

Edited by C. DESPARD.

OBJECTS: To secure for Women the Parliamentary vote as it is or may be granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community.



Adapted from the cartoon of Henry Barrett Chamberlin, by courtesy of the "Chicago Record-Herald."

THE VOTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913.

WOMENWANT THE VOTE

BECAUSE

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made laws, good or bad, affecting their interests ; they are punished by men for disobeying those laws. They demand the vote in order to choose the makers of laws and prevent the return of bad legislators.

They are required to obey man-

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

The Chesterfield Contest.

As we go to press the electors of Chesterfield are choosing their representative in the House of Commons; the result will only be known when THE VOTE has set out on its career of usefulness this week. We hope that the Chesterfield voters will have the good sense to choose John Scurr as the man who is sincere in his desire to serve the best interests of the constituency without having any axe of his own to grind. We welcome the news to hand of the fine fight he is making for real freedom and also the strong sympathy shown at all meetings with the demand for Votes for Women. If the Prime Minister had eyes to see, Chesterfield would prove that the country has responded to the education which he-following the example of his predecessors of fifty years ago-declares still to be necessary on the question of Woman Suffrage. The candidate to whom Mr. Asquith sends his good wishes for success declares his belief in the Woman Cause and his readiness to help it. He is wise enough not to oppose a winning Cause. The Woman Voter's Influence.

Every day testimony is forthcoming of the practical influence of the Vote which many of our so-called "well-wishers" desire us to regard as worthless. This doctrine, however, is only for woman's consumption, and women refuse to "consume." Facts are too strong. For instance, the Lobby correspondent of this week Sunday Times bids his readers note how "an electoral disaster is instantly reflected in the House of Commons, and that Ministerialists are sensibly affected "by the votes of electors who were perhaps hardly conscious of their importance." But we are conscious of the importance of the voter and, however the Parliamentary machine may need improvement, demand the right of citizens to our share in existing administrative machinery and a voice in its reform. Another instance is the letter of Mr. Joseph Fels, which has appeared this week in many newspapers, pointing out the significance of the Suffrage movement in the United States. He writes :-

Suffrage movement in the United States. He writes — The effect of the operation of equal Suffrage in ten States of the Union can be readily guessed. It gives these States a tre-mendous advantage over States where only the men can vote. The Presidential vote has been increased by three or four mil-lions, which practically means that the Suffrage States can swing the next Presidential election. This fact has naturally excited large interest in the rest of the Republic, the advantage being easily apparent. It is hardly to be expected that New York and Pennsylvania will do nothing while Illinois doubles her effective vote.

Mr. Fels, who has recently returned from a visit to the United States, points out that the keen interest in Woman Suffrage is taking the practical form of favourable support for "such an amendment to the constitution of the United States as shall make Woman Suffrage nation-wide," and adds : "At present the chances are decidedly favourable to the early triumph of equal Suffrage in the United States." It looks as though the leadership in progress must be numbered among the cups " won or likely to be won from the Old Country by the United States, while ill-Liberal British Ministers, sheltering behind "procedure" and prejudice, prefer coercion of women to justice.

Bravo, Finland!

A general election has just taken place in Finland ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE. which has resulted in the return of twenty-one women HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

to Parliament. This is, we believe, the largest number ever elected since Adult Suffrage, without restrictions on women as voters or candidates, was given in 1906. The reforms of that year, resulting from an extraordinary passive resistance movement on the part of the Finns for the restitution of their liberties, and threatening revolution in Russia following on the disasters of the Russo-Japanese War, included the abolition of the four-Chamber Finnish Parliament and the substitution of a Single Chamber of 200 members. In the first election under the new laws twenty women were returned; since that time there have been several general elections, for the Grand Duke of Finland-better known as the Tsar of Russia-has power to dissolve the Finnish Parliament when he will. The number of women members has varied between twenty and fourteen, and anti-Suffragists have been ready to point the finger of scorn at the decreasing numbers of women without taking into account the illegal and unceasing efforts of Russia to restrict the liberties of the courageous people of Finland. The latest news is welcome, showing that Finnish women are not to be deterred from the service of their country by the serious encroachments made by the Grand Duke on its fundamental laws which he has sworn on oath to respect. Among the women returned to the new Parliament is our honoured friend, Dr. Tekla Hultin, who has been a member since 1908, and whose devoted work for our International Suffrage Fair last November won so many friends for her and for her country ; also Miss Anna Furuhjelm, who accompanied Mrs. Chapman Catt when the President of the International Suffrage Alliance was entertained at the Caxton Hall, London, by the Women's Freedom League before the Budapest Congress. Miss Furuhjelm is now the second vice-president of the Alliance, and her election gives her the added dignity of being both a woman voter and a woman legislator. Another of the twenty-one women members is Miss Mina Sillanpaa, who began life as a domestic servant and has organised her fellow-workers into a strong union; she has established and edited for many years a newspaper in their interests. To these women and their companions we offer our heartiest congratulations and good wishes, knowing they will continue the fine record of notable service which women members of Parliament have already established in Finland.

No Need for Alarm.

We note that Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in an article in the current issue of The Outlook-from which extracts are given in another column -has an uneasy presentiment that Woman Suffrage must come if justice. and logic are to be respected, but fears to hand the country over to the government of women. He brings Finland into his argument as a sad example of what is likely to be the logical result of granting women the Vote-"Women in Parliament, women as Ministers, women in office," he says. A terrible thought! "Are we prepared for it?" he asks. We advise Mr. Watson to take note how warmly the men members of Finland's Parliament welcome the co-operation of their women colleagues and to give heed to the praise bestowed upon their work by the President, who insists that their experience and advice are of special value when legislation is being hammered into shape which affects women as well as men, girls as well as boys.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913.

THE VOTE

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. Offices: 1, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI.

Telegrams-" TACTICS, LONDON." Telephone-6146 CITY. Colours-GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD. President-Mrs. C. DESPARD. Hon. Treasurer-Dr. E. KN Colours-GREEN, WHITE AND GOLD. esident-Mrs. C. DESPARD. HON. Treasurer-Dr. E. KNIGHT. Secretary-Miss F. A. UNDERWOOD. Hon. Departmental Officers-Head of Political and Militant Department-Miss C. NINA BOYLE. lead of Pontical and Mintant Department-Miss C. AINA BOD Press Department-Miss. HARVEY, Brackenhill, Bromley, K. VOTE Street Sales Department-Miss. JULIA WOOD.

CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

Figures at the last election :--December, 1910. J. Håslam (Lab.) G. W. Radford (C.) 7,2835,055

Labour majority . . . 2,228 Candidates for August, 1913. Lib.-Lab : Mr. Barnet Kenyon, agent to the Derbyshire Miners' Association. Cons. and Un. : Mr. Edward Christie, of Henley and Knightsbridge.

Lab. and Soc.: John Scurr, Chairman London District Com-mittee, Dockers' Union.



JOHN SCURR. Parliamentary Candidate at Chesterfield By-Election, August 20, 1913.

John Scurr was born on April 6, 1876, at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, of Scotch and Irish parents. He has been active in politics since 1896; has served on the Executive of the U.I.L. of Great Britain. He is now Chairman of the London District Committee of the Dockers' Union and Vice-President of the Poplar Trades Council. He is a staunch supporter of Woman Suffrage, and has frequently taken part in Women's Freedom League meetings and demonstrations. He is a sufferer with George Lansbury for his support of Free Speech, but has not yet been imprisoned under the Act of Edward III.

FRIDAY, Aug. 15. Dear Fellow-members,-The reception accorded to the Women's Freedom League at Chesterfield, where it is the only Suffrage Society taking part in the election, has been extraordinarily gratifying. In spite of the presence of Mr. Samuels and the N.L.O.W.S. shop, which has had a long start; in spite of the policy o opposition to the Government in a strongly Liberal com munity; in spite of this being the country of the Mark hams, and the "smashing speech" delivered by Miss Violet Markham in favour of Mr. Kenyon, our first meeting was a huge success. Men in crowds were waiting for us in the Market-square; women left their shopping to gather round; the Free Trade Union speaker was brusquely told to be silent when he intervened on his own long-advertised platform; and in spite of a friendly warning, "Be sure you tell 'em you aren't Suffragettes, lass!" there was a shout of kindly





approval when we asked them to place on record their opinion that the militant women were not so black as they were painted !

Friday was spent in gathering much useful information. Mr. John Scurr opened his campaign on Thursday night, supported by Mr. Lansbury, who was in excellent health and spirits. They had a large and friendly audience, and many of those who had listened to us afterwards joined the Third Party's audience. Mr. Edward Christie's election address contains no mention of women, nor has he vouchsafed any answer, courteous or otherwise, to Miss Trott's request to be informed of his views. There might be no women at all in the world, for all the notice he takes of them. Mr. Kenyon has answered all our questions in the affirmative, and says he will do all he can for us; but the support of Miss Markham, combined with his support of the Government, and the very brief allusion in his election address, combine to make one doubtful of his ultimate action. Mr. Scurr devotes nearly half a page of his address to our question, as follows :---

Freedom of Speech,

Not contented with these attacks on the workers, the Government are now endeavouring to take away the right of freedom of speech. They have revived an Act of Parliament, 550 years old, and have used it against George Lansbury and myself because we asserted that human life was more valuable than

property. Lansbury was imprisoned, and is only free on licence at the At any moment because he resisted the injustice by hunger striking. At any moment he may be taken back to prison. The charge against me still hangs over my head. Mr. McKenna admitted in the House of Commons that Lansbury was sent to prison although he had accomitted

Lansbury was sent to prison although he had committed no crime. He also admitted that any strike leader was liable to crime. He also admitted that any strike leader was liable to imprisonment under the same procedure during the time of industrial trouble. That this Act is only used against workers' representatives is proved by the fact that although rioting followed the speeches of Sir Edward Carson no proceedings have been taken against him. I ask you, if you value the right of free expression, to vote for me, to assist the Trade Unionists of the country, not merely to keep Lansbury and myself out of prison, but to make it impossible for any Government to attack free speech in the future.

Women's Suffrage.

I hold strongly that every man and every woman should have a vote. The rights of citizenship should not depend upon a property qualification, but on the fact that we are men and

I am therefore a keen supporter of the Women's Suffrage Movement. I hold that it is impossible for any community to be governed sanely if its womenfolk are excluded from citizenship.

The "Cat and Mouse" Act.

