

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## IN MEMORIAM.



The Womanhood of the Country stands outside the Closed Door of the Free Human Commonwealth; behind it sits secure the Manhood of the Race. In the name of the two Martyrs who have gone to their death on account of their zeal for the emancipation of woman, the Spirit of Womanhood knocks once again for admission, crying against the hardness of men's hearts, "I have paid the price of Freedom."

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

### THE OUTLOOK.

One of the age-old beliefs universally shared by the races of mankind is the belief in sacrifice. An ancient custom prevailed in the early days of bridge-building. A victim was slain and buried in the foundations to ensure the stability of the structure. Later on a money ransom was paid. And to this day the rite of laying a coin under the foundation-stone is often observed. In many remote districts the tradition survives that no great new enterprise will thrive till the toll of human life has been given. We have often heard expressed by members of this Union the feeling that the bondage of woman's subjection will be broken only by the sacrifice of life itself. That supreme sacrifice has now been given. Our devoted colleagues Mary Clarke and Henrietta Leach Williams have met their death on account

of their zeal for the cause of freedom. Upon their graves will rise the foundations in this land of ours of woman's emancipation, and over the bridge to be erected will pass the feet of those that shall come after us—a thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands. Reverently we salute our martyrs. Consecrated by their sacrifice and inspired by their example, we set ourselves with heart and soul to the completion of their life work, glad, as they were glad, to pay the price of freedom.

#### Mr. Churchill's "Concessions."

Mr. Winston Churchill, as "Prison" Secretary, continues to manifest a capricious, though possibly unconscious, humour in his dealings through the subordinate police-court and prison authorities with the Suffragettes. By his recent concessions to political prisoners he provides for the amelioration of the prison rules with respect to prison-clothing, cleaning of cells, employment, food, and other matters. It transpires that by availing themselves of the exemption from prison tasks which are not imposed in the ordinary way upon prisoners in the first division Suffragist prisoners forfeit the remission granted to prisoners in all divisions of one day for every week of a sentence that is of more than one month's duration. Thus, the prisoners now serving two months' imprisonment in Holloway for trifling damage, amounting in some cases to less than two shillings, automatically prolong their imprisonment by taking advantage of Mr. Churchill's concessions.

#### A Bad Move.

At the pettiness of this sort of persecution Suffragists can afford to smile. It is of one piece with the

whole police-court and prison policy of the new "Home" Secretary, which is the policy of the cowardly school-bully who pinches the small boy under the table when the master is not looking. From the point of view of the Prison Authorities the new move is a bad one. But with that side of the question we are only concerned when the occasion arises for making our counter-move. These "concessions" were wrung from a reluctant Government as a means of extricating themselves from a very difficult and embarrassing position. The policy of the prison protest is by no means abandoned, though in response to the first sign of a desire for peace on the part of the authorities it has been temporarily laid aside. If this attitude is misunderstood, and advantage is taken of it to put in force new and irritating methods of petty persecution, the weapon that has proved so potent in the past will be taken up again, with this difference; it will be used by an organised body of fighters. The Government have nothing to gain by increasing the bitterness of the present conflict.

#### Political Imprisonments.

While Mr. Churchill is posing as generous in according certain minor exemptions from prison discipline to Woman Suffrage prisoners, an illustration comes from Germany to show the real treatment to which "politicals" are properly entitled. Capt. Trench and Lieut. Brandon, the two British officers convicted of endeavouring to obtain German secret information, have been sentenced to four years' detention in a fortress. We learn that this detention allows complete personal freedom within the limits of the fortress, with the right to receive and

entertain friends, and, of course, to have any literature, and to carry on any correspondence. But it goes even further than this: for permission can be obtained on occasions to leave the fortress, and go into the neighbouring town without the company of a gaoler, on word of parole only! And yet anti-suffragists are fond of telling us that women are treated with special consideration!

A Month's Imprisonment for Wife Murder.

We have had occasion to remark before upon the scandalously lenient view taken by the Courts of brutal assaults upon women by their husbands. A specially disgraceful case comes to our notice from Paris. A woman had just gained a separation order from her husband, together with custody of their daughter, whereupon the man, in a fit of rage, shot her dead with a revolver. Tried for murder he pleaded that his deed was done in a moment of exasperation, and the jury of men decided to adjudge him guilty not of murder, but only of carrying fire-arms.—Sentence one month's imprisonment! The person and the life of a woman is held cheap in our modern civilisation. Nothing but the hall-mark of citizenship will restore to them an equal status with men in the human commonwealth to which they are entitled as human beings.

"The Omnipotent Vote."

An article in the Daily Telegraph of January 3 provides a splendid answer to those doubtful persons who ask: What good will the vote do? The article reviews social legislation of the past few years, and dwells specially on Old Age Pensions and the removal of the pauper disqualification which came into operation on January 1. Speaking of popular education and its effects, the writer comes to the conclusion that it has made the mass of the people (among other things)

more determined so to use their omnipotent vote as to get out of politics, by hook or by crook, a great deal more for themselves. Although not endorsing such selfishness in the use of the vote, we commend this illuminating view of the omnipotent vote to waverers and "Antis."

Let Women Vote!

Mr. Chiozza Money, in an article called "Sympathy in Patchés" in the Daily News of December 29, is somewhat scathing as to the use men make of their votes. As a Parliamentary candidate, he says he is asked—

questions about the Congo, and about opium, and about vivisection, and about vaccination, and about Votes for Women (which may or may not include childless widows), but no one appears to have any interest in the agencies which create their comfort at the price of a terrible amount of human suffering.

This admission that men who have the Parliamentary vote neglect matters of vital importance to human life suggests the comment that it is time to give women the vote, and let them show what they can do in their special department—the care of human life.

Spending Women's Money.

Under the heading "The Next Five Years' Social Programme," the Daily News reproduced recently the interview with Mr. Lloyd George which had appeared in Humanité. The "programme" contained items of large additional expenditure to which Mr. Lloyd George was looking forward, but not a word of Woman Suffrage. Yet he will not hesitate to employ to these ends the taxes paid by women. The motto, "That which touches all shall be approved by all," formed the basis on which Edward I. summoned the first Parliament, and women who resent the spending of their money without their consent will impose every obstacle in their power in the way of the collection of the national revenue from their pockets until they have been enfranchised.

Empty Flattery.

Mr. Asquith has been entertained by men and women Liberals of East Fife on his semi-jubilee as Parliamentary representative for that constituency. In thanking the Liberal women for their support, Mr. Asquith said he believed he was supposed to be heterodox and unsympathetic in regard to women's activity in politics, and he alluded to the sympathy, effort, and strenuous co-operation of the East Fife Liberal women. Mr. Asquith is very willing to accept the co-operation of women in enabling him to retain his seat in Parliament, but he is not willing to give women a simple measure of justice, the Parliamentary vote. As we have frequently said, the women Liberals hold the key to the position: let them but refuse to work for their party, and the fight for the vote will be ended.

Politics in the Home.

A sensational speech is reported to have been made by Colonel Perowne, at Yeoford, a few days ago, concerning a statement that 50 per cent. of the bread eaten in this country was adulterated with bones of donkeys, oxen and horses, dissolved by such chemicals as vitriol and sulphuric acid. However this may be, the consumption of bread is just as important to women as to men, and they are equally entitled to a voice in

legislation affecting the adulteration of food. The pretence is made by opponents of Votes for Women that Parliamentary legislation is imperial and not domestic, and that therefore women should not have votes. Here is a matter the most vital domestic importance of which no one will deny, and it ought not to be necessary to insist that one reason why women want votes is in order that they may use them in the interests of better home conditions.

IN MEMORIAM.

Last week our readers were deeply grieved and shocked at the news of the death of Mrs. Clarke two days after her release from Holloway. Since then the news has reached us of the sudden and tragic death of Miss Henria H. L. Williams, who took an active part in the Deputation of November 18. On that occasion she showed marvellous courage. She was terribly knocked about, and came back to the room in Caxton Hall that had been set aside as a temporary hospital, gasping for breath, with face and lips blackened by suffocation, the result of a severe heart attack. She received due medical attention, but later on in the day it was found that she had slipped out to make another effort to fulfil her duty as a member of the Deputation. Once again she was brought back in an almost unconscious state, and yet a third time went out into the street to join her comrades.

Just before her death Miss Williams had been making arrangements for joining in a tax-resistance campaign, and as she was giving up the tenancy of her cottage, near Uppminster, she had not replaced the maid-servant who had just left her; her coachman, however, lived in the grounds. On Sunday morning she went to church, and spoke with some friends in a very cheerful tone because the New Year had brought her a letter from a relative who was prepared to put everything aside and join the movement wholeheartedly. At three o'clock in the morning of the next day a policeman passing heard groans and a cry for assistance, and, rousing the coachman, he entered the house through a window, and found Miss Williams in extremis. Only a few days ago Miss Williams wrote to her brother to say she was still feeling the effects of the last Deputation, which put a terrible strain upon her. The body is being taken from St. Pancras to Glasgow on Thursday, Jan. 4, by the midnight train, to be interred in the family vault. As her friends wished that the coffin should be covered with the colours, a flag has been sent from the Union, together with a palm wreath, bearing the words, "She hath done what she could." Miss Williams's whole thought and life were given to the cause, and we hope to publish in our next issue a fuller memoir. The Union feels keenly the loss of one of its most devoted workers, and, sorrowing ourselves, we offer our sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends who are mourning their great loss.

Contents of this Issue.

In this week's VOTES FOR WOMEN we publish a leading article by Mrs. Pankhurst, which we feel sure will inspire the members of the Union to further devoted effort in the great cause they and we have at heart. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence writes an appreciation of Mrs. Mary Clarke, and the review of "William Sharp, A Man With Two Souls." Some tributes from our readers to the memory of Mrs. Clarke will be found on another page.

"In Sorrow. . . ."

Women who know nothing of the way in which their sisters live often ask us why women want the vote. They own that as a pure matter of justice those who pay rates and taxes should select their representatives, but what they cannot understand is the passion which turns this movement into something akin to a religion. They know nothing of the terrible fight for means of existence which millions of women have to wage, nothing of that under-world of misery which social workers have explored. A single fact is sometimes worth more than a string of statistics, and a section of life that can be put before their eyes is more convincing than the most profound arguments. A doctor in one of our great cities in the Midlands, "Stephen Andrew," author of "Doctor Grey," has sent us one case taken from his diary, and it appears under the title of "In Sorrow. . . ." on p. 227. It is a true story that he tells, and he has written it expressly for the readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN. He hopes, and we hope, that the case of this wretched mother may be a window through which those whose imagination has never yet been stirred will see into that terrible world which underlies our boasted wealth and civilisation. No woman who has known the anguish of child-birth would countenance for one moment the intolerable, as well as wasteful, misery which is endured by hundreds of thousands of mothers of the country, if she had the power to prevent it. The vote is to give women the power to prevent it.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S AMERICAN TOUR.

A lecture tour for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in America has been arranged. Her first engagement is in New York on January 6, where she will lecture at the Carnegie Lyceum at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, of which Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch is President. On January 12 Miss Pankhurst will lecture at Flushing, a suburb of Brooklyn, and other engagements are at Albany, Rochester, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Pittsburg, Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and the principal cities of Wisconsin. The subjects of the lectures are "Women in Politics," "Women in Industry," and "Life in a London Prison."



MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST. Lena Connell.

A very attractive prospectus is being circulated in America by the management of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau, giving the photograph of Miss Pankhurst which appears above, and some details of her career. The prospectus states that after studying in Manchester and at South Kensington, Miss Pankhurst was awarded a diploma by the Italian Government for her work at the Academy of Arts in Venice, and that on her return to England she competed for the National Scholarship open to men and women, and won the first place in the list of honours. She was also the first Secretary of the W.S.P.U., and one of the first to go to prison for the cause. Her exposures of conditions of prison life have been largely instrumental in leading to such reforms as have been instituted by the Home Secretary recently. Miss Pankhurst has written "The History of the Suffrage Movement in Great Britain," which will be published shortly, and is engaged on a similar work to be published by an American firm.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Huddersfield Town Council has passed a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill with only five dissentients.

