

# VOTES FOR WOMEN.

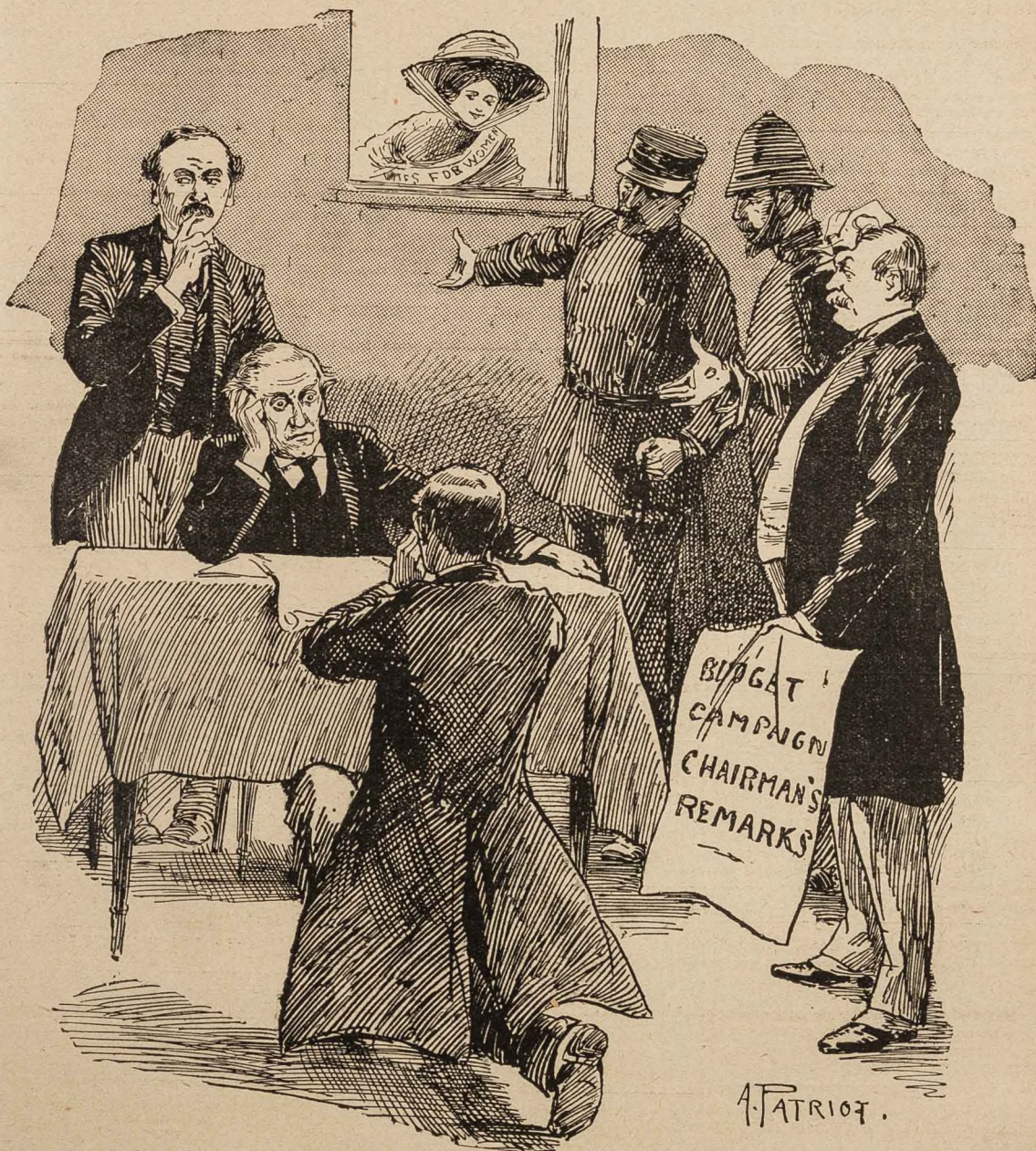
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### DEDICATION.

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 past week will be memorable for the splendid and unflinching heroism of the fourteen women sent to prison in connection with the deputation of June 29. The authorities have endeavoured in vain to break down their determination and to force them to obey the regulations of the prison as second-class offenders. With supreme indifference as to the consequences to themselves, with a confidence that nothing could shake as to their rights as political prisoners, they have struck, and struck successfully, against the Government.

#### A Plague Spot in Holloway.

As we reported last week, on their arrival at the prison they petitioned the Governor. This petition being refused, they deliberately broke the windows of their cells and showed

themselves disobedient to the other regulations of the prison. For this offence they were brought before the visiting magistrates and sentenced to seven, eight, and ten days of close confinement. The conditions of this punishment have now been disclosed, and at the same time the general public has learnt something of this inner recess of prison life, on which it was full time that the light of day should be shed. The punishment cells into which the Suffrage prisoners were thrust are veritable dungeons, which, as Miss Florence Cooke rightly remarked to the Governor, could but drive any ordinary criminal to madness. The description of one of these cells given on another page of this issue indicates the extremities to which the authorities were prepared to go in their attempt to force the women into obedience.

#### The Hunger Strike.

But the heroic courage of the Suffragettes was not exhausted; they had another weapon yet to use, and they used it with tremendous effect. All other protests being rendered impossible, they decided to protest by means of the hunger strike which has proved so effective in the case of Miss Wallace Dunlop, and which they knew they could use, and were prepared to use, whatever cost it entailed upon themselves. Commencing, therefore, with the afternoon of Wednesday, July 14, several of the prisoners determined to refuse all food. This determination they carried out with grim courage. Day after day passed, and in spite of all the pressure that could be brought to bear upon them by the authorities they remained resolute. At the time of going to press twelve of them have been set at liberty—Miss Gladys Roberts, who was not released until she had been without food for five days and six hours; Miss Florence Cooke, who suffered a similar period; Miss Mackenzie, who was six days and seven hours; Mrs. Holtwhite Simmons, who was six days; Miss Carwin, who was six days and six hours; Miss Ada Wright, who was six days; Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, Miss Mary Allen, Miss Garnett, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Irene Spong, and Miss Kathleen Brown, all of whom suffered for many days to carry out the protest to the end.

#### Hopeless Position of the Government.

We do not know what is the feeling of the Government in this matter, but we may assure them that they are up against something bigger than they know, and that this same spirit which is in women will get the better of them and force them to reason and justice. We print on another page an extract from a letter from Sir James Bryce, until recently a Cabinet Minister in the present Government, setting out very clearly the definition of political offenders and their proper treatment in prison. We also print extracts from a leading article in the Daily News of Saturday last, in which the claim of Suffragettes to treatment as political prisoners is further reinforced. We call special attention to the following paragraph:—

Now the distinction between the first and the second divisions is not merely that the conditions of the first are comparatively easy and lenient. It is also that the second inflicts, and is meant to inflict, humiliation. The women, it seems to us, in this and previous cases, have a right to be placed in the first division, and we cannot wonder that they insist on their right. The responsibility cannot be thrown wholly on the magistrate. Mr. Gladstone did intervene to move Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and others from the second to the first division. He has also interfered to move a woman from the third to the second division. He ought to interfere again and finally.

After that, the contention which Mr. Gladstone is so fond of making, and which was supported by Mr. Herbert Samuel in

Cleveland, that no responsibility rests on the Home Secretary in the matter, looks rather like a "terminological inexactitude."

#### Miss Clarkson's Imprisonment.

All over the country where Cabinet Ministers have been speaking in the Budget campaign women have taken the opportunity of protesting against the treatment of their fellow-women. At Leigh a great scene took place outside the Co-operative Hall, where Mr. Harcourt was addressing an audience. Miss Florence Clarkson was arrested for her part in the proceedings; and other women, we are told by the local papers, would have been arrested but for the vigorous intervention of the crowd. Tried next day, Miss Clarkson was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the second division, and, announcing her intention of revolting against the refusal of her rights as a political prisoner, she was taken away to Strangeways Gaol, Manchester. On Thursday, July 29, she will be released at the conclusion of her term, and it is hoped that a great demonstration will await outside the prison gates to give her a welcome back to liberty. In the evening a supper is being given her at the Grotto Café, tickets for which (2s. 6d. each) can be obtained of Miss Gawthorpe, 81, Victoria Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

#### Other Protests.

At Edinburgh, where Mr. Winston Churchill was speaking last Saturday, a great demonstration outside the building took place, and Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Bessie Brand, the daughter of the distinguished Edinburgh Liberal, were arrested, but shortly afterwards were released. In other places where Cabinet Ministers were speaking scenes of protest were witnessed, and members of the Government must be beginning to realise that their attitude towards women is rousing among the people of the country tremendous and widespread opposition.

#### The Bye-Elections.

The second of the three Government bye-elections has ended in a further lesson to the Government. Though Mr. Gulland has not been defeated in Dumfries, yet the reduction of his majority by over 300 votes is very significant in view of the smallness of the constituency. The Scottish electors have been for generations convinced Liberals, and it is only after very serious consideration that they can be made to realise the illiberal character of the present Liberal Government. It was not till the end of the fight that they began to appreciate the women's position, and had the election been protracted for another week the vote might even have gone against the Liberal candidate. Meanwhile, in the High Peak Division the fight still goes on, and the poll will not be declared until after this paper is in the hands of our readers, but the evidence of the effect which the women are having grows greater every day. Last Saturday *The Nation* stated that "the opposition, we suspect, of the Suffragettes now counts for something in all constituencies, artisan or other." And the leader writer of the *Daily News* on Wednesday last wrote:—

Another issue which is playing a part in the High Peak, as in most recent contests, is the question of the Suffrage. Here again it is fair to remember that the main factor which weighs with the Government in postponing its Reform Bill till the final Session is the moral certainty that the Lords will reject it. After this double confession, the value of and need for militant action is more apparent than ever.

#### Holiday Campaigns.

A ready response has been forthcoming to the invitation which we gave last week for members of the Women's Social

and Political Union and their friends to inform us of their movements during the holidays with a view to taking up a Woman Suffrage campaign in the various resorts to which they were going. We print on page 980 a holiday directory, which we shall be glad to add to from time to time, so that the whereabouts of members may be known and the work which they are doing to push forward the cause may be done in co-operation with one another.