The "Cat and Mouse" Act. In connection with the Women's Movement the Government's record is a bad one. They have tried to crush a legitimate political agitation by coercion. They have added torture to the horrors of prison under the infamous "Cat and Mouse" Act, when prisoners are reduced to the point of death they are released until being somewhat recovered they are re-arrested and the same process goes on endlessly. Yet although this treatment is meted out to men and women who are Suffragists and the purity of whose motives have been attested by British juries when another prisoner, a wealthy man, convicted of

and the purity of whose motives have been attested by British juries, when another prisoner, a wealthy man, convicted of indecent offences against children is ill in prison they release him without any conditions whatever. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is sentenced to three months' im-prisonment because she asked her audience to accompany her to the Home Office to ask for Votes for Women. Another woman who had been running a house of ill fame and corrupting



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vile traffic.

Suffrage Movement.

include women.

girls for the lustful convenience of the well-to-do is given the

Debyshire must revolt at this unequal treatment, and at the tortures inflicted under the " Cat and Mouse " Act, and I appeal for your votes to show that you desire it to be swept off our statute book for ever. I feel sure that the heart and conscience of every man in

In his Election Address Mr. Kellyon says.— The three great (Government) measures . . . will cer-tainly be passed before this Parliament breaks up, and then the way will be clear for the Reform Bill, which will, I hope, sweep away once and for all the principle of Plural Voting. I believe in One Man One Vote, and shall support any principle which has for its object that end. This Bill will also simplify registration and will lessen the period of residential qualification for voting at elections, whether Parliamentary, Town, District, County, Parish, or Board of Guardians. This measure I shall give my unqualified support to, as indeed I shall do to any measure which extends enfranchisement and thereby the liberties of the people of both sexes. But I disagree entirely with the militant methods employed by one ill-advised section of the Women's Suffrage Movement.

Please note that any Bill giving One Man One Vote

and simplifying registration is to have the unqualified

support of Mr. Kenyon, although in his letter to us he

assures us he will oppose any Franchise Bill that did not

To-morrow will be market day-a great event and care-

fully catered for. A beneficent Corporation deals out the

town spaces and prohibits public meetings on them pro

tem. On Monday we have a dinner-hour meeting at the

Wheat Bridge Mills Works, and in the evening we shall

have Mrs. Despard. On Tuesday we shall attack

Broad Oaks, Alderman Markham's works; and it

appears that it is etiquette in this part of the world to. hold meetings on polling day in the morning-a privilege

Advanced Styles

HATS

FOR THE

AUTUMN

The Charming Butterfly

Velours Hat is only one of

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Thompsons' Milliners which

will be the vogue in the

Thompsons' Hats are the dainti-

est in London, with the indefinable charm of good style.

Thompsons' Prices are noticeably less than West End Prices.

NEAR MAPLE'S

THOMPSONS

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

LONDON, W.

coming Autumn.

of which we propose to avail ourselves.

In his Election Address Mr. Kenyon says :--

W.F.L. Questions Answered by the "Lib.-Lab." Candidate.

same punishment. In addition the names of highly placed and wealthy patrons are concealed. Remember it is the daughters and sisters of your class and mine who are the victims of this The following letter was addressed to Mr. Barnet Kenyon :---

Kenyon :--10, Clarence-road, West Park, Chesterfield. August 14, 1913. Sir,-Will you be so good as to inform me, as representative of the Women's Freedom League, whether--1. You are in favour of Women's Suffrage. If so, whether--

2. You will mention it in your election speeches; 3. You will vote against any alteration of the Franchise Law which does not include women ?—Yours faithfully,

M. KATHARINE TROTT, Organiser.

To B. Kenyon, Esq. Mr. Kenyon replied to the questions as follows :--

1. Yes. 2. Yes.

And added : "I will do all I can for you." MONDAY.

To-day we have a "strenuous" programme, beginning with a dinner-hour meeting. An afternoon meeting for women, at Whittington Moor, and an evening meeting in some outlying part of the constituency, with a distribution of leaflets outside the candidates' halls, are on the programme, besides Mrs. Despard's reception and speech for John Scurr.

No words could describe the kindness of our reception here. Hardly a single interruption has occurred at any of our events, and when there have been such episodes they have been promptly discouraged by the audience. Mr. Scurr is also having well-attended and attentive meetings, and there can be no doubt that the Liberals are hard pressed.

It is through the "influence" of Miss Markham, we are informed, that it has been impossible for us to obtain committee-rooms. If this be the case, it is another example of how illiberal professing Liberals can be

Yesterday was a local festival-the "well-dressing" at Barlow, final event in the Wakes. It is semireligious in character, and centres round a well, which is decorated with floral pictures of domestic "felicity, beginning with "The Tryst," and in succession "The Betrothal," "The Wedding," and "Connubial Bliss" (with a baby). The decoration was carried out in immortelles, and was extremely tasteful and pretty. People flocked there from all parts of the country, even coming over from Sheffield; and we distributed leaflets, sold badges, and held a most successful meeting. Greetings were waved and shouted to us all along the way, and we saw quite a lot of "red to mitigate the yellow of Mr. Kenyon.

We have held as many meetings as could be managed, but should have been glad of more speakers. A thorough campaign in this country would pay us well. Even our opponents are not offensive, and the courtesy displayed is quite remarkable.

Mrs. Despard arrived yesterday and had a great reception. We held three meetings during the day, and all of us spoke from Mr. Scurr's platform in the evening. The indoor meeting in the Market Hall was packed, the Market-square thronged, and our meeting outlasted all the others. Mrs. Despard spoke both indoors and out, and is to speak to-day again. The Conservative element is gaining ground and is openly rejoicing, but if Mr. Scurr had been in the field three weeks before, we believe he could have won easily.

People here do not commit themselves very readily to action, but it is a real pleasure to work among such kindly, keen-witted folk, and there is the utmost friendliness to our Cause.

A Delicate Compliment.

We need not attempt to improve upon The Sunday Chronicle's account of the arrival of the three candidates for nomination, and its comment on our reception. It is as follows :-

It was interesting to contrast the manner of the arrival of the

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

three candidates. Mr. Edward Christie, the Unionist, strolled up with his hands in his pockets and smoking a cigarette. Mr. Kenyon sauntered nonchalantly into the hall puffing an old beinar pipe. The Socialist, however, drove up in a costly and beautiful motor-car driven by an aristocratic chaffeur. beautiful motor-car driven by an aristocratic chaffeur. It is being freely asserted here that most of the money being spent on Mr. Seurr's campaign has come from the militant Suffragists. There is a band of these women in the division, and it is worthy of note that they have met with not the slightest opposition from the large crowds who nightly listen to their oratory in the Chesterfield Market-place. C. NINA BOYLE.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Women as Barristers.

A large number of barristers think there should be no sex-bar, and a committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil for the purpose of securing the admission of women to the profession. In the autumn definite action is to be taken.—Daily Chronicle.

Woman Suffrage Petitions.

Petitions in favour of the extension of the Franchise to Women were recently presented to Parliament by Mr. Wedgwood (R., Newcastle-under-Lyme), Mr. Agg-Gardner (U., Chelten-ham), Mr. Hodge (Lab., Gorton), Mr. King (R., Somerset, N.), Mr. S. Gwynn (Nat., Galway), Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Edmund Harvey, Mr. Sanders, and Lord Robert Cecil.

"Young Liberal" Suffragist Rebels.

"Young Liberal" Suffragist Rebels. Mr. W. L. White and Councillor H. G. Barclay, the president and chairman respectively of the Macclesfield Young Liberals, have tendered their resignations, and these were accepted with regret at the annual meeting of the Young Liberals on August 13. Both have been steady and active supporters of Women's Suffrage, and yesterday Mr. Barclay indicated the reasons for their retirement from offices they have held since a Young Liberals' Branch was formed at Macclesfield six years ago. Mr. Barclay said that they felt they could not, as officers of the Young Liberals, join with the Liberal Association in political work so long as full discussion of public questions, including Women's Suffrage, was denied to the members of the Liberal Association. Mr. Barclay regretted Colonel Brocklehurst's vote against the Dickinson Bill.—Manchester Guardian, August 16.

The Home Secretary and Mr. Lansbury.

In the House of Commons on August 13 Mr. W. Thorne (West Ham, S., Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he was aware that a mass meeting was held in Trafalgar square on Sunday afternoon, August 10, to demand the unconditional release of George Lansbury, Mrs. Cohen, and the unconditional release of George Lansbury, Mrs. Cohen, and others; if he was aware that the meeting passed a resolution of protest against magistrates having power to send to prison per-sons who may express views which they or the Government did not approve; and if he could see his way to grant an un-conditional release of Mr. Lansbury and Mrs. Cohen, who were prosecuted and imprisoned under an Act 550 years old. Mr. McKenna (Monmouth, N.): I have received from the Hon. Member a copy of the resolution passed by the meeting in Trafalgar-square last Sunday. So far as the resolution "pro-tests acainst magistrates having power to send to prison persons

Trataigar-square last Sunday. So far as the resolution pro-tests against magistrates having power to send to prison persons who may express views of which they or the Government do not approve," I cordially agree with the view expressed by the meeting and should be ready at all times to support and to enforce it. There is no such power under English law, and if, while I hold the office of Home Secretary, it should be shown to me that any person has been sent to prison merely because he expressed views of which the magistrate or the Government do not approve, I shall have no hesitation in advising his imme-diate release. As I explained last night, Mr. Lansbury was diate release. As I explained last night, Mr. Lansbury was required to find sureties, not on account of the views which he expressed, but because he used words which incited to disorder was a direct and effective incitement to erme; but, as I said last night, I am perfectly willing to believe that Mr. Lansbury does not intend in future to be guilty of such criminal incitement, and if I receive an assurance from him to this effect I shall be very glad to consider favourably the question of remitting the remainder of his sentence. Mrs. Cohen is not in prison, and her case has not come in any way before me. Mr. Thorne: Does the right hon. gentleman think the lan-guage used by Mr. Lansbury at the Albert Hall is any stronger than used by the Member for Dublin University and the Member for Liverpool ? Mr. McKenna.—I must have notice of that question. I do

Mr. McKenna.—I must have notice of that question. I do not know which language in particular the Hon. Member refers

Mr. Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Min.): Are not the magistrates the sole judges as to whether the words used are an incentive to disorder or not; and does the right hon. gentleman

PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.

