should like to thank all the members for their generous help towards making the meeting the success it was. I am sending in collection, schools 18s., open-air meetings 10s. The sale of tickets I must hold over until next week. [HILDA BURKITT.]

Midland Caravan.—The Suffragette Ark is now resting on the top of Pitmount Ararat, and sending out its purple, white, and green message far and wide to the countryside. Our speakers were Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Joan Dugdale, and Votes for Women has been preached at Madeley, Coalbrookdale, Jackfield, Ironbridge, and Dawley (which is one of the Liberal strongholds), and is not only joyfully but enthusiastically received. We make a most effective advertisement by walking in procession, carrying flags, and acting town crier. The crowds await our arrival, listen attentively, and clamour for papers, pamphlets, buttons, and badges. VOTES FOR WOMEN are all sold out. [KATE NOBLETT.]

Financial Report.—Collection, £1 10s.; Organiser Fund, Miss Joan Crombie, £6 10s.; office guarantee, 10s.; Miss Jackson and Miss Green; Membership, 12s.; Rugby collection, 5s.; total, £9 15s.

Gladice G. Keevil.

NEWCASTLE.

Shop and Committee Room.—234, Westgate Hill, Newcastle.

Our shop continues to be a centre of great interest to all the passers-by. The window might be made still more attractive by the addition of plants or flowers, and we shall be glad of offers of decorative plants or vases for that purpose. We have to thank those members who have so generously supplied us with the many little necessities required for the comfort or convenience of shop-keeper and customers, as well as to acknowledge the great help given by our members in taking charge of the office. It is noticeable that those who have the busiest lives manage to give up the most time to this work. It might be emphasised here that this is work which those who from adverse circumstances cannot take a prominent and active part can very well do.

Prudhoe.—A meeting was held on Monday evening in the centre of the town, and a large audience gathered at the sight of our attractive bannerette. We could not help contrasting our reception with that accorded to the Suffragettes some time ago. The people listened quietly, and were extremely interested. The force

of the attraction may be gathered from the fact that a number of men came to listen and bought VOTES FOR WOMEN from our seller. On our way to the station we had the opportunity of speaking to numerous groups of people. We have always to leave these places with a regret that we cannot, for lack of help, go back again oftener and continue the good begun. Hence our persistent demand for help from those who can help if they only will.

North Shields.—Our meeting on Wednesday was so large that, after one and three-quarter hours, the police inspector had—obviously with reluctance—to "move us on." We sold all our papers.

Sunderland.—Friday saw us on active service in Sunderland, where, at the Wheatsheaf Corner, we had our invariably large audience. The meeting, which was of considerable length, was most interesting, and at the close numbers of pertinent questions were asked. All our stock of VOTES FOR WOMEN was sold.

Haymarket.—Larger audiences gather each week, more literature is sold, and the question time, as usual, is of the most interesting character.

Appeals.—(1) There is still time for those who are free during July to offer themselves as members of the great deputation of the 29th. The fact that Mrs. Pankhurst is leading it will fire every-one with enthusiasm for the cause of which she is the moving spirit. We advise those who wish for this honour not to delay till "a more convenient season." Now is the time to strike a decisive blow.

(2) We are urgently in need of funds to carry on our summer open-air work, when naturally we miss the collections from the big indoor meetings. We appeal to our Newcastle members to guarantee a weekly or monthly sum during the coming year. Please send contributions either in money or kind to 38, Rye Hill. (3) We especially appeal once more to our local members to study the local report and list of meetings in VOTES FOR WOMEN. In this way time and money in postage can be greatly saved. (4) Those who are away on their holidays should make themselves responsible for the sale of a certain number of VOTES FOR WOMEN each week. They can have them sent on sale or return by giving due notice either to our office or direct to 4, Clements Inn.

Edith New.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.

Office: 141, Bath Street.