Lord Hardinge the present Viceroy of India, has gone back on Lord Curzon's refusal to receive a deputation from the Indian National Congress. When will Mr. Asquith go back on his own obstinate refusal to receive a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union?

Lady Muir-Mackenzie, wife of Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, formerly of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has just been awarded, by the King the Kaiser-i-Hind medal for public service in India.

In a recent issue of the Schoolmaster attention is drawn to the high positions reached by women in societies which exist for the benefit of the teaching profession. Thus Miss Cleghorn holds the position of President of the National Union of Teachers, an office held for forty years by men. Miss A. K. Williams is President of the London Teachers' Association; Miss Phillips is President of the National Federation of Assistant Teachers, and Miss Conway is President of the Lancashire County Association of the Union.

The voting on the Woman Suffrage Bill in the State of Washington is instructive; in 1889 a Votes for Women Bill was defeated by a majority of 20,000; in 1892 it was again defeated, but by only half that majority; now, in 1910, it has been carried by a majority of over 25,000.

We learn from the Temps that the French Minister of Public Instruction proposes to confer the decoration of the Legion of Honour upon Mme. Judith Gautier, in recognition of her services to French literature. Mme. Gautier, who is a daughter of M. Theophile Gautier, was born in 1850 and is the widow of M. Catusle Mendès, the dramatist and poet.

The French Academy of Sciences has discussed the petition relating to the election of women as members of the French Institute, and it was submitted to a general meeting of the Academies on January 4th.

VOTES FOR WOMEN CIRCULATION.

Again I have the pleasure of acknowledging a splendid list of subscription forms for the paper, sent in during last week, bringing the total number of new subscribers in the three weeks up to the satisfactory figure of 254. Nothing shows the vitality of our movement so well as this continuous power of growth and extension, and nothing gives more encouragement to my co-editor and myself and all the staff of the paper. We must take advantage of this holiday to add at least a thousand new readers, and this will easily be done if everyone who is really interested week by week in seeing the paper and learning the truth about the woman's movement secures at least one new regular subscriber for six months. Write to the Circulation Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., enclosing 3s. 3d. (or 4s. 4d. for a reader abroad), and give the name and address of the person to whom the paper is to be sent and also your own name and address for the purpose of acknowledgment. The special order form on page 232 will be useful. The following list of those who have sent order forms during last week speaks for itself.

F. W. P. L.

THIRD LIST DEC. 26-DEC. 31.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number of Subscribers. Lists names like Miss H. C. Newcomb, Miss Laurie, Miss C. Gardner, etc.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

A correspondent who cannot afford to give large sums says:—"I take three copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN weekly, and lend them to various friends. This month one friend has decided to take the paper herself, so I can give the copy I lent to her to another. She will also lend her paper."

Another writes:—"I have been sending twelve to eighteen copies every week for the last three years, and hope next year to increase it to twenty-four. As you say, it is the only way of spreading the truth. I only wish I could do more. I send to America, Australia and Egypt every week, so that friends in other lands may also see the truth."

Mrs. M. P. Earl, who took part in the deputation of November 18, writes from Dublin:—"I am glad to say I have been very successful in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN since my return from London, and I have a dozen people who have promised to take it for a year."

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Release of Prisoners.

Official information has been given from the Home Office that the Suffragist prisoners now undergoing two months' sentence in Holloway have forfeited their remission as a result of availing themselves of Mr. Winston Churchill's concessions with regard to prison employment. They are due to be released, therefore, on January 22. As this day falls on a Sunday, we presume that the usual practice will be followed of releasing them on Saturday morning, January 21. In all probability a reception in their honour will be held on the same evening (Saturday), January 21. All particulars will be announced in next week's VOTES FOR WOMEN.

London Free Meetings.

The London free weekly meetings will be resumed at the Queen's Hall on Monday afternoon, January 23, at 3 p.m., and at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, on Thursday evening, January 26, at 8 p.m. Speakers will be announced later. Members are asked to keep these dates free, and to make the meetings widely known amongst their friends, especially those who know little or nothing of the women's movement.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C. The Christmas presents have sold splendidly; there are, however, still some articles suitable for gifts left over, and members are invited to call and inspect the stall, and to bring their friends.

"Votes for Women" Sellers.

It is of the greatest possible urgency at the present moment that VOTES FOR WOMEN should be in the hands of as many fresh readers as possible. Suffrage news being practically handed from the daily Press, VOTES FOR WOMEN is the only source of information on the doings of the militant movement. Volunteers are therefore invited. During the cold months a larger number of sellers is necessary, so that the regular workers may not feel the strain too much. Volunteers should send in their names to Miss Ainsworth, at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, stating as near as possible what time they can give.

THE POLICE AND THE DEPUTATIONS.

Our friend Mr. Brailsford, whose address is 32, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W., is preparing a statement with regard to the treatment of the deputations of Friday, November 18, and Tuesday, November 22, at the hands of the police. Anyone, therefore, who has any facts which ought to be brought out in that statement should lose no time in communicating with him, or with Dr. Jessie Murray, 14, Endsleigh Street, W.C.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY'S SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

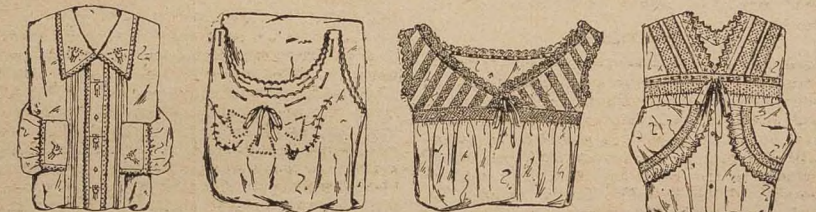
Wonderful bargains in all Departments The under-mentioned are typical examples



Ready-to-Wear Coat and Skirt (as sketch), in good quality chiffon finished velvet, perfectly cut and bound with braid. Original Price ..... 6/6. Sale Price ..... 7/6. Evening Gown (as sketch), in good quality nixon over soft satin; tunic and bodice outlined with bugle embroidery, with tinsel corded grille. Special Sale Price. 83/8. "Motor" Dressing Gown (as sketch), in new Paisley shantung, half wool and half silk, with silk facings to tone; in all dark useful colorings. Original Price ..... 49/6. Sale Price ..... 35/9. Fine Seal Coney Coats (as sketch), made from the skins of the backs of selected skunks, lined with rich satin. Original Price ..... 38 gns. Sale Price ..... 13 gns.



Fete Blouse (as sketch) in best quality nixon, with veiled lace down front and on collar, and showing coloured ribbon under the nixon in contrasting shades. Sale Price ..... 21/9. Blouse (as sketch) in soft coral net, trimmed with white lace and finished with dainty "Claudine" collar and cuffs of coral lace. Sale Price ..... 21/9. Ecru Silk Knitted Coat (as sketch), perfect fitting, 49 inches long; can also be worn double-breasted, in black, white, and so fashionable shades. Original Price ..... 73/6. Sale Price ..... 59/6.



Stole and Muff (as sketch) in rich quality black panne velvet, lined black, white, and coloured satin. Sale Price ..... 27/6. The Set. Lingerie Blouse (as sketch) in finest soft muslin, richly hand embroidered in new raised effect, trimmed hand crocheted buttons. Original Price ..... 25/- Sale Price ..... 15/9. Chemise (as sketch), in fine strong material, well trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions. In various designs. Sale Price ..... 3/11. Nightdress (as sketch), in strong material, with Empire yoke in embroidery and beadings, three-quarter sleeves. Original Price ..... 19/6. Sale Price ..... 14/6.

Illustrated Sale Catalogue Post Free.

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TO A BRAVE PIONEER OF LIBERTY.

Some Tributes to Mrs. Clarke from our Readers.

THE BOW IN THE CLOUD.

Glorious sunshine flooding the mountain gorge, and lighting up the unparalleled scenery, beautified by a white canopy of fresh fallen snow. I had just come from the morning service, and the chaplain had given us an address on "Self-Control." It had set me thinking of our beloved Leader, and how in spite of the terrible sorrows and losses which had crowded upon her during the past year, she had never for one moment slackened in her possession of complete self-control.

I sat down in the full sunshine and opened a letter from a friend and fellow-member of the W.S.P.U., who wrote telling me all about Mrs. Clarke's funeral, which she had attended, and enclosing a little packet containing some white petals which had fallen from a wreath on her coffin. They suggested to my mind that our Leader would wish that some of the mantle of her sister should fall upon every member of the Union, inspiring us all to greater sacrifices, so that we might be worthy to follow the example of one who has been faithful unto death in the greatest cause in the world—the cause of Human Freedom.

Even in the midst of these thoughts and in these grand surroundings, one could not be free from the jarring note, for someone came and sat beside me, and the voice of the "Anti" sounded in my ears! "What a good address; I was thinking all the time what a pity ALL the Suffragettes could not hear it, for they wouldn't do the dreadful things they do, and have to go to prison for, if they had self-control!" I did not feel inclined at such a moment for argument or controversy; my heart ached to think of the numbers of women who still have "eyes and see not, ears and hear not," and who do not understand, and I thought of all the joy and happiness which they are missing in their lives.

I looked up to the heavens, and there I saw a wonderful sight which I have never before seen. A small white cloud above the everlasting hills, bordered by a rainbow.

In silence, I pointed to this—and the "Anti" at once said, "I know what you are thinking of, your colours, for there they are, purple, white and green." "Yes," I replied, "I am taking that glorious sight on New Year's Day as a promise of Victory in 1911. "The bow in the cloud" has ever stood throughout the ages for a Witness and Sign of the Victory of Hope over Despair."

Edith R. Mansell-Moullin.

Muirn, New Year's Day, 1911.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. CLARKE.

Mrs. Clarke took the Suffragette meetings on the Brighton Front every afternoon from 3.30 to 5 p.m. or later. During our stay at Brighton in August and September, 1909, we were struck by the variety of her speeches. About 200 or 300 people listened every day of every class, profession, rank, and age. Some came every day and took the keenest delight in trying to get the best out of her by shouting remarks during her speech and heckling at question time. One man, a solicitor (not in favour of votes for women), turned up obstinately every day for six or eight weeks, and brought up contrary questions every time. Mrs. Clarke never got angry or impatient with him, and managed to silence him by turning his own words against himself in a very clever manner. Some of the crowd were very rough and rude, but when Mrs. Clarke left they always gave her a good round of applause and made admiring remarks about her pluck and good temper.

I spent a fortnight working up Bournemouth with Mrs. Clarke in September, 1909. Meetings were held outdoors and indoors twice and three times a day, and Mrs. Clarke spoke so magnificently that huge crowds came out to hear her, among them a great many Liberals. Collections at these meetings were sometimes 25 and 25s., and as a result the Bournemouth W.S.P.U. was formed, and Miss G. Lewis came forward as hon. secretary. She brought up four Bournemouth members, who took part in the deputation in November. Bournemouth Liberals were so furious at Mrs. Clarke's attacks on the Government that they turned up in force at one evening meeting at Boscombe, intending to wreck it. There were about 300 men and youths shouting at the top of their voices, determined we should not be heard. They threw rotten apples and other missiles at Miss Moran, Mrs. Clarke, and myself (the three speakers). Mrs. Clarke continued to speak until a terrified policeman (the only one in sight) came up and requested us to stop the meeting as he feared danger. Then he vanished and we were left to be hustled by the mob. I got separated from Mrs. Clarke, and was mobbed up a

side street by a horde of vicious, infuriated hoodlums. Doubling up to the main street again, I saw Mrs. Clarke standing safe and unrecognised with some friends in a shop door. But when she saw what was happening she immediately dashed forward through the thick of the crowd to try and rescue me, and then of course came in for their blows and kicks and shoving. We found refuge in a little back warehouse at last, and remained there two hours, until the police brought us a taxi cab and escorted us home. Mrs. Clarke was absolutely fearless, cool and collected the whole time.

When working with her it was always a marvel to me how superhuman her strength seemed. Such a strong spirit and mentality in such a frail body—and always such sweet sympathy and gentleness. When the inspectors came round when we were at exercise in the prison yard one day (December 17, 1910) and asked us what complaints we had to make, Mrs. Clarke stood forward and voiced our feelings about forcible feeding. One of the inspectors laughed and tried to turn it into a joke, but Mrs. Clarke reproved him with a blaze of indignation that immediately stopped his laughter. I have never seen a man look so ashamed and crestfallen as he did after her reproof.