#### Married Women Teachers.

Our heartiest congratulations to the married women teachers who have—for the present, at any rate—vindicated their claim against the Warrington educational authorities that marriage cannot be a fitting ground for dismissal from employment. We thank Mrs. Stansfield and her colleagues for their action, which has been responsible for the victory gained, which is good not merely in itself, but as proving the necessity of offering a stubborn resistance if rights are to be maintained. We hope that all those women who are threatened with notice on account of their marriage will make a similarly bold stand. We must not forget, however, that Mr. John Burns has threatened to bring in new laws in order to turn married women out of their employment. The utmost vigilance is necessary to guard against this, and unless women are possessed of the Parliamentary vote even such vigilance will be of no avail.

#### Other Items of Interest.

We notice with interest the decision of the Wesleyan Conference to admit women in future as delegates to their proceedings. This resolution, which twenty years ago was defeated by a majority of eighteen votes, has now been carried by the overwhelming majority of 224 to 136. We draw special attention to the very interesting article which we publish in this issue by the Rev. Hugh Chapman, chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, whose conversion to the Suffrage cause we announced in our issue of last week, and who shows his intense appreciation of the work which is being done for Woman Suffrage by the Women's Social and Political Union.

A correspondent sends us a clause in the French "Bill of Rights" setting forth in unmistakable terms the right of the subject to petition the "depositories of public authority." It is this right which women claim to petition the depository of the kingly power which exists to-day in the Prime Minister.

#### HELPING "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—Having raised the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN to its present splendid record, it has become a point of honour that the sales should not be allowed to decrease during the holidays. The *At Homes*, which have proved so successful an outlet in this direction, will soon be over for the summer months, and new ways must be found to make up the deficiency. The majority of readers will doubtless be dispersing themselves about the country in search of change and fresh air, and surely no more fascinating pastime could be found than to act as amateur paper-sellers! Those who have tried say that the paper sells on sight, and the only difficulty is to get enough copies to meet the demand.

Arrangements have been made to send parcels of fifty or more carriage free to any address in the United Kingdom, and I shall be glad if all members who are willing to help will put themselves in touch with me at 4, Clements Inn, so that I may help them with advice as to what to do and how to get in touch with other members staying in the same place.

ETHEL MILLS.

Much interest has been taken in the cartoon on the front of last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, and readers will like to know that the originator of the idea, M<sup>rs</sup>. Sales, is a member of the W.S.P.U. She is the widow of a captain of French cavalry, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Her father, now ninety-five years of age, is a considerable landowner on Sydenham Hill, where M<sup>rs</sup>. Sales was formerly President of the local Women's Liberal Association. He is a brother of the late General Saxton. On her mother's side she is a great-niece of the late Joseph Somes, M.P. for Dartmouth (the greatest shipowner of his time), and niece of the late Joseph Somes, M.P. for Hull, who in or about 1857 brought in a Bill to promote the closing of public-houses on Sundays.

## HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By Sylvia Pankhurst. XLVIII.—The Anti-Suffrage Petitions—Universal Suffrage in Finland—Bye-Election Work.

We have seen that shortly after the imprisonment of the 56 Suffragettes on February 13, 1907, the Anti-Suffragists delivered a counterblast to the Votes for Women agitation in the shape of a petition to Parliament purporting to be signed by upwards of 21,000 persons. Later, on March 22, the day following that on which the 76 women had gone to Holloway, a second Anti-Suffragist petition containing 16,500 signatures was presented by Dr. Massie, M.P. The whole of the 37,700 signatures for these two petitions had been collected, Dr. Massie said, within four weeks' time. The statement was received with great cheering from the Anti-Suffragists, but when the petitions came to be officially examined they were rejected as "informal," because as the separate sheets of paper were pasted together, not headed by the prayer against the granting of Women's Suffrage, there was no evidence that the signatories knew for what purpose their signatures were being collected.

These petitions were indeed insignificant as compared with the large numbers of memorials that had for more than forty years been presented in support of Women's Enfranchisement; but entirely ignoring the fact that the two Anti-Suffrage petitions had not been accepted by Parliament, their promoters continually cited them as conclusive proofs that the majority of women did not want the Parliamentary Vote. Many public appeals were made to the Anti-Suffragists to publish an analysis of the signatures showing to what classes the women who had petitioned against the enfranchisement of their sex had belonged. This had almost invariably been done in the case of the Women Suffrage petitions, but though it had originally been promised the Anti-Suffrage analysis was not forthcoming. Miss Clementina Black and others who were at the time engaged in preparing a Women's Franchise Declaration therefore requested Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., to examine the Anti-Suffrage petitions on their behalf. Mr. Robertson's report on both petitions was that "whole batches of signatures are written in by single hands," that "the batch work begins on the very first sheets," and that it appeared as though the petitions "had been got up wholesale in this fashion." Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Petitions, afterwards stated in the House of Commons that the names of whole families of persons had undoubtedly been written in by the same hand.

But the days in which women might either have won or lost the Parliamentary Vote by petitioning had long gone by, and all politically minded women knew it. Now it was a question of stern, hard fighting tactics, and if anything were needed to hearten the women to renewed energy in the struggle for freedom, it would have been the knowledge that in a neighbouring country, Finland, women had not only been granted the right to vote on the same terms as men, but were actually being elected as members of the Diet.

Under the new Finnish Constitution, universal adult manhood and womanhood suffrage with proportional representation had been inaugurated. The first election upon this basis took place in March, 1907. Sixty-four per cent. of the total electorate voted, and less than 1 per cent. of the ballot papers were spoilt. The women, it is said, voted in much the same ratio as the men. The Finnish Diet consists of 200 members. There were 63 women candidates, of whom 19 were elected.

The 181 men who were elected to the Diet were divided as follows:—80, or about 44 per cent., Socialists; 59, or about

32 per cent., Old Fennomans; 24, or 13.2 per cent., Young Fennomans; 24, or about 13.2 per cent., Swedish; 11, or about 6 per cent., Agrarians; 2, or about 1.1 per cent., Christian Labourers. Of the 19 women representatives elected, 9, or about 47 per cent. (one of whom was a teacher, one a school teacher, one a weaver, and one an agitator for women's rights), were Socialists; 6, or about 31.5 (including one school teacher, one restaurant keeper, and one clergyman's wife), Old Fennomans; and the remainder, among whom were three school teachers, were distributed amongst the other parties. We see from these figures that the desire to obtain women representatives was not confined to any one political party, but was common to all, and that the women elected as members of the Finnish Parliament, though amongst them there was a slightly larger percentage of Progressives, were divided politically in very much the same proportions as were the men representatives.

In England, meanwhile, the Women's Social and Political Union, so many of whose members were in prison, was working on steadfastly, and evidences of its growing activities were to be found on every hand. A year before—in March, 1906—but three branches of the Union had been formed. The number had now grown to fifty-eight. The organisers, of whom nine had now been appointed, had held upwards of 1,200 meetings during the past year, and early in April the Sunday afternoon meetings in Hyde Park were again started. At these Hyde Park meetings, held near the Reformers' Tree, huge crowds, frequently consisting of no fewer than 12,000 men and women, assembled week by week to hear the Suffragettes. In May there were two bye-elections in London—one fought by the Suffragettes, the other by the Suffragists.

The first of these was at Stepney. Though the seat had been held by a Conservative (Sir W. E. Gordon), it was thought that in this election the Liberals had a good chance of success, for they had chosen as their candidate Mr. Ben Cooper, the secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union, which was exceedingly powerful in the district. Only twice in its history had the seat been held by the Liberals, and on both occasions it had been won for them by a Labour man, and now Mr. W. T. Steadman, the Liberal Labour M.P., who had represented the constituency from 1898 to 1900, was energetically working for Mr. Cooper.

The Women's Social and Political Union, ever eager and vigilant in the prosecution of their anti-Government campaign, were early in the field, and had taken committee-rooms in the Commercial Road, which at once became the greatest centre of popular interest throughout the whole district. The appeal made by the Suffragettes for justice and fair play to women was readily understood and warmly responded to by the working people of Stepney, and the *Standard* merely voiced the general opinion there when it reported, but a few days after the beginning of the contest, that the W.S.P.U. were already making "considerable progress" in their campaign against the Government candidate.

Mr. Ben Cooper relied upon his thirty years' residence and undoubted popularity in Stepney to secure his return, and declared that he would get 100 women cigar makers who were members of his union to work for him and combat the influence of the Suffragettes. But the Suffragettes were able to show the electors that if Mr. Cooper were sent to represent them in Parliament he would be no more than a pawn in the hands of the Government. Therefore, because the Liberal Government had refused to do justice to women, Mr. Cooper, the Liberal candidate, was defeated. Polling took place on May 10, and the figures were:—

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| L. Harris (C.)            | 2,299 |
| B. Cooper (Lib. and Lab.) | 1,350 |

Majority . . . . . 949

At the General Election the figures had been:—

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Sir W. E. Gordon (C.) | 2,490 |
| D. Stokes (L.)        | 1,853 |

Majority . . . . . 637

The vote cast for the Liberal was therefore reduced by 503, or 27 per cent., since the General Election, and the Conservative majority was increased by 312 votes.



## MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS.

### A Successful Fight Against Injustice.

Mrs. Stansfield has won her case for the present against the Warrington Corporation, which sought to dismiss her, after nearly twenty years' excellent service, on the sole ground that she was married. The result is another instance of what can be accomplished by courage and energy and a determination to fight against injustice at all costs.

It will be remembered that some months ago various education authorities decided to abolish married women teachers from the elementary schools, and a great protest meeting was held in London. Among others, the Warrington Education Committee decided a few months ago to give three months' notice to all the married lady teachers in their employ, but subsequently they made exceptions in the cases of several teachers who were able to adduce special reasons for the continuance of their services. The National Union of Teachers took up the matter on behalf of two of their members—Mrs. Stansfield and Mrs. Grounds—who had received notice, and an application for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the committee from giving effect to the notices pending the trial of an action for a permanent injunction was down for hearing in the Chancery Division.

The members of the Warrington Education Committee hastily summoned a meeting, and, acting on counsel's advice, withdrew the notices in these cases, but did not decide upon any action with regard to the other married lady teachers who received notice. The situation is rendered additionally interesting by the fact that several of the teachers, on hearing of the committee's intention to dispense with their services, voluntarily sent in their resignations.

Mrs. Stansfield and Mrs. Grounds are to be congratulated on the courageous stand they have taken up and on its triumphant result.

