

THE VOTE.
June 27, 1913.
ONE PENNY.

INTERNATIONALISTS AT BUDAPEST

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

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Edited by C. DESPARD.

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

Human Sacrifice To-day.

A VICTIM.

She is Five Years Old.

SHE IS ONE OF MANY.

Shall These Things Be?

OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Is It Nothing to You?

It has been made possible for THE VOTE to have four extra pages this week which are principally devoted to facts concerning the cruel outrages on little children. Many inquiries have reached us since G. Colmore's story, "Unnecessary," was published some months ago as to whether there were actually child victims even of five and three years of age. There is no room for doubt; the story is too true. We give our readers facts gathered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Salvation Army, all available to the public; also a plain, unvarnished description of the work of the London Lock Hospital. There is much more to tell; we have only touched the fringe of the horror. The agony suffered by these child victims when they appear before courts of law surrounded by men is indescribable; because of their terror and childish inexperience of the wiles of expert lawyers trying to save a client the criminal often escapes.

Our Demands.

The knowledge of these facts must arouse all women to stand together and demand that not only shall they be admitted into court when such cases are tried, but that there shall be women on the jury and on the Bench. A further demand is that syphilis shall be a notifiable disease. To grapple with this loathsome canker it must be brought to the light and the public warned against victims, male and female, as they are against plague. We are glad to note that doctors in New Zealand are making the same demand. *The Medical Standard* (of Chicago), a medical journal of standing, deals in its June issue with the need for "the injection of morality into all the complex mechanism of life," and says:—

What we need to do is to let grown men and women know the peril of venereal disease as we see it as physicians and sanitarians; then we should ask them to go with us to the police magistrate and the court to demand enforcement of law. Commercialised vice can be stamped out and it is time we demand that something be done along this line.

Men guilty of atrocious crimes against little children are moral lepers; segregation is their fit punishment, not light sentences—or even escape from the clutches of the law—while magistrates condone the offence on the ground that any respectable man might fall in the moment of sudden temptation! We need only repeat here our agreement with Mr. Cameron Grant that the evil in its many terrible aspects will only be effectively grappled with when women have the vote. The facts are enough to drive every woman into the Suffrage army with the determination to fight to a finish this permitted defilement of womanhood.

"Sooner or Later! I Do Not Care."

We do care; and we say, the sooner the better! To explain: Defending the Parliament Act and the curtailment of debate against which the Opposition raged furiously, the Prime Minister declared in the House of Commons, on June 23, that he did not care how soon he and his colleagues found themselves practising the Parliamentary arts of opposition. We know too well that in the great game at Westminster there is much of stage-duelling, but we hail with joy every indication that Mr. Asquith's days of leadership are running out. Persistently and obstinately blind to the significance of the woman's movement, his latest declaration that citizenship is a right, not a favour, thus bringing women, as Bernard Shaw pertinently declares, to the level of rabbits, is all that is needed to prove that serene heights—where his weariness will be neither noticeable nor a stumbling block to women's freedom—are now more fitting for him than the Premiership. Commenting on the tactics of the Opposition in the introduction of amendments designed to wreck not to improve a Bill, Mr. Asquith declared them to be "a perfectly recognised form of Parliamentary procedure," and added:—

We have resorted to it in the old days, and very likely we shall

resort to it again. [Hon. Members: "Very soon."] I do not care whether it is sooner or later. As far as I am concerned, it may be soon or late. I should not be sorry if within a measurable distance we had an opportunity of showing what we could do."—(Hansard, June 23.)

May it be soon.

More Georgian Cant.

We give our readers some extracts from Mr. Lloyd George's article in *Nash's Magazine* for July, in which he poses as the great champion for Woman Suffrage, more and more convinced of its need day by day, but gagged and bound by the dragon of militancy. If words mean anything the injustices suffered by women should move him more than any land campaign, for how can rural England be regenerated while the woman's voice—he declares to be so essential—is silent politically. He chides the militants for not accepting Mr. Asquith's promise of help two years ago. Knowing the result last January when that promise proved utterly worthless, women can only wonder that politicians imagine their memories to be so short and their intelligence so small. The blame he seeks to put on the backs of women recoils on to his own: he torpedoed the Conciliation Bill and boasted of it; he said women who doubted the Prime Minister would "look foolish" when several millions were enfranchised in 1912. It was not the women but the Government which looked foolish and came perilously near to disaster. We quote from the excellent reply sent by the secretary of the Women's Freedom League, which appeared in *The Daily Herald* on June 20:—

Not even Marconi whitewash can cleanse the minds of our Ministers of cant! Mr. Lloyd George, who came into prominence by leaving a pro-Boer meeting in the disguise of a policeman, who increased that prominence by boasting that he had "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill, and reached the zenith of his fame by apologising to the House of Commons for the "mistake" he made in dealing in Marconis, is now making journalistic efforts in a monthly magazine. Does Mr. Lloyd George expect us to take him seriously? When will Liberal Ministers, judges, and other misguided men realise that we take their advice as impertinence? Isn't it time that they tried a little common honesty in dealing with this subject, as well as others of national importance? This would come as a novelty from the Liberal Party, whereas their questionable arguments about militancy and the results of militancy are hoary with age, and hackneyed through constant repetition.

THE MIGHTY SWORD OF THE LORD.

I thought I should ask of Thee—but I dared not—the rose wreath Thou hadst on Thy neck. Thus I waited for the morning, when Thou didst depart, to find a few fragments on the bed. And like a beggar I searched in the dawn only for a stray petal or two.

Ah, me! what is it I find? What token left of Thy love? It is no flower, no spices, no vase of perfumed water. It is Thy mighty sword, flashing as a flame, heavy as a bolt of thunder. The young light of morning comes through the window and spreads itself upon Thy bed. The morning bird twitters and asks, "Woman, what hast thou got?" No, it is no flower, nor spices, nor vase of perfumed water—it is Thy dreadful sword.

I sit and muse and wonder, what gift is this of Thine. I can find no place where to hide it. I am ashamed to wear it, trail as I am, and it hurts me when I press it to my bosom. Yet shall I bear in my heart His honour of the burden of pain, this gift of Thine.

From now there shall be no fear left for me in this world, and Thou shalt be victorious in all my strife. Thou hast left death for my companion, and I shall crown him with my life. Thy sword is with me to cut asunder my bonds, and there shall be no fear left for me in the world.

From now I leave off all petty decorations. Lord of my heart, no more shall there be for me waiting and weeping in corners, no more shy and soft demeanour. Thou hast given me Thy sword for adornment. No more doll's decorations for me!—FROM "GITANJALI," BY RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

INTERNATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL AT BUDAPEST.
THE DUTY OF TAX RESISTANCE. LAURENCE HOUSMAN.
THE CARCASSES OF CARSON. G. COLMORE.
AT THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.
THE BASTARDY LAWS. MARGARET WYNNE NEVINSON.
WHAT THE S.P.C.C. SAYS.
THE AGONY OF THE COURTS.

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AT HEADQUARTERS.

Tax Resistance Meeting at Woldingham.—All friends living in South London district are cordially invited to attend the sale of Miss Anderson's goods at Woldingham, on Saturday afternoon, June 28, at three o'clock. Immediately following the sale a public meeting—admission free—will be held in the Iron Hall on the village green, the speakers being Mrs. Kineton Parkes and Mr. Cameron Grant, who will deal specially with the White Slave Traffic. The chair will be taken by Miss C. Nina Boyle. Train leaves London Bridge (Low Level) S.E.C. & D.Ry. at 2.13 p.m.

Mrs. Perkins Gilman's Lecture.—The following Monday evening, June 30, Mrs. Gilman will discourse on "The Real Devil" at Portman Rooms, Baker-street (entrance in Dorset-street). Discussion will be invited, and the chair will be taken promptly at eight o'clock. As many of our readers will remember, Mrs. Gilman is a genial satirist as well as a brilliant lecturer, and those who heard her speak on "Assorted Sins" will be glad of this fresh opportunity to hear her criticisms of our twentieth century civilisation and conventions. Tickets can be obtained from the W.F.L. Office or at Portman Rooms next Monday evening, prices 2s. 6d. and 1s. each.

Our Prisoners.—Miss J. Bunten and Mrs. Hyde will be released from Holloway Gaol next Tuesday, July 1, and we shall be pleased to see as many members of the League as possible outside the prison at eight o'clock to welcome them when they come out. In the evening at eight o'clock we shall hold a public meeting of welcome at Caxton Hall, and we urge members and friends to come in good numbers to show our appreciation of the protest made by Miss Bunten and Mrs. Hyde. Both have proved themselves splendid workers for the Women's Freedom League. Mrs. Hyde is better known to London members, but Miss Bunten's activities are known far and wide in Scotland, and we must let Scotland see that Londoners recognise the value of this work. They can do this by coming to the meeting at Caxton Hall on Tuesday evening. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock, and admission is free.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield's Meeting.—The last of our afternoon public meetings this session will be held next Wednesday at Caxton Hall, the speaker being Dr. Josiah Oldfield. The subject chosen, "Food, Fasting and Freedom," and the chair will be taken by Captain Carey at 3.30. We hope to see a good muster of our friends on this occasion. F. A. UNDERWOOD.

INTERNATIONALISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Congress at Budapest has been a record gathering, some 2,800 members having been welcomed by the Reception Committee in that hospitable city. Both the Government of Hungary and the municipality of the capital participated in the festivities to the Suffragists, each having officially allocated a grant of 10,000 crowns to the expenses of the Reception Committee, besides providing beautiful entertainments; while the Minister of Education represented the Government and the Burgomaster the city at the opening ceremony. The latter gentleman who is an ardent Suffragist, had a great ovation, being a highly popular character; and both his address and that of the Minister were much appreciated items of the programme. A spirited overture, composed for the occasion by Dr. Aladar Renyi, was beautifully rendered by the orchestra of the National

Theatre, and the composer greeted with loud *banzais*; and an Ode, also written for the occasion, was recited in Hungarian and in English by Madame Maria Jaszai and Miss Erzi Paulay, leading actresses of the National Theatre, won great applause both for the ladies and for the poet.

The President's address, greatly condensed though it was, was a masterpiece of clear exposition, and dealt largely with her recent observations on the position of women in the East. A charming feature of this opening ceremony in the Academy of Music was the entry of a long stream of little boys and girls and of young students, carrying posies, which were cast in a heap at the President's feet, while one of the little school-maids made a graceful address of welcome.

Congratulatory telegrams poured in from every imaginable source to the Congress. A cable from the Bahai women of Teheran ran in cryptic phrase, "What hath God wrought!" Madame Mirowitz, absent for the first time, sent greetings; and a message came from distant Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa, a large number of influential and prominent organisations formed by Swedish women, a Suffrage Society of Stockholm, under the aegis of a woman member of the City Council, the Swedish Men's League for Women's Suffrage, comrades from Sweden and Norway, the Women's Enfranchisement League of Cape Colony, Polish Suffragists in Moscow, the Union des Femmes Bulgares of Sofia, the Union des Femmes Serbes of Belgrade, two despatches from Helsingfors; from Bremen, from Berlin, from Toledo, U.S.A., from the Hungarian Suffragist women of New York, from the distinguished Professor Harold Höfding, of the University of Copenhagen, from all parts of hospitable Hungary, from editors of feminist newspapers, the messages flowed in, and were read in English, French, German, and Hungarian. The long Press table, crowded with men and women journalists, was a place of honour for which seats were in eager request; and the accounts in the local papers were deeply sympathetic—and, above all, accurate.

The fraternal delegates represented the National Unions of Women Workers of Great Britain and the United States, the Women's Freedom League (Mrs. Despard), the Women's Tax Resistance League (Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson), the Women Writers (Mrs. Flora Annie Steel), the Fabian Women, the Jewish Suffrage League (Mrs. Auerbach), the Society of Friends, the Men's Political Union, the Men's League, the International Franchise Club, the Church League (Mrs. Francis and Miss Corbett), a Catholic League of Hungary, five Swiss societies, and two from Holland, societies in Norway and Sweden, the Czech women of Bohemia, National Councils of Women of Canada, Finland, and Germany, the National Housekeepers' Association, U.S.A., the Trades Union League, the Irish Women's Suffrage Federation, the Irish Women's Franchise League, the National League of Men Voters of the U.S.A., and the Women's Ambulance Corps (Mrs. Stobart).