Joan S. Dugdale.

"THE SENSE OF FELLOWSHIP."

Dear Sir,—A tribute of most sorrowing sympathy is being offered to Mrs. Pankhurst for the death of her sister by many thousands of her followers, and a number of women who had the privilege of being associated with Mrs. Clarke in her work have a tribute to give to her memory of which any woman might be proud. In a movement such as ours, however, although the sense of fellowship is close and ever present, not many of us can find occasion to express all that we feel, and the instinct of reverence leads us for the most part to be silent where personal matters are concerned. But the circumstances were exceptional under which I first met Mrs. Clarke. They brought me, as it were, right up against the fundamental characteristics of her personality, and I should like to communicate them to the readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN. In February, 1903, having recently joined the W.S.P.U., I had put down my name for the coming deputation to the House of Commons. This was to be preceded by a smaller deputation to Downing Street. Volunteers were invited to serve on this, but I refused, feeling that I could not face it. Amongst those who volunteered was Mrs. Clarke. Not many days afterwards I followed her to Holloway. During the short time we spent together in the prison hospital I came to know the hypersensitive, unusually refined, tenderly feminine, conscientious, and self-reliant qualities of the woman who had undertaken the job that I had shirked. I twice had the pleasure of being with her at Brighton, where her remarkable powers as an organiser, her understanding of human nature, tact, sense of humour, and sympathy were all brought into play with such remarkable results. The confidence she inspired, the quiet, yet dominant courage underlying her retiring nature, the laudable modesty which blent her heroic qualities into a most sympathetic personality will always remain in my mind amongst the most loved examples of human virtues that I have ever met.—Yours, etc.,

Constance Lytton.

A RECOLLECTION.

The first time I was privileged to help Mrs. Clarke in her work was at Bournemouth in the autumn of 1909. It was also my first experience of being under the enemy's fire. An indelible impression is made on my memory of seeing Mrs. Clarke unflinchingly standing her ground getting in a sentence, or even a word, when she could, whilst three infuriated men cursed and swore, and yelled, "Throw her over the cliff." These ruffians did not belong to the working class—they were said to be Liberal agents—and so, fearing for Mrs. Clarke's safety, I tried to persuade her not to hold a meeting arranged for that evening in a poor quarter of the town. "To stay away would be showing the white feather," replied Mrs. Clarke. And the result was a successful meeting.

One evening I was evidently not then had time to organise the deputation which was encountered at succeeding evening meetings in Bournemouth—meetings which Mrs. Clarke continued to hold until the police authorities declared themselves unable to cope with the increasing number of miscreants banded together to attack our women. It was my privilege also during two holidays to do some little work to help Mrs. Clarke at Brighton, and there to witness her untiring energy, her unflinching consideration for others, and her unwavering devotion to the "faith that is in us." Having passed to the Beyond, she yet speaks to us to follow, as each is able, in her footsteps.

A. E. W.



A GOOD IDEA. To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—Instead of sending Christmas-cards to friends I sent a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN with "A Merry Christmas" written on it. I sent over 50 copies to people who I know do not take it, and would have sent more but I sold them so quickly, and there were none left. Perhaps other members might do this for the New Year.—Yours, etc., MARION MACKENZIE, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

"FROM DOOR TO DOOR."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—It was recommended lately in VOTES FOR WOMEN that those who do not like the idea of selling copies of our paper on the streets should try selling it from door to door. And now I wish to recommend it, too, for I have tried that way for two or three weeks, and I find it a most fascinating occupation; in fact, it is a great disappointment to me when other engagements keep me from getting in my daily hour or hour and a half for paper-selling, during which time I manage to sell a dozen copies. It gives time to talk with those who are interested, to argue with those who are opposed, and to enlist others who may not have thought about the movement. I do not say it is all plain sailing, for now and again I get a door shut rather abruptly when my business is discovered. And sometimes I go through a whole "common stair" (as we in Scotland call houses with flats where a number of families live) without getting a single paper sold. But, on the other hand, I have some most encouraging experiences. Once or twice I have come across former acquaintances who had been lost sight of. One happened to be an old Sunday-school scholar, whose interest in the question has deepened since she found her teacher had become a Suffragette! On some occasions the maid who opens the door rather scornfully declares that the members of her household care for none of these things. But more than once when these same maids have been persuaded to "try and see," the lady of the house has come to the door with the penny for the paper to express interest and sympathy. I have been struck with the sympathy shown by both men and women whom I meet in my pilgrimages. Amongst the very poor, too, even down in areas, I find many friends. At one house a little, toddling girl opened the door, and from sounds within I knew floor scrubbing was going on. I got her to take the paper in, and back she came with a penny in her hand, saying, "Mother says 'Good luck to you!'" With experiences such as these no one need wonder that I am eager to recommend to others this delightful way of furthering our great cause.—Yours, etc., "AN EDINBURGH PAPER-SELLER."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—I should like to call the attention of Irishwomen to the remarks made by Father Gwynn, S.J., at the meeting in support of St. Lawrence's Home for Catholic Nurses. The reports of his speech are not quite the same in different papers, but the fullest report of the part to which I refer is as follows:—"Women," said Father Gwynn, "are pre-eminently fitted to govern. They are gifted with the most intense, clear governing spirit. And it was for this reason that he would never allow women to have anything to do with governing a



The circulation of "VOTES FOR WOMEN" all over the world is growing week by week. The above photograph is from a picture post-card sent to the W.S.P.U. from the Philippine Islands.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—A Happy New Year to all the staff of VOTES FOR WOMEN and to the paper itself. I have read the last copy of the cover with absorbing interest, and I am delighted with it. What a tremendous lot of interesting matter it contains! I think in some ways it is the best number yet published.—Yours, etc., A READER ABROAD.

AN IRISH READER.

Mrs. Leila Cadiz says:—"We are very successful with the sale of the paper. We sold 5 dozen again this week, though we were not selling three days. The remainder of the week we were at the Polls."

"BANNED."

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I am interested in your present fight. I am one of the family in a fairly large house (no husband), pay rent, rates and taxes, and also the lady next door, ditto next door but one the other way, ditto lady in first house opposite—four women householders, and some of them property owners, and not a vote amongst them! Next door is a gentleman and his family; he pays just what we do, and has a vote. I do not know whether he troubled to vote at the recent election. Had we had votes, we would have been sufficiently interested in our gentleman neighbour to see that he did vote. I take your paper in, and am very much interested. Had I been twenty years younger I would have thrown in my lot with yours, heart and soul. Now I can only watch the fight from afar, and hope the courage of the noble army of martyrs fighting a good fight

FROM GERMANY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I cannot refrain from telling you how much I am interested in the English Suffrage movement, being an old Suffragist myself. I am sure you know that there are a great many women in Germany who sympathise with

you, though our movement is not so far advanced as yours. To all the English women who are so bravely fighting for the emancipation of our sex I wish most heartily a Happy New Year crowned with success.—Yours, etc. Bremen. MARIE BOTTE.

FROM AUSTRIA.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I am a subscriber to your paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, and I am reading it each week with the greatest interest. It is most distressing to read about the way these brave women are treated. I pray that when I am back in England I may be of some small service to you. As long as I am here I can do hardly anything in the way of helping you hero-woman. You are fighting for something wonderful and ideal—something that will bring humanity many steps forward. Many, many good wishes.—Yours, etc., H. STUDA, Hauptplatz 23, Wr. Neustadt, Austria.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

Dear Sir,—May I bring before your notice the work which is being done by the Women's Tax Resistance League, to bring home to the public the injustice suffered by women taxpayers under our present electoral laws? It is a recognised principle of the British constitution that taxation and representation should go together; therefore, to refuse payment of taxes as long as citizen rights are denied is an essentially logical and constitutional form of protest. This protest has already been made by individual women in different parts of the country, and has invariably proved a useful object lesson. But since the failure of the Conciliation Bill to become law, and the refusal of the Prime Minister to promise facilities for it next Session, the importance of such action has become more evident to Suffragists of all parties. A large number of women have already declared their intention to resist payment. 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"Fiona Macleod is William Sharp." I well remember the often recurring rumour that passed from mouth to mouth long before the hand of death had removed the veil of mystery which hid the secret from the curious world. Utterly impossible it seemed to me then that a man could conceive of and write certain poems in the "Hills of Dreams." I well remember many years ago reading that strange, passionate, wild cry of the soul, that is called "The Prayer of Women."

O! Spirit that broods upon the hills And moves upon the face of the deep, And is heard in the wind, Save us from the desire of men's eyes, And the cruel lust of them; Save us from the springing of the cruel seed In that narrow house which is as the grave For darkness and loneliness. . . . That woman carry with them with shame, and weariness, and long pain. Only for the laughter of man's heart, And for the joy that triumphs therein, And the sport that is in his heart, Wherewith he mocketh us, Wherewith he playeth with us, Wherewith he triumphs upon us. . . . Us, who conceive and bear him; Us, who bring him forth; Who feed him in the womb, and at the breast, and at the knee; Whom he calleth mother and wife, And mother again of his children and his children's children. Ah, hour of the hours, When he looks at our hair and sees it is grey; And at our eyes and sees they are dim; And at our lips straightened with long pain; And at our breasts, fallen and seared as a barren hill; And at our hands, worn with toil; Ah, hour of the hours, When, seeing, he seeth all the bitter ruin and wreck of us— All save the violated womb that nurses him— All save the heart that forbareth. . . . For pity— All save the living brain that condemneth him— All save the spirit that shall not mate with him— All save the soul he shall never see Till he be one with it, and equal; He who hath the bridle, but guideth not; He who hath the whip; yet is driven; He who as a shepherd calleth upon us, But is himself a lost sheep, crying among the hills!

How could any soul but that of a woman have penetrated the uttermost secret of sorrow, deeply hidden in the silence of the heart of the mothers of the race!

The explanation of this mystery is profoundly touching, and so strange that it baffles reason. We are given to understand that the man William Sharp was dominated at times by "the Woman that is in the heart of women"; that he became after many years so one with the soul of womanhood as to be able to reveal that soul to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear and hearts to comprehend.

Out of the story of his remarkable childhood, so sympathetically and beautifully related in the first chapter of the Memoir, written by his wife, there is one experience told by himself, which in view of the marvelous development of later years of the woman soul as his "other self" is profoundly significant:—

For I too have my dream, my memory of one whom as a child I called Star Eyes, and whom at least I know to be no other than the woman who is the heart of women. I was not more than seven, when one day by a well, near a sea loch in Argyll, just as I was sleeping, I drank my glowing eyes lit on a tall woman standing amongst a mist of wild hyacinths under three great sycamores. I stood looking as a fawn looks, wide-eyed, unafraid. She did not speak, but she smiled and because of the love and the beauty in her eyes I ran to her. She stopped and lifted her hand to her eyes as one who might lift foam out of a pool, and I thought she threw it over me. When I was found lying amongst the hyacinths dazed, and as was thought, ill, I asked eagerly after the lady in white, and with hair all shiny-gold like buttercups, but when I found I was laughed at, or at last, when I passionately persisted, was told I was sun-dazed and had been dreaming I said no more—but I did not forget.

He did not forget. But soon for the dreamy child came the rough and tumble in a boy's school, and later the responsibilities of manhood, and in the severe discipline of life, and in the strain of hard work to win for himself the bare necessities of existence, the practical side of his nature developed, and so completely was the other soul hidden that few of his intimate friends suspected in the literary critic, William Sharp, the existence of another personality than that habitually shown to the world. And yet, says his wife, "I remember he told me that rarely a day passed in which he did not try to imagine himself living the life of a woman, to see through her eyes, and feel a new life from her standpoint, and so vividly that 'sometimes I forget I am not the woman I am trying to imagine.'"

Incidentally, even during the William Sharp period, before the awakening of Fiona Macleod, he was profoundly interested in the Woman's Movement, as interpreted by his friend of life-long standing, Mrs. Mona Caird, and also by his wife: and amongst many plans not fulfilled, he schemed out a prose play dealing with the deep wrong done to women by existing laws.

But twelve years before his death he became conscious of a deeper inspiration than any which had as yet found expression in his literary work. He became aware of a second self to which he referred as "My truest self, the self who is below all other selves."