Against Mr. Lansbury's Sentence. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party, Middlesbrough, on August 11 :---Independent Labour Party, Middlesbrough, on August 11 :---" The Middlesbrough Branch of the I.L.P. protests most indignantly against the action of the Liberal Government in permitting the arrest and imprisonment of George Lansbury under an old and obsolete Act of Parliament, whilst Sir Edward Carson and others are left unmolested, although through their inflammatory speeches riot and bloodshed have been caused. It demands further that George Lansbury's unrestricted freedom shall be restored to him immediately." The Executive Committee of the Actresses' Franchise League have passed the following resolution, which has been forwarded to the Prime Minister :---" We protest against the imprisonment of George Lansbury and others under an Act 550 years old, and insist upon his immediate release. We protest against the imprisonment of any man or woman who has been convicted of no crime. We protest against magistrates having the power to send to prison persons

Mrs. Pankhurst left London last Friday evening for France via Southampton and Havre; it is her intention to return for the autumn eampaign in October. Miss Annie Kenney also left England for France last week. As to whether the authorities have the power or desire to bring back "Mice" to complete their sentences, the following bring back "Mice" to complete their sentences, the following extract from the Cat and Mouse Bill debate, on April 21, is interesting

To whatever residence she chooses. Mr Harold Smith: Assuming the prisoner leaves the juris-diction, what is then the position of the right hon gentleman ? Mr. McKenna: I hope it is not improper to say so, but I am afraid I should be very tempted to leave her out of the invisid time. jurisdiction.

Mr. McKenna: My hon. friend is going into a wider question. I cannot answer without notice as to the general jurisdiction of magistrates

think it is fair to leave in the hands of a bench of country magi-strates the power to decide whether or not words used by strike agitators are or are not an incentive to crime ?

against magistrates having the power to send to prison persons who may express views of which they or the Government do not

W.S.P.U. Funds.

No further action will, it is understood, be taken with regard to the summons pending at Bow-street Police court which called upon the Commissioner of Police to show cause why he should upon the commission of role to show cause why he should not deliver up certain property seized by the police during the raid at the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union in Kingsway. The property in question comprised cheques, postal orders, stamps, and cash to the value of nearly £300. Since the case was last before the Court the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the solicitors repre-senting both parties and as a result no application will be made senting both parties, and as a result no application will be made for the summons to be restored to the list.—*Morning Post*.

" Mice" in France.

A SERIOUS LOSS.

The Woman Suffrage movement has suffered a serious loss in the death of Mr. F. T. H. Henlé, the brilliant young barrister who was always ready to give practical proof of the faith that was in him of the necessity of Votes for Women. He was a familiar figure in the courts when Suffragists were on trial, and his able defence brought out the truth in an atmosphere of prejudice. It goes without saying that he strongly supported the admission of women to the Bar as part of the needful destruction of the sex barrier in all spheres of activity. We desire to record our deep appreciation of Mr. Henle's services and our sympathy with the many friends who are mourning



Traced and Finished.

Patentees of the New Rhodes Embroidery.

SPECIALISTS IN TAPESTRY. LESSONS in Filet and Venise Laces. Parcels on approval.

"Well, and how are you getting on with your new treasure ? ' My new treasure ? What do you mean, Frank ?

The charwoman ?

Yes. I do."

"Then, ask me again this time next week, and I shall be able to tell you. New brooms are always supposed to sweep clean.'

But-before the week was up Cicely had found Hannah Orris a veritable treasure, and was singing her praises to Frank every day. A friend had recommended Hannah, and had spoken very highly of her work. She had been housemaid in the country and knew her duties so well that there was no need to tell her what to do, but let her go her own way and the work was done, and well done too ! She was a widow, and had to work hard to keep herself and her children; but that was all they knew. When Hannah came she seemed so crushed and broken, and looked at times so white and tired, that Cicely's heart ached for her and she wondered what kind of a home she had.

One morning Hannah was quite heart-broken, and

her eyes were swollen with weeping. "What is the matter, Hahnah ?" asked Cicely. "Is anything wrong at home ?" Cicely was frightened to see the thin form shaken by the deep heart-breaking sobs. Something very awful must have happened to have so overcome this usually patient, quiet woman.

Presently Hannah, struggling with her emotion, said : 'You must excuse me, Ma'am, I didn't mean to give way like this; I'll begin my work now; I am sorry to have wasted so much time.

No, Hannah; you are to sit still, and if you feel able to tell me what's amiss, then you shall; but first you must have a cup of tea and something to eat; why, you look famished." Cicely made the tea.

It seemed to do Hannah good, and she made another effort to get about her work, but Cicely said: "Never mind the work, Hannah; we can leave that for the present. Just tell me, if you can, what has upset you

Cicely had noticed that the charwoman often looked tired and ill, that she was shabbily dressed in faded black, and her boots thin and old; but she supposed that all people who had to go out to work were more or less like this. She had thought Hannah about thirty-six or thirty-seven, and had felt sorry for her that she had been left a widow with little ones depending upon her. But of the real tragedy of Hannah's life she knew nothing ; she was absorbed in her own affairs, and had only noticed that pitiful attempt to keep respectable, for Hannah always came in a clean apron, her beautiful jet black hair was always tidy, except for the little rebellious curls that would escape over her forehead. As Cicely watched Hannah sitting by the kitchen fire in her thin jacket and battered hat, she thought how refined and gentle she looked, and with different clothes, and love, and care-why, she would be a handsome woman.

There, ma'am, I am quite all right now, and thank you kindly. I shall not give way again ; it was letting the two boys go that upset me so.

Why, Hannah, where have you let them go ? "

"To the Home, ma'am." "Now, Hannah, just you begin, and tell me all

about it. I want to know.' Well, I'll begin at the beginning then; it won't take long. You see, I was housemaid before I married, at a good place in the country, and Jem Orris, that was my husband, lived in the same village, so we had known each other as boy and girl, and when I went to service, Jem went to work in the town in one of them' big maltings down by the river. He got sick of lodgings and so we got married. I was only just over twenty, and we got a nice little cottage on the outside of the town, for we wanted to be as near the country as possible, and Jem could get to his work by the tram.

They have workmen's tickets. We had a nice bit of garden, and Jem was fond of gardening, and he used o get home as soon as ever he could, and directly after tea he would go out in the garden and stay till it was dark. He often earned a shilling or two by selling the things he grew, and that was a help, I can tell you, especially as the little ones came along, for Jem's money was but £1 a week, and that didn't go far with the children always growing and wanting something.

Still, we managed to pay the insurance for Jem, and into his sick club, but nothing was left for a rainy day. Jem was a real good husband, and as kind as kind could be, and we were all right, for we were very happy in spite of the ups and downs. But Jem died two years ago. He took a chill-those maltings are queer places to work in ; you get so terrible hot sometimes, and then coming into the cold again you can so easily take cold. Jem got pneumonia, and was only ill a few days. Oh, that awful time ! I was so stunned I couldn't even think for ever so long; it seemed an end to everything, and I only wished I could die too. But there was the children, poor mites-five of themand what was I to do?

Friends were very kind and helped me over the first few weeks, and so long as the insurance money lasted I didn't feel the pinch so bad. I tried to do sewing and did a bit of washing, but couldn't get much at it. I could only just pay the rent. So I moved into the town, and some friends got me charing to do. At first I took three rooms, but it was in a little crowded street, where the houses are all alike and the rooms so pokey and dull. We did miss the garden and the country so. But we have a good neighbour who lives downstairs, and she gives an eye to the little ones while May and the two boys are at school. I have got work, and the people are all very kind to me; and if I get up early in the morning and do my own work and wash the children and pack their dinner bften, poor mites, it's only bread-and-dripping), then I can do a bit of washing when I get home. Yes, but the boys, Hannah ? What of them ? "

'I was just coming to that, ma'am. Work as hard as I can I cannot earn enough to keep us all and pay the rent too, and I have been feeling awful bad sometimes, as if my strength was giving out, and I keep worrying and wondering whatever we shall do if can't work. You see, if I work six days a week at eighteenpence a day, that's only nine shillings, and three-and-sixpence goes for rent, and sixpence to my neighbour for looking after the children-that only leaves five shillings for food, clothing and firing, and I can see the children getting more ragged every day, and they never have a warm dinner except on Sundays. when I can make a little stew or something ; so at last I made up my mind to ask for a little parish relief.

It went against the grain I can tell you, and I wouldn't have done it but for the children-I can't see them go without. Well, I had to go before the Guardians. How I did tremble and shake to see all those people's eyes on me; I felt as if I had done something wrong. Yet they were kind and seemed sorry. They had considered my case, and all they could do to help me was to put the two boys into the Home, and allow me a shilling a week for each of the other three children, and some flour.

When they said the boys must go, I felt as if I should die; and I asked if they couldn't anyhow make it a little more so we could all stay together and not be parted. But they said that was all they could do,



and I must bring the boys up to the Home as last live in a little cottage with a bit of garden, and Hannah and all the other women placed as she is could stay at home and look after their children, and they would be relieved of the awful strain and worry. And all, too, for the same money

evening. Here the tears ran down Hannah's face again, and the lump rose in her throat. "I took them to the Home; it's a very big place and they seemed pleased at the thought of going, childlike, I suppose. It looked all very clean but rather bare. They clung to me so at the last, but the Matron spoke kindly to them and took them upstairs, and as I turned away I thought my heart would break, and when I looked at the empty bed where they used to sleep I felt I could not bear it. It was like tearing a piece of myself

away. "I kept wondering how they were feeling, and how little Albert would get on. He was always so shy with strangers, and such a loving little chap; I shall miss them terrible when I go home at night, and so will the other children. But there is one comfort; I shall know they are clean and well-cared for, and will have enough to eat, and that is something to be thankful for. I shall have a little more for the others, and we can do with one room less, and the flour I can make into bread, and my neighbour will see and get it baked for me. And, after all, I'm not the only one left like this; there are hundreds more like me. I'm not really ungrateful, and I ought not to take on so; you see the three shillings will pay the rent and we

shall have bread, and if I can only keep well I think we shall manage, don't you think so, ma'am ? " "I don't know I'm sure, Hannah! It's a terribly hard struggle for you, and you can't have much time

with your little ones. "Well, I generally stay at home Sundays with them, and it's then I cook a little bit of something hot, and mend my things and theirs, too. I don't like doing it. I've been used to go to chapel, but there's no other time, and so I must stay with them, and I'm working all the time. But I shall miss them two boys! I shall have to go and see them sometimes, but it will be another heartbreak, and that unfits me for my work, so I don't go often. And now, I do really feel a bit better, and must bustle about and get the work done."

Cicely went away thinking deeply. When Frank came home and they were sitting quietly after tea, he with his pipe and she with her needlework, she said

*

Frank, how much would it cost, should you think, to keep two children in a Home, or a school for very poor children ? "

I don't know; but what on earth are you getting at, Cis? Why, you look as solemn as a judge!