### Marriage and Professional Work.

Before the summonses were withdrawn, Mrs. Stansfield had already written to *VOTES FOR WOMEN* on the very interesting point of marriage *versus* work:—

"A correspondent has written to me asking on what terms I obtained leave of absence, and for how long, when my two children were born. I am quite aware of the view held by many that it is impossible for a married woman teacher to do her duty both to her children and her profession. I can, however, prove from my own experience—which, I believe, is common to many—that, given certain conditions, it is quite possible to do so, and only where these conditions are found would I contend for the retention of a married teacher at a certain period of her life.

"I have always enjoyed magnificent health, and my children have inherited the same. My housekeeper, but two years my junior, came to me at the time of my marriage, and has been my faithful and devoted servant and friend ever since. She has been a second mother to my children, and has found with us a real home. The births of my children necessitated three months' leave of absence from school, and for this period I paid a fully qualified substitute. At the end of one month after the birth of each I was quite fit to resume my duties, and, with one exception, I have not needed the services of a medical man since. I engaged a bright, reliable girl, an old scholar, as nurse for each of my little ones, and under the guidance and training of my housekeeper both these girls became faithful servants in other families, when their charges had outgrown the need of their care. I nursed both my children for the first few months of their lives, taking full charge of them from 6 p.m. until 7.30 a.m. Perhaps this was the hardest period of my life, but it was also the happiest, and I must claim the feelings of motherhood

and the knowledge of child-life thus gained as an asset in dealing with the young which no other can equal.

"Only on one occasion have I been absent from school on account of my own children since the time of their births. At five years of age my daughter had an attack of meningitis—the one serious illness we have experienced—and this kept me away from school for a fortnight, and was the means of revealing to me the sympathy and affection of all connected with my work. Although my husband and I have each been in large schools all our married lives, no infectious complaint except measles has invaded our home, and, with this exception, our children have not been absent from school a week through illness. I say this in a spirit of true thankfulness, and as a proof that they have not suffered through my professional work. Indeed, they have very decided views of their own that it is quite the opposite.

"With regard to my school, I could, if necessary, send a record of its work to show that it, too, has not suffered through having a wife and mother at its head. Both Government and diocesan reports prove this, but what I value far more is the testimony of past and present teachers and scholars, and the loyal stand made at this juncture by the school managers on my behalf."

### Legal Proceedings.

The dismissals having been withdrawn, the legal proceedings in the Chancery Division were necessarily merely formal.

Sir R. Finlay, on behalf of Mrs. Stansfield and Mrs. Grounds, applied for an interlocutory injunction restraining the Corporation from proceeding upon a notice discharging Mrs. Stansfield from her post as teacher in the defendants' school at Warrington.

Mr. Sargent said he appeared in both actions for the Corporation. His learned friend was no doubt aware that the notices sent to the plaintiffs had been withdrawn. Under these circumstances, he would suggest that the only order to be made on the motion should be costs in the action.

Sir R. Finlay thought his learned friend ought to give an undertaking that no other notice of dismissal would be served, pending the hearing of the action.

Mr. Sargent said he could not do that. The Town Clerk assured him that there was no intention or threat of giving another notice. There might be a further question, which could not be determined that day, as to whether the plaintiffs had any right to sue, but for the moment the notices had been withdrawn, and there was no intention of renewing them.

Sir R. Finlay asked for more than that. Mrs. Stansfield, he said, was dismissed on the ground that she was a married woman, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the local education authority. She must have some security that dismissal would not be served again when the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sargent, replying to his lordship, said the only ground of the notice was that the teachers were married women. He could not give an undertaking not to give notice on that ground pending the hearing of the action, but, so far as he knew, nothing would be done which would cause any application to be necessary in the long vacation.

Sir R. Finlay, having regard to what had been said, and to the fact that the Corporation, if they did anything of the kind, would find themselves in an unenviable position, said he accepted the view that plaintiffs might feel assured that nothing would be done pending the hearing of the action. He understood this applied to both actions. He added that the question raised was whether it was "*intra vires*" of the Corporation to give notice of dismissal solely on the ground that the teacher is a married woman. There was no other sort of question. On the contrary, the absolute efficiency of the plaintiffs and their high character in every respect were beyond all question. Mr. Sargent quite assented to that.

Mr. Northcote said he appeared for the foundation managers, who altogether opposed the dismissal of these ladies. He asked if his clients could be dismissed from the action.

Sir R. Finlay could not agree, and his lordship said there would be no order on the motion except that the costs be costs in the action.

Mrs. Stansfield and Mrs. Grounds are, therefore, for the present secure in their positions, and the whole question will be threshed out in the Courts in due course.

## THE HUNGER STRIKE IN HOLLOWAY.

### Twelve Prisoners Released after Terrible Experiences.

At tremendous cost, twelve of the prisoners convicted on July 12, in connection with the demonstration on June 29, have fought their way to liberty.

The names of the heroic women who have been so released are Miss Gladys Roberts, Miss Florence Cooke, Miss Elsie Mackenzie, Mrs. Holtwhite Simmons, Miss Carwin, Miss Ada Wright, Miss Dove-Willecox, Miss Garnett, Miss Mary Allen, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Irene Spong, and Miss Kathleen Brown.

The story of the dramatic struggle by which they obtained their liberty is one that cannot fail to reach the hearts of all who read it, who will understand that the spirit prompting these women is the spirit of which the martyrs and heroes of old were made, and is the spirit which will overcome all the obstacles the Government and the authorities may oppose to justice.

In last week's issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* an account was given of the protest which these women had made on entering prison, and of the petition which they had sent to Mr. Herbert Gladstone to be transferred from the second division, into which the magistrate had placed them, to the first division, into which political prisoners have a right to be placed. The reply came on Wednesday from Mr. Herbert Gladstone. He refused to interfere, saying that he saw no reason whatever why the decision of the magistrate should not be adhered to. In the meantime an attempt had been made to enforce the ordinary prison regulations against the prisoners. They had been shut up in cells, refused writing materials, and the privileges of political prisoners. They had accordingly rebelled. They had refused to clear up their cells or to carry out the orders of the wardresses. They had also broken the windows in their cells, and through these they had had the opportunity of conversing with Mrs. Tuke, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and other members of the Union who were able to get a glimpse of them from a neighbour's window.

### The Visiting Magistrates.

On Wednesday afternoon they were brought, one at a time, before the visiting magistrates. The Governor, the matron, and the wardresses gave their evidence, and then the prisoners were called in and asked whether they had any reason to give why they should not be punished for mutiny. Each in turn justified her action on the ground that they had been refused the treatment to which they were entitled as political prisoners. The attempt, they said, which was being made by the authorities to coerce them by treating them as ordinary criminals was contrary to the practice of civilised nations, and not only on behalf of themselves, but on behalf of all political offenders to come after them, they were determined to make a stand against it. The magistrates refused to recognise this plea, and ordered punishments to be inflicted on the prisoners ranging from seven to ten days' close confinement.

### Five Days in a Dungeon.

The nature of this punishment can be, to some extent, understood from the graphic description given by Miss Florence Cooke on the morning after her release.

"I shall never forget," she said, "the horrible place into which I was taken. When I saw the damp underground dungeon into which they led me, I could have cried bitterly, but somehow the spirit always comes to you when you are fighting a fight for principle, and I determined to stand my ground. The place was horribly dirty, and full of all kinds of germs. There was scarcely any ventilation, and no light

except that which came from a thick skylight in the ceiling, so that the place was nearly dark. The smell of the cell got into all my clothes, and it is in my nostrils to-day; I cannot get rid of it. The only bed in the room was a piece of wood let into the wall.

"For sleeping at night a mattress was given me and some rugs, but these and all the utensils in my room smelt horribly, and were unfit for use. The whole place seemed to me as though it had not been used for a very long time, and was dank and damp. I said to the Governor, 'The spirit of the Suffragettes is strong enough to stand up even against this place, but it is wrong that there should be such places to-day; they would drive any ordinary person mad.' I saw that all means of protest had been taken from me except one, and that was to do what Miss Wallace Dunlop had done, and refuse to take any food.

### Five Days and Six Hours Without Food.

"The hardest time was the first twenty-four hours. Milk was brought to me, which I felt I could have taken very willingly, but I put it from me. Then the wardress brought me in some food. I said to her, 'Will you please take that out.' She refused. I, therefore, took the tin in which it was and rolled it out of the cell, and what was in it went upon the ground. I see that a paragraph appeared in the papers saying that one of us threw our cocoa at the wardress. I was particularly careful in what I did to be polite, and I believe that all the other Suffragettes were the same.

"On Friday I took to my bed, and the doctor told me that if I persisted I should get a fever; but I was absolutely determined to do my part at whatever sacrifice, and I told the Governor that so long as I was responsible for my action I should refuse to take any food. I also told the doctor that I would not allow myself to be fed through the nostrils. I told him that I knew this was illegal.

"On Sunday night I was taken to the hospital, and there a fresh effort was made to get me to take food. Medicine was brought to me, which I absolutely refused, knowing that it was either food in disguise or else intended to aggravate my hunger. On Monday afternoon my head felt exceedingly bad, and I felt that I hardly knew what I was doing, but I determined that I would not give in.

"In the evening the Governor came to me and said, 'Be very calm.' I said to him, 'There is a Supreme Power which gives us strength to bear whatever comes to us.' He said, 'I have orders to release you,' and I said to him, 'Does Mr. Gladstone prefer this to doing us justice?'

"I am glad to have gone through this week in Holloway. I am thankful to know what exists in prison, and what ought not to be allowed to exist a day longer. I also know that the spirit that is in women is stronger than the authorities, and that we can compel them to do the right thing and give us what is just."