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Alliance included Roumania, Belgium, Portugal, and China, Galicia, Bohemia, and the new Alliance of South Africa. The Galician representatives were warmly welcomed by the president of the Austrian delegation; and an immense outbreak of enthusiasm greeted the unfurling of the Chinese banner.

Five countries sent official representatives—Australia, Norway, Finland, Iceland, and California, besides the official welcome from the Hungarian Government. A very touching incident was related from Iceland, whose Government had no fund from which to allocate the expense of sending a delegate, so, by a popular vote, it was taken from the postal estimates; the people of Iceland renounced one of their prized and infrequent European mails to greet the women in Congress. Mrs. and Miss Asmundsson, in national costume, attracted much attention at the various fêtes and receptions.

Almost the first business conducted had reference to militancy. The President declared that so many requests had been received asking them to denounce militancy, and so many asking them to uphold it, that the Board of Officers wished to emphasize the strict neutrality to which the Alliance was pledged in regard to methods and tactics of national societies within their own territories; "but seeing that riot, revolution, and disorder have never been considered an obstacle in remedying the wrongs of men, this Congress protests against the action of a small section of the women of Great Britain being construed by the enemies of Women Suffrage into an argument against the enfranchisement of the women of the world."

The peculiarities of the situation in Bohemia and Belgium were ably dealt with; the immense work carried out by the newly-enfranchised women of California was given in detail in an able and amusing speech; and the securing of womanhood suffrage for the women of Norway, announced at Vienna, was followed by the victory in Illinois, to the great pleasure of the American visitors.

It was decided to move *Jus Suffragii* to a more bustling centre and to appoint an editor in the place of Miss Martina Kramers, who resigned her position during the Congress. The decision as to place and person were left in the hands of the Board, such place to form the headquarters of the Alliance. Promises of sums amounting to over £1,200 a year for two years were made, the President, Mrs. Stanton Coit, Mrs. Belmont, a lady who refused her name, members of the Austrian delegation, Madame von Funk, Mrs. Lees, and Mrs. Alfred Illingworth each guaranteeing £100 a year. A special sum was promised by Dr. Anna Shaw, Miss Lucy Anthony, and another lady in memory of Susan and Mary Anthony.

An interesting discussion, which was eventually closed, was opened by Mrs. Wicksell, of Sweden, and supported by Miss Kate Courtney, on the subject of giving support to a political party if such party supports Women's Suffrage officially. These ladies defended the position with considerable ability; and it was an amusing reflection that the same subject was discussed at Stockholm by Mrs. Wicksell and Mrs. Philip Snowden, both being vehemently opposed to such a policy; and it was the writer who pointed out that whenever Women's

Suffrage had been won, it had been given by a party, and that sooner or later the question would have to be faced. Startling changes have taken place in those two years! And the support of a political party in favour of the women's cause was cleverly argued by the speakers at Budapest as being merely an extension of the principle of supporting a favourable candidate.

Except the President, no one had such a reception as Mrs. Despard. The roar of applause, as the Congress rose to its feet, was thunderous; and at several meetings in the city the appreciation of her life and work was just as readily evinced. The sale of THE VOTE, under the energetic auspices of Mrs. Harvey and Miss Murray, proceeded briskly, and the little paper was very popular. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson also had a most enthusiastic reception; and feeling on the question of militant tactics evidently ran high.

Mrs. Catt, by universal acclamation, was re-elected President; the new Board (enlarged) includes Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Coit, Miss Chrystal MacMillan, Frau Lindemann, Fru Furühelm, Miss Signe Bergmann, Madame Schlumberger, Fraulein Rosika Schwimmer, Frau Stritt, and another. Mrs. Catt was appointed delegate to the White Slave Traffic Congress in London.

C. NINA BOYLE.

IN THE PRESS.

Mr. Lloyd George's Latest.

In an article entitled "Votes for Women and Organised Lunacy," in *Nash's Magazine* for July, Mr. Lloyd George gives many reasons for his belief in Woman Suffrage, and then proceeds to cudgel the militants, attributing to them unworthy aims, and tries to blame them for "killing the immediate Parliamentary prospects of any and every Suffrage Bill." We take the following extracts:—

"Up to the present the only and the whole share of women in the housing question has been suffering. Slums are often the punishment of the man. They are almost always the martyrdom of the woman. Give women the vote, give them an effective part in the framing and administration of the laws which touch, not merely their own lives, but the lives of their children, and they will soon, I believe, cleanse the land of these foul dens."

"Four million women workers and seven million married women have come under the operation of the Act, yet not one of them was given the opportunity of making their opinions known and felt through a representative in the House of Commons. It was the experience of every friendly society official I consulted, that had it not been for the women and their splendid self-sacrifice, the subscriptions of the men would have lapsed long ago. Yet these women, who had thus kept the societies going, were not considered worth consulting as to their status under the Act."

"What is the meaning of democracy? It is that the citizens who are expected to obey the law are those who make the law. But that is not true of Great Britain. At least half the adult citizens whose lives are deeply affected by every law that is carried have absolutely no voice in making that law. They have no more influence in the matter than the horses that drag their lords and masters to the polling booth."

"That is a preposterous and barbarous anachronism, and so long as it lasts our democracy is one-sided and incomplete. But it will not last long. No Franchise Bill can ever again be brought forward in this country without raising the whole problem of whether you are going to exclude more than half the citizens of the land. . . . There never was a time when the nation stood more in need of the special experience, instincts, and sympathy of womanhood in the management of its affairs."

"The solution that most appeals to me is the one embodied in the Dickinson Bill. . . . How soon it will come depends very largely on how soon the militants come to their senses. I say, unhesitatingly, that the main obstacle to women getting the vote is militancy and nothing else." The militants, he insists, would rather not have the vote than fail to win it by their particular brand of agitation. He adds: "If they had accepted Mr. Asquith's pledge of two years' ago, and thanked him for it and helped him to redeem it, Woman Suffrage would now have been an accomplished fact."

The Faith of Sydney Brooks.

Writing in the same magazine, on "The Progress of the Movement," Mr. Sydney Brooks pays just tribute to the "new tactics" by which Woman Suffrage ceased to be academic, and became "eminently, even painfully practical," and the Englishman who, up to 1905, hardly gave the question a thought, "has been forced alike out of his ignorance and his apathy." We quote his forceful summing up of what has been achieved:

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ON OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMAN.*—I.

In this important book, which should be read by all Suffragists, Mrs. Gallichan gives us the result of many years' study of the woman question, and it is the "outspoken expression of the writer's faith in woman as the predominant and responsible partner in the relations of the sexes." The volume is divided into three parts—biological, historical, and present-day aspects of the woman problem. Although the authoress makes no claim to be a trained scientist, she gives a list of more than two hundred authors whose works have been consulted, and this list is merely representative; she acknowledges a special indebtedness to Havelock Ellis, Iwan Bloch, and Ellen Key.

With the passing of the apathetic Victorian mental attitude, we have now the awakening of a new social conscience; and the two great modern problems are woman and labour, and these alone can "arouse enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and a genuine freemasonry of class and sex." The woman's movement arose among unmarried women, who claimed equality of opportunity with men and insisted that humanity came before sex; the campaign resulted in the higher education of women, the right to work, and a rush into the professions. But to-day, instead of ignoring sex, we must claim freedom on that ground, and upon the "special work in the world and for the State which our differentiation from men imposes on us. This differentiation is our potentiality for motherhood and is the endowment of every woman, whether realised or not. We claim as our glory what our mothers accepted as their burden of shame." Past civilisations have failed because women were not as free as men. Our efforts must be scientific and eugenic. To-day sex tyranny dominates our world, and men command life. There is no such thing as a *fixed woman character*, for both men and women differ according to environment and circumstance, and a change of environment will cause a change in the individual. Mrs. Gallichan is an evolutionist, and says that a study of biology—the past and present history of animal life—is necessary in order to explain woman's present sexual position. Woman is in process of evolution, and her social inferiority is due to an arbitrary environment, caused chiefly by economic dependence. "It is the duty of every woman as a potential mother of men to choose a fitting father for her children, having first educated herself for a freer and more capable maternity"—but this must surely be a counsel of perfection in this country, with its surplus female population, and the problem is not evoked by reproaching some women for devoting themselves to service of the race in other ways than motherhood. In the past woman has chosen her mate blindly, but with full knowledge of her powers and duty to the race. "The creative energy, no longer finding gratification alone in personal ends, shall at last reach its goal and give birth to a race of new women and new men." In considering the origin of the sexes, Mrs. Gallichan relates that the lowest forms of life are asexual, and reproduce by division into two, by budding, and by division into definite male and female types is not abrupt; the female led and the male followed in order of evolution, since the original cell must be regarded as female. As Lester Ward says, the male cell is "an afterthought of nature devised for the advantage of having a second sex." Many eminent scientists have noticed the superiority of the female in early forms of life, though there are exceptions; up to the amphibians the females are superior in size and power. Bernard Shaw's immortal Ann is simply carrying out inherited instincts from remote ages, for to woman has been given the guardianship of the life force. The love process throughout the whole of life is the same. Monogamy is said to prevail among 90 per cent. of birds, and there are delightful examples of delicacy in courtship, fidelity, and mutual care of the young. The authoress says that love is yet scarcely so finely developed among human beings as it is among birds. Unfortunately we must continue to look with unavailing envy at the happiness of the bird-world—a world that is moneyless without servants, shops or landlords, and that knows nothing of an anti-suffragist Premier!

L. E. BRACHER.

(To be continued.)

Frances Mary Buss. A Cameo Life-Sketch. By Marion Holmes.

(Women's Freedom League. 8d.)

"She ought to present herself as a being made to please and to seek support: a being inferior to man and near to angels."

Such is the advice given to young women by an anonymous gentleman in an old volume of *The Ladies' Magazine*. This sentiment would probably have been echoed by a large proportion of those responsible for the education of girls in early Victorian days. Frances Mary Buss was among the pioneers, the result of whose work has been to substitute women councillors, women Guardians, women principals and professors, women doctors and inspectors, and women in countless positions of public trust for this ideal of the anonymous gentleman.

Mrs. Holmes's last cameo sketch will be read with great interest, not only for the grateful recollection which we preserve of its predecessors but because the life-story with which it deals is so closely connected with the struggle for the higher education of women, of which the movement for the recognition of their citizenship is the necessary corollary.

Born in 1827, eight years later than Queen Victoria, her

* "The Truth About Woman." By Mrs. Walter Gallichan.

"People may have been shocked, startled, disgusted and even revolted by the new tactics, but they no longer make any pretence of ignoring a movement on behalf of which several hundreds of women have gone gladly to prison without bravado and without repining, and have there endured the torture of forcible-feeding. Least of all has it been possible to ignore it when people and politicians alike find it supported by women of all classes, trades and professions—by the mill-hands of Lancashire as fervently as by Newnham and Girton graduates; when they see it rapidly extending its operations, adding to its resources, and enlisting the active backing of many of the country's foremost men; and when they observe it forcing the withdrawal of a measure of the first importance to which a great party had pledged itself, reducing the House of Commons to a state not far short of chaos, shaking a Government, and overthrowing the calculation of responsible statesmen."

His opinion is that to-day extreme militancy is a drag and an irritant, boring the average man, whether in Parliament or outside, putting his back up, and stimulating a dull determination not to incur even the appearance of being bullied or of yielding to force. He shows that Mr. Asquith promised more than he could perform, and ends by declaring that Suffragists exaggerate the power of the vote, but "that women's exclusion from the Suffrage entails greater mischief than their admission is ever likely to bring about, and that therefore they may as well have it."

Bernard Shaw on Government Methods.

In a letter which appeared in *The Times* on June 19 Mr. Bernard Shaw deals with the case of Mrs. Pankhurst and the Prime Minister's recent declaration in the House of Commons as to the franchise being a privilege, not a right. He says:

"May I call attention to two new considerations? The first is that it is now clear that the plan of the Home Office is, first to relieve the worst tension of public opinion by turning Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison, and then, by rigidly imprisoning her in the house in which she has taken refuge, produce all the effects of the closest confinement whilst escaping the responsibility which would attach to those effects if they occurred in prison. It is alleged that Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is very serious. It is quite clear that it cannot be very favourable, as Mrs. Pankhurst is not made of iron. Suppose Mrs. Pankhurst dies! Will the Government, merely because it has contrived that she shall die out of Holloway, still cry 'Don't care,' as it did by arresting Mrs. Pankhurst before Miss Davison's funeral instead of after it."