I'm thinking. You must have heard what it costs, Frank. Weren't you and Mr. Pilbean talking about it the other night, and saying what a lot eight shillings a week seemed for every child in the Workhouse Home ?"

Oh, yes! I remember now."

* *

"Well, then, twice eight shillings is sixteen, and three is nineteen shillings, and Jem only earned a pound a week."

What are you talking about, Cis ? You are full of mystery.

Why, Hannah."

'Hannah! What about Hannah ?"

"Oh! Frank, I must tell you the whole story and then you'll understand." And Cicely told him Hannah's story. "And she says there are hundreds situated as she is."

'Yes. I daresay there are. It's jolly rough on the women, though, isn't it ?

'But, Frank, why don't they make different arrange ments for the women left as Hannah is? Why, if they only allowed them the nineteen shillings a week and the flour, it would cost no more, would it ? And then, you see, they would not have to break up the home or part with their children. They could still

Ah! Yes, my dear Cis, but you see we haven't arrived at that common-sense plan yet. It's the way the law is made at present."

Well, then, the law's bad, and ought to be altered. Why can't it be altered and give these women a chance to stay in their homes instead of being driven out There's a great deal of talk about the woman staying in the home, and woman's place being the home, and all the rest of it; and yet we are doing these mad things and spending money to no purpose making these poor women feel it is almost a crime to lose their husbands and breadwinners, making life so bitterly hard for them and the children, too. This is man-made law. I think it's time women had a hand in lawmaking. Anyway, I shall join the Suffragists and work for Votes for Women.

Well, I suppose something will have to be done some day.

Yes, and in the meantime, what is to become of all the women and children whose one fault seems to be that of having lost the man upon whom they have depended ?

"Yes, what of those ?" JOAN HARTLEY.

MILITARY AID!

Their fate is fixed ! At last their doom is sealed :

And stubborn woman now must even yield ! For inspiration has at length revealed To mighty man : A means whereby he hopes to clear the field, By his new plan.

Mild-mannered Mr. Asquith does not care To ope his ears to hear the maiden's prayer; Thinking unto himself that "all is fau In love"—and hate: Bids soldiers march right in with "Bodkin's" bare To give check-mate !

Why ever was this scheme so long delayed ? Why did we waste good time on futile raid ? Leaving the laughing ladies undismayed, All smiling still ! We know, right well, that military aid Waits on our will !

O'er merry maidens, why make such a din ? Let Scotland Yard march out and soldiers in One whiff of grape-shot makes the whole world kin ! 'Tis also clear, One touch of "Bodkin" makes the whole world grin From ear to ear !

'Twill be in vain ! I hear "a still small voice" Sound clear across the world; and I rejoice, That from *necessity*, and *not* from choice, Our women fight.

And all my manhood bids me raise my voice For women's right.

J. D. B.

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NOTICE.-Letters relating to editorial and business matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR and SECRETARY respectively. Applications for advertising spaces to be made to the ADVERTISEMENT MANGER. Offices : 2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

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

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MUDDLE-HEADEDNESS.

The Session is over; wearied Parliamentarians are taking rest, harassed ministers are beating a hasty retreat from endless debates, disagreeable questions, uncomfortable rumours, snap divisions, all-night sittings, and are recruiting their spent forces for the strenuous work that will await them by and by.

We wish them no ill; it may be, in fact, that the changed point of view will help some of them to a clearer vision. And, if so, we shall certainly rejoice. One of them, for instance-the Prime Minister-has given himself a chance of completing the education which the non-militant women began. He is staying close to a little northern village with a strange name and a stranger record. Reading, we are reminded of the early, healthy times, traditions of which are to be found in almost every nation, before male civilisation had triumphed over nature-the mighty mother.

The Hopeman wife rules supreme. She does not accompany her husband in his boat, but she finds the bait, mends the tackle, carries the fish to neighbouring hamlets, and buys and sells with all the proverbial genius of the Scotch. Her word is law, irre-Custom has set her on a throne. She is of vocable. striking physique, handsome, athletic.'

The writer waxes poetic as he goes on, painting the picture of this dominant woman. There will be deputations, it appears. But—"Mr. Asquith need have no misgivings. Here, in this far-flung Scottish village, the women have solved the problem of the vote. They have proved that in the recognition of equality lies the secret of the 'Happy fireside clime.'" Mr. Asquith could have chosen no more instructive holiday haunt.

We earnestly hope that he will profit from it, for never was calm intelligence and clear-sighted wisdom more needed in the management of public affairs than it is now. Look whichever way we will we find the This so-called civilisation-this industrial same. machine for grinding out millions-that men have made has been piling itself up until, in the whole universe, souls stunted and starved by deprivation of all that constitutes a human life, can see nothing but IT. And now, having created these forces, men stand appalled before them. They see a dangerous deadlock in front of the nation ; but instead of seeking to remove the causes that have induced it, they announce, in muddle-headed fashion that they are going to regulate

We have had several examples lately of this fatal muddle-headedness. The method of dealing with the superannuated Poor Law is one; National Insurance is another; the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Cat and Mouse Bill, both of which have already proved themselves futile, are cases in point; and we might add to these the famous Parliament Act.

But we have further promises. The awful prevalence of venereal disease and the way to minimise its mischief to the community are to be made the subject of exhaustive inquiry by a Royal Commission. Of which

we may predict that, unless in the interval something happens to shake the nation out of its apathy, two Proprietors-THE MINERVA PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. Secretary-Miss H. HOLMAN. reports will be given-and nothing else will be done.

As an example, however, of sheer muddle-headedness and its results, we can study nothing more instructive than the report that has just been issued on London street traffic. It appears that the number of deaths by accidents due to vehicular traffic has increased alarmingly during the last five or six years. For this various reasons are given-the running of rival companies, excessive speed, the men being paid by mileage and not by time; over-long hours and over-strained drivers ; insufficient police powers ; insufficient compensation to the injured. A Traffic Board is suggested, and various recommendations are made. Some of these are simply that the present rules shall be made more stringent, and enforced more severely. Parents and guardians are warned to instruct their children more fully on the dangers of the streets ; it is suggested that there shall be more refuges and, where possible, widening of streets and provision of underground trams to lighten the traffic above. All of which may be done, and we may yet find ourselves very much where we were.

It shows the general muddle-headedness on the part of those who are supposed to govern that they do not seem to hit upon the real reason for the traffic difficulty. The whole complicated business has been allowed to grow up haphazard. That unfortunate entity, the public, is the prey of anyone who chooses to make money out of it. The streets which are said to be public property are in reality jointly possessed. They are under the piece-meal control of the municipality and the companies, and private individuals who run or who own motor-cars. This is the actual cause of congestion and consequent danger. And, if we ask why the municipality does not do its own business in a complete and businesslike fashion, the answer is obvious. There is a rich and powerful motor combine which will not allow anything to be done that might tend to lessen its profits.

As we watch all this, two memories come to us. One is of a poem written long ago by one who did not often indulge in satire. It is called "The Northern Farmer," and the author was Alfred Tennyson, poet of the century which saw the growth and consolidation of the Capitalist system. That farmer represented the spirit of the age. Even his horse trotted gently to the sweet refrain of "Proputty, Proputty." The other is so recent as Sunday-week in Trafalgar-square, when thousands of voices chanted in unison, "Life is more sacred than property." That represents the new-the young spirit rising slowly out of the ashes of the old. It is up against forces—there can be no doubt of this which may tax its energies almost to breaking-point ; for we have not by any manner of means so much as touched upon the growing peril of the situation.

Truly the life of the people is at stake. It is becoming more and more impossible for the workers in any number to break away from a mode of living, immeasurably below the standard meted out to animals, either in their domestic or their savage condition. Witness the horrors of housing in such localities, taking London only, as Poplar, Shoreditch, Hoxton, East and West Ham. Remember the ominous growth in the cost of living, which has appreciably lowered the comfort-producing value of wage-paid labour. But to enter, in any detail, into these mighty problems, would take us too far.

We return to the glaring instance of London street traffic. Let it be understood that during the last six years, while the great motor combine has been rising to its present height, a Liberal Government has been in power-a body of men, that is to say, representing those who profess to hold democratic principles, have, by permission of a male electorate, been in office-and they are only waiting until the House of Lords is reformed into an elected Chamber to complete the cause, should afford grounds for divorce. At present Democracy and make it permanent. This solution we are expected tamely to accept.

Is it wonderful that women, seeing what they see, suffering as they suffer, should be profoundly dissatisfied? Can it be considered strange that the really far-sighted men in the country should be with them ?

We wish that in his retirement at Hopeman Mr. Asquith would carefully consider these problems; and if, while he is considering, he would deign to take note of the lives led by the simple village-folk near whom he is staving, he might possibly see that the deadlock, which, as a man of intelligence and compassion, he must deplore, is chiefly due to lack in the electorate and the House of Commons of certain factors which go to the make-up of the "Happy fireside clime." Foresight, intuition, imaginative sympathy, close attention to detail-these are generally acknowledged to be the strong woman's special gifts; and the homes are happy that possess women thus gifted. If they are valuable in the home, surely they ought not to be despised in the nation.

There is coming to us the radiant hope that this is being generally perceived. If so, the reign of "muddleheadedness" is over.

Meanwhile we raise our standard of rebellion. are fighting in Chesterfield for the straight man-John Scurr, whose right of free speech is denied by a convention-ridden Government. We are fighting side by side with other bold and true men.

Could there be a better indication, by the by, of the prevailing muddle than that one, George Lansbury, is actually a prisoner on licence ?

Fight, that muddle may die; fight, that truth and true order may live, is our message to Woman and to Labour at this momentous time.

C. DESPARD.

facts

ROYAL COMMISSION ON DIVORCE. ADDITIONAL GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE: SUMMING UP.