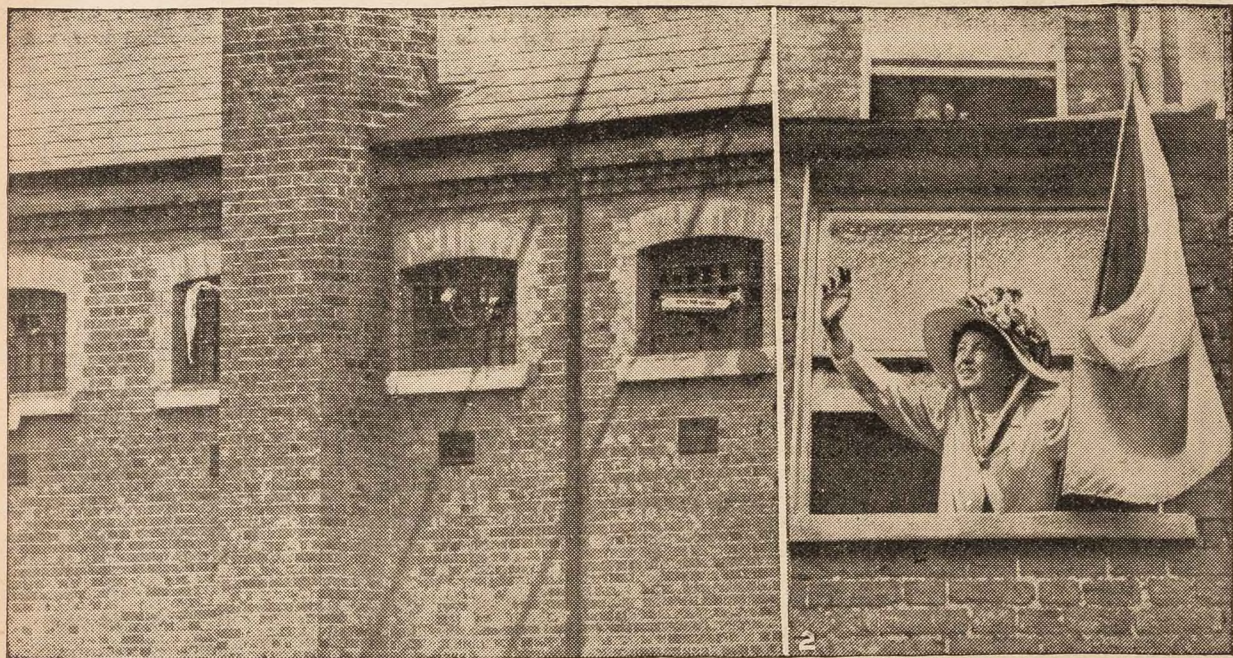
Others of the prisoners who have been released give further details of the treatment in prison. Miss Gladys Roberts, who has been worn almost to a skeleton by her treatment, says that an attempt was made to get her to promise not to break any further windows in her cell, but this promise she absolutely refused to give.

Mrs. Holtwhite Simmons describes the horrible nature of the utensils used in the dungeons, and exhibited a small piece of her indiarubber "water-glass," which she had torn up out of protest against the coercion which was being brought to bear upon her. All the prisoners, who have been so far released, are terribly weak after their suffering, many of them saying that when they lie down, even on a bed, it is as though they were lying on iron beams. But they are triumphant with having carried their magnificent protest to

a successful issue, and having defeated the Government through its fear of rousing still further the hostility of the people of the country.

But what of their brave comrades, who are still left within prison cells? No news has come through with regard to them. Some of them, we know, are engaged upon the same heroic struggle undertaken by those who have been already released.

Will the Government set them at liberty? We do not know. The mystery of the cruel prison bars hangs over them all. The tyranny of the wicked prison dungeon haunts us. We cry to the Government, "Away with this iniquity. Do justice to women. Come into line with the civilised nations of the earth. Remember that if you refuse, the day of your Nemesis is near at hand."



[By Courtesy of the "Daily Mirror."] Miss Christabel Pankhurst and the Prisoners Exchanging Signals.

**PRESS EXTRACTS.**

Legally, the women clearly have a case. Lord Robert Cecil has argued it, and it has now gone to a higher Court on appeal. It passes our comprehension to understand how such an "offence" as this can be regarded as dishonourable or criminal, or otherwise than political. . . . An offence is political, as the definition ran in the classical extradition case, when it is done with a "political object." The inference is that if punishment is necessary—and to say that it is would be to prejudge the whole case as to the right of access to Ministers—it ought not to be a punishment which degrades or carries with it the stamp of criminality. Now the distinction between the first and the second divisions is not merely that the conditions of the first are comparatively easy and lenient. It is also that the second inflicts, and is meant to inflict, humiliation. The women, it seems to us, in this and previous cases, have a right to be placed in the first division, and we cannot wonder that they insist on their right. The responsibility cannot be thrown wholly on the magistrate. Mr. Gladstone did intervene to move Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and others from the second to the first division. He has also interfered to move a woman from the third to the second division. He ought to interfere again and finally. One's opinion on the suffrage or on the methods of the militants is quite irrelevant to this issue. It is simply a case for asserting an elementary usage common to all civilised countries.—*Daily News.*

**Suffragists in Prison.**

It would be interesting to know how long party politicians, terrified lest their own particular party interests should suffer, will

permit the suffrage agitation, with its accompanying imprisonment of educated and honourable women, to go on. Every rational person knows that the vote will have to be conceded to women on the same terms as men. . . . But as women have carried on a quiet agitation for the vote for fifty years without attracting attention, and as working-class men could not obtain a vote until they tore down the railings of Hyde Park and threatened to do other similar things, the objections made in some quarters to the action of the active Suffragists are puerile. These people are only doing what men did, and what men would do again if they were placed in the same position, and they are probably taking the only course that would have compelled the party politician to attend to their claims. . . . Unfortunately, however, the continued imprisonment of active Suffragists for carrying on a political and legitimate agitation is degrading the judicial system of the country and lowering the respect that every right-minded person ought to feel for the administration of the law. For this the present Government is primarily responsible, and it is not the least of the many ill services the Government has done the country.—*Nottingham Guardian.*

The war of the Suffragettes, which has earned them imprisonment in many instances, shows no sign of abating in its vigour or its aggressive vitality.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Suffragettes in Holloway Gaol do not appear to be depressed by their surroundings. . . . The revolt of the Suffragettes in gaol is a real peril.—*Cork Examiner.*

Imagine an Amazonian regiment of fourteen "standing all together" in absolute defiance. . . . We cannot help admiring their pluck.—*Glasgow Evening Citizen.*

Some forty years ago or so, when O'Donovan Rossa was serving a term of penal servitude as a Fenian in Millbank Prison (which stood on the site of the Tate Gallery), he persistently broke the prison regulations as a protest against treatment that was proved before a Parliamentary Committee to have been undoubtedly harsh.—*Daily News.*

It is worthy of note that, while the police are devoting so great attention to the women who are endeavouring to explain their fair claims to members of Parliament and statesmen, the police do not interfere with what is described as peaceful picketing by men. . . . If peaceful picketing by men is permitted and carried on under the protection of the police, it is passing strange that women should be haled off to police courts and condemned to imprisonment as second division misdemeanants. . . . The methods which the police are being compelled to adopt must in the long run aid the workers in the cause of women's suffrage.—*Dundee Evening Telegraph.*

One remembers official helplessness in the face of the calm pertinacity of Miss M. Wallace-Dunlop, who recently secured release by refusing to eat for four days and four nights at a stretch, and making it clear that she was quite prepared to starve to death.—*Sheffield Independent.*

**COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.**

**The Flowing Tide.**

The star of the Suffragettes is again in the ascendant. Three months ago the movement had reached its lowest ebb, but to-day the tide is flowing with them. Nobody can doubt that the incidents of the last few weeks have uniformly turned out successful: the recommendation to appeal against the decision of the magistrate at Bow Street on Friday marks the beginning of the legal phase of the question. A movement must be not only serious but on the eve of success before lawyers will touch it. The appeal to the King was also a good stroke. Rather than have the King bothered, public opinion will abolish the Censorship and give Votes to Women. Miss Wallace-Dunlop's ninety-one hours' fast resulting in her discharge from prison was a masterpiece of ingenuity and tenacity: the public understands hunger. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was driven to prophesying a speedy and a happy issue out of all his afflictions: and Mr. Herbert Samuel has been driven to romance.

For romance it certainly was on Mr. Samuel's part to attribute the decline in his majority in the Cleveland division to everything but the efforts of the Suffragettes. As a matter of fact, there was only one other subject of discussion in the constituency besides the Budget, and that was Woman's Suffrage. Are we to suppose that Mr. Samuel devoted several of his addresses to a question that finally had no influence whatever on the poll? Samuel, Samuel, where art thou in thy calculations?

Mr. Asquith continues to maintain the stiff upper lip that makes an English statesman: he still refuses to receive any deputation of women. In his view "no public interest would be served" by any such thing. But would not the saving of £20,000 on special police duty—the sum just charged to the London County Council—be to the "public interest"? Is not the abolition of the periodical scenes outside (and inside) Westminster to the public interest? Thirteen times have the women endeavoured to interview Mr. Asquith, and not once since he has been Premier has he met them. Is it to the public interest that a Premier should set an example of boorishness?—*The New Age.*

**Refusal of a Schoolroom.**

Apart from this somewhat amusing misunderstanding, there is the serious issue of principle raised. If disapproval of the action of the Women's Social and Political Union is to be a reason for debarring them from the use of public rooms for public meetings, where is the discrimination to stop? There is the possibility of a serious infringement of public rights in this beginning of discrimination. The public body responsible for these public rooms, which in many places are the only available places of meeting in our villages, has a perfect right to safeguard itself by requiring from those who use the rooms a reliable guarantee against damage. But, subject to that safeguard, it should be absolutely impartial in its dealing with every phase and aspect of public thought and agitation.—*East Anglian Daily Times.*

The comical misunderstanding by which the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies was barred out, by the Norfolk Education Committee, from the use of any Norfolk schools for public meetings, on the ground of their being an "unruly lot," shows how completely the militant women of the Women's Social and Political Union have come to stand in the public mind for everything associated with the Women's Suffrage movement. . . . We are glad to see that the County Council, with practical unanimity, referred back to the Education Committee for reconsideration the question of letting the schoolrooms for Women's Suffrage meetings. . . . This is not a matter of whether one is or is not in favour of a particular movement, but a matter of the public right of free speech and free discussion. . . . The real test of whether a man has the principle of free speech at heart is that he is prepared to fight for it on behalf of movements which he disapproves. . . . The idea ought to be obsolete in the twentieth century of putting any obstacles in the way of the freest and fullest discussion of public affairs. . . . In most villages the schoolroom is the only available room for meetings, and therefore to refuse the schoolroom is, in its practical effect, to deny the right of public meeting. . . . If every political party against whom it could be shown that some of its irresponsible members have on some occasions allowed their excitement to get the better of them at a public meeting were to be denied the use of the schools, there would be no political meetings of any party in the villages. The Women's Suffrage movement