"The second point is the newly-declared attitude of the Prime Minister. In the debate on the Dickinson Bill Mr. Asquith for the first time opposed the franchise for women explicitly on the ground that woman is not the female of the human species, but a distinct and inferior species, naturally disqualified from voting as a rabbit is disqualified from voting. This is a very common opinion. . . . But it is one thing to follow a Prime Minister who advances all, or some, or any of these reasons for standing in the way of votes for women. It is quite another to follow a Prime Minister who places one's mother on the footing of a rabbit. Many men would vote for anything rather than be suspected of the rabbit theory. It makes it difficult to vote for the Liberal party and then look the women of one's household in the face."

"The situation, then, is that if Mrs. Pankhurst dies, public opinion will consider that the Government, for which Mr. Asquith is in effect finally responsible, will have executed her. Mr. Asquith will not be moved by that; in his opinion it will matter just as much as killing a rabbit. I cannot convince him that he is mistaken, but I can assure him that a very large section of the public will not agree with him."

"I suggest that the authorities, having had to let Mrs. Pankhurst out of prison, should now let her alone. There was something to be said for not letting her out; there is nothing to be said for pursuing her, now she is out, with a game of cat-and-mouse that will produce on public feeling all the effect of vindictive assassination if she, like Miss Davison, should seal her testimony with her blood."

"WONDERFUL FINNISH SINGERS."—The choir of seventy voices—men and women—which has won great renown on the Continent, has this week charmed London and the provinces by its beautiful singing of old Finnish folk-songs and modern music. Unaccompanied, and without a note of music before them, the choir sings with a wonderful richness, purity, and fulness of tone, and is in complete sympathy with its able conductor, Dr. Heikkö Klemetti. It is with regret that English music-lovers have said goodbye to them, tempered only by the hope of their speedy return.

MISS ETHEL CARNIE, AUTHOR OF "SONGS OF A FACTORY GIRL," who started her career as a half-timer in a Lancashire factory, has written a novel of working-class life entitled "Miss Nobody." The story deals with the adventures of Carrie Brown, a working girl of Manchester, and endeavours to hold the mirror up to reflect the life of the struggling labour world both in town and country. The novel is appearing serially in *The Christian Commonwealth*, and began on June 11. The June 4 issue contained on the front page a portrait and sketch of Miss Carnie.

Will members kindly send all receipts they hold from firms who advertise in THE VOTE, or the amount of their purchases, to the Advertisement Manager, as it is most important?

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youth was passed in an age which was questioning the established order of things. Democracy was in the air and class legislation was impugned. It was a stimulating age in which to be young, and it is probable that the acts of her own life were instrumental in developing her mental faculties. She began her career as a teacher at 14, and, on the opening of Queen's College, became an ardent student at evening classes, working late into the night with the mental passion of the fervent student. At 23 she assumed control of her mother's school in the Camden-road, the embryo of the North London Collegiate School for Girls. Here she found her life's work. Its history is her own history, and is told in the cameo sketch.

It is not always that mental development results in added sympathy. We occasionally find a fossilisation of heart among both men and women scholars, due perhaps to that detachment from ordinary life demanded by the work of the student. From this Frances Mary Buss was saved by the circumstances of her life, as well as by her own temperament. More and more was borne in upon her the everlasting tragedy of the waste of women's powers and capacities, due to their insufficient training and to the repression exercised upon them, owing partly to their lack of education. "To supply real teaching and training on terms within the reach of the most limited means was the goal on which her heart was set." The excellence of that teaching was shown by the fact that, when the Girls' Public Day School Company was incorporated in 1872, her school became the model for the schools opened by the company. Nine years earlier, when the London Centre of the Cambridge Local Examinations was opened to girls, her pupils had been represented by 25 candidates out of a total of 84. Her heart would surely have been rejoiced by the establishment of the excellent County Schools for Girls, reaching as they do a stratum of girls in whom she was particularly interested, to whom even the relatively low fees of the Public Day School Company's schools are prohibitive.

A necessary sequel to the movement for the better education of girls is the movement with which the name of Miss Emily Davies is specially associated—that of the admission of women to the Universities and to University examinations. Many of those reformers who set themselves to educate women have lived to see the result of their efforts and, with godlike complacency, have been able to see that their work was good. It must be confessed that they do not seem to have started with exaggerated expectations or with any great respect for the brains of women. Such successes as those of Miss Scott, who took the Mathematical Tripos in 1880 and was bracketed with the seventh Wrangler, or the honours gained by Miss Ramsay and Miss Fawcett were attributed to exceptional talent and training. Now it is no longer the exceptionally gifted young woman who is able to profit by a University education. It is of greater importance that the ordinary schoolgirl is able to go on to Newnham or Girton from the sixth form of a public school, or from the highest class of the modern type of private schools, directed by University women and in which the standard is equal to that of the High Schools. Her name may not appear in the Honours List, but she will probably do as well or better than her brother. All that is wanted, as was pointed out by the Commission on Secondary Education of 1894-5, is more scholarships and added opportunities for girls to be passed on to the Universities.

It is easy to belaud the reformers of the past and to compare unfavourably those who are struggling for women's freedom in the present. We cannot always recognise the greatness of our contemporaries, and the pioneer women of the last generation had their full share of difficulties: their work was despised and misunderstood, and honour and renown were late in coming to them. We have learnt to associate the word "conspiracy" with one aspect of the women's movement. The association has a precedent in the past. In 1871, long after Miss Buss began her work, the National Union for Improving the Education of Women was formed, among the founders being Mrs. William Grey and Miss Sherriff (to whom the inception of the Public Day School Company is so largely due), while one of Queen Victoria's daughters held the office of president. A contemporary objector, of the Cromer and Curzon type, alluded to the work of this union as "a widely ramifying conspiracy." Miss Buss and her friends not only fought an inveterate prejudice against the education of women. Perhaps, unknown to themselves, they were fighting against a still greater prejudice which would, if it could, deny enlightenment not only to women but to the workers, lest they should fail to submit themselves humbly to those in authority.

It is to the conspiracy of such women as Miss Buss and Miss Davies that the young women of to-day "debouch upon a newer, mightier world." To Mrs. Holmes the thanks of all readers—and they will be many—are justly due. The cameo sketch is a marvel of compression, but it sets Miss Buss before

Are YOU Sure You are not Paying TOO MUCH TAX TO JOHN BULL?
We have recovered or saved Large Sums for Women Taxpayers.
WHY NOT CONSULT US? IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING
Women Taxpayers' Agency (Mrs. E. Ayres Purdie)
Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 Central.

us in the vivid and arresting manner which we have come to associate with these admirable sketches through which Mrs. Holmes is doing such fine service to the woman's movement.
E. M. N. C.

August Strinberg. By L. Lind-af-Hageby. (Stanley Paul and Co. Price 6s. net.)

Miss Lind-af-Hageby's impartial and well-balanced biography of August Strinberg is a most valuable introduction to a study of the man and his work. Miss Lind sketches broadly, without meaningless touches, or over-emphasis, the characteristics and conditions that gave rise to the form of self-expression in which this many-sided personality stands revealed.

Strinberg "was throughout life the slave of a full mind and an empty pocket." We have glimpses of him as school teacher, doctor, actor, prompter, painter, journalist, telegraph clerk, assistant librarian of the Royal Library at Stockholm, and writing the plays, novels, stories and essays that were to bring him fame.

"He passed on, making enemies, breaking idols, desecrating temples. He sowed reality and reaped hatred." The way of the Iconoclast is hard; the way of this image-breaker is no exception to the rule. The disintegrating force of his "explosive mentality" strews his path with wreckage. We see him toiling and stumbling over the fragments of the idols he himself has laid low, and sometimes even striving to reinstate them, such were "the constant changeability, the self-contradictions which made Strinberg so incomprehensible to his contemporaries."

In the preface to his volume of stories "Married," published between 1884 and 1886, he outlined a scheme for the regeneration of Woman, in which education and the reform of marriage are interwoven. Later, "with deepening experience of conjugal misery," he opposed every form of woman's emancipation, thus giving support to Bjornstjerne Bjornson's assertion, "A cause for him is only persons, bring them out, whip them."

Many people have noticed that self-expression in terms of art and self-expression in daily life are often in opposition; that theory and practice may be antithetical. And a biographer sometimes has much ado to harmonise his hero's deeds and words, and to keep him on his pedestal. But in the case of Strinberg the public were under no illusions. He reveals every side of his complex nature. "Nothing is too insignificant for careful examination through the microscope under which he places every cell of himself. . . . He scorns excuses and exposes his sins with ruthless exactitude." This ruthless self-analysis gives to some of his writings the value and significance of the "human document."

The volume is provided with a list of Strinberg's chief writings, a good index, and several interesting portraits.
A. W. L.

W.F.L. LIBRARY.

Our Library grows and grows; more and more books of special interest to Suffragists—and Antis—are constantly being added. Branches desiring to borrow books for a month can have them on paying carriage. Subscription 1s. on joining, and 1d. a week per volume. Apply to Mrs. Carey, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

EATING HIS WORDS.

No rebuke could be clearer to Mr. Justice Phillimore for his impertinent and gratuitous lecturing than the fact that all the W.S.P.U. "conspirators" save one are out of prison. Despite the added vindictiveness of the authorities in sending the prisoners to different prisons, the women have won, and the men have to eat their own words and look foolish. We set the facts side by side.

The Judge's Vindictive Opinion.

In his biased and entirely unnecessary remarks to the Woman Suffrage "conspirators" whom he was sentencing to long terms of imprisonment, in the third division, on June 17, Mr. Justice Phillimore said:

"The time for leniency is past. I do not think you will meet with the leniency other people have met with. And I am bound to tell you that if the Home Secretary consults me, as he very often consults the judge, I shall take on myself the responsibility of saying that, at any rate, the ringleaders of you should not be released on any consideration."

The Women's Determination: Result.

Four of the members of the W.S.P.U. sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore at the Old Bailey on Tuesday last in connection with the Suffragist conspiracy charge, Annie Kenney, Rachel Barrett, Agnes Lake and Laura Geraldine Lennox, were released from prison on Saturday under the "Cat and Mouse" Act after a four days' hunger strike.—*Daily Press*.
Miss Annie Kenney (eighteen months' sentence), from Maidstone Prison.
Miss Barrett (nine months), from Canterbury Prison.
Miss Lake (six months), from Warwick Prison.
Miss Lennox (six months), from Bristol Prison.
Mrs. Saunders (fifteen months) and Mr. Clayton (twenty-one months) are released.



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WE believe that this will be the most successful Summer Sale we have ever held, for the Bargains in every Section of the House are of an unprecedented character, and cannot fail to effect our object of making a thorough clearance of Summer stocks.

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THE DUTY OF TAX RESISTANCE.

BY LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

Two years ago Members of Parliament determined to place the payment of themselves in front of the enfranchisement of women; and now women of enfranchised spirit are more determined than ever to place their refusal to pay taxes before Members of Parliament. To withdraw so moral an object-lesson in the face of so shabby an act of political opportunism would be not merely a sign of weakness, but a dereliction of duty.

Nothing can be worse for the moral well-being of the State than for unjust conditions to secure to themselves an appearance of agreement and submission which are only due to a Government which makes justice its first duty. It is bad for the State that the Government should be able to collect with ease taxes unconstitutionally levied; it is bad for the men of this country who hold political power, and in whose hands it lies to advance or delay measures of reform, that they should see women yielding an easy consent to taxation so unjustly conditioned. If women do so, they give a certain colour to the contention that they have not yet reached that stage of political education which made our forefathers resist, even to the point of revolt, any system of taxation which was accompanied by a denial of representation. It was inflexible determination on this point which secured for the people of this country their constitutional liberties; and in the furtherance of great causes, history has a way of repeating itself. Our surest stand-by to-day is still that which made the advance of liberty sure in the past.

In this country representative government has superseded all earlier forms of feudal service, or Divine right, or the claim of the few to govern the many; and its great strength lies in the fact that by granting to so large a part of the community a voice in the affairs of government, it secures from people of all sorts and conditions the maximum of consent to the laws and to administration; and, as a consequence, it is enabled to carry on its work of administration in all departments more economically and efficiently than would be possible under a more arbitrary form of Government.