The most important and difficult of the subjects which came before the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was undoubtedly that of the extension of the grounds for divorce. The Commission had to consider whether other reasons than those which prevail at present should be considered sufficient to allow of the granting of divorce a vinculo. On this point the Majority and Minority found themselves to be in absolute disagreement. In popular language it may be said that there was much opposition against "making divorce any easier." Much of this opposition was based on religious principles, by witnesses who believed marriage to be indissoluble, or dissoluble only on the grounds of adultery. Other witnesses were influenced by the inadvisability of any action which would tend to affect the stability of the marriage tie, and by so doing lower the standard of morality and loosen the bonds of social solidarity. To these objections the Majority point out that "divorce is not a disease, but a remedy for a disease," and that homes are not broken up by a court, but by causes which render the fulfilment of mutual obligations between the married partners an impossibility. While anxious to make clear that, in their opinion, divorce should only be granted for grave causes, they set themselves to find such an amendment to the present law as would justify itself to reasonable people, being based on human needs, and neither so harsh as to lead to its disregard nor so lax as to lessen regard for the sanctity of marriage. It will be remembered that the Commissioners con-

curred in their recommendation that the same grounds should entitle both husband and wife to a divorce in a suit against the other. They consider, therefore, that a woman ought to be able to obtain a divorce for a single act of adultery without having, as is the case now, to prove desertion or cruelty. They propose that wilful to certain defects in the Lunacy Laws relating to the desertion, lasting for three years without reasonable release of insane patients, who frequently return to

wilful desertion for two years and upwards entitles the deserted party to a judicial separation, while four years' desertion has for centuries been a sufficient cause for divorce in Scotland. The minority object that if adopted, the period of three years is likely to be further curtailed in the future, and they consider that the worst cases of the hardship of desertion would be remedied by allowing the deserted husband or wife to presume the death of the other after a period of seven vears during which he or she has not been heard of. Those who have knowledge of the matrimonial troubles of the poor recognise that this proposal would be of no value in a large number of cases of desertion. Deserting husbands and wives have an awkward custom of turning up and playing on the feelings of the other party when they have reason to suppose there is a piece of ham in the cupboard. The Majority adopt cruelty as an added reason for

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divorce. The objections of the minority on the difficulty of defining cruelty is obvious and the truth of Lord Mersey's statement is evident. "The same story," he says, "may be told by the husband and wife in such a way as to create quite different impressions. . . . It depends very much on the mind of the man who is trying the case." But surely the man who is trying a case in the Divorce Court, or in any other court, has the evidence before him, and he is there to estimate the value of that evidence. The Minority point out that "a blow in one class of life is not the unforgivable insult that it might be in another." But we may ask whether a blow in any class of life should be taken as a matter of course, and Courts which deal with the lives of the poor have an opportunity of raising the standard of daily conduct beyond that of the man who kicks his wife and inquires whether he has not a right to do what he likes with his own. In the domestic, as well as in the national, sphere the great stumblingblock to progress is that fatal acquiescence which the victims of tyranny are wont to offer to their oppressors. In addition to adultery, cruelty and desertion, the Majority recommend that incurable insanity, habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment under a commuted death sentence, should form grounds for dissolving marriage. On the subject of insanity there was much difference of opinion, mostly inspired by motives of policy and religion rather than on the consideration of The Minority point out that if insanity is to be a lawful ground for divorce, a new principle will at the same time be introduced into the law-that of inflicting a penalty for misfortune. They also point out that during the last half-century insanity has come to be regarded as a bodily disease, and that it would be a retrograde step to single it out as affording a reason for divorce while such diseases as paralysis and epilepsy are not so treated. In answer to these objections. the Majority show that marriage is not a mere contract. but a voluntary relationship, the continuance of which has become impossible while one partner is insane. It is stated that there are about 150,000 registered insane persons in the United Kingdom, of whom probably 60,000 or 70,000 are married. Dr. Coupland, one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, considers that about 90 per cent. of those detained in asylums are the subjects of chronic and probably incurable forms of insanity. Attention was called to the difficulty of determining whether a patient is absolutely incurable. Sir G Savage, an alienist expert, who is opposed to making insanity a ground for divorce, considers that if five years be allowed to elapse and a definite medical inquiry be held, the risk of granting divorce in curable cases

may be considered to be almost negligible. The cognate question of the multiplying of the unfit by the marriage of insane persons was introduced. Though of the greatest importance, it was considered by the Commission to be beyond the scope of their inquiry. They were, however, able to call attention 278

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Under the Licensing Act of 1902, Courts of Summary Jurisdiction have the power to grant Separation Orders in fayour of either husband or wife in cases of habitual drunkenness. The High Court has not power to grant a separation on this ground-an anomaly which clearly needs to be rectified. In the view of all the witnesses examined, drunkenness is one of the most fruitful sources of misery in married life, but it is to be noted that the proposals of the Majority for making drunkenness a ground for divorce refer only to habitual drunken-They recommend that a separation order should be granted, but that it should be of a temporary character for a period not longer than two years, and that only suffers from her inferior status as wife : she suffers the Court making the order should have power to compel the inebriate to submit himself or herself to treatment. At the end of two years application should be allowed to the High Court of the district to authorise a continuance or repetition of the treatment of the can bring about her complete emancipation." offender for a period not exceeding three years from the date of the first order. If at the end of this time there should be no reasonable prospect of the respondent being cured, it is suggested that the High Court should be permitted to grant a decree of Judicial Separation or of Divorce. The Minority consider the present as an unsuitable time to stamp habitual drunkenness as an incurable condition, since it is now viewed as a disease and appears to be amenable to treatment as other diseases have become. Mrs. Tennant signs a Note supporting the Minority in this particular instance. Though she is of opinion that drunkenness frequently makes married life intolerable, she considers that to make it a cause for divorce would remove the incentive of the sober party to help towards the reform of the other in the early stages of his or her declension. She writes :--- "The State loses by every man or woman so disabled, and it is to its interest to avert the loss to itself rather than merely to alleviate its incidence to the individual." There is no doubt that, under every form of Government, conflicts must arise between the claims of the individual and those of the State. But we venture to suggest that happiness and misery, as well as temperance and drunkenness, have their social aspect. It is to the interest of the State that all its citizens should be free and happy, since it is only under such conditions that the individual can render his or her best and highest services.

Various other grounds, among them being that of unconquerable aversion, were suggested to the Commission as affording reasons for divorce, but were rejected. The Minority consider that the five new grounds put forward by their colleagues are "tentative and experimental, dependent upon qualification and degree." But this surely implies a recognition of the chances and changes of human life and the infinite variations of human character. "It is obvious," they say, "that these proposals have not the semblance of finality, but are frankly opportunist, designed to meet the practical needs of the moment." However farseeing men and women may be, it is surely the pressing needs of the moment which must have the precedence both in the life of the State as well as of the individual. What would be thought of parents who neglected adequately to feed and educate their children in the present in order they might leave them a fortune in the future? To complain of the want of finality in these proposals is to complain of the scheme of things, which, though it gives ample cause for complaint, is like other matters to which reference has been made, outside the scope of the Commission.'

Many considerations press upon our consideration as we close the Report. Of these it will be only possible to notice two or three.

First, we ask: Are the recommendations of this Commission to be translated into law ? According to the Report, it is evident that matrimonial troubles press more heavily upon women than on men. Adultery,

their homes before convalescence is fully established or during the intervals between recurrent attacks. Under the Licensing Act of 1902, Courts of Summary women to express their consent and their opinion before reforms are foisted upon them, however desirable these reforms may be ? Is the only influence, direct or indirect, which they are to have on future matrimonial egislation to consist of the presence of Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Tennant on the Commission ? These ladies may, or may not, represent the views of women on Women's Suffrage and Industrial Law, just as they may, or may not, represent their views on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Secondly, it is brought home to us that woman not also from her inferior economic position, and we echo Edward Carpenter's words when he says : "It must never be forgotten that nothing short of large social changes, stretching beyond the sphere of women only,

The appointment of the Commission is in itself an acknowledgment of that human claim to happiness so characteristic of our age. , A former generation would have told us that life was made for duty and not for happiness, and would have bidden us to look upon misery and unhappiness as part of the discipline of life. Even the Minority do not press that view upon us to-day. We have begun to recognise, in the words of our good friend, Mr. Cecil Chapman, that most enlightened of Police Court Magistrates, that "the increased tendency to seek divorce is not primarily due to the growth of immorality, but rather to a living aspiration after a higher standard both of morality and happiness in marriage.

Nor is this aspiration purely self-regarding. Men and women whose eyes are turned to the future, who believe in the possibility of a fuller and more abundant life for all the children of men, know that in the interests of the future they dare not live their lives at a low level of misery and degradation. They know that no man liveth to himself or no women to herself.

If this generation demands more than former generations, it is partly because it is ready to give more. This increased demand-a demand for things material and spiritual-does not only raise the level of the individual life, nor does it only raise the level of one sex, but it is one of the greatest factors in human evolution. E. M. N. C.

JUSTICE AND LOGIC.

From an article entitled " Plain Words on Woman's Suffrage," y Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, in the current *Outlook*, we take following extracts :-

"Of all features in modern politics the most amazing is the recklessness with which advocates of Woman's Suffrage would rush legislation in its favour." Dealing with the Conciliation Bill, Mr. Watson remarks ----"Advocates of the Bill demanded it as a matter of right, and pointed to the anomaly by which the as a matter of right, and pointed to the anomaly by which educated women of position and property are denied a vote, whereas Tom, Dick, and Harry, armed with latchkeys, cast their invaluable suffrages on the momentous problems of Empire and social reform. It is impossible to deny the grotesqueness of this anomaly, and it is, I think, mainly due to the popular sense of the injustice that the cause of the Suffragists has secured its present support. The inclusion of the Suffragists has been deny sense of the injustice that the cause of the Suffragists has secured its present support. The whole system of government by vote is open to serious objections, and perhaps may be considered, like trial by jury, to have served its turn, and outlived its utility. The trouble is that at present we do not see how to replace it. But the limits of human wisdom and human ingenuity have not been reached with the twentieth century. . . . It is rumoured that this Government contemplates a measure of manhood suffrage before its existence terminates. If this be so (and the measure is in any case only a matter of time) there so (and the measure is in any case only a matter of time) there would be no logical possibility of refusing womanhood suffrage. The Suffragists claim to be treated on the same terms as men, and if the Suffrage were granted to all men of twenty-one it must also be conceded to all women of twenty-one. This extension *must* follow the recognition of the principle for which the Suffragists are now fighting."

Mr. Marriott declares that :-- " It is therefore our bounden duty to face that prospect, and to consider all that it comprises," and is perturbed because he considers that it would mean "handing over the government of the country to women.

HOW SOME MEN PROTECT WOMEN. Murder.

The two men executed last week, James Ryder at Man-chester, and Frank Greening at Birmingham, had both mur-dered women—Mrs. Ryder (wife), and Elizabeth Hearne. Killed.