. . . in the main is a serious and responsible political movement, with as rightful a claim to put its case before the public as any other political movement.—*Eastern Daily Press.*

**The Duty of Liberals.**

We are glad that in the President's speech to the National Liberal Federation at Southport yesterday both Home Rule and Women's Suffrage had their place. . . . We would go further than Sir William Angus, and urge Liberals not only to "acquiesce in" Women's Suffrage, but to do their best to deliver the question from the atmosphere of somewhat somnolent acquiescence in which it was enveloped in so many constituencies at the last general election. In constituency after constituency it was assented to by candidates, but there was little or no driving power either in the demand for that assent or in the feeling which the assent expressed. Hence the present paradoxical situation of a Cabinet really rather more favourable to Women's Suffrage than its following in Parliament, but chilled by the sense that its "mandate" on the question was a perfunctory, half-meant one, and that if it pressed the matter forward it might be repudiated. That mandate has to be made the kind of living, vehement mandate that this Government got from the country to turn the Chinese out of the Rand mines, and where an active Liberal fully believes in the rightness of enfranchising women he ought to do his share in rescuing the subject from the kind of death-in-life that has been its usual fate at general elections and in protecting it from the ridicule and contempt with which mock-rioting threatens it. Women's Suffrage, to come into existence, must be voted by a House of Commons in which a majority feel that they are as deeply committed to it as to their party's chief announced measures; that their vote cannot be plausibly annulled by the House of Lords on the excuse that the measure was not seriously "before the country"; and that when they go to their constituents they can present themselves as agents who have carried out a positive instruction on a vital point. That means a very heavy immediate call for spade work, which should not be wholly left to the special Women's Suffrage organisations; Liberal Ministers should help to embed the question in the party programme; Liberal officials should press it like the taxing of site values or the abolition of plural voting; above all, the education of the present male voter should be heartily undertaken by Liberal speakers; if once his acquiescence becomes eager support the thing is done, and we cease to lag behind New Zealand. And if the thing is right in itself, what will it matter if somebody says we did it because she wrapped a brick in paper and threw it through a pane of glass?—*Manchester Guardian.*

**Is England Dead?**

England is not dead. With Votes for Women booming in our ears, deaf indeed should we be did we not understand the meaning of this call. Were the entire male population all Sir C. A. Elliotts, scuttling behind the petticoats of the women, there would be no fear of decay in a land which holds the women who are pressing forward with irresistible strength for recognition. These brave women are everywhere to be found defying slander, malice, indifference. In the Lancashire mills the women struggling for mere subsistence are among the most determined upholders of women's freedom; go to-day into a remote hamlet village, and you will find the Suffragettes. They have swept through the land, and look forward with unbounded confidence.—*The New Age.*

**Mr. John Burns's Struggle with Policemen.**

It is quite true that some of the women leaders have adopted strong methods. But, as I have more than once said in this column, nothing they have done has been half so violent as John Burns's struggle with policemen in Trafalgar Square twenty-three years ago, and John is an honourable—indeed, a Right Hon. gent.! If the Chartists, of whom I used to hear from my father, had possessed half the persistence and organising power of the female exponents of Woman Suffrage, the "People's Charter" would have become an accomplished fact sixty years ago.—*Weekly Budget.*

**Would America Imprison Women?**

The American delegates who attended the International Congress of Women in London have gone home with the determination to urge American women to adopt more vigorous tactics in their campaign for the Suffrage. That is the best answer to those who persist in asserting that the Suffragettes have compromised the cause. It is doubtful, however, whether the American Courts will venture to clap American women into prison, no matter what militant tactics they may pursue.—*Review of Reviews.*

Princess Victoria bought several articles in the Women's Palace at the White City. These included two porcelain dogs underneath which was inscribed the legend "Votes for Women."—*Daily Chronicle.*





## The National Women's Social & Political Union.

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Joint Hon. Sec. Organising Sec.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded, about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a-half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

### COERCION DEFEATED.

The one thought uppermost in the minds of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union is the revolt in prison made by our comrades, who, in addition to defying the regulations unsuited to their condition as political prisoners, are following Miss Wallace Dunlop's example and are carrying through the "hunger strike." One by one they are fighting their way out of prison. The spiritual force which they are exerting is so great that prison walls are rent, prison gates forced open, and they emerge free in body, as they have never for an instant ceased to be in soul. Those who, in these latter days, are privileged to witness this triumph of the spiritual over the physical, understand now as never before the true meaning and manner of the miracles of old times, and we reverence the divine power which, as these comrades of ours have taught us, is entrusted now, as in the past, to human beings that they may work miracles in the pursuit of great ends.

Before going further, let us consider what was the immediate and definite object which these prisoners wished to attain by means of their revolt. They sought to have accorded to them the privileges due to political prisoners. There are people who deny that the Suffragists arrested in the course of the militant agitation are political offenders, but these people speak in ignorance of what a political offence is. The definition of such an offence was given by the judges in the case of *In re Castioni*, reported on page 36 of the second edition of Pitt Cobbett's "Leading Cases on International Law." This was the case of a Swiss subject, by name Castioni, who had been arrested in England, at the requisition of the Swiss Government, on a charge of murder. His extradition having been demanded, it became the duty of the Court of Queen's Bench to consider whether Castioni ought to be extradited or not. The main issue in the case was whether the offence was one of a political character, for the commission of which the prisoner would not be liable to extradition under the provisions of the Extradition Act of 1870. The judges held unanimously that crimes otherwise extraditable became political offences when incidental to, and forming

part of, political disturbances. Having to determine under what circumstances an offence otherwise extraditable (such as murder) becomes a political offence, they held that the act must form part of, or be incidental to, a political disturbance; that it must be done in the belief that it promotes the political end in view. If the act is prompted by a genuine political motive, and is incidental to a genuine political rising, it is deemed to be political in its character. Imprisoned Suffragists may well ask why, if assassination committed in another country is to go unpunished because of the political motive of the assassin, women in this country, charged with an offence of a merely technical kind, also done with a political motive, should be imprisoned as common criminals. It should be noticed that the political character of their offence is not advanced by Suffragists in the police-court as a reason why no punishment should be inflicted upon them; the only claim they make is that the character of their punishment should be different from that given to common criminals, and they quote in support of this view Prof. James Bryce's publicly expressed opinion that to treat political offenders as common criminals is a relapse into barbarism.

Some there are who approve the claim of Suffragists charged with obstruction of the police to be treated as political prisoners, but nevertheless argue that the fourteen Suffragists imprisoned on July 12 should not have accorded to them the privileges of political offenders, on the ground that these ladies, by throwing stones, committed an act of violence which cannot come within the category of political offences. These critics should remember that the violence done by the stone-throwers was purely technical, the damage caused being quite nominal, and the stones having been thrown when no injury to persons was possible. But the true answer to this argument that stone-throwers should not be treated as political offenders, is that the question of whether or no an offence is political depends, *not upon the character of the act, but upon the motive with which it is done.* This the case of *In re Castioni* makes perfectly plain. But let us take another concrete case, in which not a foreigner, but an English subject, was concerned. In 1896, Dr. Jameson was convicted of the very heinous offence of taking up arms against a friendly nation, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. He was placed in the first division and treated as a political offender, notwithstanding the fact that his offence was far more serious than that with which our stone-throwers are charged, and notwithstanding the fact also that his action involved, not damage to a few panes of glass, but the shedding of human blood. Here is certainly a final answer to the contention that the stone-throwers are not political offenders.

Having thus established the right of the fourteen women in question to be treated as political prisoners, we may next consider what means, other than the desperate measures adopted by them, have been taken in the past to compel the Government to recognise that right. Suffragists themselves, members of the general public and individual members of Parliament, have made representations to the Home Secretary on this subject. The Liberal newspapers have addressed appeals to the Government to abandon their il-Liberal practice of treating imprisoned Suffragists as common criminals. The Government have refused to abandon this vindictive policy; although evidently possessed by an uneasy sense that it must render them unpopular, they have, through the medium of the Home Secretary, declared that they are not responsible for this method of treating imprisoned Suffragists, and that it would, in fact, be wrong were they to interfere with the magisterial discretion in the matter. This trumpety and discreditable excuse has been brushed aside by the Liberal Press, notably by the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily News*, and it deceives no one.

Thus, every other attempt to overcome the Government having failed, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union decided to adopt militant methods inside Hollo-

## THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE OPINION OF A FORMER LIBERAL CABINET MINISTER.

In 1889, Professor James Bryce, M.P., afterwards Chief Secretary for Ireland, and now British Ambassador to Washington, wrote as follows in an introductory letter to Dr. George Sigerson's book, "Political Prisoners":—

My dear Sir,—I have read the details you give regarding the recent treatment of political prisoners in Ireland as compared with that followed in other countries not only with interest but with regret and shame, for I had not known how much the recent practice of the English Government in Ireland falls below that of other countries, and even below that of English authorities sixty years ago.

It is certainly not easy to find a satisfactory definition of a political offence, yet we all feel the difference between the ordinary criminal and those whose treatment you describe. Perhaps we may say that whenever the moral judgment of the community at large does not brand an offence as sordid and degrading, and does not feel the offence to be one which destroys its respect for the personal character of the prisoner, it may there be held that prison treatment ought to be different from that awarded to ordinary criminals. One reason for this view is that ordinary prison discipline is incomparably more severe and painful to the persons sentenced for offences of this nature than it is to the ordinary thief or forger.