This secret self had to find expression but could only do so veiled in scrupulous anonymity. From then on, says his biographer, until the end of his life there was a continual play of the two forces within him, of the intellectually observant reasoning mind and of the intuitively observing spiritual mind, which differentiated more and more one from the other and required different conditions, different environment and different stimulus. It was a development which as it proceeded produced a tremendous strain upon his physical and mental resources and at one time threatened him with complete nervous collapse.

The woman consciousness was in a very special sense a race consciousness, and Fiona Macleod was indissolubly linked with the Celtic associations of his boyhood and with his life in the wild islands on the north-west coast of Scotland. He tells a strange story, which is corroborated by his wife, of a sudden attack of spiritual nostalgia: "One night I awoke, hearing a rushing sound in the street, a sound of water. I rose and looked out. It was moonlight, and there was no water. When after sleepless hours I rose in the grey morning I heard the splash of waves, I could not write or read, and at last I could not rest. On the afternoon of that day the waves dashed up against the house." For three days and three nights he found no sleep, and at the end of that time he started for the Hebrides. The night of his arrival, with the sea breaking less than a score of yards from where he lay, he slept. When he awoke the trouble was gone.

In that exquisite solitude I felt a deep exaltation grow. The flowing of the air of the hills laved the parched shores of my heart. . . . There is something of a strange excitement in the knowledge that two people are here; so intimate and yet so far off. For it is with me as if Fiona were asleep in another room. I catch myself listening for her step sometimes, for the sudden opening of a door. It is unwaveringly that she whispers to me. I am eager to see what she will do—particularly in "The Mountain Lovers." It seems passing strange to be here with her alone at last.

Immersed in the dream and the vision which was the deepest reality of life, it seemed to him that as the Holy Spirit was once mortally born among us as the Son of God, so He should again be born as a daughter of God. "The Divine Spirit shall come again as a woman," he says. "Then for the first time the world will know peace!" Again: "It is commonly said that if he would be heard none should write in advance of his times. That I do not believe, only it does not matter how few listen. I believe that we are close upon a great spiritual change. I believe a new redemption is even now conceived of the Divine Spirit in the human heart, that is itself as a woman broken in dreams and yet sustained in faith, patient, long-suffering, looking towards home." In "Green Fire" there is a beautiful passage, where he addresses a prayer to the heart of woman:—

O Mother of Pity, of Love, of deep Compassion: with thee it is to yearn for ever for the ideal human, to bring the spiritual love into fusion with human desire, endlessly to strive, endlessly to fail, always to hope in spite of disillusion to love unwaveringly against all baffling and misunderstanding, and even forgetfulness! O Woman, whose arms are always stretched out to her erring children, whose heart is big enough to cover all the little children in the world, and suffer with their sufferings, and joy with their joys: Woman, whose other divine names are Strength, and Patience, who is no girl, no virgin, because she has drunk too deeply the fount of life to be very young or very joyful. Upon her lips is the shadowy kiss of death; in her eyes is the shadow of birth. She is the veiled interpreter of the two mysteries. Yet what joyousness like hers, when she wills; because of her unswerving hope, her inexhaustible fount of love?

He speaks of a "fresh and vivid hope" of a Woman-Saviour, "who would come near to all of us, because in her heart would be the blind tears of the child, the bitter tears of the man, and the patient tears of the woman: who would be the Compassionate One, with no end or aim but compassion—with no doctrine to teach, no way to show, but only deep, wonderful, beautiful, inalienable, unquenchable compassion."

He rejoiced in the vision of humanity to come; "man and woman side by side, sweet serene, true, simple, natural, each for each, children of one mother, inheritors of a like destiny, and at the last artificers of an equal fate."

He was as a child in the presence of the mystery of his duality, which he felt to be sacred. "In a word and quite simply I believe" (he wrote) "that a spirit has breathed to me, or entered me, or that my soul remembers, or has awaked—and that being so, that my concern is not to think of myself, or my 'name' or 'reward,' but to do (with what renunciation, financial or other, may be necessary), my truest and best."

An Iona cross marks the place where his body lies, and upon it is this inscription, chosen by himself:— Farewell to the known and exhausted, Welcome the unknown and illimitable.

and Love is more great than we conceive, and Death is the keeper of unknown redemptions.—F.M.

BOOK RECEIVED. "Vision." By Chas. H. Pritchard. London: A. H. Stockwell, 1s. 6d. net.

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"IN SORROW. . . ." By Stephen Andrew, Author of "Doctor Grey."

A few weeks ago a young woman brought a child into the world in a noisome slum. We, who went to help her, stumbled up through a steep, black entry into a narrow court, tucked away behind a squalid back street. We splashed through puddles of stagnant water; we tripped over upstanding bricks; and with difficulty we found the right door. There was no light in the court, no light in the lower part of the house. Together we—the nurse and the doctor—groped our way up the broken staircase to the room where the woman lay, limp and exhausted, on the floor.

The baby had already arrived. The mother had gone through the worst of her troubles alone, except for a neighbour—an ill-favoured woman, whose face was swathed in grimy red flannel, because of what she called the "sipelas."

There was a bedstead in the room, and on it a mattress. There was a meagre fire in the grate, and on a table a smoking lamp with a broken chimney, a scrap of bread, and a basin with some congealed bacon fat in it. Beyond these things there was nothing. There were no bedclothes; there was nothing to wrap round the baby. There was not so much as a bucket to wash in. Yet the woman did not complain. She had grown accustomed to doing without bare necessities. She was content to lie upon the mattress in her frowsy day clothes, and to get well—or not—just as Fortune willed.

But the baby? Here was a pretty problem for the doctor and the nurse. The only thing to do was to go and beg. It was very late; but a lady was persuaded—without any difficulty—to turn out of bed and to forage about for cast-off clothing and food. In the end, both mother and child were clothed, and, let us hope, comfortable.

That woman is twenty-six years old: she has had five children, of whom four are living; and at present neither she nor any of the four has the slightest prospect of living in anything approaching common decency. Her husband gets work about one week in three, and the whole family suffers from chronic starvation.

A day or two after the arrival of the baby, the doctor was paying his usual visit, when a little girl came into the room. She wore a long black frock, which was very old and very full of holes; and it was plain that there was very little underneath it. Her lank hair, uncombed and untidy, hung down on either side of a pitiful pinched face. In her eyes was the half-surprised, half-frightened, and wholly-questioning look which is so common in the eyes of the children of the very poor. It was evident that she had never learned how to laugh or to play. Her function in life was to dodge the school inspector and to look after her smaller brothers and sisters.

It is said that the place of woman is the home, that her business is to attend to her children. It is often forgotten what may be meant by the word "Home." To that woman and her children "Home" is a single squalid room, almost bare of furniture, with no comfort, no decency, very often no food. This "Home" is in a narrow court, insanitary, damp, horrible. High walls shut out air and sunlight; less of the sky can be seen from there than from a prison yard. And this court is the playground for the smaller children—future citizens of the Empire.

"In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." But it was never decreed: "In sorrow thou shalt bring them up, and watch them grow pale and thin and wretched."

"In sorrow." The lot of mothers is hard enough under the best conditions; but what of the preventable sorrow and pain? Would any woman who has known the anguish of child-birth tolerate for one moment the continuance of preventable suffering, such as that woman endured the other day, if she had the power to prevent it?

The suffering of that woman and her children is an evil thing. Their joyless lives—lives without laughter, and without sunshine—are part of the price which they have to pay for the apathy and neglect of other people. And, be it remembered, that woman and those children are typical of thousands of other women and children.

Sorrow and suffering of that sort can be prevented, but it is unlikely that any remedy, short of political action, will be of any avail. . . . For years men have been playing the merry game of Politics, laughing, and—occasionally—getting hurt. However, women and some men have been getting educated; and now it is dawning on people that Politics may be something more than a game—that Politics which ignore suffering women and sorrowful children are no more than a laudry pretence.

The New School of Politics is coming to stay; and it is to this New School that women will belong, as a matter of course.

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**VOTES FOR WOMEN**  
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

**THE NEW YEAR.**

The Year 1911 has come, and with its coming there rises from the hearts and minds of thousands of women an eager longing that this year may be "the Wonder Year" that shall witness the peaceful settlement of the long and weary struggle for the political freedom of their sex.

The politicians tell us that we are in the midst of a great Constitutional crisis, and what they tell us is true, but not in the sense in which they mean it. The Political Parties are engaged in what, in view of the greater struggle, is a mock warfare, a sort of Twentieth Century Tournament to decide by what Government machinery effect shall be given to what they call "The people's will." Women are fighting might and main against fearful odds, sacrificing personal liberty and life itself for the great basic principle upon which alone, in modern civilisation, can any form of government safely and with justice rest, that is, the consent of the governed. They are resolved that the will of women, like that of men, shall be expressed through representative institutions. This civil war waged by women against the Government is the real Constitutional crisis, and it is the latest and the greatest episode in the crusade against oppression and injustice which is as old as the race itself, and will continue until humanity is fully free and wholly civilised.

This strange inability to recognise what are the real political and national issues is nothing new. It has

always characterised the ruling power at all times in the world's history. The Government is always the last to see the rising tide of revolt, and to-day women are asking themselves: "Must history repeat itself, and must the fight go on even to the bitter end, or will our rulers even at the eleventh hour take the wise course and do us justice?"

The British Parliament is called the Mother of Parliaments. It is an unnatural and a shameful thing that children should be compelled to rebuke their parent, but it has come to that.

On November 17, in the Australian Senate, the following resolution was debated. It was moved by Senator Rae (New South Wales):—

- That this Senate is of opinion that the extension of the suffrage to the women of Australia for States and Commonwealth Parliament has had the most beneficial results. It has led to the more orderly conduct of elections, and at the last Federal elections the women's vote in a majority of the States showed a greater proportionate increase than that cast by men. It has given a greater prominence to legislation particularly affecting women and children, although the women have not taken up such questions to the exclusion of others of wider significance. In matters of defence and imperial concern they have proved themselves as far-sighted and discriminating as men. Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women.
- That a copy of the foregoing resolution be cabled to the British Prime Minister.

The debate on this resolution was of great interest. The opposition urged that it was not becoming for so young a country as Australia to advise the older countries, especially the Mother Country, and that it was not right to do so. "Have we the right to do so?" asked one senator. To this Senator de Largie replied, "Yes, we have the best possible right. We have in this matter the right of our experience of Woman Suffrage. In this respect being politically older than the Mother Country, we have the right to give this advice." Again it was objected that the advice had not been asked for, and Senator de Largie said: "I am not so sure that we have not been asked for this advice very plainly by the Mother Country. We know the disgraceful scenes that have occurred during the last few years in connection with the Woman's Suffrage movement. I see no reason why we should not take notice of that movement. . . . In all the circumstances there are good reasons why we should advise the Old Country in this matter, and I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the resolution." Senator Stewart in strongly supporting the resolution referred with indignation to the treatment meted out by the authorities to woman Suffragists, and Senator Rae in replying to objections said he was certain that the news cabled of the doings of the Suffragists had rarely placed the true facts before the people of Australia. He concluded: "I believe that a clear expression of the National Parliament in favour of this reform, which places men in a higher and more dignified position, and gives women a nobler mission than they have had in the past, will have its influence, and other countries enjoying representative institutions will not be slow to follow if Great Britain should take the advice which we, in all good faith, are offering her in the terms of this motion."

Clause 1 of the resolution was carried unanimously. Clause 2 (that the resolution be cabled to Mr. Asquith) was carried with only four dissentients.

We hope that the advice given with such earnestness and unanimity by those whose legislative experiments have served as examples to the British Parliament in recent years will be taken by the Government, and that when Parliament meets Woman Suffrage will find a secure place in the Session's programme of work.

Whether their advice is taken or rejected by those to whom it is addressed, we women thank the elected representatives of our Australian fellow subjects, men and women, for their high-minded and generous support of our movement. Encouraged by their sympathy we shall continue our fight for the vote.

As year follows upon year the reasons for our agitation multiply, and the need for political power increases. Each new year of legislation affecting women and their rights and interests is a call to renewed effort, and women, in rapidly increasing numbers, respond to the call and press into our ranks.