But though it has thus acquired strength, it has, by so basing itself, entirely changed the ground upon which a Government makes its moral claim to obedience. Representative government is a contract which requires for its fulfilment the grant of representation in return for the right to tax. No principle for the claim to obedience can be laid down where a Government, claiming to be representative, is denying a persistent and active demand for representation. People of a certain temperament may regard submission to unjust Government as preferable to revolt, and "peaceful penetration" as the more comfortable policy; but they cannot state it as a principle which will bear examination; they can give it no higher standing than mere opportunism.

It may be said that the general welfare of the State overrides all private claims. That is true. But under representative government it is impossible to secure the general welfare or a clean bill of health where, to any large body of the community which asks for it, full citizenship is being denied. You cannot produce the instinct for self-government among a community and then deny it expression, without causing blood-poisoning to the body politic. It is against nature for those who are fit for self-government to offer a submission which comes suitably only from the unfit; nor must you expect those who are pressing for freedom to put on the livery of slaves, and accept that ill-fitting and ready-made costume as though it were a thing of their own choice and made to their own order and taste.

Representative Government may, without much hurt to itself, acquiesce in the exclusion from full citizenship of a sleeping, but not of an awakened section of the community. And if it so acts toward the latter, it

is the bounden duty of those who are awake to the State's interests to prevent an unrepresentative Government from treating them, even for one single day, as though they were asleep. They must, in some form or another, force the Government to see that by its denial of this fundamental claim to representation its own moral claim to obedience has disappeared.

That is where the great distinction lies between the unenfranchised condition of certain men in the community who have still not got the vote and the disfranchised position of women. It is all the vast difference between the conditional and the absolute. To no man is the vote denied; it is open to him under certain conditions which, with a modicum of industry and sobriety, practically every man in this country can fulfil. To woman the vote is denied under all conditions whatsoever. The bar has been raised against her by statute, and by statute and legal decision is still maintained. There is the woman's direct and logical answer to those who say that, after all, she is only upon the same footing as the man who, without a vote, has still to pay the tax upon his beer and his tobacco. The man is always a potential voter; and it is mainly through his own indifference that he does not qualify; but the woman is by definite laws placed outside the Constitution of those three estates of the realm from which the sanction of Government is derived. If it asks no sanction of her, why should she give it? From what principle in its Constitution does it deduce this right at once to exclude and to compel? We see clearly enough that it derives its right of rule over men from the consent they give it as citizens—a consent on which its legislative existence is made to depend. But just as expressly as the man's consent is included in our Constitution, the woman's is excluded.

From that exclusion the State suffers injury every day; and submission to that exclusion perpetuates injury, not to the State alone, but to the minds of the men and of the women who together should form its consenting voice as one whole. This submission is, therefore, an evil; and we need in every town and village of this country some conspicuous sign that among women submission has ceased. What more definite, what more logical sign can be given than for unrepresented women to refuse to pay taxes?

If Women Suffragists are fully awake to their responsibilities for the enforcement of right citizenship, they will not hesitate to bring into disrepute an evil and usurping form of Government which does not make the recognition of woman's claim its first duty. The Caesar to whom in this country we owe tribute is representative government. Unrepresentative government is but a forgery on Caesar's name. For Suffragists to honour such a Government, so lacking to them in moral sanction, is to do dishonour to themselves; and to offer it any appearance of willing service is to do that which in their hearts they know to be false.—From pamphlet published by *The Women's Tax Resistance League*. Id.

THE SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorporated).

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, Duchess of Argyll, will lay the foundation-stone of the South London Hospital for Women on Tuesday, July 1. The hospital, which is to be entirely officered by medical women, is to be built on a site facing Clapham-common. Of the £55,000 required to build and equip the hospital £40,000 has been subscribed, and the Board of Management hopes to raise the remaining £15,000 before July 1, so that the hospital may be free of debt when the foundation-stone is laid. A donation of £100 from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers has been received towards the building fund.

"SAW NOTHING."

Last week outside the London Pavilion a woman selling THE VOTE saw a man pick up a silk pocket handkerchief I had dropped and run off with it. There were eight or ten policemen standing admiring the view, but the thief was able to take away my property and run off with it under their noses. Only a woman selling THE VOTE saw the lawless act, not the professed guardians of the law! I told one of the police what had happened, and his answer was, "We saw nothing." M. A. R. T.

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THE BASTARDY LAWS.

FILIUS NULLIUS.

The laws of bastardy are admittedly shamelessly unjust and unfair, lagging, like many others on our Statute-book far behind public opinion, and though a Bill is now before the House, introduced by Mr. Joseph King, we know too well the fate of the private Member's Bill to have much confidence in reform. It is now some five years ago since a conference of delegates from the various Unions of the metropolis met at Southwark under the presidency of Mr. Cecil Chapman, and drew up a series of recommendations to the Home Office, with a request that a deputation might wait on Mr. Gladstone. The expert advice of experienced men and women met with the usual rebuff; Mr. Gladstone was of opinion "that no good purpose could be served" by receiving the deputation, and another five years of harsh injustice have been suffered by the unmarried mothers of England.

Meantime, it is not encouraging to hear that the illegitimate birth-rate is going up in the country generally, and that in one London parish the rate of 1912 has more than doubled that of 1911: 76 against 37.

How few women are ever helped by orders made on the fathers of their children does not seem rightly understood of our rulers. During the discussion on maternity benefits under the Insurance Bill on July 18, 1911, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question by Mr. Keir Hardie, declined to give any benefit to the mothers of illegitimate children, proudly remarking, "99 per cent. of those women get paternity orders."

When the late Mr. W. S. Maclaren rose and challenged his statement: "I do not believe that 5 per cent. of these women get any paternity orders at all," the House cried, "Oh, oh!" with jeers of dissent.

It is strange and humiliating for women to be a subject race in a country legislated for by a council of paid rulers so grossly ignorant of facts; no official statistics appear to be kept at all, and only a few women guardians and social workers seem to have taken the trouble to attempt to keep any record, and all of them agree that, according to Poor Law figures, Mr. W. S. Maclaren was right. One London relieving officer, an intelligent and experienced man, when asked to guess the number of paternity orders made in his Union answered: "Is it 1 per cent.?"

The orders made or agreed to out of Court seem to average about 4 per cent. How many are really paid there seems no means of knowing, nor the statistics of moneys paid on account of illegitimate children born outside the workhouse.

It seems to the lay mind as if many points in the bastardy laws might so easily be reformed. The law of 1834 so carefully guards male interests, leaving the woman so lonely in her shame, that it looks as if laws were made not only by men for men, but by profligates for profligates.

For instance, it would be quite possible to enable a bastardy order to be made without the evidence of the mother on proof of paternity by other persons to the satisfaction of the Court.

At present no order can be made without the evidence of the mother, and as the mortality of these cases is much higher than amongst married women, the poor little *filius nullius*, by the death of his mother is left entirely to the parish authorities, or the grudging and entirely voluntary charity of relatives who do not exist in law.

No order can be made if the putative father has gone to Scotland or taken a passage on a foreign ship, or where a child is born out of England.

Frequently a youth of seventeen or eighteen is proved to be the father of an illegitimate child, and a small order of 1s. or so is made by the magistrate on account of his small wages. In a few years the boy comes to man's estate, and is in receipt of man's wages, but the order can never be increased; the mother or the rate-payers bear the cost of that youth's indiscretion for sixteen years.

The highest sum fixed is 5s. a week; so millionaires

and rich men come off cheap. It would be quite possible for a magistrate in his discretion to fix a higher sum according to ability to pay, making the father also responsible for expenses incurred before birth, with a possible extension of the order.

A woman often enters the workhouse incapacitated from labour, either by physical sickness or through loss of character, but no claim can be made by the ratepayers against the putative father until after the birth of the child.

It seems as if subsequent marriage might by this time legalise the children born before the ceremony, as is the case in most civilised countries, including Scotland, and even in Rome, during the reign of Constantine the Great, in the early days of the Christian era. In 1236 the Bishops, for once on the side of the angels, tried to get this law carried, but the great barons rose up in their might. *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*—"we will not change the laws of England."

I have not read the text of Mr. Joseph King's Bill, but I understand that some of these reforms are therein included.

There are three great difficulties in the way of legislation on this most difficult question: The great danger of blackmail, the impossibility in most cases of obtaining reliable evidence, and the determination of the girl to protect the man at any cost to herself.

MARGARET WYNNE NEVINSON.

A DISGRACE TO ENGLISHMEN.

The Women Writers' Suffrage League has sent the following letter to the Press:—

"We, the undersigned, women of the pen and of the Press, who stand shoulder to shoulder with men in the art of literature without let or hindrance, without favouritism or animosity, who share with men the pleasures and pains of our profession, its rights, its wrongs, its praise and its blame, hereby individually and as Vice-Presidents of our League, assert and maintain that the present attitude of rebellion, anarchy and defiance which many otherwise loyal and law-abiding women have adopted towards the Government, is largely due to the lack of straight dealing and to the almost inconceivable blundering of that Government.

"That Government, Sir, has paltered with a problem of the deepest significance.

"It seems to have forgotten that five and a-half million of women workers, forced by our social laws into the labour market, instead of being, as heretofore, dependent upon men for their livelihood, are taxed unconstitutionally, many of them sweated unmercifully.

"It has failed to see that the whole conditions of woman's life are different in this twentieth century from what they were in the tenth; it has failed to realise the elemental nature of the movement, and has treated it in a spirit of shuffling insincerity unworthy of serious statesmen.

"By this appalling ignorance and negligence it has induced and encouraged a state of tyranny and resistance which is a disgrace both to England and to Englishmen.—(Signed)

FLORA ANNIE STEEL, President.
BEATRICE HARRADEN, Vice-President.
ALICE MEYNELL, "
GERTRUDE BAILLIE REYNOLDS, "
ELIZABETH ROBINS, "
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MAY SINCLAIR, "
MARGARET TODD, M.D., "
MARGARET L. WOODS, "
E. AYRTON ZANGWILL, "

GOOD NEWS.

A men's deputation from the North to Mr. Asquith, to demand Votes for Women, will shortly leave Edinburgh for London. The deputation will be undertaken by responsible men of all parties co-operating on non-party lines in a strictly constitutional demand for justice. Full particulars as to date of departure, &c., will be given on application to Mr. Alexander Orr, Fettes-row, Edinburgh. A meeting for men only was held at the New Café, 3, St. Andrew-square, on June 25, at which the speaker was Mrs. Arcliffe-Sennett, and Councillor Crawford took the chair.

Too Good to Miss.—Miss Alix Minnie Clark, 11, Severn-street, Newtown, Montgomery Boroughs, has a very delicious Mayonnaise dressing, home-made, best ingredients only used, which she is selling in aid of Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund. Will friends and members kindly send orders to her at once? Price 9d. per pot, postage extra.

PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.

THE VOTE.

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Secretary—Miss H. HOLMAN.

FRIDAY, June 27, 1913.

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

EDITORIAL.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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"THE VOTE" may be obtained through all Newsagents and at the Book-stalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son.

THE CARCASSES OF CARSON.

He is making ready for them; and with a flourish of trumpets. While women play the Dead March in *Saul* over their slain, Sir Edward Carson, to the tune of "Rule Britannia," is preparing for slaughter. With the support, tacit or active of law, order and the Press. For law, order and the Press (save with a spasmodic voice here and there and one very gallant exception) are engaged in the year 1913 in expending vast stores of valour in a war against women; and the valour apportioned to them being limited, it stands to reason that they have none left to bring to bear upon men. Sir Edward Carson is a man and therefore he is free to do as he pleases. So that in one column of a newspaper we have recounted the arrest of a woman on the way to the funeral of a friend, and in a neighbouring column the setting forth of a man to provide possible corpses for many funerals. The one has incited to destruction of property—so a judge has said; the other is about to incite to destruction of property, of life, of anything that happens to stand in his way—so he himself has said. But the one, because she is a woman, and is fighting for the safety of women, is carried off to Holloway; while the other, because he is a man, and moreover a politician, is conveyed in a saloon carriage to meetings where he is permitted to deliver broadcast counsels of rebellion, for the utterance of which, had he been born as woman and not merely of woman, police—in numbers sufficient to protect themselves—would speedily deliver him to a judge who would cast him into prison.