A sentence nominally the same is really much harder. There is, however, another ground, and a stronger one, for condemning the methods followed of late years in Ireland. They are not only cruel; they are foolish and impolitic. They attempt to fly in the face of the general sentiment of mankind which recognises the wide difference between crimes which are always crimes and acts which, even if it is necessary to punish them, may be the result of mistaken views of right, and may hereafter be judged very differently from the way in which we judge them now. The time never comes when people venerate the memory of a thief or a forger as we venerate the memories of Sir Thomas More or Algernon Sidney, political offenders on whom the last penalty was inflicted with a more general concurrence of opinion than exists now as regards the Irish rebels of 1798 or the imprisoned Irish leaders of to-day. Experience has amply shown that to treat the political prisoner like the common criminal does not deprive him of the sympathies of those who agree with him politically, but may rather endear him further to them, and, at any rate, serve to embitter their feelings and stimulate them to unlawful reprisals. There is, I think, something mean in this attempt to humiliate men by treating them as already brutal, something unworthy of a great nation, something that lends colour to the belief, which till lately was so general in Ireland, that hereditary arrogance and hatred have had much to do with the character of English rule in Ireland, and are still more powerful factors than that vaunted regard for the interests of the whole United Kingdom which is so often on the lips of her present rulers. It is some little comfort to learn from your pages that this relapse into barbarism of which the Irish Government has been guilty, this vain attempt to degrade a cause by trying to degrade its leaders, did not proceed from the British Parliament, but from purblind officials of the ruling caste. It is still more consolatory to feel assured that such conduct has contributed to disgust the English and Scotch people with the way in which Ireland has been governed. You have rendered a great service by dealing so thoroughly with this subject, and have, I hope, given a final and fatal blow to a system for which England may well blush.

way, in the belief that they would be as effective within prison as they are outside. This belief has been indeed justified by events, for now has come the complete breakdown of coercion as a means of crushing the militant Suffrage movement. Begun with the object of securing the recognition of our status as political offenders, the policy of protesting in prison, and more especially the policy of the "hunger strike," stand revealed to us as the weapons whereby the Government's methods of coercion may be altogether frustrated. For this wider purpose we hold ourselves perfectly entitled to use the new prison methods, because, while it is undoubtedly wrong to deny to Suffragists the privileges of political offenders, by far the greater and the more fundamental wrong is to imprison them at all. Therefore, if and when it seems to us good, we shall refuse to submit to imprisonment, whether as political offenders or otherwise, and by means of the "hunger strike" we shall compel the Government to choose one of three alternatives: Either they must release Suffragist prisoners at the end of a few days, thus enabling them to take with impunity whatever militant measures they like, at Westminster or elsewhere; or they must let them die in prison—a course which would be, from their own point of view, politically dangerous; or they must give women the Vote, a solution of the difficulty which would meet with universal approval, and would best suit the convenience of the Government, of the Suffragists, and of the people as a whole.

Prison is *played out*—from the Government's point of view.

But it is necessary that all concerned should know the terrible price that our heroic comrades have had to pay for their victory, the price which all who follow where they have led will also have to pay. Let no one think that this triumph has been lightly or easily won! Those released from Holloway have told us something of their suffering, but because of their self-control, their stoicism, their selflessness, their gay, dauntless courage, they have not, we know, told us all. But the bare facts are enough. From the moment of entering Holloway to the moment of leaving it they were prevented from attending chapel and were allowed no exercise; they have been, in fact, for twenty-four hours in every day in solitary confinement. Not only so, but after two days the majority of them (all for whom there was accommodation, we understand) were placed in the punishment cells—badly lit, unclean, foul-smelling, noisome places, whose very existence is a disgrace to modern civilisation. Here these women remained day after day, starving the while, until, if not for very shame, at least in fear lest some injury should come to the prisoners which would shock and outrage the community, the Home Secretary ordered their release.

Martyrs! This is the name—never yet claimed by Suffragettes themselves—which opponents have given to them in would-be derision. The good, brave women who have just won their way to freedom would not claim that title even now, but we, their comrades, hail them as martyrs, for what is martyrdom if theirs is not? It is, at any rate, more nearly like martyrdom than anyone thought to see in this twentieth century. It seemed to us once impossible that the people of modern days could endure for their faith, religious or political, the tortures inflicted by cruel and brutal hands upon the martyrs of the past, but these comrades of ours have rebuked us for our want of faith in humanity, and have taught us that the women of this our own time have it in them to suffer cheerfully, and, if need were, to die for the cause which is dear to them.

Who is ready for the next deputation, for another deputation there will be when the time covered by the undertaking which at present binds us has run out? Who claims the honour of laying our demand for human rights before the Prime Minister? Who longs to show that the spirit of women has found new strength because of the sufferings endured by those to whom we do honour to-day? Let them send in their names!

Christabel Pankhurst.





QUESTIONING CABINET MINISTERS.

"IF NOT, WHY NOT?"

Members of the W.S.P.U. from Lancashire and Yorkshire made Mr. Birrell's visit to Blackburn on Wednesday last week an opportunity for holding a vigorous protest against the unfranchised position of women.

The following day a band of women went to Leigh, where Mr. Lewis Harcourt was announced to speak at the Co-operative Hall. Thousands of people assembled, and men shouted to the women that they would help them to get into the public meeting.

Miss Clarkson, in the meantime, was bailed out in £10 by a gentleman who came forward on her behalf. On Friday morning she was tried, not in the ordinary court, but in the policemen's day-room, the charge being that of assaulting the police.

MR. BURNS KEEPS AWAY.

On the occasion of the prize distribution at the Teachers' Orphanage at Sydenham last week, much interest was excited by a notice which had been chalked outside the gate, "Where is John Burns?"

MR. RUNCIMAN AT DUDLEY, JULY 16, 1909.

When Mr. Runciman came to open the new Training College at Dudley on Friday afternoon the Suffragettes were there to ask about "Votes for Women" and why women political prisoners were not put into the first division.

At the college elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent Suffragettes from entering, but a large crowd had collected, knowing they would be there. Policemen were picketed at intervals of a few yards all round the palings of the grounds, others were stationed at the doors, and some were standing in the basement area of the college.

Three women, however, managed to slip through the gates and

made a rush across the field, one almost succeeding in reaching the college, but they were overcome by the police. This action aroused a great deal of sympathy from the crowd, and when Mr. Runciman left there were cries of "Votes for Women," and as his carriage drove along the road two other Suffragettes addressed him, to whom he bowed and raised his hat.

Very successful protest meetings were held at each entrance, and the people were very enthusiastic, and asked for more meetings.

Mr. Runciman did not venture to return to Birmingham by train but left in a motor-car.

L. A.

MEN'S PROTEST AT EDINBURGH.

Mr. Churchill visited Edinburgh on Saturday, July 17, and addressed (on the subject of the Budget) a packed audience of carefully scrutinised men, together with a few women who were required to give a pledge of good behaviour, and, in addition to this insult, were forced to sit together in a pew for women.

On his entrance to the theatre, Mr. Churchill was greeted with cries of "Give women the vote!" "Votes for Women, you hypocrite!" etc. He had not spoken for five minutes when our good friend, Mr. Shaw, hearing him mention unfairness, rose and asked: "Is it fair to tax without granting representation? Why don't you give Votes to Women?"

Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Brand Arrested.

Outside a crowd had gathered to our protest meeting, which we held from a wagonette adorned with the tricolour. Miss Adela Pankhurst, who had come from Dumfries to help us, made a vigorous and telling speech, protesting eloquently against the injustice of excluding women from discussing a Budget to which they were forced to contribute.

A second dash for the door was then made by Miss Eckford, another Edinburgh woman; this time the mounted police were brought out to clear the streets to the astonishment of the people, and after several determined but ineffectual attempts at forcing an entry, Miss Eckford was pushed back into the crowd.

On his arrival at Belgrave Place he found a number of our women waiting for him; he was reminded of the urgent necessity of enfranchising women, and asked why the Government refused to do this act of justice. Again, when he left to dine at the Liberal Club he was confronted with the same demand, in spite of an attempt to escape by the back door.

ing saloon. He left the capital of Scotland hidden in the depths of a shrouded carriage guarded by detectives, the presence of the Chief Constable himself being requisitioned in order to protect him from the insistent demand for justice to women.

After Mr. Churchill's afternoon meeting was over, Miss Pankhurst and Miss Brand were released, subject, however, to the possibility of a future summons to answer the charges made against them. Their splendid protest has helped immensely to further the cause of justice to women in this northern capital.

"INEVITABLE."

An incident occurred at the Government reception in honour of the Congress on Alcoholism on Monday night, which is described by the Daily Graphic as "Inevitable." Mr. Lewis Harcourt received the guests on behalf of the Government at the Imperial Institute, and there were many speculations as to the presence of the Suffragettes. "We have not seen any Suffragettes yet" and "I suppose the Suffragettes will be here" were among the remarks overheard.



(Vera Holme.)

Reminding Mr. Asquith of his Duty to Women.

"To-day's arrangements.—The Prime Minister unveils Sir Wilfrid Lawson's statue in the Victoria Gardens, Thames Embankment, 12 noon."—From Tuesday's morning papers.

By 11.30 the Victoria Gardens appeared to be in a state of siege. Once again one was impressed by the ignominious position of Mr. Asquith, who cannot fulfil any of his public engagements without invoking police protection in the manner of Sultans, Shahs, and Tsars, whose consciences are uneasy in regard to their subjects.

Before the Tsar of England's police had been posted, some members of the W.S.P.U. had taken up positions as near the statue as circumstances permitted. By way of a 50 ft. ladder two of us climbed on to the flat roof of a store immediately below Adelphi Terrace and above the Victoria Gardens. From our position we could see a detachment of police beating the bushes in the gardens for hidden Suffragettes.

mount another ladder, and invade our roof exactly at the moment when the Prime Minister arrives below. Our names are taken for a summons for trespass. While the policeman at my elbow is struggling with my name I have time to raise the megaphone to my mouth and to send Mr. Asquith a message, at the very moment he is unveiling the statue.

My comrade raises the familiar "Votes for Women" banner, but the bushes—let us confess it, for we have no need to withhold truth anywhere—are very thick. The police have now seized the megaphone, and are hustling me towards the ladder, but I continue to shout messages—I hope both forcible and appropriate—to the gathering round the Lawson statue.

Previously, the Prime Minister, speaking at Westminster Hall, had praised the "fearlessness and courage, the passionate love of freedom, and the self-sacrifice of Sir Wilfrid Lawson." Does he not know that what for the sake of his dignity are described as "the wild antics of Suffragettes" spring from exactly the same spirit which he commended in Sir Wilfrid Lawson?

Mr. McKenna was questioned by two W.S.P.U. members at Queenboro' on Tuesday. He refused to discuss anything but the weather.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £50,000 FUND.

July 14 to July 20.

Table with columns for names and amounts in £ s. d. format. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged 43,805 8 9', 'Mrs. Florence Macaulay 10 0 0', and a total of 44,122 8 4.

## THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, 4, Clements Inn.

West of England.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton.