And there is another and solemn reason for increased devotion and greater sacrifice. Death has been amongst us, and some of our bravest and best have fallen out of the conflict. The thought of how gladly those dear Comrades laid down their lives prepares us for the work that lies before us.

We who remain, as soldiers in the women's army, must continue the good fight until the victory is won, and we can realise the full meaning of the words—

"O Liberty! Thou choicest treasure."  
**Emmeline Pankhurst.**

**THE UTMOST FOR THE HIGHEST.**  
A Memoir. By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Mary Clarke laid down her life for the most deeply wronged, the most cruelly bound of all the human race. She died for those women numbered in this land of ours, and in all lands of the earth, by the thousand thousand; women to whom death would be merciful, so cruelly used have they been by man and by man-made law. These defenceless and voiceless ones were "her friends." Because of the great compassion for them that was in her heart she faced ridicule, blows, brutal usage by roughs, the handling of the police, and three imprisonments. For them she paid (to use her own words) "the price of freedom." Glad to pay it—glad though it brought her to her death.

I vividly remember seeing her suddenly in prison. She had gone with two or three others to knock at Mr. Asquith's door. Some weeks later I was myself arrested for attempting to take a petition to the House of Commons, and went for two months to Holloway Gaol. On the first morning I heard a low voice speaking my name. I turned round, and it was some seconds before I recognised her in the disfiguring criminal garb. It seemed to me especially shocking to see that frail, refined, sensitive woman, clad in so coarse and grotesque a way, "numbered" amongst the depraved, for, of course, she was wearing the prison badge. Her face wore that look of extreme patience and extreme gentleness which was its habitual expression in repose. In that dreary place of despairing souls she seemed indeed a "Prisoner of Hope."

It was her second imprisonment. The first time she had been arrested as a member of a deputation that sought to interview the Prime Minister in the "People's House." For the third and last time she endured that experience which, as she expressed it in her speech two days before she passed from us, stamped fast and indelible the "purple, white and green" upon the soul of every woman who went through it. She referred to herself as dyed, double-dyed and thrice dyed a Suffragette by the baptism of imprisonment.

Beside that vision of Mrs. Clarke in prison I have another specially clear remembrance of her. This was at the first informal meeting of the W.S.P.U. in London, February, 1906, when we originally formed a London committee. Mrs. Pankhurst was there, Mrs. Drummond, Sylvia Pankhurst, Annie Kenney, Mrs. Clarke, and one or two others beside myself. From that little meeting the entire Movement in London and the entire National Movement sprang and developed. During all those years Mrs. Clarke has been identified with it.

She was naturally so quiet, so shrinking that, when the way cleared for her to devote her whole time to the work and when the post of Organiser was offered to her, she could not believe that she would be able to fulfil the onerous duties of leadership. She quickly became a remarkably successful organiser, winning the love and confidence of members wherever she went, inspiring courage and devoted service, dominating the rough elements that are always found in election crowds, quelling the brutality of Liberals of a baser sort, roused to fury by party fanaticism as they realised the damage done to their side by her lucid argument and persuasive speech.

In that frail and delicate woman's body there was an indomitable spirit and a courage past belief. No stress of weather, no intimidation or actual violence could deter her. She would hold at election times or at other busy seasons three or four open-air meetings a day, day after day, standing in the rain so long as people would listen. A Brighton member writes that once a mob of young men surrounded her and refused to let her pass. She reasoned with them at first, but when she saw they were determined to detain her she began to read her paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN* as if she had been in a drawing-room. Seeing her so indifferent and unperturbed the youths got tired of this noble sport of woman-baiting, in which they have been so conspicuously encouraged by those in high places, and slunk away in small groups.

She was on several occasions very much knocked about, and some of her young workers were inclined to strike out in her defence, but she always restrained them. A Brighton member writes: "Once some roughs tried to pull me off the van by my coat, and I wanted the whip to hit them off, but she would not let me have it, offering to change places with me. Of course I refused."

We extract from an appreciative article in the *Sussex Daily News* a testimony to her habitual sweetness of temper: "Her ability as a speaker is well known by the hundreds who have listened to her earnest addresses on the Front, for she was the most indefatigable organiser of the Brighton Branch of the W.S.P.U. Of heckling Mrs. Clarke could stand a great deal. Though jeered at, mocked and ridiculed, her face wore always a sweet smile, and she was quite ready and willing to answer any reasonable questions put to her."

"She realised one's ideal of courage and gentleness," writes one of her workers.

Mrs. Clarke was greatly distressed by the terrible scenes she witnessed on Black Friday. She could stand ill usage herself, but could not bear to see others victimised. The tears were streaming from her eyes as she watched the women flung like footballs between the police in uniform and the organised mob of roughs led on by plain clothes officers of the force. She determined there and then to take part in any further action that might be necessary. But she became ill on her return to Brighton, and was obliged to keep her bed all the following Sunday and Monday. Her members implored her not to come up on the Tuesday. At last she promised one who loved her with great and special tenderness that she would not run the risk of being knocked about, but would choose another method of making a protest against the



MRS. CLARKE.  
Photo: Mrs. Ada Schofield, 16a, Dyke Road, Brighton.

way the deputation had been treated. When she heard that the Tuesday deputation had been arrested she said, "Prison is the only place for self-respecting women." She calmly put a stone through the window of the police-station, saying to the constable who arrested her, "I voted that the deputation should go, and am morally as responsible as they are. If they are guilty of wrong-doing so am I, and I mean to share their punishment." She wrote to the friend who had implored her not to expose herself to violence, "I had to protest somehow; you would not have me a shirker." When her sentence was pronounced she telegraphed to her Brighton members, "One month. I am glad to pay the price for freedom." In her letter to them from prison she said, "At 9 o'clock every night I shall be singing 'To Freedom's Cause Till Death.'"

The price has been paid—paid to the full. Mrs. Clarke is the first woman-martyr who has gone to death for this cause. And quickly upon her footsteps has followed Henrietta Williams, another victim of Black Friday. How many more lives must be laid down, how many more of the best and noblest of the daughters of the people will be sacrificed before an elementary act of justice and reparation is done to the womanhood of the country? There will be no holding back of the women of this Union. Inspired by the example of our "saints" there will be an eager desire to press forward, cost what it may. One letter is typical of the general

feeling that animates the Union: "Somewhere I've read that 'we mourn best when we do what the dead desire.' I wish to go on the next deputation."

"The last thing we did," writes one of her fellow-prisoners released earlier, "when we left Holloway was to call up 'Good luck and good-bye' to her window. She has had good luck, for death has honoured her." "I grieve with you," says another member of the last deputation. "I would that a worn-out brush like myself might have paid the price." "Her work is by no means done." Another writes, "By her example many others will try to follow in her footsteps." Again and again recurs in the letters received at headquarters the acknowledgment "We realise that she literally laid down her life." From Ireland comes a letter from one who was released with Mrs. Clarke: "In ancient Ireland the monument to the beloved and respected dead was made by the friends bringing one stone each to the mound, and the size of the accumulated pile showed the number of the friends. Truly, did ancient custom prevail amongst us, her cairn would rise like unto one of those hills 'from which cometh our strength.'"

A working girl sends a verse from ("Poems by the Way") William Morris:—

"Here lies the sign that we shall break our prison,  
Amid the storm she won a prisoner's rest,  
While in the cloudy dawn the sun arisen  
Gives us our day of work to win the best."

On the day of her release from Holloway Prison she spoke, with eyes shining with happiness, of her joy in the welcome given to her and those with her, adding, "If only it were not for the thought of those we have left behind!"

I remembered those words as I stood with the mourners at her graveside. Again she had found the joy of release. She had passed now and for ever out of the human power of those who hate Justice and keep Liberty in chains. Was the joy of her free spirit touched with sorrow for us whom she had "left behind"?

We may be sure that those whom she left in prison, who are still in prison and will be for many days to come, have no thought of pity for themselves. They have their work to do "to win the best."

That thought is our inspiration also. Writing from prison to a girl whose youth prevented her from taking part in militant work, she said: "I wish you would hold a meeting on the Front as my deputy. Never mind about being too young. Tell them that while the old are in jail the young ones must do their work." The spirit of that instruction is the spirit of Mrs. Clarke's message to young and old in this Union. Those who have held aloof hitherto, or have refused the ultimate sacrifice must come forward now as her "deputy."

Upon her last resting-place lies a laurel wreath, and upon it is inscribed those words which she telegraphed from the police court: "I am glad to pay the price of freedom." This was sent as a tribute from the Brighton members. Upon a wreath of lilies and palms sent by the members of the Headquarters Committee, were the lines:

"The Spring will come, though we must pass  
Who gave the promise of its birth."

There was no singing at the graveside, for owing to the break-up of the holidays the funeral was private, and but few were able to be present.

I would that we could have sung our marching song:—

To Freedom's Cause till death  
We swear our fealty,  
March on, march on! Face to the Dawn,  
The Dawn of Liberty.

Also the one and only hymn adequate to the occasion—the Church's victory song:—

O blest Communion! fellowship Divine,  
We feebly struggle, they in glory shine,  
Yet all are one in Thee, for all are Thine,  
Alleluia!

# BLACK FRIDAY.

## Letter from Mrs. Saul Solomon to the Home Secretary.

[No Suffragist can read the following statement from the pen of Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow of the late Saul Solomon of Cape Town ("The Gladstone of South Africa"), without being profoundly moved. The statement was sent by Mrs. Saul Solomon to Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Home Office, on December 17.—ED. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

Sir,—Will you of your courtesy allow me to refer to you with regard to certain facts relating to the women's deputations to the Prime Minister on November 18, 1910? These deputations consisted of over 300 honourable women, who walked—in groups of 12 only, according to the legal requirement—towards the House of Commons. We know of no existing law to prevent us from going there, whether the Government of the day choose to receive us or not. And, not only was our cause a just, but also a reasonable one, we being desirous of drawing the attention of the Government to our righteous dissatisfaction with the shelving of the "Conciliation Bill" by Mr. Asquith, and his utter ignoring of Woman Franchise when he announced the dissolution of Parliament.

It would appear to be generally admitted that unrepresented citizens have hitherto been unable to find a more constitutional or effective method than the above for bringing their grievances immediately to the notice of the Cabinet, the Parliament and the country. You are doubtless well aware that this is a time-honoured mode of procedure, and one fully proven to be practically convincing by the perusal of British history. Well, sir, we continued our progress in the most orderly and ladylike manner as far as we were concerned, hoping, as the precedents alluded to gave us every reason to expect, that a few of our representatives—headed by our leader, Mrs. Pankhurst—would be graciously received, more especially seeing that the "Conciliation Bill" had passed its Second Reading in the House by a majority of 110 larger than that accorded to the Budget, or against the Lords' Veto! Naturally, we held, in these circumstances, that we women of the National Women's Social and Political Union would meet with some consideration worthy of our Liberal Cause, and more particularly at that moment in deference to the increasing volume of public opinion openly expressed during Suffrage Week in favour of the speedy granting of the Woman's Vote. In our hands we carried a small roll of paper upon which was written the resolution passed at the Caxton Hall. The women possessed no other weapon.

But, how were we met? By the relentless engine of physical force—the Metropolitan Police—an instrument under the control of the Government, presumably in your Department. Therefore, whatever I may have to say about the police in this letter or statement, refers to them merely as the irresponsible, obedient tools of the Government; and I do not mention their actions in any respect or instance whatsoever as actions for which I deem them to be individually responsible. The entire responsibility lies upon the shoulders of those who hold this national force at their disposal.