Now it is said that Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. F. E. Smith, and others who have incited to bloodshed, are left to go rejoicing on their way, because, although they have preached violence, no violence has yet resulted from their preaching. That is not true. They are left unmolested simply and solely because they are men against whom the authorities are afraid to take proceedings.

Women are cast into prison whether they incite to violence or not, simply for speaking to people who desire to listen to them. Witness the three women who were consigned to gaol by Mr. Denman, and allowed no bail; witness the two who have been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for daring to say in the public street that Mr. Denman was unjust. Free speech for women? By no means. Free rifles for men? Oh yes, certainly, and it is hoped that Sir Edward Carson is quite well.

It is not true that it is only for violence and incitement to violence that women are prosecuted and persecuted. And it is not true that incitement to violence on the part of Sir Edward Carson and his allies has not yet had a practical result. Replying to Mr. Devlin in the House of Commons in July of last year, Mr. Birrell said that

There had been eighty assaults on workmen inside or in the

immediate proximity to the two Belfast shipyards—twenty-five inside and fifty-five outside. Of these five had been of the most dangerous character, threatening the lives of the victims.

And note these extracts from one of the papers which has repeatedly attacked women.

Yesterday witnessed a recrudescence of spiteful attacks upon isolated workers by men who made themselves notorious a few weeks ago. A number of Catholics returned to work on the steamer *Desna*. This upset the rowdies. One man, a joiner, who was working in the refrigerator, which is in the depths of the hold, was ordered to quit work at once by a demonstrative and threatening crowd. He remained at work, and suddenly the electric light was switched off, leaving the place in complete darkness. A shower of wooden blocks was hurled at him and language of the vilest kind used. The situation became dangerous and the man made his escape out of the hold in the darkness. . . . Other men when approaching their work were met by a number of men shouting in a wild manner, and using threatening language. Seeing that a resumption of old hostilities had taken place, they decided not to go on to the ship. . . . A large number of men, rather than risk their lives at the shipyards, left Belfast on Wednesday night for Canada, and they will be followed by a further contingent.

One unfortunate was stripped naked and borne to the open, raging furnace, held over it whilst his hair singed in the awful heat, and was only saved from instant incineration by the action of four manly fellows, armed with sledge hammers, who vowed with grim determination to smash like eggshells the skulls of the miscreants.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, on July 27, issued a notice closing down their works in the following terms:—"In view of the brutal assaults on individual workmen and the intimidation of others, several departments in Harland and Wolff's have already been closed down, and in their utter ignorance that their own interests are affected by their folly, extremists have gone so far as to molest and intimidate specially skilled men responsible for the working of the power plant. These men, assaulted and intimidated, are gradually leaving off work."

Is this no result, besides and apart from the destruction of property? The reasons given by the Government for the non-arrest of men are as false as the reasons given for the arrest of women. The motives which inflict savage punishment on women are as ignoble and as mean as the motives which withhold it from men.

Now, we do not expect, we women, justice from the men in authority; we do not expect fair-mindedness, we have long ceased to expect truth. Truth? In the House of Commons alone there have been enough falsehoods, in connection with the agitation for the vote, uttered in this last year or two, to furnish the father of lies with a family so large as certainly to come upon the poor rates of future generations. We expect from those in authority nothing but brow-beating and each and every horror in the way of indignity and punishment that they have the power to inflict. But we do wonder when the public will begin to understand, how long it will take them to realise that women cannot suffer alone, that the beating down of women means the beating down of the womb of the nation.

Women have been slain in the cause of womanhood as the result of barbarities inflicted upon them in prison and in the streets. A woman for this same cause lately gave her life. The lives laid down in the Woman's Movement have been lives freely given, if violently taken. But Sir Edward Carson, with all his talk of freedom, has no conception of it with regard to the sacrifice of life. War is what he wants, civil war. Women are blamed for the destruction of property; but the men who are laying in stores of firearms and training other men to use them will not stop short at property. Blood is to be shed; the living bodies of men are to be turned by their friends and brothers into dead carcasses, and the spirit of brotherhood, of so much greater value than the body, is to be slain. Why? Because one-eighth of the men of Ireland, including Sir Edward Carson and certain English politicians, are against the policy of allowing Ireland to manage her own affairs.

Meanwhile the spirit of sisterhood is to be suppressed. Why? Because women all over the country, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, are asking, not for separation from any country, from any class, but only for the rights of citizenship, for the power to

help fallen women and sweated women, for the power to protect children. It is for this that they are to be hounded into prison and out of life. Oh, not with rifles. That were too merciful; there at least Sir Edward Carson and his friends are humaner than the Government. But by slow torture, while the Press continues to twist the truth, and the magistrates give sermons from the Bench, and the professors of Christianity pour forth that cant which ethically and spiritually is the abomination of desolation.

G. COLMORE.

AT THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.

Can these things be?
Shall these things be?

The sunshine glinted through the trees of the garden and beyond roared the ceaseless traffic of the Harrow-road. We sat in the Matron's quiet room and talked with her about the work of the hospital.

"Our cases," she said, "cannot be received in a general hospital; we are working at a problem which makes the heart sick but which a heedless and apathetic world thinks must be hidden away out of sight. It knows little of the hideous disease which claims as its victims every patient, from babies to old women, within our walls; little is known of us and little help comes our way. We are face to face with vice in its appalling results."

"An old institution, you think? Yes. We have just issued our one hundred and sixty-sixth report. The hospital was founded in 1746 and the Rescue Home in 1787. In the early days our patients were the women victims of the legalised vice of soldiers. Yes, we may well feel the influence of that valiant woman, Josephine Butler, in this building. We are now really a hospital for venereal disease in women and children."

"The average age of our patients? I have already spoken of our extremes—tiny babies at one end, bearing in their maimed bodies the terrible marks of man's cruel lust, and handicapped from their first breath by loathsome disease; at the other end of the span of life old women, mothers many times over, but suddenly perhaps the dread disease shows itself, and we do our best for them. One was brought here a few months ago in a terrible state to die; to-day she is not only alive but the healing progresses. Our average age, however, is about twenty; we consider twenty-five old. Yes, every one is a human wreck from the ravages of this hideous disease. But come and see for yourselves."

We mount the stairs and a door is opened. Is it kind or is it cruel to show us that heart-rending nursery first? Twenty beds! The sunshine pours in through the open windows and there come sounds of laughter from the playground below. Within are sounds of wailing from one or two of the tiny babies, born with a heritage of woe—blind, or crippled, or maimed so sadly that one could only hope the frail spark of life in those wizened bodies might soon go out. But among the others who are running about is a bright-faced little girl of eleven, so keenly interested in the least sign of stronger vitality in Baby May, the last newcomer—a newcomer into life, too, just a few weeks ago. The child's mother spirit yearns over the frail bit of humanity, just alive, in the white cot. But will she ever forget, one wonders, that hideous experience when she was the innocent victim of man's mad lust? Battered and sore wounded in body, undergoing drastic treatment, she can still keep her sweet smile. Is it a ray of hope? Here is another similar case; she will probably soon be called to tell her story before a court of law, before men; she will be severely cross-examined as to her evidence of the outrage, confronted by the villain, and the order may be given: "All women leave the Court!" But what of this little maid with the solemn dark eyes? She was brought in a year ago; five years old, a terrible case of criminal assault;

her innocent and fair body broken by man's cruel passion. Tenderly and carefully she is being nursed; science in its latest development is called in to her aid—again most drastic treatment for her baby years; but nothing can restore what she has lost, and the criminal—the man—gets off scot free. Will she ever forget? She smiles and waves good-bye, kisses her hand as some of the others open the door for us. We shut it again, while the torturing thought remains—all, all diseased.

Sometimes it is visiting day for the children. Dressed in their best they go out to tea—to the next ward perhaps, or even upstairs or downstairs. The older patients have made ready a welcome for them; tea with jam, sometimes cake, or even oranges, perchance strawberries; and they sing afterwards and play games. What a joyous time it is! Does the sight of these tender, innocent victims touch the heart of older victims? Yes, says Matron, and they are a moral lesson with or even without words. They have lessons, too, these babies, just as much as they can bear; their minds grow, new interests become possible; they laugh and sing; so, perchance, the hideous past becomes a blurred and faded memory.

One day one may find the older patients being taught by County Council teachers, and a different world is opened out; another, they are listening to a lecture on First Aid to the Injured; another: they are taught cooking; singing, too, what pleasure it brings. Saturdays are free days when they may do what interests them most. Bank holidays, Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide are festivals duly honoured by some special and often surprising entertainment. There are great cupboards full of delights for dressing up, &c., and if the dresses are not just the thing—well, they set to work and make more. There are visits, too, from friends. We meet a little nursery patient on the stairs, carrying a bunch of flowers nearly as big as herself; and there are lady visitors, who interest and enlighten and encourage.

The helpfulness is needed. In a corner of one ward is a screened bed; heavy bandages are on the patient's eyes; at sixteen she is almost blind; in this way the disease has gripped her; while she lies there broken, the man has received some measure of punishment: a seven years' sentence. Here is another who has been in bed two years; she cannot stand; that is her penalty.

In all stages we see the ravages of syphilis. Last year the wards were full; 340 patients entered the hospital. We move on to the operating theatre, and hear of the latest effort of science to grapple with the disease—costly as well as drastic, but nothing must be left undone which might bring some relief; and the results are encouraging.

Matron is proud of her staff; she may well be. They are proud of her. What tact, discretion, and care are needed in such work, as well as trained, skilled, practical knowledge.

"How many women doctors are there?" "None!" "Is it possible that no woman doctor does this painful and delicate work for her bruised and diseased sisters?" "Quite." "But surely there must come a realisation of the need of woman's influence in winning confidence as well as her skill in diagnosing a case." "Progress has been made and this new step may come."

"We are to call your hospital in future the West-bourne-green Hospital, Harrow-road. We will remember our lesson, and while we think of the courageous work you are doing, we are glad to find that you, Matron, are a member of the Women's Freedom League."

A. A. S.

"It is so foolish of a Government to waste the energies of women. What might not have been done in the way of social reform in England, for instance, if the energies of the women, spent in fighting for the suffrage, had been used in the exercise of it?"—*Dr. Anna Shaw.*

WHAT THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN SAYS.

Evidence of the pitiful need of such places as the Lock Hospital is given by the records of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The Director, Mr. Robert J. Parr, addressing the 1910 Conference of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, said:—

"There is no branch of the work of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children that brings workers into such close touch with the evil things of life as that of protecting little children who have been grievously wronged, and of bringing the wrongdoers to justice.

"During the last five years the Society has had to deal with a large number of these cases. They have been thus classified:—

Year.	Criminal Assault.	Indecent Assault.	Immoral Surroundings.	Total.
1905-6	178	209	346	733
1906-7	181	212	319	712
1907-8	175	231	350	756
1908-9	193	241	404	838
1909-10	186	233	452	871
	913	1,126	1,871	3,910

"Unfortunately it cannot be assumed that all the cases that occurred were reported, though it is hoped that each succeeding year will show an improvement in this direction.

"Lamentable indeed is the terribly sad record of cases classed under corruption of morals. A veil must of necessity be thrown over the particulars of these; but this much can and should be said: that if the details of what is going on in some of the homes where young girls are the unhappy victims of brutal lust were known, a thrill of horror and indignation would vibrate from one end of the land to the other. Public protest is aroused against Congo atrocities; it is equally warranted for the shameful sins against young children that lie under the surface of village, town, and city life.

"There is something terribly suggestive in the fact that amongst the cases of criminal assault the cases of incest average 37.8 per cent.

"Remembering that the Society is concerned only in cases of children under sixteen years of age, the total number of cases dealt with bears its own significance.

"Incredible though it may appear," said Mr. Parr, "assaults are frequently made upon children of tender years. A search through the records of London complaints for the year 1906-7 disclosed that many of the children were under five years of age. Amongst others there was a girl of four assaulted by her father. Another of three and a-half outraged in the street. An offence committed in a field on a little girl of four. An attempt on another only two years and ten months old, and a feeble-minded girl of eleven outraged in a field. These are given as illustrations of the inhuman depravity that sees nothing sacred in youth, and that gratifies its desire on the defenceless. The transmission of loathsome diseases to little children is a common occurrence.