A series of most encouraging meetings has taken place here during the week, thanks to the help of Miss Adela Pankhurst, who is making Glasgow her headquarters. Among these should be specially mentioned the open-air meetings at the Monument, at Wellington Street, at West End Park gates, and one at the Botanical Gardens, where Miss Pankhurst spoke to a very large gathering. The resolution demanding that the Government should drop the London Elections Bill, and introduce a Woman Suffrage measure, has been carried unanimously, and great interest has been roused. On Saturday Miss Underwood, Miss McLean, Miss Gourlie, and Miss A. Pankhurst visited Dunoon, which they found very full of visitors. After chalking the principal roads from West Bay to Kilm, a meeting was held at West Bay, under Castle Hill, and later in the day a very large meeting collected at the old Bandstand. The sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN were so large that not one copy remained. To-morrow (Saturday) we are to visit Rothsay, and on Saturday, July 3, we go to Largs. On July 1 we attack Helensburgh. Collections during the week amounted to £1 19s. 8d. Contribution, Mrs. Turner, £1 13s.

A. K. Craig.

Edinburgh.

Shop and Office: 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

At Homes.—8, Melville Place, Thursdays, 3.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Our meetings last week, thanks largely to the pioneer corps, were most successful, especially the one at East Linton, where Miss Lucy Bruce made a very impressive little speech. Our sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN is steadily increasing, partly on account of the meetings, where they are eagerly bought up, and partly owing to the efforts of the corps of street sellers. Miss Fairfield, Miss Roberts, Miss Corrie, and Miss Mudie have all done valiantly in Prince's Street this week, and many who have not joined the corps have bought a dozen or half a dozen copies to sell to their friends. Miss Haig's band of pioneers is increasing in numbers, Miss Mitchell and Miss Brand being the latest recruits, and their captain is setting them a splendid example. She has worked up very successfully a number of meetings in scattered parts of Mr. Haldane's constituency, bicycling twenty-four miles in one day, besides train journeying. Will all those who can help her, especially those who are keen cyclists, give in their names to her (Miss E. Cotton Haig), 87, Comely Bank Avenue.

Three Edinburgh women have given in their names to join the deputation, and we shall be very glad indeed if others will be inspired to follow their example. We were all very much moved

to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst is going again to lead the deputation, and, in common with the thinking part of the whole nation, we sincerely trust that Mr. Asquith will consent to receive it.

Our At Homes on Thursday, 17th, were a great success, as Miss Daisy Solomon spoke for us on both occasions. Everyone enjoyed her lucid description of life in Holloway, and we feel that we shall all be better able to understand what the brave women may have to endure who are volunteering to take to Mr. Asquith a petition for the redress of the injustice from which all women are suffering.

We hope to have as speakers at our next At Homes either Mrs. Ivory or Mrs. More Nisbett in the afternoon, and Miss MacFarlane in the evening. Will our friends please remember how important it is that these At Homes should be well attended, and do their best to bring as many newcomers as possible each time.

I am very glad to be able to report a generous response to our appeal for financial help. Mrs. Ivory gave £25 towards the rent of our shop and office, and we trust others will follow this splendid lead. Those who congratulate us on our new premises must not forget that they are very costly. We are very anxious that the rent and taxes should be guaranteed for the coming year. Will not those who cannot join the fighting ranks pay their "scutage" in this way? They will be helping on the movement very considerably, for our shop is a most valuable means of propaganda. The window Miss Henderson keeps arranged so daintily is nearly always surrounded by a group of admirers, some of whom, in obedience to Miss Haig's illuminated request, "Come inside and ask" when they don't know why women go to prison for the vote.

Will all our friends look up our coming meetings in the programme on page 847, and do their best to make them known to acquaintances in the neighbourhood. Miss MacFarlane helped us very much in this way last week, at one country place we found a little knot of her friends awaiting us.

I have sent to our Treasurer this week (in addition to the £25 given by Mrs. Ivory) the following:—From Miss K. Kemp, £1; An Anonymous Friend, £1; Mrs. Weddel and Mrs. Stark 7s. 6d.; the Misses Mitchell, 5s.; H. A. F., 5s.; Mrs. Charlton, 2s. 6d.; "A Friend," 1s.; collection (last two weeks), £2 19s. 8d.