Sir, conversant as you must find yourself with the outlines of the public outrage upon Womanhood which entertained low-minded persons during that fateful afternoon, I cannot but believe that some details ought to be laid before you by one of the victims and close observers on that occasion. And I was unable to write sooner, having been wholly invalidated in consequence of the ill-treatment to which I was then subjected; my sufferings—in common with those of my brave comrades—having only been surpassed by a profound peace of mind and the joy of anticipated victory for our Cause. I had the honour to be one of the first deputation of twelve ladies to leave the Caxton Hall, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, immediately followed by Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., twice Mayor of Aldeburgh, and her gifted daughter; Mrs. Ayrton, the eminent scientist; Mrs. Cobden-Saunders, daughter of the great Cobden; Mrs. General Brackenbury, the Princess Sophie Dhuleep Singh, Miss Neilgan, and others. But owing to the surging throngs and our utter lack of police protection, we were rudely separated, and it was entirely due to the enterprising action of valiant bannerette-bearers that I was enabled to reach Westminster. Mrs. Pankhurst was already standing with the rest of her distinguished company at the steps of St. Stephen's entrance to the House, where they had been allowed to take up their position. I was glad to find myself but a few paces from her, and stepped forward to join the deputation when the police obstructed me. In vain did Miss Methven, of Edinburgh, explain and plead my cause to them. Their reply was to seize me in an iron grasp and thrust me with violence to the mob, a lady—Mrs. Carter—instantly coming generously to my aid. I neither resisted nor assaulted policemen in any way whatever, nor did I see anyone of our number do such a thing, but the police accosted us with many an impertinent and foul insult as we passed quietly along; and these verbal offences were quickly emphasised by personal attacks upon us. I saw several of our members flung repeatedly, like myself, into the crowd, rendered hostile by well-dressed men in plain clothes recognised as policemen. Our women were knocked about, tripped up, their arms and fingers twisted, their bodies doubled under, and then forcibly thrown, if indeed they did not drop stunned, on the ground. Some staggered to their feet to be further injured. There was no quarter. My sympathy for a gentle, crippled lady

in her bath-chair made me press through to steady her shaking little vehicle, for the police were hurrying and bullying her. I was swept remorselessly—learn afterwards how shamefully she had been handled. Her chair was overturned, and two or three of our women were thrown on the top of the delicate sufferer.

On witnessing and enduring inconceivable indignities, I expostulated with some of the police. I asked them: "Why do you insult me when I have not insulted you? Why do you assault me when I have never assaulted you? It has been the pleasure of some of us ladies to give treats to men like yourselves, to brighten your homes, to elevate your lives. How can you find it in your hearts to treat us with such pitiless brutality—you, who ought to be our protectors here to-day? How can you do it?" Poor fellows, they looked uncomfortable enough, but had no answer to give. They were merely the machines doing the will of their superiors. Others showed no feeling, but prosecuted their revolting duties with a look of keen relish deplorable to behold.

Meanwhile, laughter and jeering reached one's unwilling ears while the orgy proceeded. An American gentleman turned to his friend, saying indignantly: "And this is what you Englishmen boast of as your Democracy! We would not call it that in America. It is sheer brute force hurled at unprotected women!" And, assuredly, the methods applied to us were those used by the police to conquer the pugilistic antagonist, to fell the burglar, to maim the hooligan, or to reduce to inanity the semi-barbaric and dangerous rough. If further personal evidence be required, I may add that I was gripped by the breast; by no means an exceptional act, for—heart-breaking to relate—I am medically informed that younger women, women of an age to be my daughters, were also assaulted in this and other repellent and equally cruel ways. Well might a bystander exclaim: "My God, they've turned Hell loose upon the women!" while we heard from different sources some similar comparisons between this English system of torture and that of Russia and the Congo State.

However that may be, the emissaries of the Government faithfully carried out their allotted work, arrests beginning to take place now and again, when they got tired of their Woman-baiting. During weary hours, that game of "Pitch-and-toss," played with different sources every form of woman and girl, went on unchecked. We were becoming inured to being flog, beaten, bruised, and kicked—"The New Football," some were heard to style it. Every little while some gallant man or noble-souled girl or her chivalrous elder dashed fearlessly to the rescue, alas! to be battered, crushed, and disabled by the police. Many times there were deeds of valour wrought—all unobserved—on my behalf. Once, when sore beset, heroic girls burst through the mob, battled with the police, carried me in their arms, regardless of hurt to themselves, pushing me into a friendly motor car, which they stopped as it was passing. My only words were: "I shall come back." It was interesting to discover that I was sitting opposite to a distinguished lady author. She and her friends drove me off for a brief period of needed recuperation, and then at my request back to the environs of the House. Good Samaritans were springing up frequently, among them Mrs. Lowy and other rescuers, only too urgently wanted by the victims of a political wrath, unparalleled in its vindictiveness, upon that memorable "Black Friday."

When walking along the road I found myself in danger of being knocked down, and endeavoured to regain a place on the pavement, but had scarcely secured a footing when a policeman made a rush at me. He held and violently shook me, while his helpers twined round my arms as if to drag them from their sockets. Still worse, another caught me by the shoulders and mercilessly pressed his heavy weight upon my back, crushing me down while he propelled me along the line, uniformed men assisting. We passed a windowful of public men, who were gazing forth on an un-English scene. Gasping for breath, the anguish increased at every step till my heart failed me. The pain was gradually dying into happy unconsciousness! . . . Shouts aroused me, and a number of policemen's whistles going off at once. A scuffle seemed to follow. There was some remarkable interposition, for the constables were decidedly falling back and letting go! I felt strong arms thrown around me from behind. The episode was explained to me later in the day; someone had "saved my life"! I was too ill and dazed to see my deliverer, however; but found myself alone, endeavouring to collect my shattered senses, and feeling greatly surprised that I was still in my bruised and aching body! Well known members of the Union met me. "Where are you going now?" one lady asked. "Oh, straight back to the House, of course." "Then my husband will go with you," she said. And he did; and loyally he strove to see me through the various encounters that ensued, as the attacks waxed more furious than ever. Time after time, the masses responded to our appeal when thrown amongst them, giving cheer upon cheer for our Leader and her Cause—as also for her suffering but unconquerable followers.

It was a crucial moment when the police forcibly pushed me right into the advancing ranks of the mounted police. A horse's nose was on the back of my head; his breath was on my neck. I nearly fell beneath his feet; he caught myself, and, turning quickly round, faced him, throwing up my hands to pacify and stroke him. He stopped. I looked into his fine eyes, and spoke to the warlike and noble creature. He recognised a lover of his kind. Continuing to stroke his face, I addressed the people, and seized the opportunity to offer public thanksgiving to the Almighty God, who—in the midst of the appalling inhumanity of man, which we had all witnessed that day—carried out under the direction and control of a so-called Liberal Government—had granted me mercy by the humanity, or humaneness of His beautiful animal. The seething crowds were not slow to show their sympathy, and "Three ringing cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst and the women!" were heartily given, and a

successful meeting at a suitable rendezvous satisfactorily closed the incident.

The afternoon was waning when we re-entered the Caxton Hall. Tea was served in an ante-room; but, scarcely were we seated, when the call sounded outside that Miss Ada Wright's deputation was about to leave for the House of Commons. Hurrying to join her, I heard a man's voice exclaim: "I shall accompany this deputation!" We took the train from St. James's to Westminster. As usual, the banners of our young vanguard were rudely snatched away and broken to bits. The little group was brutally dispersed, only to re-form, or, one by one, to struggle toward St. Stephen's entrance. What happened to the brilliant leader herself—Miss Ada Wright—is known to the country. Dashed to the ground over and over again, she won her laurels in the history of the Woman Movement. The "Daily Mirror" of November 19, and Votes for Women contain her photograph, where she lies prostrate at the feet of her tormentors, the tools of the Liberal Government—a Government who wreaked a despicable vengeance upon their fellow-countrywomen on this occasion for daring to protest against tyranny, and to persist in their claim, as they will continue to do in the future, for the ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

It was nearly six o'clock when I came to realise that at last it had been rendered possible for me—by a friend's device—to rejoin my Chief; it had been given me to attain my quest and bring an advocate of the Woman's Cause—a Member of Parliament—to report the result of our deputation to Mrs. Pankhurst, whom it had taken me many terrible hours to reach. Our sagacious Leader stood among her contingent and others of the Union at the steps to the sacred precincts. There we waited till the House rose. One hundred and fifteen women and four men—including Captain Gomme—had been taken into custody.

It is frequently stated with scorn that we women wish to be arrested. I think the reason is clear. Like our forefathers, we prefer arrest to torture. We had been led to believe that, under British rule, the most abandoned criminals could not be punished or put to torture by the police either previous or subsequent to arrest. Accidental hurts might be incurred by these offenders in fighting against capture; not otherwise. Political women have laboured under a misapprehension, and if male thieves, housebreakers, and other delinquents are indeed liable to be tortured in Christian England after a manner similar to that inflicted upon our Women's Deputations on November 18? If so, methinks humanitarians will agitate for immediate reform of the law. Further, supposing that criminals are handled in this heathenish—may we say that?—manner, what of those extreme brutalities practised upon persons who are in no sense of the word considered criminals at all, and who were discharged in this instance by the magistrate next morning in Court because you, Sir, had decided that "no public advantage would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution." We all understand the motives that prompted that decision at a critical moment during the election conflict. It must be acknowledged that, however inconvenient to the Government, the women had a right to require justice and judgment instead of the excessive ill-usage to which they had been so barbarously condemned without trial. The discharge of these Suffragists might well be accepted as a proof that they were illegally taken into custody by the police. In this instance, the legality of arrest or non-arrest seemed equally open to question. Are we to understand that an endeavour to pass the cordon of police is a contravention of the law? If so, may I ask whether the police themselves are not to be held guilty of a breach of the law when they will not arrest those who try to get through that cordon, and of a further breach of the law when they willfully and deliberately maltreat and disable political women and those who seek to protect them?

Proud as we have been to bear obloquy and suffering in order to further the true interests of our cause, which is a component part of the "liberation war of humanity," yet there are limits to the endurance of wicked wrongs. To these wrongs I maintain that we have been cruelly exposed. They cry aloud to you, Sir, for redress. It may be that, on fully and deliberately maltreated and disabled political women and those who seek to protect them?

Perhaps you may have heard of an Indian saying, "That the days of an individual or a Government that would persecute innocent women are numbered." The complaint against us advanced women in the present day is that we ask permission to lay our case before the Government. We desire to share with our men those responsibilities and citizen rights which will empower us to render effective service to the State. We have stood too long already outside the closed door of the Constitution, but no amount of persecution will drive us away till that door is opened to admit our voice being heard. We abide by the demand made by Mrs. Pankhurst for a Bill for Woman Franchise next session of Parliament, with full facilities for passing it into law. We refuse to be diverted by the will-o'-the-wisp dangled before our eyes by the Prime Minister—the professed arch foe to the granting of the vote to our sex. His vain promises have failed to deceive us, and we pity those who have pinned their faith to them, only to be speedily disillusioned. We cannot trust Mr. Asquith, but depend upon the continued and determined agitation of women and fair-minded men to gain our grand cause. Therefore we shall proceed with our militant methods, which are the opposite of those employed by the Government, and do not entail pain and injury upon our fellow-creatures; our policy having been ably portrayed by an eloquent literary supporter as "the militancy of suffering which Christ commends." Sir, with reference to the grave facts related in the above statement, may I respectfully beg to suggest a reversal of the Government policy of "methods of barbarism" hitherto applied to Women Suffragists?

I have the honour to subscribe myself, sir, yours faithfully, and a victim,  
Georgiana Margaret Solomon.

### HOW I SPENT MY CHRISTMAS.

I reached —, worn out by six months of coaxing the young idea to sprout, and announced my intention of having a complete rest. As to the cause, "I don't intend to even mention the word," I said.

After a day's rest, I felt uneasy. Surely, with a fortnight to myself, it was due to a member of the W.S.P.U. to do the little she could when others were doing so much? "Well, you've got to work hard when you only get eightpence for making a dress and find your own cotton."

"If women had the vote, that would be one of the things to be altered."

"Would it, now? Good luck to you, then! God knows it's a crying shame, the way we women are treated!"

"Neither do I," I agreed; "but what else can we do? What do you advise?"

"Well—"

"Isn't it a fact that militant methods have placed the question permanently before the public?"

"A woman's place is the home," said this lord of creation.

"I quite agree with you, and if I had one of those homes you're so fond of talking about I'd buy heaps of me from you. Won't you take this home to the wife?"

He took the paper. Three working men were having a look round before homeward plodding their weary way. Two stood stolidly, but the third, plunging his hands into his pockets, and finding he had not a penny, said: "Lend us a penny, mate?"

"But 'mates' only jingled their coppers provokingly and laughed. "I shall be honoured if you'll take a copy," I said, and pressed it on him.