"Only those who have had actual experience of bringing offenders to justice can have any idea of the difficulties that stand in the way; many offenders against children know this, and take advantage of it. In some cases the difficulty is created by people who have taken girls under their charge. It not infrequently happens that parents are induced, by the payment of a sum of money, to withhold their consent to a prosecution. Many such cases have been before the Society where the man responsible for a child's ruin has compromised with the parents in this way.

"There are other troubles that arise after cases are taken into Court. Through the lack of corroborative evidence, the inability of a small child to withstand the expert examination of a trained advocate, or the unwillingness of juries in some districts to take a serious

view of such cases, many offenders get off, when there is no moral doubt of their guilt.

"Scarcely a day passes without the Society having to stand still and allow a known offender to escape because of the hindrances in the way of successful proceedings. Let it not be thought, however," added Mr. Parr, "that risks of this sort are allowed to interfere with a sense of duty.

"Out of the Society's 871 cases classed under the head of moral offences during the year 1909-10, prosecutions were undertaken in 144; of these, 29 were dismissed. Comparing these figures with 2,135 prosecutions for neglect, starvation, manslaughter, abandonment and exposure, and in which there were only 32 dismissals, it will be seen we have far to travel before proper protection is given to the children who are the unhappy victims of this grievous wrong.

"Possibly the greatest need of the moment is to arouse public opinion, and to endeavour at least to shame people out of the indifference with which this subject has so far been treated."

WHAT THE SALVATION ARMY FINDS.

In the course of its far-reaching work the Salvation Army meets and grapples with criminal assaults on children. Last year's records show that there were 110 fresh admittances of girls under sixteen and 110 more between the ages of sixteen and seventeen. These figures do not take into account the cases received before 1912.

THE AGONY OF THE COURTS.

For long we have insisted on the absolute need of the presence of women in the Courts when cases of criminal assault are tried, and the following paragraphs from *The Child's Guardian*, the monthly organ of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, more than corroborate all we have said in protest against the cry: "All women leave the Court!" They are taken from the March issue, 1913, and run as follows:—

Assaults on Girls.

Lamentable indeed are the facts relating to the frequent assaults on young girls. Despite all attempts to bring the offenders to justice many escape, some for want of corroboration of the statement of the girl, and others because of the indifference of relations who shield offenders.

Even when cases are taken into court it often happens that the utmost limits of so-called sympathy are stretched in favour of offenders, whilst the person offended against might be the offender, to judge from the attitude taken up by some persons who have the advocacy and administration of justice in their hands.

Girl Witnesses.

Much more consideration than has yet been given to the subject is needed on behalf of young girls who are called upon to give evidence in court on questions affecting morality. Not many people have any idea of what happens under such circumstances. A girl in the witness-box has to tell of incidents that are an outrage of modesty, and to give details. Even if the provisions of Section 114 of the Children Act are taken advantage of, and the public excluded from the court (and this is not always done), the girl is still surrounded by officials who are men. She is often subjected to cross-examination by an expert whose object is to break down her evidence. According to an old axiom of English law, a person charged with an offence is deemed innocent until his guilt is proved, but the difficulties of proof are considerably increased when a nervous girl is placed in such a position as is indicated here. She should always be accompanied by a woman, one who has had a wide experience of human nature, and is possessed of much human sympathy.

A Coincidence.

At a recent meeting the Central Executive Committee were discussing the desirability of making representations to the authorities on the subject of securing womanly protection for girls in courts of law. While the discussion was taking place a case was being heard in which, by one of the strange coincidences that characterise events, a man was charged with an indecent assault on a little girl; but as the child was too nervous to give her evidence satisfactorily, the magistrate said he felt bound to dismiss the summons, on the ground that no jury would be likely to convict. He told the defendant he might consider himself a lucky man, and added that the Society was quite justified in bringing the case before the court.

Many of the evil men who prey on young children rely, for an

escape from the consequences of their crime, on the youth of their victims, and the difficulty that must of necessity arise in establishing corroborative proof. There are many much-boasted reforms in methods of procedure, but there is ample reason for seeking an extension on the lines indicated.

IN NEW ZEALAND—WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

In New Zealand, with its population of just over a million, including 57,558 (Census 1911) more males than females, the question of sexual immorality is a difficult problem. The Criminal Amendment Act gives adequate punishment for offences—namely, from five years to life imprisonment, with floggings, according to the age of the victim and the seriousness of the offence. In 1911 there were 46 cases tried in the courts as against 974 cases of drunkenness. In the case of seduction "it is immaterial whether or not the offender had reason to believe the girl was over or under sixteen." All servants' registry offices must be licensed, and this ensures the safety of young girls provided they apply to such registry offices. The fact that brothels exist and that syphilis is prevalent is indicated by the attempt made not long ago to introduce compulsory notification of the disease. Medical men in the colony are agreed that notification is urgently needed. The average age at marriage in New Zealand is higher for men but lower for women than in England, and owing to the high cost of living in the country, young men are not so anxious to assume the cares of a household. On account of the small population cases of White Slave Traffic among the inhabitants would be at once noticed; the danger, therefore, must be chiefly from immigrant women. The Immigration Restriction Act prohibits the landing of persons suffering from a dangerous or loathsome contagious disease; but medical inspection of immigrants, as the writer saw it carried out some months ago on board a large emigrant ship in the Thames, is very superficial; the passengers merely walk past the medical officer, and any symptoms that are not seen on face and hands cannot by this method of inspection be discovered. Important evidence was put before the Empire Trade Commission, whose members included Sir Edgar Vincent and Sir Rider Haggard, while sitting at Wellington some months ago with regard to State-aided passages for domestic servants, and the present Government is looking into the question with a view to improve conditions.

The age of consent in New Zealand is 16. A New Zealand woman journalist, who knows the country thoroughly, states that she has seen no evidence of coercive trafficking in women, but women are to be found who may be described as non-moral.

By law the father of an illegitimate child is compelled to contribute substantially to its support, and if paternity be proved, he is prevented from leaving the country. The Legitimation Act legitimises children born out of wedlock on the marriage of their parents and on registration of the birth; more than 1,000 children have been legitimised.

Cases of criminal assaults on children are tried in Children's Courts, which have been in operation for some years. An indeterminate sentence makes possible life imprisonment for moral imbeciles, degenerates of both sexes, and habitual criminals.

In Australia women are advocating raising the age of consent for both men and women to twenty-one years, with equal penalties for men and women offenders.

L. E. BRACHER.

THE BOHEMIAN SUCCESS.

There were expected delights which delighted more than had been expected; there was an unexpected delight in the presence of a distinguished Indian musician-philosopher; and if Miss Huntsman could have provided accommodation for the night, no one would have gone home. She herself is not only a most kind and gracious hostess, but a captivating and skilled reciter. Mr. Harrison Hill radiates an atmosphere of goodwill and fun, and was ready to respond to our cry of "More! More!" Members of the Branch gave songs, violin solos, and dances, and Professor Inayat Khan's plaintive, devotional Indian music, with his philosophic interpretation, brought everyone under its spell. To one and all, thanks and again thanks!

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

The Chancellor's "Glib" Tongue Does Not Square with Facts.

The following important letter appeared in *The Times* on June 20, under the heading, "Joint Income Tax":—
 Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation from the W.T.R.L. at the Treasury on the 10th, a report of which appears in your issue of the 11th, and he is reported to have said: "The Revenue Act of 1911, recognised so far as the super-tax was concerned—that being an absolutely new tax—the separate existence for taxing purposes of the husband and wife." On that I wrote to the Department concerned, claiming to be allowed to make a separate return for husband and wife, and thus avoid the injustice of aggregation which was admitted inferentially by the Chancellor to the deputation. The reply I received was that the respective incomes of the husband and wife are aggregated for the purpose of computing the liability.

This is another instance of how his glib tongue conveys an impression very far divorced from the interpretation of the law by his own Department.—I am, &c.,
 H. R. FAIRFAX LUCY.

15, Sloane-gardens, S.W., June 17.

At Southend.

Two tax-resistance protests were made in Southend by women who have decided after much careful consideration that it is impossible for them to contribute to unrepresentative government. Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton gives and entirely supports a convalescent home by the sea for poor children, and it is the inhabited house duty upon this home which she refuses to pay in respect of which distraint has been levied upon her. Mrs. Sky has paid taxes for twenty years in Southend upon her house and hairdresser's shop, which she has conducted entirely by her own efforts since she was left a widow with a family to support.

A meeting of protest was held last Saturday afternoon in the Clarence Hall, Southend, presided over by the Rev. Fleming Williams, who spoke in no uncertain terms of his admiration for the Women's Tax Resistance League. This Society, he said, by its untiring efforts, encouraged women of all shades of opinion and in all grades of society, to come forward and make a constitutional protest against oppression and injustice. Mrs. Kineton Parkes spoke of Tax Resistance in its many varied aspects and of the good effect it was having up and down the country to impress upon the men in whose hands alone rests the political machinery at present, the absolute justice of the claim which their women are making to share in its manipulation.

Miss Kate Raleigh, herself a tax resister, proved in a most interesting speech, that all other forms of constitutional protest has been tried upon a large scale, but without avail before women had decided to adopt tax-resistance as a weapon against unconstitutional government.

The meeting was most successful; the resolution was passed unanimously, and many new members joined the League. Subsequently the goods were sold by public auction, and Mrs. Kineton Parkes addressed a crowded meeting outside the auction rooms and answered many questions.

Refusal to Pay Licences.

At the West London Police Court on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Louis Fagan appeared before Mr. Fordham to answer the charge of keeping a motor-car and a liveried servant without a licence. Mrs. Fagan explained her reasons for refusing to subscribe to unconstitutional government, and Mr. Fordham stated that though he appreciated Mrs. Fagan's scruples, he could not allow political speeches to influence the decision of the Bench. Being a second offence, Mrs. Fagan was fined £20 and costs, to include the eight guineas and one guinea licences. Mrs. Fagan refused to pay, and distraint was levied upon her goods.

LEICESTER BY-ELECTION: JUNE 27.

Candidates:—Mr. Gordon Hewart, Liberal.
 Mr. A. M. Wilshire, Unionist.
 Mr. E. R. Hartley, Socialist and Labour (unofficial).

December, 1910.	
E. Crawshay-Williams (Liberal)	13,238
J. R. MacDonald (Labour)	12,998
A. M. Wilshire (Unionist)	7,547
Liberal majority	5,691

Miss Anna Munro is in charge of the W.F.L. campaign at the Leicester by-election consequent on the resignation of Mr. Crawshay-Williams (L.). Although the official Labour Party would not contest the seat, a third candidate is in the field. On Monday Miss Munro held a very successful meeting in the Market-place, and will continue a vigorous anti-Government policy.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors will be obliged if all those shareholders whose certificates have not been endorsed with their payments will send them to the Secretary to have this done. A halfpenny stamp will be sufficient.

JOHN J.M. BULT

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Ladies' Suits in the
Newest Styles and
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Special attention given
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reserve a Maker's Stock of
Blouses, Ruffles, Lace Scarves
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discount of 58 per cent.

4/11 BLOUSES - 2/11 3/4
12/11 LACE SCARVES 5/11
4/11 RUFFLES - 1/11 3/4
AND MANY HUNDRED OTHERS.

NEAR MAPLE'S

THOMPSONS

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The Only Woman Fire Inspector in the World.

In the long list of extraordinary callings in which women have intruded into the domain of men, that of a Fire Inspector is certainly not the least remarkable. It is the occupation followed by Mrs. Sarah W. H. Christopher, of New York. She is an Irishwoman by birth, and holds her position, which is worth £250 a year, under the Fires Prevention Act of the Legislature, an Act whose passing was due to a terrible fire a couple of years ago, when 150 lives were lost through the burning of a blouse factory in the city.

Every morning at 9 o'clock Mrs. Christopher reports at the headquarters of the Fire Brigade to which she is attached, and, after receiving her orders from the chief of the department, she starts out to search for places which are likely to be dangerous in the congested parts of the city, for her duties are directed to the prevention of fires and not to putting them out when they have occurred. The work is not only hard in itself, but it necessitates a considerable knowledge of human nature in meeting and dealing with large numbers of men of varied character. A not insignificant proportion of these factory managers have been in the habit of trusting to luck rather than supervision to prevent fires in their establishments. Even now many of the less conscientious endeavour to hoodwink the keen-witted woman who has made it her mission in life to circumvent the carelessness of the employers, or their callous indifference, and so prevent the helpless women and girls being done to death through being caught in a fire trap with the doors locked and the fire-escapes blocked. That there is plenty of room for Mrs. Christopher's work is evident when it is stated that there are in New York alone at least one hundred thousand people employed in making cloaks, suits, and skirts, and most of them are women and girls.