Florence E. M. Macaulay.

GREAT MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

During the week a very large number of meetings have taken place in various parts of the country, which it is impossible to report fully. At most of these the resolution calling upon the Government to substitute a Woman's Enfranchisement Bill for the London Elections Bill, has been passed unanimously, and at all a very great amount of interest in the deputation of next Tuesday has been aroused. At Fulham Town Hall, on Tuesday night, a second resolution, proposed by a gentleman in the audience and carried by a large majority, ran as follows:—"That this meeting calls upon Mr. Asquith to receive the deputation of women which will wait upon him on Tuesday, June 29."

Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a meeting of Suffragettes at the Mechanics' Institute, Bacup, on Saturday night.

All the political parties in the House of Commons, she said, largely approved of Women's Suffrage, but no Government would make the concession until it was forced to do so. Mr. Burns desired to prohibit married women from working in mills and factories, so that they could stay at home and look after their children, but no one had a right to take away the economic independence of married women before they had the vote to say whether they agreed to it. (Applause.) Besides, there was no security to those women of a comfortable living. Rossendale was the centre of the Chartist agitation for votes for men, and she and her friends were justified in approaching Mr. Harcourt for Women's Suffrage. She contended that Mr. Harcourt was not true to Liberal principles in the attitude he had assumed. Nearly 400 women had gone to prison for the vote, and they were ready to go for three or thirty years, if need be, to gain their end.

A meeting of special interest was held at Kensington Town Hall on Tuesday last, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. Laurence Housman addressed an enthusiastic audience. Miss Brackenbury was in the chair. Mr. Laurence Housman dealt with the subject from the standpoint of Imperial policy. History teaches us, he said, that the lowering of the high ideals of an empire has always preceded its downfall and decay, and the political subjection of women must react upon the race, and undermine the high ideals that we as a nation have set before us. The world and the country are ready and waiting for this reform, and all earnest people realise that the time has come for the tyranny of convention to be brushed aside, and the political franchise thrown open upon equal terms. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had a very hearty welcome, spoke of the industrial position of women under existing conditions, and the special interest the subject must have for all woman workers. Speaking of the coming deputation, and the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Pankhurst and the others who are to take part in it, Mrs. Lawrence asked her audience to lend their moral support on Tuesday by being present in Parliament Square.

BYE-ELECTION IN MID-DERBY.

Just as we are going to press we learn that, owing to the regrettable death of Sir Alfred Jacoby, Liberal Member for Mid-Derbyshire, there is the prospect of a bye-election taking place in that constituency. Preparations are being made by the W.S.P.U., and a vigorous anti-Government campaign will open shortly.

The figures at the last election were:—Sir James Alfred Jacoby (Liberal), 7,065; Samuel Cresswell (Conservative), 3,475. Liberal majority, 3,590.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

A friend of the movement, Mr. G. Penn Gaskell, has sent a cheque for £40 to the W.S.P.U., to go towards the salary of an organiser. The gift comes from both Mr. and Mrs. Penn Gaskell, in consideration of the latter's inability to join the deputation on Tuesday. Mr. Penn Gaskell adds:—"We quite realise that the time may come when, notwithstanding all obstacles, my wife may feel bound to volunteer for imprisonment and I consent to her doing so, but if within a year from the present time that has not happened, we hope then to repeat this contribution and so on until the victory is won. In justice to my wife I should like it to be known how earnestly she wished to join this deputation. Had she alone been concerned, no obstacles would have sufficed to deter her."

A LIBERAL WOMAN'S PROTEST.

Mrs. A. C. Abraham, who joined the W.S.P.U. at Birkenhead last week, has resigned her seat on the Executive Committee of the Birkenhead Liberal Association (Men's). Mrs. Abraham writes that she has taken the step of dissociating herself from the present from the Liberal Party with very great regret, but is impelled to this action by the hopelessness of expecting any action from the party in the matter of the enfranchisement of women.