Several women stallholders bought my papers with avidity, and started reading at once. "A tired-looking woman who stood by a penny stall I said:—

"Do you believe in Woman Suffrage?"

"Oh, no, miss; we should leave that to the men."

"Do you leave your work to the men?"

She laughed bitterly. "It 'ud not get done if we did. My boss thinks of nothing but the drink. I've got to earn money for the food and to keep a roof over the children."

"And you have to work hard?"

"Well, you've got to work hard when you only get eightpence for making a dress and find your own cotton."

"If women had the vote, that would be one of the things to be altered."

"Would it, now? Good luck to you, then! God knows it's a crying shame, the way we women are treated!"

"Neither do I," I agreed; "but what else can we do? What do you advise?"

"Well—"

"Isn't it a fact that militant methods have placed the question permanently before the public?"

"A woman's place is the home," said this lord of creation.

"I quite agree with you, and if I had one of those homes you're so fond of talking about I'd buy heaps of me from you. Won't you take this home to the wife?"

He took the paper. Three working men were having a look round before homeward plodding their weary way. Two stood stolidly, but the third, plunging his hands into his pockets, and finding he had not a penny, said: "Lend us a penny, mate?"

"But 'mates' only jingled their coppers provokingly and laughed. "I shall be honoured if you'll take a copy," I said, and pressed it on him.

Several women stallholders bought my papers with avidity, and started reading at once. "A tired-looking woman who stood by a penny stall I said:—

"Do you believe in Woman Suffrage?"

"Oh, no, miss; we should leave that to the men."

"Do you leave your work to the men?"

associated with the great man who went to prison for conscience' sake, is it necessary to state that it is an honour?"

Half an hour later I was the centre of an interested crowd in the market square, making my maiden speech, while my friend hovered excitedly on the fringe, crying: "Votes for Women, one penny; this paper will tell you all about it."

Before the fortnight was up I had addressed several meetings, and am deep in engagements for Easter!

J. C.



A GOOD WAY OF MAKING THE MOVEMENT KNOWN AT REDHILL.

Behind the case is the Carlton Room, which holds about 70 people, and where weekly members' meetings and public meetings are held. The Secretary of the Redhill W.S.P.U. is Miss Grace G. Hardy, 77, Station Road, Redhill, Surrey.

I went back to my butcher, sold out. He expressed his astonishment, and admitted there were a few things in favour of Woman Suffrage.

"Are you a Suffragette or a Suffragist?" he asked.

"Both; but I haven't had the honour of being in prison."

"Honour, indeed! Self-made martyrdom!"

"But, my friend," I said, gently, "aren't all martyrs self-made? Isn't that the meaning of the term? And in this town, for all time

### THE N.U.W.S.S. AND MR. HAWKINS.

At the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the N.U.W.S.S. a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Hawkins, who suffered such severe injuries at the Bradford meeting, from which he was ejected, was passed. The branch secretary, writing to the Men's Political Union, says: "I shall be much obliged if you will be so kind as to convey this message to him. No one can read of the treatment to which he was subjected without the strongest feeling of indignation. We owe much to the men who, at such risk to themselves, are assailing the women's cause."

Although the Mayor of Oldham, Mrs. Lees, is excluded by reason of sex from voting at a Parliamentary election, it devolved on her to declare the return of the two members of Parliament elected to represent the Oldham Division. Mr. Emmott, the senior member, moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Lees, and said it was a distinct pleasure to be one of the first two members of Parliament declared returned by a lady mayor.

### "THE INCONSISTENT ANTI."

"Mrs. Humphry Ward ought to pray for a little of the gift to see herself as others see her. She is a notorious anti-Suffragist, one of the ladies who do not want the vote because politics is not the sphere of women. It is undignified and unwomanly for the angelic sex to be mixed up in political controversy. But this same Mrs. Humphry Ward does not object to unsexing herself by engaging in political discussion when she thinks she can serve the political fortunes of her party—and her son. She has just published a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, printed in blue ink and bound in a blue cover, which contains a number of letters on the political issues of the election, addressed to 'my neighbours.'" As an anti-Suffragist, Mrs. Ward no doubt thinks that the incursion of women into politics will deprive them of the claim to the chivalry which men are expected to bestow upon them now. We will humour Mrs. Ward to the extent of being sufficiently chivalrous to refrain from criticising her political views and knowledge. We will only say that the tract is worth twopence—the price printed on the cover. It must have cost much more to print.—P. S., in the Christian Commonwealth.

Another new Suffrage society has been started, under the title of the "Friends' Council for Woman Suffrage." This society is formed to endeavour to arouse the sympathies and interests of Friends in the cause of Woman Suffrage, leaving them as individuals to join whichever of the numerous existing societies most commends its policy to them. A list of speakers is being prepared, and meetings are being arranged, where the question "from the more Quakerly point of view" will be discussed. Miss Sophia Seekings, the secretary, in a letter to the Friend, says:—"We feel so keenly that the Society of Friends has always borne such strong testimony to the equality of men and women in Church affairs that the justice of the claim for the equality of the sexes before the law should be recognised as a necessary corollary." Miss Seekings' address is 6, Brookfield, West Hill, Highgate, N.

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Tottenham House,  
Tottenham Court Road,  
London, W.

# SHOOLBRED'S SALE.

The Stocktaking Sale of Bargains  
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MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,  
January 9th, 10th, & 11th.

3 DAYS ONLY

DUBLIN HONOURS

A great demonstration of welcome was prepared in Dublin for the three Irish delegates released from Holloway on Friday, December 23, and the Freeman's Journal, from which the following account is taken, devoted more than a column to a description of the scenes. Other Irish papers also devoted considerable space to descriptive accounts, and the Irish Independent, in a leading article, expressed astonishment at the rowdy behaviour of some students in the crowd.

The demonstration was promoted by the Irish Women's Franchise League. It was, says the Freeman's Journal, a very respectable demonstration, both in size and quality, and was full of enthusiasm. Ladies were the most numerous, but there was a strong body of male sympathisers, whose presence, not less than that of the police, provoked extremely ugly occurrences. The procession was under the chief control of Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, seconded by Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, with a rather large London contingent in this kind of work, must have been rather amazed at the ill-behaviour to which the ladies under her command were subjected.

There was nearly an hour's waiting in the street, during the interval of which there did not seem to be any impatience or complaining. Along the west end of the street was a dense crowd, not at all hostile, but apparently waiting for the start. At the rear of the carriage which was to carry the released prisoners there was a banner, carried by two ladies, one of Trinity College, and near them there gathered a knot of young men, in the habit of wearing the development of the suffragette, who were supposed to be Trinity College students, and who had to be pushed into the body of the crowd by the police.

In the procession were carried many flags and banners. Some bore the legend, "Votes for Women," some, "Irish Women's Franchise League," others "Irish Women Imprisoned." Why? Because Irish women taxpayers demand the vote and insist on getting it. There were danger places here and there along the route, and the nerves of some of the processions must have been severely tried, for parties of them were occasionally jostled from the ranks. But the police arrangements, and, it must be added, the reasonable attitude of the spectators along the route always recalled the necessity to get together again.

Some men ran along near the carriage and shouted, "These cheers for Churchill," "Asquith for ever." It was possible, however, to ascertain that any of them were known as Nationalists or Home Rules. The route was simply round the College-Workshop, College Street, and Nassau Street, College Green, College Street, and Brunswick Street, where, at the end of an hour's exciting experience, the Suffragettes and their friends gathered in a group, excited, perhaps, but, on the whole, delighted and triumphant.

A Splendid Meeting. On arriving at the Ancient Concert Rooms a meeting was held, and the congratulations of the League were conveyed to Mrs. Covert, Mr. T. M. Keble, M.P., who presided, said they had all come that evening to honour the three ladies who had just been released from prison. (Applause.) They had suffered in the cause of political freedom. He congratulated the Irish Women's Franchise League upon the success of their proceedings that evening. The procession through the streets had done more to make women's suffrage a live question than all their previous propaganda. He then called on Mrs. Covert to relate her experiences as a convict. (Applause.)

Mrs. Cousins, who was much cheered, thanked the meeting very sincerely for the reception and welcome home which had been given her. She regretted that Miss Allen and Mrs. Garvey-Kelly were not with her to share in the demonstration, and explained that Miss Allen's professional work would not permit of her returning to Ireland at present, and Mrs. Garvey-Kelly was unable to leave London until a later term.

Having referred to the reception and luncheon given to them in London on their release on Friday, Mrs. Cousins went on to refer to her prison experiences. They could not be grateful enough to former Suffragettes for what they had gone through, which had the effect of having changed their conduct. When in prison care was reduced to the type of primitive cage, and she did not know why it was thought good that a prisoner should be treated that way. There was not one of the Suffragettes, however, who left prison but was prepared to go back again for the good of the cause, and in the beginning of the next Parliament would give them another chance. (Applause.)

Mrs. Earl also addressed the meeting, and detailed her experience of what recently has come to be known as the "Battle of Downing Street." She described how, in trying to get through the police cordon, she was knocked down several times by policemen, and kicked while on the ground by police and by the horses of mounted police. On one occasion a mounted policeman was just about to ride over her as she lay on the ground, when Miss Hilda Webb, another member of the Irish contingent now serving a two months' sentence in Holloway, seized the horse's bridle and turned him aside. On another occasion she was so overcome that some bystanders wanted to take her to the ambulance, but she refused to do so, and returned to the fighting line. The policemen knew the women with the orange and green colours to be Irish, and were particularly careful not to arrest these, for fear of the Irish members. In the struggle in Westminster Tunnel Mrs. Earl was dragged by her hair, and forced up a flight of steps on her knees, the police refusing to let her descend her feet. She saw other women treated ill worse.

Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, B.A., called for three cheers for Mrs. Cousins, and congratulated the Irish Women's Franchise League on the success of the demonstration. The display

IRISH PRISONERS.

by the College boys did not interfere with the dignity of the demonstration, nor the impression it had made, and the could only hope that as these boys grew up their minds would change—that is, if they had any minds to change. (Laughter and applause.)

The advance banner (with inscription in Irish) was carried by Miss Sheehy, B.A., and the Misses Connolly; the Special Prisoners' banner (with words "Welcome from Prison" by Mrs. Hoskin and Mrs. Connery; other banners, pennants and symbols (including a "Prison gate") were borne by Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wynne Power, B.A.; Miss A. B.A., in academics; Mrs. Dudley Edwards, Miss Swanton, Miss Carson, P.L.G.; Mrs. Claude Case, Miss Jelliffe, Mrs. Palmer, Hon. Sec., and Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, B.A., acted as procession marshals. Among those present at the reception of the prisoners at Westland Row and in the subsequent demonstration were—Professor and Mrs. Kettle, Professor and Mrs. O'Mahon, Hon. George O'Brien, Miss Duggan, Mr. J. J. McDonald, solicitor; Mrs. Duncanson, Miss Patricia Healy and Mrs. Healy, Miss Helen Laird, Miss Susan Mitchell, Miss Wynne Power, B.A.; Miss A. W. Power, Mr. James Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pielon, Mr. Jas. Stephens, Miss Lator, B.A.; Madams Holland, Mr. J. H. Cousins, Mr. J. K. Bridgman, Mr. J. J. Mrs. Bridgman, the Messrs M'Grane, Mr. Hoskin, Miss Manning, Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington, Mr. and Mrs. O'Rogan, Miss E. Lator, Miss M'Geistgan, etc.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.G. Telephone: City 3104. Organising Secs., James Henderson.

Our public meeting to welcome Mr. Hugh A. Franklin and Mr. Alfred Hawkins will be held at the Caxton Hall on Monday, January 16, at 8 p.m. Mr. Frank Butler in the chair, and the speakers (in addition to those already mentioned) will include the Rev. A. E. Cornish. Admission is free, but there is a limited number of reserved seats, for which early application should be made. Front rows, 2s.; reserved seats, 1s.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Hawkins has been able to be removed to his home at Leicester, where he is making a satisfactory progress as can be expected. This work he is to be allowed to practise the use of his crutches for a few minutes each day. His strength has now to be built up after his long confinement, and correspondents who have offered to send fruit and invalid fare, are requested to communicate with the Leicester W.S.P.U. (Organiser: Miss D. Pethick, 14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester). Mr. Hawkins is greatly looking forward to seeing his fellow-members and friends on the 16th, and in order that charges may be avoided this Union would be grateful to any friend who would lend a motor-car on Saturday, January 14, to bring Mr. Hawkins from Leicester to London. The arrangements for Mr. Hawkins' stay in London are being made by Mrs. Frank Butler, c/o Mrs. Henderson, St. Francis, Downham, Billerica, Essex, with whom any reader interested is asked to communicate.