Lancashire.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester; 22, Mulgrave Street, Liverpool (Miss Flatman); 41, Glover's Court, Preston; 84, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

Midlands.—Birmingham: Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 14, Ethel Street; Nottingham: Miss N. Crocker, 8, East Circus Street.

Yorkshire.—Bradford: Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane; Redcar: Miss D. Pethick, 25, Queen St.

Newcastle.—Miss Edith New, 284, Westgate Hill.

Glasgow.—Mrs. A. K. Craig, 141, Bath Street.

Edinburgh.—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

Aberdeen.—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 413, Union Street.

Open-air meetings are occupying the attention of the W.S.P.U. workers all over the country. In most centres the At Homes are discontinued for a time, and meetings are being held in every available open space. News of successful meetings comes from all the organisers, and it is evident that the sympathy and approbation of the public all over the country have been gained. Interest is especially shown in the mutiny of the women now in Holloway, and public sympathy has been expressed at many meetings held during the week. In Lancashire Miss Florence Clarkson has been sent to prison for a fortnight charged with assaulting the police during her spirited protest on the occasion of a visit by Mr. Lewis Harcourt. She will be released on Thursday, the 29th, and will be accorded a public welcome in Manchester. Before entering prison she declared her intention of carrying out a protest on the lines of those of the Suffragettes in Holloway.

Holiday plans include a campaign in the Isle of Man under the conduct of Miss Flatman, campaigns along the coast of Wales, in the Lake District, on the Yorkshire coast, and elsewhere. Now is the time for holiday-makers to take their share in propaganda work, wherever they propose spending a holiday. They are asked to put themselves in communication with the nearest holiday centre, particulars of which will be published weekly under the heading "Holiday Campaign." Readers are asked to refer to page 980 for the names of places so far arranged for.

### LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.

Sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN along the banks of the Thames on the occasion of the Fleet Pageant have occupied London members fully during the week. In addition, a "Budget Campaign" was started last Wednesday in Limehouse in preparation for Mr. Lloyd George's meeting next Friday, the 30th. At the first meeting held the audience was evidently much interested, and nearly 100 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. All the subsequent meetings have been of the same character, marked by interest and enthusiasm, and great results are looked for on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's visit. All London members are asked to help, especially as speakers, for chalking pavements, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, etc. Committee rooms have been taken at 65, Edinburgh Terrace, Roadeswell Lane, Limehouse, and intending volunteers should communicate at once with Miss Kelly or Miss Hewitt at that address.

The W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band has paraded round Holloway Gaol each evening to encourage the Suffragettes within, and has attracted much public attention.

### WEST OF ENGLAND.

The great feature of the work in the West of England is now the holding of open-air meetings. At Plymouth, Torquay, and on the Cornish coast these are being carried on successfully, and from each centre reports are most encouraging. Among the places visited during the week have been Plympton, where the W.S.P.U. members had an enthusiastic reception; Torre Point, Camborne, Redruth, Hayle, St. Ives, Paignton, Dartmouth, Marychurch, and Teignmouth.

In the older centres also—Bristol, Bath, and Cardiff—meetings are being held, and the At Homes have for the time being given way to meetings of a more public character. At Newport a working committee has been formed, the first meeting taking place at the Savoy Hotel, the object of which is to keep the work going in Newport, to extend the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and in other ways to assist the progress of the movement. A meeting was held in Bath by Miss Vera Wentworth on Saturday. Mrs. Barratt is keeping the flag flying in Bristol during Mrs. Dove-Wilcox's imprisonment. A great deal of interest has been roused in the West over

the militant action in connection with the deputation, and much admiration is expressed for the brave women who are prepared to suffer for their convictions. This was notably the case at a well-attended drawing-room meeting given by Mrs. Butler at Panteg House, Griffis Town, when Mrs. Butler gave a most encouraging address. Another meeting of special interest was the last At Home of the season in Newport, which Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Mackworth advertised with a placarded motor-car. Mrs. Mitchell, one of the veterans of the woman's movement, was in the chair, and Mrs. Wallis-Fowler, a Dutch lady, gave a most interesting address. The last Cardiff At Home of the season was presided over by Mrs. Thomas, who dwelt upon the importance of the prisoners' demand to be treated as political offenders, and made a strong appeal for the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

An urgent call for more workers comes from Miss Annie Kenney. Especially she asks for a worker for Plymouth and another for Cornwall for two full weeks, beginning on August 18. They are wanted to take care of the Torquay shop, with the aid of local members, and to hold meetings. Volunteers should write at once to Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol. Miss Mary Phillips (headquarters, Tregenna House, Penzance) recommends Cornwall as a most delightful part of the world in which to take a holiday. She would be very glad of assistance during the summer, and volunteers should write to her at the address given above. The conditions in Cornwall are most encouraging, and Miss Phillips reports that at Newlyn especially the fishermen showed a grasp of the political situation "that would have done the Prime Minister great credit. Each town," she writes, " vies with the others in the warmth and cordiality of its reception and in the eagerness of the demand for VOTES FOR WOMEN and badges. In every case we have to leave them clamouring for more, the amount we sell being limited by our carrying capacities, and a crowd usually accompanies us to the station to say good-bye, and to ask when we are coming again." A speaker is urgently needed also to help Miss Mills in Torquay during Miss Howey's absence. Miss Howey writes, "We could do so much more work if we had more workers."

The sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN is most encouraging from all centres. Miss Kenney reports that now Miss Maud Fussell and Miss Alice Walters are back again they are going to work harder than ever in keeping up the sales, for which Miss Fussell has promised to be responsible with the help of a committee. Miss Fussell will be pleased to hear from anyone in or near Bristol able to help. Valuable work is being done by Miss Dugdale, sister of Mrs. Dove-Wilcox, who is making a canvas of all the newsagents. One of the Bristol members takes four dozen copies every week through her newsagent. Another member takes two dozen, and nearly every member takes several copies in addition to her own, all through the newsagents. In Bath Miss Ethel Tollemache will sell VOTES FOR WOMEN throughout Pageant week. Meetings are being held next week in Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff to decide on what form members' appreciation of the bravery of Mrs. Dove-Wilcox and Miss Mary Allen shall take. Visitors to Dartmouth can get their VOTES FOR WOMEN from Mr. Lee, Duke Street.

### LANCASHIRE.

Lancashire's doings of the week include two highly successful protests, organised by Mrs. Baines, at Budget League meetings at Blackburn and Leigh, in which Manchester members took part (see page 982). At the Leigh protest Miss Florence Clarkson, the Literature Secretary for Lancashire, was arrested, and as she has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment considerable additional work has been thrown on other workers. Miss Mary Gawthorpe, therefore, appeals to members loyally to support this increased demand on their help by guaranteeing to sell a definite number of VOTES FOR WOMEN while Miss Clarkson is in prison. "In this way," she adds, "we hope to keep up the excellent average of recent weekly sales in Manchester of more than 1,000 copies." July 29 (Thursday) is a red letter day in Manchester, since on that date Miss Clarkson will be released. Members and friends are asked to be at the prison gates at 7 a.m., and arrangements are being made for a supper in honour of Miss Clarkson to take place the same evening at the Grotto Café; tickets, price 2s. 6d. each, can be obtained from Miss Gawthorpe.

The At Homes are being discontinued for the summer, tomorrow's At Home being the last for four or five weeks. Due notice will be given of the resumption of these At Homes. Valuable help has been given this week by Miss Una Dugdale in connection with a preliminary Salford campaign; among many other engagements Miss Dugdale has made a flying visit to the Peak bye-election, and has spoken at one of the Friday evening At Homes. The Eight Towns campaign is being proceeded with, and great things are hoped for with the commencement of the teachers' holidays. Miss Lee has

taken up the captaincy of this department until Miss Tolson's return from her holidays.

Miss Flatman reports from Liverpool that the open-air campaign has resulted in widely expressed sympathy for the W.S.P.U. members now in revolt in Holloway. The next immediate matter in hand here is a holiday campaign in the Isle of Man. This will begin on August 1, and lasts for one month. Douglas will be the first centre, and from this smaller places will be visited, while Peel, Ramsay, and Castletown will subsequently come into the scheme of meetings. As these resorts are very popular during September, Miss Flatman hopes that much good work may be done. She appeals for help in speaking, advertising meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, taking the collections, etc., etc., and those intending to spend their holidays on the island are asked to communicate at once with her at 22, Mulgrave Street, Liverpool. She also suggests that the loan of a motor-car, which might be placed at the disposal of the workers for use on the island, would save an enormous amount of time and expense. Donations towards a travelling fund are also asked for. The Tuesday evening At Homes in Liverpool are discontinued through August and September, but members are undertaking to hold open-air meetings; these will be announced later. Some excellent meetings have been held at Birkenhead and Rockferry, and it is intended to follow these up with good indoor meetings in the early autumn. Miss Flatman wishes especially to thank two sisters for their donation of two guineas to supply four friends with a year's copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN, the balance to go to the local campaign. She requests that those unable to help during their holidays in any other way should make themselves responsible for the sale of at least one dozen VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Excellent reports come also from Southport, where meetings are being held every Saturday afternoon on the sands. In addition to regular meetings, Southport members will help Miss Millicent Brown in opening up Ormskirk and Wigan. At the latter a second meeting is being held next Monday, in response to enthusiastic requests. So many requests have been made for another visit to St. Anne's that Mrs. Rigby, of Preston, is undertaking to arrange an evening meeting in St. George's Hall on Monday, July 26, when the speakers will be the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Mary Gawthorpe. Another meeting is being planned for Llandudno, and in order to avoid a repetition of the recent disgraceful attack by hooligan boys, a charge of 1s. and 6d. is being made for seats.

In regard to holiday work, Miss Gawthorpe makes the proposal that members shall, if possible, arrange to spend their holiday in some district associated with holiday centres, such as Llandudno, St. Anne's, Blackpool, Southport, etc., paying their own expenses, and giving as much time as possible towards helping in the campaign. Speakers and workers will be welcome. Llandudno is practically arranged for to the end of August, with the exception of the first two weeks of that month. Further promises of help for these two weeks will be gladly received. This is a new district, and it is very important that it should be thoroughly worked. Miss Gawthorpe strongly recommends Southport to members wishing to take first steps in open-air work.