MARY GAWTHORPE BUST FUND.

Mrs. Lamartine Yates writes to thank all the contributors to this fund who have preferred to remain anonymous and addressless. She specially appeals to the mysterious "P. E." to give her some means of communicating the reply which the letter accompanying the contribution calls for. There are still some unredeemed promises of subscriptions. Will those friends kindly forward to Mrs. Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey, without delay, or intimate their wish to withdraw from the list of subscribers, which will shortly be engraved on vellum for public presentation. A few guineas still remain to be contributed, and these will be welcomed in many small even more than in a few large subscriptions.

A MARRIAGE PROBLEM.

On Monday, at the Court Theatre, Mr. Harcourt Williams produced "Loyalty," by Hugh de Selincourt. Although described as a "light domestic comedy," the subject of the play is serious, dealing with the dangers of an unequal marriage, when age weds youth. The outlook on life varies so with every ten years of existence that inequality of age is perhaps the worst stumbling block in the path of marital peace; but Julius Verity, the elderly husband (very well acted by Mr. Charles V. France), is a fine character, properly appreciated by his youthful wife (Miss Esmé Hubbard). She is a modern young woman, highly educated, upright, loyal. Like that of most intelligent, high-minded young women to-day, her idea of love is true companionship. In spite of difference of age, she gets on very well with her husband, until a somewhat cynical friend of the family opens her eyes to her dangerous liking for the companionship of her husband's young secretary—a somewhat difficult part, well brought out by Mr. Harcourt Williams.

At the end the audience is left in considerable doubt as to the ultimate relations between husband, wife, and lover.

The piece was preceded by a bright little one-act play, "The Beetle," cleverly acted by Miss Gertrude Kingston and Mr. Vernon Steele. It is a tribute to Miss Kingston to say that she gave an air of reality to a somewhat mixed character, and made the little piece go with considerable vivacity.

Messrs. Derry and Toms, the well-known Kensington drapers, are having a sale that offers some exceptional bargains, especially in the lingerie department. For really reliable and well-made articles it would be difficult to find better value than the exquisitely hand-embroidered French underlinen, print and cambric dressing-jackets, morning wrappers, etc., now being shown. These, with all kinds of cotton and muslin made-up goods, are being offered at almost nominal prices, and the beautiful stitchery combined with the moderate cost will make a strong appeal to all those women (and they are legion) who love fine needlework. Those who are buying a trousseau or a holiday outfit will find this a golden opportunity to pick up real bargains.

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THE TREASURER'S NOTE.

Over £400 This Week!

Actions speak louder than words. The women and men who support this movement are in dead earnest. In vain do opponents look for signs that they are wearing down the energy, the enthusiasm, or the financial wherewithal of our agitation. Nothing affords a more conclusive proof of our vigorous condition than a glance at our contributors' column, showing the amount of money received during the past seven days. It is over £400 this week, and last week it was nearly £400. I only wish that we could print the letters that accompany the contributions. Women who have others dependent upon them, and therefore are unable to throw up their work, and run the risk of a long imprisonment, are sending all they can afford. Men like Mr. Penn Gaskell, who have reason to fear the effect of prison hardships upon the health of a beloved wife, are subscribing conscience money; are, as Mr. Gaskell puts it, "paying her fine." As the fateful Tuesday approaches the heart of every member of the Union beats as though there were but one great heart amongst us all. We would, if it were possible, all go forth with our beloved leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, to support her in her just demand, to defend her from cowardly assault by the agents of the Government, and to share her risks, and to partake of any suffering that may ensue to her as the consequence of her action. We envy those who are able to go. We deplore the circumstances that enclose and withhold those of us who stay behind. But we set our faces with new determination to attain at all costs the end for which we are striving to-day. "If the deputation is arrested," writes one of our members, "I shall deny myself anything in the way of luxury, and send all I can save to the Union." And if the deputation is arrested, the Treasurer will be prepared in next week's issue of the paper to lay a scheme before our readers which will result in a large additional fund. This fund will be specially connected with the representatives of the Union who have braved prison on our behalf. It will be a token of our recognition and our gratitude.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

Table with columns for names and amounts, dated June 15 to June 22. Includes names like Mrs. A. Newman Kendall, Mrs. P. Sherwen, etc.