Open Doors; Smokers Summoned.

In the daily routine of her visits to factories, she has made it an unalterable rule to take nothing for granted, but to examine everything for herself. This inspection is made without previous notice to the proprietor, who is thus caught unawares, and unable to make any special provision for deceiving the lynx-eyed gaze of the inspector. She may begin at the top floor or the cellar, or at any intermediate floor, as seems most desirable at the moment. On her way downstairs, if she catches sight of a door she is there to try it. Woe betide the manager if it is locked. "It is against the law," she explains, "for any doors leading into halls in places of this kind to be kept locked." Before she moves the key will have been brought and the door opened.

There is a law in New York against smoking in factories. It is a very wholesome law, for smoking causes many fires. If Mrs. Christopher finds anyone smoking in factories she does not stop to talk. In her pocket she always carries a blank book of summonses, and the moment she sees the lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe, out it comes. She fills it up with the necessary particulars and hands it to the offender. Next morning he has to appear before the magistrate, and as he enters the court-room the first person his eyes are likely to fall on is Mrs. Christopher waiting to give evidence against him and to relate how, for the sake of self-indulgence, he has endangered the lives of the people who are working in the building.

As she goes on her way through these factories, which, like our own, employ large numbers of foreigners, the men and women will look up from their work for a moment, the whir of the machines will cease as she examines the conditions under which they are labouring, and an unspoken word of thanks which translates itself into a look of gratitude comes into their eyes as they reflect on the life-preserving mission on which she is engaged.

Experimental Fire Drill.

It is a long business to examine every detail of a large factory for possible violations of the law. Such, however, is Mrs. Christopher's pertinacity and the perfection of her method, that she is able to go through two or three twelve-story buildings in a day. During her inspection she often has the employees turned out for a fire drill, that she may be certain that they know how they are to make their escape out of the building by the staircases and the fire-escapes.

Mrs. Christopher was born in Ireland about thirty-two years ago, but went to New York when she was a girl, and was at first employed in Wall-street, which corresponds to the Stock Exchange part of London, as secretary to the president of a mining company. Then she went to British Columbia for a year, and at the age of nineteen married. She has two children, little girls of twelve and eight, named Catherine and Dixie, in whose development she finds the greatest and best relaxation from her work.

Sweated Rose Makers.

If Queen Alexandra knew about the sweating wages paid to the workers at the Crippleage flower factory, she would certainly refuse to have its penny hospital roses named after her. A few weeks ago a correspondent told us that the price paid for the making of these roses was 3d. a gross. "Very likely that is the price indoors," another reader now tells us. "But if the workers make them at home they only get 2d. a gross. My sister has worked at the Crippleage for, I think,

over seven years, and although she is not slow at her work I challenged her to do a gross in less than an hour and she could not do it." It may be that the contract for the Alexandra roses was obtained only as a result of competition with other manufacturers, but competition which sweats crippled, maimed, and blind girls at 2d. an hour cannot be defended in the name of charity.

SUCCESS IN MANCHESTER—

Miss Munro and Mrs. Tippet at Burnage.

If only all our social centres were like the Burnage Garden Village, the stern and cruel fight for the recognition of women as citizens would long ago have become a victory achieved. Last week, June 19, when Mrs. Tippet and Miss Munro paid their most welcome visit, the little hall on the estate was full of sympathetic women, with an encouraging sprinkling of men who became prominent at question time.

Both of the brilliant women from the seat of war in London wore the honourable though pathetic decoration which tells of having served the cause in prison, and deeply interesting was the account given of how these brave and gallant officers of our regiment fared in Hyde Park, during the hateful journey in "Black Maria," and within the walls of Holloway. They even gave thanks for such bitter experiences, and the good which has resulted to the community. "Suffragettes! God bless them," the poor prisoners murmur as they pass the new comers; they are grateful for the humanising influence, the marvellous changes wrought by these voluntary sufferers in prison régime. "What we women have accomplished there is an earnest of what we shall do in the future through the length and breadth of the land," said Mrs. Tippet, who has seen very much of the coldness and lack of appreciation shown to women who attempt to enter the narrow public sphere open to them at present. Miss Munro's earnest eloquence and her smartly satisfying answers to the questions rejoiced everyone. The music of the evening was worthy of the occasion. Mrs. Coates sang splendidly Handel's Air "To Liberty," and Mr. Dan Thompson's rendering of an old English song was also much appreciated. Mr. Brierly, an honoured member of the village community, presided.

In the Parks.

The longest day in the year, June 21, was a busy day for the W.F.L. in Manchester. At 3.30 p.m. an extremely large and interested audience gathered round the band stand in Platt Fields to listen to Mrs. Tippet and Miss Anna Munro. Miss Janet Heyes took the chair. She referred to the fact that it was Alexandra Day, and the extensive way women worked for its success, and asked they should be allowed to help politically with equal right and enthusiasm. The convincing speeches of Mrs. Tippet and Miss Munro were heard with keen interest and pleasure. The many questions asked were effectively answered. Our members worked hard in many useful ways, distributing handbills at the park gates and selling THE VOTE with great success. The result of the afternoon was most satisfactory. At 7.30 a similar meeting was held at Alexandra Park. An even larger crowd gathered and many faces were noticed who had been at the earlier meeting. Miss Janet Heyes again took the chair, and again Miss Tippet and Miss Anna Munro spoke. The crowd was extremely sympathetic and interested, and again THE VOTE sold well, eleven dozen copies being disposed of with ease. There was no violent opposition, for the hooligan youth was conspicuous by his absence.

At Sale.

On June 20 we had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Tippet and Miss Munro. An appreciative audience gathered at the "Old Chapel," and a most interesting afternoon was spent with our visitors. As a direct result of their tremendously earnest appeal to womanhood to stand together and help forward the Woman Suffrage Movement, eight new members joined the League, and a good collection was taken. Misses Hines, Fildes, and Geiler, who arranged the meeting desire to express their gratitude to Mrs. Joseph Johnson, of the N.U.S.S., who (in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Sandys, the advertised chairman) very kindly presided at the meeting.

—AND AT SHEFFIELD.

Mrs. Tanner has been with us for the last week, and has proved herself a very capable speaker. We have had an "At Home" each day, given by Mrs. Haigh, Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Whitehouse, and the Misses Gillott, and in this way we have reached a large number of women who would not otherwise have attended our meetings. Then we have had dinner-hour meetings at the large works gates for men and at the factory gates of several firms that employ women, and a meeting each night in various parts of the town. The final meeting is at the Monalith. We have had most attentive audiences at each place, and are very grateful to Mrs. Tanner for her excellent work.

YORKSHIRE & THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

To make quite clear our position and message to the Government we reprint our letter to two Yorkshire papers, including an omission from last week's version.

In consequence of the Leeds Town Council's erroneous statements with regard to the Women's Freedom League and its policy the following letter was sent to *The Yorkshire Post*, Leeds, and *Yorkshire Evening News*—

"Will you kindly grant me space to point out that in your

report of the proceedings of the Leeds City Council the statements of various members of that Council are riddled with inaccuracies in regard to the Women's Freedom League, and we protest strongly against men in public positions disseminating false reports because they are too careless and negligent of their duty to take the trouble to verify their own statements.

"In the first place the Women's Freedom League has never condemned militancy. For whatever women have done or may do we place the entire blame at the door of the Government which has for the last sixty years persistently incited women to disorder. We ourselves are a militant organisation, but we give the lie direct to Mr. Warren when he says that we have been 'charged with very serious crimes, among other crimes being the wrecking of public buildings.' At successive Conferences the Women's Freedom League has passed a resolution to the effect that in whatever militancy we adopt we shall not set out deliberately to injure persons or property, and we have loyally kept to that resolution. Our militancy is directed against the law and its administration and not against property. We defy the law on every possible occasion, and carry our defiance right through the courts where sentences are imposed upon us, and we shall continue this policy until the Government realises that good government rests on the consent of the governed, and that without their consent government is both costly and difficult."

OUR WEDNESDAYS.

A large audience welcomed Miss Annie Abram, D.Sc., F.R.Hist.Soc., and Mr. Cameron Grant on June 18 at the Caxton Hall. Miss Underwood presided. Dr. Abram gave a most interesting address on "Englishwomen in Later Middle Ages," basing her information on contemporary documents. In those days girls had a hard time, having to be submissive and deferential to authorities, or endure severe punishments. The upper class girls were sent to the houses of nobles, or to nunnery schools, where they were taught manners, deportment, accomplishments, religion and needlework. The age of consent was seven years, and child marriages were frequent. The position of wives was very unsatisfactory, but they had some rights. Joint possessions by husband and wife did much to redress grievance, and wives were frequently made executors of their husband's wills, and took petitions to the Chancellor for themselves and their husbands. The husband had power over the wife's goods and chattels, and in the eyes of the law was answerable for her actions and debts; wives were allowed to bequeath land with their husbands' consent. Many women belonged to the industrial guilds, and they worked as agricultural labourers, domestic servants, laundresses, and many trades and occupations of which there were more than sixty in London alone, including brewers, bakers, bell-founders, cloth manufacturers, jewellers, goldsmiths, &c. Widows carried on their husbands' trades, and single women were also traders. In most of the guilds women were on an equal footing with men, especially in religious guilds, but were seldom officials. In Ludgate Prison, women had proper housing, food, coals, and bed at a reasonable charge, also a large room for recreation; there were two curates and two commoners to inquire into complaints of prisoners.

There were many freewomen, who could enfranchise their husbands. Freewomen had some official positions, and there were women churchwardens and sheriffs. One woman held a manor in Berks, by leading the vanguard of the King's army to West Wales, and the rearguard on returning. Several offices at Coronation of Richard II. were performed by husbands in right of their wives. Some women of high position in Yorks in early fifteenth century exercised the vote; in 1277 Abbesses were summoned to the Great Council, and in 1461 Baron Ferrers was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife. Women's appearance in public life was occasional, but the part they played in social and industrial life was considerable.

Mr. Cameron Grant gave a very interesting address showing how the association of the sexes in industrial and other spheres of life had been of mutual benefit, and argued that the sexes must be associated in the political life of the nation. He insisted that there would be no effective grappling with the White Slave problem until women had the lever of the vote.

IN THE PARKS.

Hyde Park.

The Freedom League held an excellent meeting on Sunday, at noon, in Hyde Park. A large crowd assembled, and there were no interruptions; questions were asked at the end of the meeting. Miss Andrews took the chair. Mrs. Nevinson spoke of long hours worked by women in the sweated trades; of the necessity for divorce reform, and denounced the "Cat-and-Mouse" Bill, pointed out the ridiculous figure cut by Mr. Justice Phillimore, and condemned the attitude of the Cabinet to women's demands. Mrs. Bracher showed that in New Zealand the equal vote has resulted in many good laws, including Temperance reform, equal divorce laws, widows' pensions, and co-education. New Zealand has the lowest infantile mortality in the world, owing to a good climate, good Public Health Act, high wages, and absence of sweated trades. She explained that conscription, introduced without a mandate, had had serious results.

Regent's Park.

The Mid-London Branch held their usual meeting in Regent's

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PLEASE MENTION "THE VOTE" WHEN ORDERING GOODS.

Park at noon on Sunday last, when Mr. Housman and Mrs. Mustard addressed a large and interested crowd. At the end of each speech the many questions asked showed how attentively the audience had followed the arguments. Mr. Housman made very clear the short-sightedness of men in refusing equality to women in the industrial as well as the political world. Mrs. Mustard showed the need of women's co-operation in all things pertaining to the nation's welfare.

Brockwell Park.

The Women's Freedom League held a good meeting in Brockwell Park last Sunday morning, the speaker being Miss E. J. Read. Taking Mr. Asquith's declaration of twelve years ago on the value of free speech as her text, Miss Read built up a great indictment of the present Government. The chair was taken by Miss Underwood.

BRANCH NOTES.

Will Branch Secretaries kindly write their reports very distinctly and briefly on ONE SIDE of a sheet of paper, leaving a margin on the left, and address them to the Editor, THE VOTE Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C. A halfpenny stamp is sufficient; the flap of the envelope should be tucked inside. All reports must reach the office on or before the first post on Monday mornings.