Ellen Clark, found on Stanmore Marshes, Edgware, with her throat cut. Thomas Alexander, charged before Mr. Owen Cox at Edgware Police-court, acknowledged the act, through

drink and jealousy. Elizabeth Terry, of Haggerston, shot by lodger, Thomas Bartholomew White, in the presence of a little girl, who gave evidenc³. Quarrelled about money. Joseph Ashley, with whom the woman lived, also injured. White then committed micide

Murderous Assault.

Mary Ann Hall, North Wingfield, attacked by husband and taken to hospital with fractured skull, serious wound over right ear, and kicks and bruises. Man drunk, raving at the doctor, and with filthy language told them to finish the woman off and let her die. In defence, said she drank and pawned the things. The couple were both addicted to drink. Charged at Chesterfield Magistrates' Court.—Derbyshire Courier, August 14.

Chesterfield Magistrates Court.—Derbyshire Courier, August 14. Agnes Phillpot murderously assaulted by John Pemberton, of Barlbro', on Sunday, August 10. Stabbed in more than a dozen places, and lost quantity of blood. Man charged at Eckington Police Court on August 11. At the same police-court the case against Percy Clayton, charged with attempting to shoot his mother-in-law, Mrs. Parsons, on July 30, is con-tinuing, Mrs. Parsons not yet being able to appear in court.

Grievous Bodily Harm.

James Wood, fifty-eight, a baker, of Cambridge-road, Wal-thamstow, was charged at Stratford with causing grievous bodily harm to his wife Augusta by striking her on the head with a poker. When charged the defendant said there had been "a little provocation." He asked his wife why the water had been cut off, and she refused to answer. "It upset me," he added. Dr. Edward Clarkson, 467, Lea Bridge-road, Walthamstow, said woman was severely hurt; it was impossible to say when she would be able to attend. **Remanded.**—Rey-nolds's, August 17. nolds's, August 17.

At Marylebone, Charles Richard Woods (30), a labourer, was charged with maliciously causing bodily harm to his wife by kicking her. The wife several times during the hearing of the case begged the magistrate to be lenient with her husband. Accord-ing to the evidence defendant threw his boots at his wife, struck her on the back, and dealt her a terrible kick on the body, infifting a serious wound. She became unconscious, and when she recovered discovered that her husband had gone out, leaving her in a state of great agony. She managed to crawl to the window and call for assistance. The defendant was sent for trial.

Living on Women's Immoral Earnings.

On the initiative of the police, without the co-operation of women concerned, Albert Clifford, twenty-three, tall and well-dressed, described as a music-hall-artist, of Victoria-mansions, South Lambeth, was charged at Westminster with living on the immoral earnings of two young women, also residing at the flat. Prisoner denied the allegation, declaring he could have obtained money from his father, a licensed victualler. Remanded. Mr. Horace Smith fixed bail in £200.-

A terrible story was told at Marlborough-street when a well-A terrible story was told at Marlborough-street when a well-dressed young man named August Brunetti, described as an American citizen, and residing at a flat in Rathbone-place, Marylebone, was charged with living upon the improper earnings of Annette Brunetti, who, the police declared, is his sister. The charge was denied, as prisoner declared he had several pounds in the Savings Bank and was in London on holiday from America, where he was employed. **Remanded** for a week.—*Reynolds's*, August 17.

Criminal Assault.

George Taylor, Kensington, charged before Mr. Mead at West London on August 7 with assaulting a child of twelve, was told by the magistrate "he could thank his lucky stars that two ople came in time to stop him from doing harm to the girl !!! He was tined £3.

Richard Roan, of Killamarsh, charged at Eckington Police Court on August 11 with grave offence on Nellie Barton, aged four, was found guilty, saying he was "sorry" he had done it. Had interfered with children before and been horse-whipped by the father of a child in Worcestershire. Six months.

Neglect and Cruelty.

Alexander Allander, in Paisley Sheriff's Court, before the Fiscal, found guilty of neglecting his five children between March and May, three children in July, and again one child, by not providing them with food, clothing and shelter. Aggra-vated offence. Good workman, but would not work. Wife had been removed to a sanatorium, and next day one of the children died. Grandmothers had done their best, and, said the Fiscal, "but for their attention the accused would have been before the Sheriff long ago !" Three months,

There is an unblushing conceit which enables these gentlemen calmly to present these ineptitudes to an amazed public, without ever losing their belief in their own ability. A few stereotyped expressions of regret, a few party jeers, a few jibes (from Lord Robert Cecil) on the " unfortunate " nature of the occurrences which always attended matters concerning women's interests. and the affair drops. One cannot glean from it any evidence of concern for women, or desire to place them in a more dignified position, although that was touched upon cursorily; it was the plight of Mr. Mark Wilks, and not the women, that had stirred the turgid imagination of the House. The amendments would in all probability have been devised to protect husbands who might have tax-resisting wives, rather than to give wives control of what is their own. We note that there was no difficulty, or delay, or irregularity, or prolonged wrangle, over the dodge to evade income-tax on salaries of members of Parliament. There is to be a nominal and wholly metaphorical " reduction " of £100 on said

SUPPORT THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO SUPPORT US.

PARLIAMENT AND PARLIAMENTARIANS.

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Parliament has brought its arduous labours to a conclusion, and a merciful respite from frenzied legislation will be enjoyed by a bored and reluctant nation. One hundred and eighty-five new Acts have been added to the already overloaded Statute Book, and perspiring politicians and wearied pressmen have fled from Westminster to the Chesterfield by-election, to thrash it all out again, to bandy afresh the taunts and accusations to which the House has echoed and re-echoed for many unprofitable months, and to listen once more to the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbal of the Parliamentarians' panegyrics on their own rather rubbishing performances

The cost of all this clap-trap, cheap rhetoric, and inferior statescraft is enormous. It is safe to say the nation gets no adequate return for it. No particular principle has been maintained other than the party principle. No interest has been served except party interest. And the scramble and jumble of legislation has been so great that useful measures like the Mental Deficiency Act have, like the Insurance Act, been rushed through in such slovenly haste as to antagonise all sections; while others still more useful and urgently needed have been thrown aside wantonly and killed. In reviewing the results we find other records of disgraceful haste besides the Mental Deficiency debates. The debate on Indian affairs, crammed into the briefest possible space, was held in an almost empty House. We are accustomed to being reminded of the effect it might have on India were women to get votes ; but we fancy it would be nothing to the present effect on India of knowing what the India debates are like, and that the interest of the House of Commons in India is not sufficient to keep one hundred Members in their places. Suffragists will remember that this pretence at debate disposes of the affairs of close on 150 millions of women in direct conditions of subjection and misery. Most disadvantageous has this year's record proved to the reputation of the Government lawyers. We believe that the legal equipment of the Administration costs about £45,000 a year; but none of those thousands so lavishly expended seem sufficient to secure effective legal advice when the Government needs it. The disgraceful débâcle of the Franchise Bill arrangements showed how inefficient the legal advisers are allowed to be : and an almost similar incident has disgraced the career of the Revenue Bill. Mr. Cassel called attention to the preposterous state of the law whereby a man could be imprisoned because his wife would not pay her taxes. The Attorney-General refused to accept an amendment proposed by Mr. Cassel to remedy this state of things, on the ground that the Government, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was bringing in a much wider amendment of its own. Mr. Cassel withdrew his amendment; the amendment of the Government was then declared out of order!

salaries to secure them immunity from Inland Revenue attentions

But if members did not haggle over their own relief, they made up for it over the Paternity Benefit. Having agreed, or apparently agreed, to give the working mothers of the people something for themselves at a peculiarly trying time, this good deed has been sitting heavily on their consciences ever since. It turned out that it was not really a gift to the mothers, but a relief for the fathers; and some severe things have been said, and may be said again, because some foolish people actually believed it was for the mothers, and gave it to them and allowed them to sign for it. So the question of whose it was had to be overhauled, with earnestness and heart searchings ; and some found that it would be an insult to the fathers if it were held to be the mothers'; and some declaimed about legislating against a sex if the fathers were not allowed to draw it; and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald found that it was a trust, and not the mothers' at all; and others declared it to be a provision for the child, or a guarantee for the doctor. A more indecent exhibition of grudging, jealous, ungenerous bargaining has never been seen, such a raising of difficulties which don't exist and complications which never occur; and at the end of it all it remains a Paternity Benefit, if the male parent chooses that it shall be so.

The Mental Deficiency Act has become law without one hundred of the Members of Parliament knowingor caring—what its provisions are or how far its scope may extend. Such is the careless grasp in which these servants of the people hold the liberties of the people. At the last moment a Bill was passed to prevent girl children being sent abroad with so-called theatrical troupes on contract, but the Pure Milk Bill has been cast aside many useful and sorely needed matters have been neglected or abandoned. But 185 Acts have been placed on the Statute Book, and added to the list of 8,000 odd that already adorn it. What those 185 are it would puzzle most people to say; the only thing that is quite certain is that they have nothing to do with the Will of the People, and that no mandate of any sort was issued for their existence.

C. NINA BOYLE.

Chapter I

Scrubbing Brushes

were made for floors, not for tablecloths and sheets.

You can get the dirt out without scrubbing.

And the stains too.

Not with ordinary soaps perhaps.

But you can with Fels-Naptha in the Fels-Naptha way.

That is simply soaking, rubbing lightly and rinsing.