Table with columns for names and amounts, dated June 15 to June 22. Includes names like Ernest D. Löwy, Esq., Clarence Samuel, Esq., etc.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

The Kensington Committee held a most successful meeting on the 17th inst. at the Oratory Studios, 16, Fulham Road. Mr. Touche, Conservative candidate for Islington, said that, in common with all politicians of his party, he felt great gratitude to Conservative ladies for the services they had rendered in times past, and this was one of the reasons why their demand for the Suffrage ought to be carefully considered. He found that the best women workers in the party were strongly in favour of it, and great battalions in the country were marshalling themselves on the side of Women's Suffrage. Women were not asking for privilege, but for justice. Mr. Touche was followed by Lady Betty Balfour, who, contrasting the Suffragists with their opponents, said that Women's Suffrage was a cause that did good, even in the fighting, and before the end was achieved. It had made a great change in the lives of the women who took it up, and had widened their ideas in a wonderful manner. Someone interested them in the question, or perhaps a friend went to prison, and they began to study the subject, both directly and in all its outlying issues. Then they realised the condition of many women's lives, and the motives that prompted Suffragists to wish for the vote, often to the exclusion of everything else. Lady Strachey pointed out that the position of women in all classes had undergone amazing alterations in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and in all their pursuits they were hampered by legislative restrictions which they had no hand in making or controlling. A resolution calling upon Mr. Balfour to grant facilities for the passing of a Woman's Enfranchisement Bill at the earliest possible moment was carried unanimously.

A reception will be given at the Wharcliffe Rooms on Monday, June 28, 3 to 6 p.m. Among the speakers will be Mr. Cameron Grant on the historical aspect of the franchise question; Miss Gore Booth, on the economic; Mr. W. B. Boyd Carpenter and Mr. George Elliott, on the Imperial; Miss Rosaline Masson and Mr. Forbes Robertson, on the professional; the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey and Miss Spurgeon, on the evolutionary; and Mrs. H. Percy Boulnois, chairman of the Executive Committee, on the aims and objects of the Association.

WEST HERTS WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

At a meeting at Watford recently, when Mrs. Garrett Anderson presided, supported by the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Mrs. A. Robinson moved: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a society for furthering the cause of Parliamentary franchise for women, on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, be formed in this division of West Herts; to be entitled the 'West Herts Women Suffrage Society,' and to be in alliance with the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies." In affliating themselves to the non-militant section of Suffrage workers, Mrs. Robinson said they were not out of sympathy with the women who were fighting so bravely for the Suffrage. But they wanted to bring as many sympathisers into the movement as possible. They wanted all to work for this cause, which was the cause of the whole of womanhood.—Mrs. Workman seconded.—The Chairman suggested that it would be better to leave out all words in the resolution after "West Herts Suffrage Society," so that the new society could decide its own line of policy.—An amendment to this effect was moved, seconded, and carried.

A VETERAN WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe quietly celebrated her ninetieth birthday at her home in Boston on May 26. She is in full possession of her mental faculties, but the condition of her health rendered her attendance at any public celebration inadvisable. Woman Suffrage societies throughout the country took advantage of the day to redouble their efforts to secure signatures to a petition which is to be presented to Congress next Session, every member of every society being exhorted to obtain one signature for each year of Mrs. Howe's life.

FIRST WOMAN GRAND "MASTER."

Women are qualifying for men's positions in friendly societies. At the Nottingham Order of Oddfellows' Annual Assembly recently, Grand Master Burgess presented to Sister Clay, who has been elected Provincial Grand Master by the Mansfield Province, a flower vase of Sheffield plate. It was, he said, unique in the history of the Nottingham Order, if not in the history of friendly societies the world over, to have a lady as Provincial Grand Master.