Treasurer's Note.—Our first financial year ends on Tuesday next, January 10, so only a few days more are available for those who wish to give the Union their support in its inaugural year. Even now we can get nearer our £1,000 by that date if every member will make a strenuous effort to send us what he can and get new members to join. The following sums received to December 31, are gratefully acknowledged:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total: £262 13 3.

GETTING NEW READERS FOR THE PAPER.

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(Price 1d. The Weekly Newspaper of the Women's Social and Political Union)

Published every Friday at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

EDITED BY MR. & MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

To THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, "VOTES FOR WOMEN," 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND W.C.

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When filled in, this form is to be posted, together with postal order, to The Circulation Manager, "Votes for Women," 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., who will acknowledge it in the columns of "Votes for Women," unless otherwise directed.

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CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Now that holidays are over the immediate work for every member is to increase the circulation of the paper, Votes for Women. There are two very practical ways in which this can be done. First, by taking some promise forms and getting new regular subscribers; forms can be obtained at the office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, or at the weekly Pitches especially are in urgent need to give a regular time weekly to paper selling.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD. An At Home to welcome Mrs. Aldham on her release from her third imprisonment in Holloway Gaol will be held on January 12 at the Ethical Hall, 137, Greenwich Road, at 8 p.m. Will members make an effort to be present and bring their friends so that the welcome may be a truly hearty one?

CHISWICK. Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombes, 98, Sutton Court Road. The Friday evening meetings at above address will be resumed on January 20th. Special attention is called to the fancy dress optional—See Advt. to be held to-morrow (Saturday) in the Town Hall.

HELSA, KENSAL TOWN, AND BATTERSEA. Shop and Office—508, King's Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss Half and Miss Blacklock. Members are reminded of two important things before the ordinary work of the Union is started. First, the date of the release of the three ladies is to be allowed to practise the use of his crutches for a few minutes each day.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK. January. Friday, 6. 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Speakers: Miss Rosa Leo, Mrs. Bates. 7.45 p.m. Members' Rally. 4 p.m. Members' Rally. 4 p.m. Miss Leona Tyson. Hostess: Miss Kingston. 3.30 p.m. 7. Saturday, 7. Dalham, 8, Salford Road. 8 p.m. Committee Meeting. 3.30 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Members and Friends. 5 to 7 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Special Parade for Entertainment. 7.30 p.m. Mrs. John Brittain. Chair: Mrs. Laminin Yates. 3 p.m. Miss Boyd. 8.15 p.m. Mrs. Whitton. 8 p.m. Debate. 8 p.m. Business Meeting. 8 p.m. 11 a.m. Post-Parade. 11 a.m. 11.15 p.m. Members and Friends. 4 p.m.

NOTE.—London free meetings recommence at the Queen's Hall on Monday, January 23, at 3 p.m., and at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, on Thursday, January 26, at 8 p.m.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, 49, Tufnell Park, N.

The committee meeting is postponed from Tuesday to Friday, January 6, and will take place at the above address at 8 p.m. The next drawing-room meeting will be held at the Church Hall High School on January 12 at 8 p.m. Miss Garvey kindly acting hostess. It will take the form of a debate, and a hearty invitation is given to all.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Nicoll Street, Wilemsden.

Hearty thanks to those who gave such willing help in the shop during the busy Christmas-time. Excellent business has been done, the takings during Christmas week amounting to over £20. As so many necessary household goods and groceries are stocked, it is hoped that all members will continue to give the shop their regular custom, so that there may be no falling off in trade now that Christmas is over, which this Union is sending to Miss Alice Burton in Holloway. Further contributions for this purpose in foot or money during the remainder of her imprisonment will be welcomed. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Shevell Cooper, 57, Mrs. A. J. Webb, 62, Annonymous, 45, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 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2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 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"SUFFRAGETTES' LATEST THREAT."

Under this title the Daily Chronicle gave a brief report of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech at Hampstead Town Hall on Tuesday evening, December 20.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Election Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.

The subject for today's class will be "Why, and in what way, recent militant tactics have forwarded the Cause."

RULES.

- 1. Members of the Union only are eligible. 2. Members are restricted to ten classes, which must be taken in succession. They are open to intending speakers only.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayton, 63, Edith Road, West Kensington. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 14, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

Directly the holidays are over the Clerks' W.S.P.U. will set to work.

A novel At Home will be given by the Women Writers Suffrage League at the Little Theatre, John Street, Adelphi, on the afternoon of January 24.

The musical and dramatic entertainment will be under the direction of Miss Jessie Hatton, who will play; Miss Cicely Hamilton and Mrs. Theodore Wright will interpret the principal parts.

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FROM THE LOOM TO THE BUYER.

In these days of highly organised labour, with the producer and consumer of wealth as the poles asunder, it is quite refreshing to find a big business house themselves the actual manufacturers of the goods they sell direct to the customer.

This week and during the whole of January Walpole's are holding their winter sale and our readers should not miss the opportunity of visiting Bond Street and inspecting the stock for themselves.

In each and every instance the goods have the hallmark of quality, for Walpole's is a name which spells excellence in the fine goods world.

THE SALE AT TOTENHAM HOUSE.

For three days only, Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, Shoobert's of Tottenham Court Road announce their stocktaking sale.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

To-day (Friday, January 6) the usual monthly At Home takes place in the Grand Hall, Criterion Restaurant, at 5 p.m.

LIVERPOOL MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Laurence Lonsman will read his Conserved Play "Pains and Penalties" in aid of the League Funds in the Yaxton Cafe, Bold Street, on Thursday, January 12, at 8 p.m.

THE PALLADIUM.

The new London variety theatre, "The Palladium," is attracting crowds of holiday makers. To Suffragettes the most interesting item on the programme is the appearance of that staunch Suffragette, Miss Declina Moore, in a very amusing sketch called, "A Black Mark."

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (Adv.)

SPIERS & POND'S Winter Sale

This Week and Next. Write to-day on a Post Card for the Special Sale Catalogue. Sent promptly, post free.

Great Reductions in Groceries.

A few of which are quoted here.

- TEA IN PACKETS. No. 35.—The famous "Imperial" Blend in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. Lead Packets. Usual price, 1/11; Reduced price, 1/9 per lb.

- COFFEES (Kiln Roast Daily). No. 1. Plantation per lb. 1/4. No. 2. Costa Rica per lb. 1/4.

- FRUITS IN BOTTLES AND TINS. Gooseberries, in vacuum bottles—Per bottle ... 6/8. Per doz. ... 5/9.

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- LUNCHEON - 1s., 1s. 6d. TEA - 4d., 6d., 1s.

A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings &c. No Charge to Members of the W.S.P.U.

E. DAY & CO., 25, BRECKNOCK ROAD, and 275, HIGH STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, N.W.

French Cleaning & Dyeing Works, NETTOWAGE A SEC.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, U and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board, 17s. 6d. per week.

ROOMS and Board in pretty and quiet country near London wanted by ladies for occasional week-ends.

SUFFRAGETTES visiting BRIGHTON and wanting a COMFORTABLE HOME should write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U. See View, 13, Victoria Road, Brighton, Nat. Tel. 1702. Special terms for week-ends.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigold, 63, Herold Road, Bayswater, W.

TO LET, &c. BURNHAM BECHES.—To Let, Modern six-roomed furnished cottage. Comfortable; all conveniences. One hour from Paddington. Rent 2/2 quarterly, or near offer.—Apply, Pyke, Farnham Common, Bucks.

CHURCHILL.—Two Unfurnished Rooms to let in old-fashioned house, 3s. 6d. per week. Or would separate. No bathroom. No other lodgers or children. 10 minutes St. James Square. Ladies engaged during day preferred.—M. 89, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.

FURNISHED FLAT (3 rooms) To Let immediately. 21 per week. Attendance if desired. Use of bath. Check meter.—Apply, Housekeeper, 38, Lansdown Road, W.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

THE UNIVERSAL HAIR CO. BEST BRILLIANTINE, 8s. and 4/3 per Bottle (Post Free). Give Universal Satisfaction. Switches GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL with receipt of half our list price as deposit. WE REFUND DEPOSIT EXTRA FULL OF HAIR, Any Style, 42/.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single Insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. (four insertions for the price of three).

All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

GARDEN COLONY for GENTLEWOMEN.—Gardening, Bee, Poultry, Intellectual companionship. Workers, 10s. 6d. and 15s. Onlookers, 21s.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHISWICK W.S.P.U.—The next of the series of Cinderellas held in the Chiswick Town Hall to-morrow, January 7, will be a FANCY DRESS DANCE.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A GENTLEWOMAN with nice House on the Coast would, for the sake of companionship, be willing to receive a Lady for the winter months at very low terms.

A LADY wishes to recommend most Comfortable Rooms in Worthing, on to Sea.—Miss Kerry, 87, Marlborough Road.

AT 23, Leinster Square, Bayswater, most comfortable Home, ladies or students. Breakfast and dinner from 21s. Sharing, 18s. 6d. Clergy and other references.

Bournemouth.—Professional's Daughter offers refined Board-Residence. One minute from china and trains. Special attention to those repatriating after Holyday. From 25s.—"Homestead," Alumhurst Road.

BRIGHTON.—Board-Residence of Apartments, in home of Suffragette, W.S.P.U. Recommended by members. Special care to those needing rest.—Mrs. Wright, 209, Preston Drive.

BRIGHTON.—ITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Beck Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s. Inclusive.

CHAMBERS for working Gentlewomen. Small room, with breakfast and dinner, 18s. 6d. Larger rooms 21s. to 27s. Park dining-room and lounge-room. Recommended by Dr. Helena Jones.—St. Longridge Rd., Earl's Court.

LADIES, gardening, poultry keeping, receive paying guests. Charming house, every convenience. Near church, station, post, Telegraph, 13 miles Bournemouth. Terms, 20s.—Misses Leslie Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

LONDON.—Board-Residence (superior), 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park, close Queen's Road Tube (M). Beautiful position, overlooking gardens; free access. Most comfortable, quiet, clean; good cooking, liberal table. From 21s. Highest refs.

MISS W. strongly recommends furnished apartments for workers. Exceptional cleanliness, comfort. Bed-sitting room, partial board, from 21s.—Mrs. Prince, 94, Fyrrhill Road, St. John's, S.E.

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LARGE Unfurnished Front Room to let, newly decorated, close to Addison Road Station.—Mrs. Carr, 87, Gravel Road, West Kensington, W.

TO LET (Unfurnished) Top Floor, four rooms, overlooking Regent's Park, 13s. 6d. per week; use of bath.—Apply L.M.B., Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

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HOSPITAL-trained, certified midwife (Suffragette) receives Maternity or Surgical cases. From 20s. weekly. Every comfort. Near Victoria.—Miss Tatham, 12, Claverton St., Westminster.

JU-JUTSU and Physical Culture.—Mrs. Garrud, member W.S.P.U. School for ladies only. Open daily from 10.20. Private or class lessons. Terms moderate.—9, Argyl Place, Regent Street, W.

LOVEGROVE'S POULTRY FARM.—A six-weeks Course of Instruction in Poultry Keeping will open on February 1st, 1911. Vacancies for twelve pupils.—Full particulars and prospectus from Kate Leachur, Checkendon, Reading.

MEDICAL.—Woman Doctor, with a good deal of experience in Nervous Cases, receives Resident Patients. Home near Sea.—Apply Dr. Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

MINIATURE PAINTING.—Miss Mary Gowen, Exhibitor R.A., etc. Lessons given, Studio, 27, Newton Road, Westbourne Grove.—Address: 5, Taurerville Road, Streatham Common.

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GENUINE Irish Linens at Sale Prices! Snowy damask tablecloth, shamrock spray design, 63 inches square, only 2s. 11d. Postage 4d. Illustrated sale catalogue FREE. Patterns. Postcard to-day.—Hutton's, 167, Larnie, Ireland.

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