All in cold or lukewarm water.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E C

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE. The Woman Thou Gavest Me. By Hall Caine. (Heinemann. 6s.) Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, *The Woman Thou Gavest Me*, is to be translated into all European languages, also Japanese and Yiddish: and therefore, to the outside world, it will repre-sent the modern English novel. The plot is simple, and the author's skill is shown by filling nearly 600 pages in his usual melodramatic manner. Related in the first person by Mary O'Neill, the heroine, the book purports to be her autobiography. She was the only child of her parents; her father was a wealthy Manx-American, who returned to his ancestral island with his wealth and his ambitions; Mary's life was a sacrifice to her father's ambition, and her fate a strong indictment of our present patriarchal rule. The title of the book should have been "The patriarchal rule. The title of the book should have been "The Woman Her Father and the English Law Gave Me." Mary's mother, an invalid, died, and Mary was educated at a convent in Rome, which she left to marry, at her father's command, Lord Raa, a poor and profligate peer, while already her heart belonged to a friend of her childhood, Martin Conrad, who became a celebrated Arctic explorer. Mary refused her legal husband conjugal rights until he succeeded in winning her love; but he fell a willing victim to the wiles of a convent friend of Mary's, and so their married life became a daily tragedy. patriarchal rule. The title of the book should have been Mary's, and so their married life became a daily tragedy Martin Corrad returned, and Mary yielded to her love for him; after his departure for the Arctic regions, she discovered that their love was to bear fruit, left her home, and went to live in the London slums. Here, after months of semi-starvation, her child was born, and one could wish that Mary had had sense enough to choose a woman doctor, who would have known better than to order an anæmic and delicate young mother to feed her baby every hour ! Penniless and unable to keep her child, Mary put it out to nurse, and earned her living as a semp stress. The record of her attempts to secure a home for her child with various charity organisations is a glaring exposure of the cruelty of our modern "Christian" civilisation to the illegitimate mother. Finally Conrad returned in time to save the mother of his child from going on the streets, and would have married her, after Lord Raa obtained his divorce, but she suddenly heaving accumuting and did

have married her, after Lord Raa obtained his divorce, but she suddenly became consumptive, and died. The whole story is a powerful accusation of a wrong education for girls, of our marriage customs, and of the injustice of our divorce law. It is all the more powerful since Mr. Caine relies solely on an appeal to the emotions, and never attempts to argue the moral point of view—except in Conrad's mouth— or to turn the story into a sermon, as Mrs. Humphry Ward inevitably would have done. The heroine was a Catholic, and true to her faith : hence she could not recognise the validity of divorce, and had determined to refuse to marry the father of her divorce, and had determined to refuse to marry the father of her child. Here the author clearly shows how priestly dominance is one of the last and strongest obstacles to woman's freedom, is one of the last and strongest obstactes to woman's freedom, as is also shown by the present opposition of the Church to any reform of our wicked divorce law. Had the heroine been a woman of stronger brain-power, she might have found a way out of this labyrinth of man-made laws, but a stronger type of woman would not have provided the author with so pitiable a victim. Those who admire Mr. Hall Caine's novels will find on obsching interest in the bicter of Marm C'Neill Lody Rea an absorbing interest in the history of Mary O'Neill, Lady Raa, whose crucifixion was due to our patriarchal system and our unjust legislation. L. E. B.

TAX-RESISTANCE-MORE COMPARISONS.

Adding to the information given last week showing the contrast between the sentences passed on a man (a voter) and a woman (a non-voter) for resisting the Insurance Act, we call the attention of our readers to the following case of a man resister, and repeat the particulars of Mrs. Harvey's sentence, as follows :-

particulars of Mrs. Harvey's sentence, as follows :--Mr. F. Hamblin, an optician, of Eastbourne, had "conscien-tious" objections-which we find must be quite different from objections on "principle" --to paying the Insurance Tax on two employees. Sum-moned on twenty counts, he was ordered to pay fines, costs, and arrears to the amount of £6 14s. 8d. This gentleman appears to fully as " contumacions" as Mrs. Harvey, as "a friend," in consultation, has agreed to pay the contributions for him !-

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.—The Actresses' Franchise League are holding meetings in Hyde Park on Sundays at 6 p.m. through the months of August and September. The speakers on August 3 were Miss Winifred Mayo, Miss Janette Steer, Mr. Startup, and Mrs. Merivale Mayer; on August 10, Mrs. Alice Chapin, Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, Miss Inez Bensusan, and Miss Muriel Matters; on August 17, Miss Sydney Keith, Miss Janette Steer, Miss Amy Hicks. Miss Adeline Bourne has resigned the Home Secretaryship of the A.F.L. owing to her approaching departure for America, and Miss Nina Boucicault has been elected to fill the vacant post. Mrs.Fagan has resumed the hon, treasureship of the League

post. Mrs.Fagan has resumed the hon. treasureship of the League.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913.

MALE MILITANCY.

Military in Possession at Londonderry. Compared with the wild scenes of Thursday, Derry, on Saturday, presented a remarkable transformation, which, coinciding with the arrival of the military, may be said to be due to the substitution of constabulary by soldiers. Police have been told off in bodies of thirty to patrol the streets, but they are kept out of range of the affected areas, which are left to be controlled by military. No armed police have been seen in the streets since Friday morning, and people are now allowed to pass along the thorough-fares which for three days were barred to the general public onlooker Killed. Military in Possession at Londonderry.

Onlooker Killed.

The rioting continued for three days in Londonderry, and was only checked by the arrival of the 1st Cheshire Regiment, which only checked by the arrival of the 1st Cheshife Regiment, which was recalled, at the request of the Mayor, from manœuvres at Market Hill, Co. Armagh. Revolvers were fired from windows and the roofs of houses, and an innocent onlooker was killed; policemen on duty were shot, and bottles and other missiles were thrown.

were thrown. The Nationalist quarters were gay with green flags, streamers, and political mottoes. "Home Rule and a Fenian King" was the inscription on an arch spanning one of the streets, which was guarded all day by the police, lest the Unionists should attempt to pull it down.

to pull it down. The city was in the hands of troops on Sunday night. Nearly 500 soldiers were on duty at different points, and the police were kept out of the Protestant districts. The inquest on Francis Armstrong, who was shot dead on Wednesday night, has been opened. Armstrong's brother swore that several policemen fired their carbines, and that he saw one of them take aim at his brother. An inspector denied that the caretachener fired although they were savarely attacked. constabulary fired, although they were savagely attacked. inquiry has been demanded.

Strikers Use Dynamite.

Strikers Use Dynamite. Feeling is running high in the Mid-Cornwall clay mining centre, where 5,000 men are on strike for recognition of the union and a minimum wage of 25s., and early yesterday morning a dynamite outrage was perpetrated at Nanpean, near St. Austell. Strikers placed a milk can containing explosives outside a house occupied by thirteen persons, and ignited the fuse, with the result that a door was blown to pieces, the windows shattered, and other damage done and other damage do

"Constitutional" Methods?

"The situation created by the alarming strike disturbances at Leith, where a dockers' dispute has been in progress for some time, led the authorities to call in the aid of the Navy. Six time, led the authorities to call in the aid of the Navy. Six gunboats of the mine-laying class duly arrived at the port, with several hundred men ready to be landed to protect life and property in the event of further disturbances. Three of the ships—the Jason, Gossamer, and Circe—entered Edinburgh Dock, and the other three lay off the port."

Military in Readiness.

Military in Readiness. "Signalling apparatus was taken ashore from one of the gun-boats to the docks to establish communication between the dock-ships and those in the Firth. The military and naval authorities then acted conjointly in the matter, and it was known that mounted infantry were held in readiness at Edin-burgh Castle and at Piershill Barracks. More than fifty strikers and a dozen policemen have been seriously injured in the rioting which has taken place at the port, and in which miners from the neighbouring district of Musselburgh appear to have played a prominent nart." prominent part.

Have these Women been Denounced?

"The looting of a large number of shops has been a feature of the disturbances, the looters being crowds of women. In one of the charges on the dock gates the mob used a large baulk of timber as a battering-ram." The strike is reported now to be at an end.

IN REGENT'S PARK.

IN REGENT'S PARA. In Regent's-park on Sunday there was a large and very attentive crowd. Mrs. Nourse took the chair, and explained the aims of the Freedom League. Mrs. Bracher spoke for more than an hour on New Zealand, and gave an account of some of the good laws passed there by means of the equal vote. She showed that New Zealand is copying legislation in the United States. Women's Suffrage, Local Option, and Widows' Pensions ware account decomposition for the transformed for the second states. were copied from American laws. Future historians will wonder that the British Parliament was too blind to notice the trend

that the British Parliament was too blind to notice the trend of such imitation. Many questions were asked, and an inte-resting discussion took place. All present seemed to be in sympathy with Mrs. Bracher's statement that it is a matter of elementary justice that women should have equal political rights with men. Numbers cannot alter the question. What is justice in New Zealand is also justice in England. In this connection it is worth noting that a lively correspon-dence is going on in *The Globe* with regard to Mrs. Bracher's reference in that paper to the indignation felt in New Zealand, where women vote, with regard to the brutal treatment by the Imperial Government of women demanding the vote here, and the statement in *The Maoriland Worker*, the powerful organ of the United Labour Party, that the colonies might, in consequence, "look to" the United States rather than the Mother Land. consequence, 'Mother Land.

THE VOTE.

*** Letters intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and authenticated by the name and address of the writer. It must be clearly understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinions expressed. HOW TO HELP.

To the Editor of THE VOTE. MADAM,—With very deep earnestness I appeal through the rough opportunity to help forward by money or individual period the generous help of lovers of this great move-ment a good opportunity has been given to others to lend their aid by buying any of the following articles of furniture, which have been made in a private workshop for immediate sale, to help on the Cause at this crucial time. The whole of the pro-teeds will be divided between the Women's Freedom League and world of eternal ideas, which men call Truth, that makes the strength and significance of the cry of "Votes for Women." There are the back of this movement, carrying it forward against immeasurable odds, lifting woman above herself, filling the with a deep unquenchable enthusiasm for a truer life, a much as you can, and the joy shall be yours of knowing that out or all humanity.—Yours in the Cause. N. R. To the Editor of THE VOTE.

OUR OPEN COLUMN.

LIST OF FURNITURE TO BE SOLD.

Everything is of first-class workmanship, painted fine white enamel, except the mahogany music cabinet. Mahogany music cabinet, with fifteen narrow drawers, beautifully finished, an ornament in any drawing-room, £8 18s. 6d. Tall china cupboard, to lock ; three book-shelves underneath, £6 18s.

Large doll's-house, with movable shutters and stucco walls, £10. Child's treasure cabinet or stationery cabinet, £4 10s. Child's dressing-table and chest of drawers, in one, with bookshelves at side, £9 6s.

Large circular garden seat, splendidly made, £6 10s. Small semi-circular garden seat, £2 12s. 6d.

BANNERS AND NEEDLEWORK.

An exhibition of banners and beautiful needlework by the members of the Suffrage "Atelier" is to be held on Saturday, September 6, at the Westminster Tea Shop, 17, Tothill street. Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Ambrose Gosling, Miss Housman, Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Ambrose Gosling, Miss Housman, Miss Mildred Statham, Miss Watson. In order to avoid over-crowding two sets of tickets are issued: No. 1, available from 2.30 to 5 o'clock, and No. 2, available from 5 to 7 p.m. It is advisable to obtain these tickets in advance, as the number is limited, from the Westminster Tea Shop, 17, Tothill-street, or at The Suffrage Atelier, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, price 1s, including tea. This is the first of a series of exhibitions to be held on the first Saturday in each month. The exhibition on Saturday, October 4, will be devoted to lithography, etching, energying and various methods of nrinting. engraving, and various methods of printing.

VOTED WITH HER FOOT.—Miss Kitty Smith, of Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, who is armless, marked her ballot paper with her foot when she voted recently at the first election under the new woman suffrage law.