LEGACY TO SUFFRAGISTS.

Miss Mary Burton, of Aberdeen, formerly of Liberton Bank, Edinburgh, one of the earliest exponents of Woman's Suffrage, who died on March 19, aged ninety, left £100 to the Edinburgh Women's Suffrage Society, to be expended "in any movement which may be made for the admission of women to sit as members of Parliament either at Westminster or in a Scottish Parliament."

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB HONOURED.

The Court of Governors of Manchester University has decided to confer on Mrs. Sidney Webb the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

NEWS ITEMS.

At the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting considers that the refusal of the Prime Minister to receive legally-constituted deputations of women, and the arrest and imprisonment of such women in peaceably endeavouring to wait upon him, constitute a menace to the rights and liberties of the subject, and calls upon all affiliated branches to co-operate in sending a deputation from the League to lay their views before the Prime Minister at the earliest possible date."

On the 1909 Hanging Committee of the Allied Artists' Association, which holds an exhibition of pictures at the Royal Albert Hall during July, there are twelve women. A considerable portion of the members also are women.

At the annual meeting and conference of the Yorkshire Unitarian Union at Bradford recently, a resolution was proposed by Mrs. J. W. Cannon, and approved without opposition, recognising the necessity for the co-operation of women with men in the administration of public affairs, rejoicing in the success which has attended the practical acknowledgment of the right of women to enter into public life, and praying for the time when the disabilities of sex will no longer be a disqualification for a full share of national life. Mrs. Cannon remarked that it was generally recognised that the opponents of women's suffrage are fighting their last battle. The influence of women was wanted in politics and public work generally, and their power to help was in their womanliness.

Dr. Reicke, C.V.O., Bürgermeister of Berlin, during his recent visit to London as a member of the Berlin Municipal Council, said to the Daily Chronicle representative: "The old are old, but the youths have the future before them; the youths and the women. For the first time to-day we had English ladies sitting with us at luncheon. At the banquet in the Guildhall they were perched up aloft in a high gallery, but to-day they came and sat amongst us, and we hope that will be a good sign that the women folk will take a greater part in public life, even in politics. When we go back we shall say that, from what we have seen of the English ladies, there should come a great friendship between the German women and the English women. A friendship of that sort would, I believe, help greatly the cause of international peace and good will."

Although thousands of women and girls make use of London's employment exchanges during the year, there are no women officers to deal with them. It is at length, however, recognised by the Central Unemployed Body for London that the appointment of a lady officer of good education, who is also a business woman, would be of great advantage to many women and girls, as she could give them practical advice in seeking employment. One such officer is, therefore, we understand, to be appointed as an experiment.

Mary Phillips, aged ten, has had a bazaar in her nursery "for the Suffragettes," and sends the sum of 5s., with the promise that "one day she will send a lot."

A lady has been appointed by the London County Council "Infant Protection Visitor" under the Children Act, but a stipulation is made that she must resign if she marries.

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LOCAL NOTES.

BOWES PARK W.S.P.U.—Miss Bonwick addressed a good meeting at Unity Hall on the woman's movement. Last Sunday Miss Gibson and Miss Winifred Auld addressed large crowds in Finsbury Park.

RACHEL NEAL, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE W.S.P.U.—Miss Elizabeth Robins' lecture in the Hove Town Hall on Wednesday, June 16, was a most successful venture. Miss Robins riveted the attention of the large audience from first to last.

I. G. MCKEOWN.

BRIXTON W.S.P.U.—Our open-air meetings continue to be most successful. We had a capital crowd last Thursday at the White Horse.

KATHLEEN TANNER.

CHELSEA W.S.P.U.—On Friday the event of our campaign, the visit of Mrs. Pankhurst to Chelsea Town Hall, proved a great success. The hall, which holds over 800 people, was packed, and we have to congratulate Miss Barwell on the splendid way in which she organised the meeting.