### MIDLANDS.

Among important events of the week have been the welcome back of Miss Margesson and Miss Young (prisoners on remand) from London and Mr. Runciman's visit to Dudley, when members of the W.S.P.U. from the Midlands were present; an account of this will be found on page 982. During a visit of German delegates to Bourneville last week, a member of the W.S.P.U. was asked to explain the meaning of the purple, white, and green flags which the delegates noticed waving gaily. Great efforts are being made to maintain good sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and members are asked to come to 14, Ethel Street, at any time, to take out copies to sell in the streets. "As Birmingham is becoming the second largest city in the Empire," Miss Keevil writes, "it is most important that it should be thoroughly alive to our movement, and there is no better means of advertising it than by VOTES FOR WOMEN." Very good meetings have been held at Ladywood, Handsworth (a new district, where the people are very anxious to know about the movement); Saltley, where several members are doing excellent work by holding small weekly At Homes as well as outdoor meetings at Alum Rock Road; at Wolverhampton, where a large and enthusiastic crowd listened to Miss Young's account of the deputation of June 29; at Leamington, where the deputation is also a subject of great interest, and everything points to a good meeting in the Town Hall in October; and at Rugby, where a fresh crowd attended last week's meeting and showed great interest. Indoor women's meetings and a Town Hall meeting in November are being arranged for at Rugby, and the meetings during August will be discontinued. Miss Gladice Keevil specially appeals for more sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN in all districts, and for drawing-room meetings or garden meetings, at Saltley especially. Meetings at Leamington will be suspended during the holidays, but will begin again in September. The Midlands caravan reports meetings held at Highescale, Market Drayton, Newport, and Penkridge. The speakers this week have been Mrs. Whitten and Miss Harris. Further help would be welcome, as one

## LAST WEEK OF SUMMER SALE



"GOODWOOD."

### "GOODWOOD."

Smart Dust Coat with Wing or Coat Sleeves, Collar and Lapels trimmed Linen.

In all coloured Alpaca.

Sale Price,  
**19/6**



"HENLEY."

### "HENLEY."

Smart little Blouse-Suit in Plain or Check Zephyr, trimmed Insertion and Tucks.

Sale Price,  
**22/-**

**Peter Robinson's**  
Oxford Street, W.

of the speakers has been called away suddenly. An important event of the future is a demonstration at Gosford Green, Coventry, on September 25, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe and others will speak.

Encouraging reports come from Nottingham, where a large crowd in the Market Square listened eagerly to Miss N. Crocker's account of the deputation of June 29. There is every sign that the movement has gained a firm hold in Nottingham. At Bulwell, Carrington, and Lenton good meetings have been held. Miss Crocker appeals to each individual member to give all possible spare time first and foremost to the W.S.P.U. "The womanhood of the country," she adds, "demands it." All communications should be addressed to Miss N. Crocker, 8, East Circus Street, Nottingham.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire workers are devoting themselves to an open-air campaign, and have begun with an excellent reception at Mr. Asquith's birthplace, Morley, near Leeds. Miss Marsh writes:—"It is very noticeable that even in new and comparatively untouched places no opposition is shown at all. Everyone is on our side before the close of the meeting." A regular audience comes to Morley Street, Bradford, where a weekly meeting is held, and great sympathy is shown. The immediate work in hand is in connection with the York Pageant, during which W.S.P.U. meetings will be held, beginning at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in next week. Helpers are wanted to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN (see Announcements, page 975). Miss Marsh urges members going for their holidays to take with them copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN to introduce to fresh people. She is anxious to hear from members spending the early part of September near Scarborough or Harrogate. Speakers are specially needed, but other workers, paper sellers, etc., will also be most welcome. They should write to Miss Marsh at the address above.

The Cleveland campaign announced in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN as having been undertaken by Miss Dorothy Pethick is going ahead most encouragingly. "As we go about selling VOTES FOR WOMEN," says Miss Pethick, "we meet with those who only need the invitation to become members of the Union. Redcar is full of converts." This, considering that only a very few days' work have been put in, is a most encouraging sign. Miss Pethick and Miss Bowker are hoping to break up new ground in Middlesbrough, and also to start work in Darlington. Paper sellers and volunteers for other work are wanted. They should communicate with Miss D. Pethick, 25, Queen Street, Redcar.

#### NEWCASTLE.

During Miss New's absence at bye-elections and Miss Kathleen Brown's imprisonment in Holloway the work has been carried on by local workers. Miss Dorothy Pethick and Miss Bowker visited Tynemouth on Saturday from Redcar to help at a Miners' Gala, when the W.S.P.U. hired a brake and decorated it with flags and banners, thereby attracting great attention from the thousands of people congregated for the gala. Two meetings were held, one at the Spanish Battery in the afternoon, when Mrs. Taylor took the chair, and Miss Pethick and Miss Bowker spoke, and the other in the evening at Sharpness Point, when Mrs. Atkinson presided. Both meetings were well attended, and the speakers had an attentive hearing. Miss Pethick's description of the deputation of June 29 proved especially interesting, and nearly 400 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. The interest displayed by the women present was very noticeable. It was remarked that whenever an objection was made, the women tried to bring the interrupter to reason, and showed great intelligence in their arguments. Volunteers who can help in taking care of the shop at Newcastle or in any other way should communicate, in Miss New's absence, with Mrs. J. Atkinson, 2, Devonshire Terrace, Newcastle.

#### GLASGOW.

Good street sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN are reported from Glasgow. Miss Adela Pankhurst has returned from her bye-election work, and meetings are being resumed, beginning with some on the coast, which should prove very successful owing to the Glasgow Fair holidays.

#### EDINBURGH.

Miss F. E. M. Macaulay writes that if Edinburgh residents are to be reached during the summer months they must be followed into the country and to the various seaside places. The Thursday At Homes are therefore being discontinued, and members are asked to devote their energies to holiday plans. Offers of help should be sent in at once to Miss Macaulay at the address given above. Valuable speeches were delivered at the final At Homes of the season by Mrs. H. More-Nisbett, Mrs. James Ivory, and by Mrs. Robertson and Miss Roberts, members of the deputation of June 29. The sympathy aroused by their account of that deputation was expressed with unmistakable warmth, and it has been again aroused by the arrest in Edinburgh itself of Miss Adela Pankhurst and Miss Bessie Brand, an account of whose actions will be found on page 982. Miss Macaulay again urges the importance of the sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and earnestly urges every member to do her utmost in this

direction. She reminds workers of the autumn demonstration, fixed for October 9 in the Waverley Market, preparations for which are now in progress. All available help is urgently needed, and inquiries and communications should be addressed to the Edinburgh office.

#### THE WAR CHEST.

Notable amongst the totals collected during the week for the funds of the W.S.P.U. stands the sum of £17 16s. 3d. sent in from the Edinburgh centre through Miss Macaulay. This is in addition to 18s. subscribed for the Prisoners' Fund, making the splendid total of nearly £19 as a result of one week's efforts. Miss Mary Gawthorpe's financial report is held over, but from Liverpool alone comes £15 5s. 9d., while the West of England just exceeds this amount (£15 10s. 11d.), £12 5s. 7d. coming from Miss Annie Kenney alone, the remainder from Plymouth and Cornwall. Glasgow contributes £8 10s. and Yorkshire £4 11s. 1d., making up the organisers' total to £62 12s., an average of over £10 each day.

Readers are asked to refer carefully to the Programme of Events, page 975, for the meetings being held in the various localities. They are given under the name of the town, and not, as has hitherto been the arrangement, according to the time at which the meetings are held. It is hoped that this new arrangement will facilitate reference.

#### "PENNY PLAIN, AND TUPPENCE COLOURED"!

Under the headline "Suffragettes Fought Viciously," the *Manitoba Free Press* (Canada) publishes the following report, ostensibly from its London correspondent:—"London, June 30.—In the raid of the Suffragettes last evening the members of the House of Lords and of the Commons and also the women in the windows were driven back by the rain of stones. The majority of the Suffragettes carried stones, and tricked the police by wrapping them in paper or their handkerchiefs. The women scratched, bit, and kicked, and when unable to overcome the police dropped to the street and rolled in the dust.

#### The Guards Called Out.

"When the women were fighting their hardest the hooligans broke off the sidewalks and grew violent. It was then that the Guards were ordered out. Extra police were rushed up, and the hooligans were suppressed by the free use of clubs. One of the Whitechapel rowdies killed a policeman's mount by stabbing it in the throat. He also stabbed the policeman in the leg, but received a blow from the policeman that stretched him unconscious. Forty women were taken to hospitals. At one time more than twenty were insensible in an open space close to the St. Stephen's entrance.

#### Women Fought Viciously.

"Many women fought until their clothing was in shreds. Policemen were stabbed with hat pins in the face, arms, shoulders, and breasts. As soon as a woman showed a hat pin, however, she was handled roughly, as the policemen were warned that they might be fatally wounded by a jab."

#### SELLING THE PAPER.

An example that many of our members might well follow is that of Miss Constance Marsden, who spends the morning in selling papers in Kensington High Street, and the afternoon at Earl's Court Station. Miss Marsden delights in the work, and has had great success and very interesting experiences. A striking point is that she does a large trade with men of the poorest classes. The other day, for instance, she sold thirty-six copies of the paper to the passengers coming out of the workmen's trains, and many a working man encourages her with words such as, "May God help you win the vote," or "I would vote for you if I could." Another touching instance of the sympathy of the poorer classes is that of an old woman, practically in rags, who insisted on paying for the copy which Miss Marsden was willing to give her, saying, "No, no, I will pay; I will give my last penny to the cause." Selling in the streets also leads to some delightful friendships. One of Miss Marsden's best friends is a policeman, who began by threatening to arrest her for being in the way. He returned the same afternoon and said, "You were a plucky woman, and I am sorry for being rude." Sometimes ladies come and shake hands with her as a sign of their admiration for her courage, a fact of which she takes advantage to point out the much greater courage shown by those who go to prison. Miss Marsden would be glad of a companion to sell papers with her, and no one need be afraid of bad trade. In less than two days Miss Marsden sold 126 copies.

#### A PROTEST.

Mrs. Julie E. Tomlinson has sent Miss Gawthorpe a cheque for £1 for the funds of the W.S.P.U. as her "small protest against the lack of Liberal principles shown by a Liberal Government in their dealings with women."

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**GLOVES** Special Bargain in Ladies' **Saxe Deer Gloves**, easy to pull on, most suitable for Travelling and Holiday wear. Must be sold. In Tans, Browns, Beavers. SALE PRICE, per pair **2/11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>**

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