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS .- Will all members and friends who kindly send us newspaper cuttings on a variety of subjects take care always to give the name of the paper and the date ?



THE VOTE

FORTHCOMING EVENTS : W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Fri., Aug. 22.—THORNTON HEATH CLOCK,
5. Speaker: Mrs. Merivale Mayer.
Sun., Aug. 24.—HYDE PARK, noon.
Mon., Aug. 25.—CORNER PORTOBELLO-ROAD
MND BLENHEIM-GRESCENT, Kensington, 8 p.m.
Mr. H. Bostock. Chair: Miss White.
Tues., Aug. 26.—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD,
West End-lane (close West Hampstead Station,
West. 8.15 p.m. Thurs., Aug. 28.—Highbury Corner, 8 p.m.

Miss H. Normanton. Fri., Aug. 29.—THORNTON HEATH CLOCK, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Irving. Sun., Aug. 31.—Recent's PARK, noon. BROCKWELL PARK, 11.30 a.m. Mr. J. Y. DARE TO BE

Kennedy. Tues., Sept. 2.—Mid-London Branch Members' Meeting, 1, ROBERT-

Sun., Sept. 7.—Hype Park, noon. Miss Normanton. Sun., Sept. 14.—REGENT'S Park, noon. Mrs. Despard and Miss

Mon., Sept. 15.-W.F.L. Reunion, Caxton Hall, Westminster,

Sun., Sept. 21.-HYDE PARK, noon. Miss Boyle. Wed., September 24.—Caxton Hall Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Laurence Housman, Esq., on "The 'Rights' of Majorities." Sun., Sept. 28.—RECENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Mustard.

Tues, Nov. 4. — Dramatic Version of "Hiawatha" (by R-Harvey) in aid of "The Vote," Cripplegate Institute, two minutes' walk from Aldersgate-street Station (Metropolitan Railway).

PROVINCES.

Mon., Sept. 8.-SOUTHAMPTON, Morris Hall, Commercial-road. Branch Me

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

Devonshire.—Meetings daily in TORQUAY, BABBACOMBE, PAIGNTON and DISTRICT. Speaker: Miss Andrews. Headquarters : 5, Wellswood-park, Torquay.

North Wales Campaign. Angust - Meetings daily at BARMOUTH and DISTRICT. Later in

gomery Beroughs. gaker: Miss Anna Munro. Organiser: Miss Alix M. Clark. Clyde Coast Campaign, August.—Rothesay, Laros, Dunoon. Leetings daily. Speaker : Miss Alison Neilans. Headquarters, Meetings daily. 11. Mount Please

Kilmarnock, Ardrossan, and Saltcoats. Miss A. Broughton.

BRANCH NOTES.

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

LONDON AND SUBURBS.-Kensington.

The open-air meeting in North Kensington last week was attended by a large crowd. Miss Boyle was the speaker; she dealt with the many reasons why women need the vote, from the point of view of the mother, the housekeeper, the business woman, &c.

mother, the housekeeper, the business woman, &c. The audience, always attentive and sympathetic, was most enthusi-astic. Answering the time-honoured question as to whether women, when enfranchised, would want to get into Parliament, the speaker declared she would not rest until she was Home Secretary, and the general opinion seemed to be that the country could not make a better choice ! The Vorte sold better than on any previous occasion. The speaker on Monday, August 25, will be Mr. Bostock, and the chair will be taken by Miss White. Will as many members as possible please reach the meeting-place at 8 p.m.?

Thornton Heath.

Thornton Heath. Madame Aino Malmberg gave a most instructive and interesting address at our meeting last Friday evening at the Thornton Heath Clock. Question-time also proved particularly enlightening and attractive ; in fact, many of the audience begged Madame Malmberg to continue to address them. To this welcome compliment and evi-dence of keen interest she most kindly responded by speaking for half an hour after the usual time for closing the meeting. During the absence of Mrs. and Miss Saunders, our good friend Mrs. Terry, of the Croydon Branch, will help us with her able and sympathetic guidance. Bournemouth.

Bornemouth. A public meeting, organised by this Branch for the double purpose of discussing the White Slave Traffic and pleading the cause of the Women's Freedom League, was held on August 12 at Branksome (Branch President), and the Rev. F. K. Hopkins (well known locally for his sympathies with the Suffrage Cause) was the principal speaker. In the course of his address he urged the necessity of woman's work and woman's point of view in the settlement of all the great questions to a Cause of his address do ne elemental justice as that of Woman's suffrage. Mrs. Hume eloquently denounced the social evil, speaking with a power and passion which carried conviction to all. At the close of the meeting Suffrage and ther speeches were made, and questions suffrage. Ars. Hume eloquently denounced the social evil, speaking with a power and passion which carried conviction to all. At the close of the meeting Suffrage and ther speeches were made, and questions advestions of the Women's Freedom League, and described its place in the worement, afterwards distributing copies of the Constitution. A vote of thanks to Mr. Hopkins and the chairman closed a memorable meeting, likely to bear good Truit for the Cause. NOTE—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Head.

NOTE.—For addresses of Branch Secretaries apply to Head-uarters, I. Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

W.F.L. HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS. Devonshire.

In charge : MISS CONSTANCE ANDREWS, 5, Wellswood-park,

In charge : MISS CONSTANCE ANDREWS, 5, Wellswood-park, Torquay. Although we have been holding many meetings people do not seem to get tired of hearing us, for whenever we leave a place for a few days inquiries are made as to when the next meeting will be held. Interest has certainly been aroused, and we expect that Devonshire will respond to the call of the Women's Freedom League, and demand the formation of Branches. People are beginning to recognise that there are many Suffrage societies all working in their own way, yet with a common aim. Miss Woodall has joined us this week, and has helped very much to keep the wheels of our campaign rolling. Paignton Regatta has been one of the events of the week ; we were in despair at finding our pitch occupied by roundabouts and fairs, and had to content ourselves by selling The Vorz. Sandwiched in between men selling toy bagpipes and tiny balloons, it was amusing to watch the expressions of excursionists who gazed upon us sometimes with scorn and sometimes with amusement, whilst we got plenty of sympathy from the initiated.

and sing to watch the expressions of excursionists who gazed upon us sometimes with secon and sometimes with amusement. whilst we got plenty of sympathy from the initiated. The Babbacombe meetings generally bring plenty of ques-tions in their train, and the speakers quite enjoy the heckling, as it gives them opportunity to tell more about the move-ment. When speaking about the handicaps of the, illegiti-mate mother the speaker was asked if she was not ashamed to mention such things in public. "No, sir," was the reply, "we intend to uncover things that are unclean and wrong so that they can be seen and altered "; whereupon the ques-tioner edged his way to the outskirts of the crowd. Mrs. Claren-don Hyde has worked indefatigably, both by speaking and gavassing, and Miss Howard has kept the sale of THE Vork going briskly. Our thanks, too, are due to Miss Jarvis and to Mrs. Pratt for helping in this way. We have just one more of the the opponents down, and not allow the meeting to be broken up. We shall be glad to have more financial help towards the campaign; perhaps those friends who are enjoying a quiet holiday will make a little collection for us. CONSTANCE F. ANDEEWS. CONSTANCE E. ANDREWS.

Welsh Coast.

Welsh Coast. Organiser: Miss ALIX M. CLARK. Speaker: Miss ANNA MUNRO: On Monday we continued our campaign in Aberdovey. In the evening the meeting was very orderly and attentive, the noisy youths of our first meeting in the village having either been converted or decamped. As a special fete was being held for the benefit of the locality, Tuesday found us in Towyn. The morning was wet and cold, but a large crowd assembled, having heard of the meeting by the chalking on the pavements the previous day. A large sale of The Vorz and a record collec-tion testified to their interest and appreciation. The same success attended the meetings for the remainder of the week. We are very much indebted to Mrs. Francis Lewis, hon treasurer success attended the meetings for the remainder of the week. We are very much indebted to Mrs.Francis Lewis, hon.treasurer, Montgomery Boroughs Branch, for her great kindness, not only for preparing the ground for us beforehand, but also for her constant assistance at meetings, kindly hospitality, and generous contributions towards the campaign. Miss Peggy Lewis did yeoman service at both places in Vorg selling and collecting. We start at Barmouth on Monday evening.

Scotland : Dunfermline.

Scotland: Duntermine. Organiser : Miss ADA BROUGHTON. The organiser has had a busy week in and near Dunfermline, speaking and visiting those whose membership of the W.F.L. had lapsed; several will rejoin the Branch. Good dinner-hour meetings were held at the different factory gates. The interest evinced by the ever-increasing number of women attending the meetings has been most marked; they have shown themselves eager to secure for the speakers an attentive hearing, and on one



The SUFFRAGE CLUB,

CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.



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VOTES

FOR

FREE.

W WOMEN

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

THE SUFFRAGE ATELIER.-EXHI-BITION of BANNERS, NEEDLE-WORK, LACE, &c., on Saturday, September 6, 2.30 to 7 p.m., at the WESTMINSTER TEA Shor, 17, Tothill-street. Tickets, available from 2.30 to 5 p.m. or from 5 to 7 p.m., price 1s., including tea, to be obtained from The Suffrage Atelier, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, and from 17, Tothill-street.

BUSINESS, &c. IF YOU WISH TO REMOVE, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for THE LONDON STORAGE Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

LAUNDRY. THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Strafford-road, South Acton, W., UNDERTAKE FAMILY WORK ONLY. Flannels washed in distilled water. Open-air drying-ground. Highest-class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

WANTED, LADY COOK HOUSE. KEEPER, for country house. Two in family. Salary £26 per annum. References. —Apply Mrs. JAMES, Pantsaison, near Cardigan.

Best of thanks to our Sellers THE Our Paper has been SOLD OUT VOTE. several weeks lately.



THE VOTE.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS For insertion in the next week's issue, copy must be sent in by Monday morning to THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER,

THE ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, 2. Robert Street, Adeiphi, W.C. **CHARGES:** Change of Air Educational ... Boarding Houses Ponessional ... Professional ... Tadies' Businesses and Partnerships ... Exchange and Sale Exchange and Sale Exchange ... Fust 15 words, 15. Fust 15 words, 16. Fust 15 words,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913.

T⁰ LET, Five-roomed FURNISHED FLAT in Chelsea. Large bath, electric light, gas cooker. Restaurant in mansion. Telephone in office. Rent moderate.—Apply JAMES, Pantsaison, near Cardigan.

MEDICAL.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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