CHARLOTTE BLACKLOCK.

CHISWICK W.S.P.U.—There are several events on in Chiswick during the next fortnight, at which we want to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN.

M. COOMES.

CROYDON W.S.P.U.—I want to thank all our members for their work in making our business and social meeting such a success. Also for signing their names to be in attendance at our outdoor meetings during July.

G. CAMERON SWAN.

FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.—Our weekly open-air meeting will be held every Friday at the corner of Sebert Road, at 7.30, until further notice.

M. E. SLEIGHT.

HORNSEY W.S.P.U.—On Thursday evening we had the largest crowd we have yet had in Finsbury Park. On Saturday, too, a big crowd gathered at the Clock Tower, Crouch End, to listen to Miss Brackenbury.

M. GRANT.

workers' meeting, which is to be held to-day, Friday, 25th, at 8.15 p.m., at 28, Weston Park, Crouch End. All intending workers are urged to be present to-night, or to communicate with the secretary at the above address without delay.

THEODORA BONWICK.

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.—We did not reach our thousand this week, a our sellers were called off to advertise meetings, etc., but we again exceeded six hundred, and would like to remind members that the sale depends entirely on the number of sellers, the public are always there to buy. We find it a good plan to ask sympathetic buyers to take an extra copy for a friend, also to impress upon them the fact that the truth about the movement is to be found in our own paper, also to present a W.S.P.U. smile to the passer-by.

LOUISE M. EATES.

LETHWORTH AND HITCHIN W.S.P.U.—On Saturday we held a good meeting at Stevenage. Although Stevenage is a small village, we sold the twenty-four copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN we had with us.

MILLCENT L. BROWNE.

LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.—Members will be pleased to learn that our shop is doing splendid propaganda work and business as well. A personal friend of Josephine Butler's called one day, gave a donation, bought some literature, but wished to remain anonymous.

J. A. BOUVIER.

MARYLEBONE W.S.P.U.—A well-attended drawing-room meeting was held at Miss Garrett Anderson's on Thursday, with Miss Beatrice Harraden in the chair and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence as speaker.

LILY NOURSE.

NOTTINGHAM W.S.P.U.—In July we are to welcome our own organiser, and a systematic campaign will be held in Nottingham and the district. We shall be very glad to hear from any members who can organise outdoor meetings in their neighbourhood or arrange drawing-room meetings among their friends.

C. M. BURGIS, Hon. Sec.

RICHMOND W.S.P.U.—A committee meeting was held on June 18 at Glengariff, Kew Road, Richmond, Mrs. Boulter in the chair. The secretary reported that four new members of the local Union had been enrolled.

CLARA T. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

STREATHAM W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Dr. Bather were the speakers at a meeting on Saturday last, held at 34, Ambleside Avenue. Considerable interest was shown in Mrs. Yates' speech on the militant tactics, and in her eloquent appeal for help at the deputation on June 29.

A. E. WILLSON.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—Members who could avail themselves of the privilege met Miss Patricia Woodlock on her arrival at Wimbledon Station on Wednesday morning, June 16.

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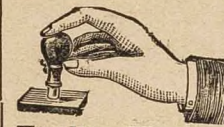
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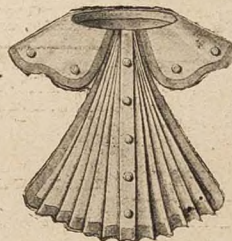
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8 pieces Black double width Taffeta Chiffon	3/6½	2/6½
5 pieces Black Duchesse Mousseline, double width... ..	4/11	3/9½
10 pieces Black Merveilleux ...	1/9½	1/3½
All Robes and Blouse Suits in Silk Department to be cleared at a great sacrifice.		
A few Satin Blouse Suits, very slightly soiled, usual price ranging from 39/6 to 59/6, to clear, all one price ...		25/-
French Voile Blouse Suits ready for wear, Ivory, Black, and a nice range of colours, limited quantity ...	29/6	19/11