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

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

The usual open-air meeting was held on June 20 at Thornton Heath Clock. Miss Normanton was the speaker, and was heard with greatest interest. There were towards the end interruptions by several men and youths, who had evidently attended for the express purpose of disturbing the meeting. A number of our men friends, especially the local "Heraldites," rendered us good service in preventing disturbance. Special thanks were given by the audience to Miss Normanton. Please remember the Suffrage Flower Day, July 5. Mrs. Sanders will be pleased to receive further promises of contributions in money or kind.

Hackney.

A Branch garden-party will be held at 23, Terrace-road, South Hackney (by kind permission of Mrs. Catmur), on Thursday, July 3, with the object of raising money for the Birthday Fund. The speakers will be Miss Boyle and Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, and a Pierrot entertainment will be one of the attractions of the evening. Tea will be served from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m. Gifts suitable for sale on this occasion will be welcomed—especially home-made cakes, sweets, &c. No charge will be made for admission, and all friends are cordially invited.

Herne-hill and Norwood.

A Branch meeting was held on June 11 at 161, Croxted-road, by kind permission of Miss Davis. The attendance was small, but members are asked to rally to the support of the Branch. We are keeping the flag flying in Brockwell-park, and shall be glad to see our friends there on Sunday morning at 11.30. Next Sunday the speaker will be Miss Helena Normanton, B.A., and Mrs. Tanner will take the chair. These meetings involve expense for hire of van, &c., and subscriptions for 1913 will be gratefully received by Miss Lucy Jenks, 170, Peckham Rye, S.E.

Mid-London.

Our Bohemian evening on the 20th was a great success. The studio kindly lent to us by Miss Julie Huntsman was full and everyone enjoyed the delightful programme provided by the generosity of our friends. Our gratitude is due to Mrs. Huntsman for the help she gave in arranging everything. The profits are to go to the Branch contribution to the Birthday Fund.

I hope the collecting cards will be returned to me by the members by July 3. Our quarterly Branch members' meeting will be at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 1, so as to allow for our attending the meeting to welcome the prisoners later in the evening.

Stamford-hill and Tottenham.

Members and their friends are cordially invited by Mrs. Harbord, 91, Mount Pleasant-road, Tottenham, to a garden meeting at her house on Thursday evening, July 3, at 6.30. A good speaker from Headquarters will be present, and a large attendance is earnestly requested. It is hoped that some assistance will be given to our Birthday Fund.

West Hampstead.

Well-attended open-air meetings have been held every Tuesday evening in West End-lane, at which Miss Normanton, Miss Nina Boyle, and Mrs. Bracher have spoken to attentive audiences. We shall be glad if our members will attend the meetings, if only at the opening, to help to gather a crowd. For time and pitch and speaker see "Forthcoming Events."

PROVINCES.—Aintree.

Splendid success attended our second open-air meeting, held on Wednesday, June 18. Miss Heyes and Miss Munro spoke to a crowd of from ten to fifteen hundred people, who listened with rapt attention while the speakers eloquently defined the objects and methods of our League. At question time Miss Munro excelled herself in dealing with the points raised by the audience—the type of question being in itself a tribute to the speakers, not one frivolous or foolish interjection being heard. The cake and candy sale held on Saturday, June 21, resulted in a welcome addition to our funds. Thanks to all members who contributed so generously, and special thanks to Mrs. Evans, Mrs. McNaul, and Miss Reinford for help in selling goods, serving tea, &c. Members of the W.F.L. were present at the memorial service for Miss Emily Wilding Davison held in Liverpool last Sunday, and paid a tribute of respect and admiration to a brave comrade, faithful unto death.

Brighton and Hove.

Various plans for the Birthday Fund were discussed at a members'

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meeting on Monday, and it was decided to have the following:—
(1) A garden-party and cake and candy sale combined, by kind invitation of Mrs. Budd. This will be held at Nürnberg, Palmira-avenue, Hove, on Saturday, July 5. Will all members who can contribute cakes, sweets, &c., send them to Mrs. Budd in time? (2) A jumble sale on Monday, July 7, at 3 o'clock. Anything will be welcomed, and should be sent to Miss Hare before the date. If required, articles will be called for on the morning of July 7. Miss Gregory has kindly undertaken the organising of THE VOTE sales, and it is hoped that under her direction the sales will greatly increase.

Chester.

On Thursday, June 12, our last public indoor meeting for the season was held at Brown's Sale Room in John-street. Our President was in the chair, and our hon. assistant secretary, Mrs. Howroyd, of Helsby, made an interesting speech on "Woman as a Social Reformer." The meeting was well attended, although it had not been well advertised, and most members, with many others in the audience expressed the hope that this, her first public speech, would not be her last. It is cheering to find that several other members who attended our speakers' classes also show desire to help in this way, so it is proposed to hold open-air meetings each Saturday afternoon if possible until August in the villages and country places in the Eddisbury Division of Cheshire.

This division is represented by Mr. Harry Barnston, an anti-suffragist M.P., and the Liberal candidate, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, is opposed to Women's Suffrage. In connection with the open-air-meetings, we intend to collect signatures of voters, wives of voters, and householders, to a memorial for Women's Suffrage, so there is useful work for every member who will help us.

Members urgently invited to join party to Tarvin on Saturday, July 28. Motor-bus leaves Foregate-street at 2 p.m. See also Forthcoming Events.

Middlesbrough.

Last week the pictures of the funeral of Miss Emily Davison, which were shown at the Hippodrome here, attracted large crowds of people, and the Vote sellers, who were anxious that the general public should know what we Suffragists think of that wonderful act of sacrifice and devotion, went down to sell THE VOTE outside the Hippodrome just before the first house came out, while the people for the second house were standing in long queues. At first our selling along the line was greeted with much amusement and the hated cry of "Suffragettes!" but curiosity overcame diffidence and many people held out coppers for the paper. A few seemed ashamed of appearing sympathetic, but soon people came out of the queue to buy the paper, and many copies were sold to the people who came out from the first house. Considering the rowdiness and hooliganism at open-air meetings a short while ago, the friendliness and courtesy of the great majority of the people was most significant and encouraging. The following evening a steady downpour of rain stopped our efforts, but on Wednesday night we went again to the Hippodrome and sold out all our copies.

Our Vote selling brigade has now increased to nine, and on Friday, by way of relaxation, they assembled at the house of the secretary to discuss plans of future campaigns and to practice the "Awakening." Members and friends are asked to keep Saturday, July 20, free, as Mrs. Richardson has very kindly offered us the use of her garden at Brytreg for a garden party.

Manchester.—Office, 46A Market-street.

Will members please remember Mrs. Despard's Birthday Fund, and note that Miss Horden has collecting-cards which she will be pleased to distribute to members?

SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh.—Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road.

Owing to newspaper reports of rowdiness at other Suffrage meetings, we were on Wednesday evening refused the use of a cab. The economy thus enforced was, however, all to the good, as a splendid meeting was held from our small portable platform, and other uses for the collection are only too easy to find! Our good friend Mr. Andrew Young (I.L.P.), dealt with the whole question in his usual forcible fashion, and made a slashing attack on the position held by Mr. Asquith. Another supporter, Mr. Trainer, gave an interesting account of Miss Davison's funeral procession, in which he had walked. We owe a debt of gratitude to men who thus openly champion our Cause. Every member who possibly can do so is requested to be present at 3 p.m. on Saturday, when our sale is to be opened by Councillor Crawford. Donations may be sent in on Friday or Saturday.

WALES.—Cardiff.

Miss Trott's visit has awakened great enthusiasm. A most successful open-air meeting was held outside Victoria-park on Friday, June 20. Miss Trott gave an address; Mrs. Keating-Hill followed. A large number of antis were present, and the cogent arguments of the speakers made many converts.

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

MANCHESTER MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE passed the following resolution on June 18:—"That this League views with grave concern the action of the authorities in regard to the repeated rearrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst, and urges the immediate suspension and repeal of the Prisoners Temporary Discharge for Ill-health Act, as savouring of a species of legal persecution entirely at variance with the spirit of the Declaration of Rights, which secured 'the right of the nation to a pure and merciful administration of justice,' and which threatens to cast a shameful odium upon the English people by endangering the life of an honourable and respected woman, whose sole aim has been to secure human rights of representation for her sex."

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.—Miss Leila G. Cadiz writes to us from 28, Ashfield-road, Ranelagh, Dublin, urging, in memory of Miss Davison's sacrifice, a united demand from all Suffragists for a Government measure for votes for women. She suggests a monster petition to His Majesty the King, and to the members of the Cabinet, praying that justice be done without any further sacrifice of life. She will be glad to hear from all who are willing to help.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Fri, June 27.—Thornton Heath Clock, 7 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Bostock. Sat., June 28.—Miss Anderson's Tax Resistance Sale and Public Meeting, The Hall, Village Green, Woldingham, 3 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Parkes and Mrs. J. Cameron. Grant. Chair: Miss Boyle. Admission free. Sun., June 29.—Hyde Park, noon, Miss Boyle, Miss Holmes. REGENT'S PARK, noon, Mrs. Bracher and Miss Eunice Murray. Brockwell Park, 11.30. Miss Normanton. Mon., June 30.—Portman Rooms, Baker-street, W. (entrance in Dorset-street). Lecture by Mrs. C. Perkins Gilman on "The Real Devil," 8 p.m. Chair: Miss Nina Boyle. Tickets 2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved) and 1s. (reserved) from W.F.L. office. Tues., July 1.—Mid-London Branch Members' Quarterly Meeting, 1, Robert-street, 7 p.m. CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD, West End-lane (close by W. Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15. Speaker: Mrs. Mustard. Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. Public Welcome to Released Prisoners, 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Nina Boyle, Miss Bunten, Mrs. Hyde, and others. Admission free. Wed., July 2.—Caxton Hall, Public Meeting. Josiah Oldfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.L., on "Food, Fasting and Freedom," and Miss Boyle, 3.30. Chair: Capt. Carey. Thurs., July 3.—Hackney, Garden Party, at Mrs. Catmur's, 23, Terrace-road, South Hackney, 5—10 p.m. Admission free. Highbury Corner, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tanner and Miss Boyle. Garden Meeting, 91, Mount Pleasant-road, Tottenham, 6.30 p.m., by kind permission of Mrs. Harbord. Fri., July 4.—Thornton Heath Clock, 7.30. Mrs. Tanner. Sat., July 5.—Suffrage Flower Day, 9 a.m.—7 p.m. Particulars from W.F.L., 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C. Sun., July 6.—Hyde Park, noon. Mrs. Mustard, Miss Read. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mrs. Tanner and Miss Normanton. Brockwell Park, 11.30. Miss Boyle. Mon., July 7.—London Branch Council Meeting, 1, Robert-street, 6.30 p.m. Tues., July 8.—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD, West End-lane (close by W. Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15. Miss Read. CORNER ST. LUKE'S-ROAD, Clapham, 8 p.m. Miss Boyle. Thurs., July 10.—Croydon Cake and Candy Sale, 3 p.m. W.F.L. OFFICE, 32A, The Arcade, High-street, Croydon. Caxton Hall, Westminster, 8 p.m., Mrs. Despard's Birthday Party. Admission by ticket, 1s. each (including refreshments). Highbury Corner, 8 p.m. Mrs. Mustard. Sun., July 13.—ADULT SCHOOL, Grove Mission, Clapton, 9 a.m. Mrs. Mustard on "Woman and Citizenship." Brockwell Park, Mrs. Tanner, 11.30 a.m. Hyde Park, noon. REGENT'S PARK, noon. Mon., July 14.—Bowes Park Branch Meeting, 34, HIGHWORTH-ROAD, New Southgate, 7.30 p.m. CORNER OF BLENHEIM CRESCENT AND PORTOBELLO-ROAD, 8 p.m. Miss Normanton. Tues., July 15.—CORNER BLACKBURN-ROAD, West End-lane (close by W. Hampstead Station, Met.), 8.15. Mrs. Tanner. CORNER ST. LUKE'S-ROAD, Clapham, 8 p.m. Mrs. Tippet. PROVINCES. Sat., June 28.—Tarvin (Cheshire). Open-air Meeting, 7 p.m. Speaker: Miss Winifred Davies. Chair: Miss Woodall. Mon., June 30.—Burnage. 33, South-avenue, 8 p.m., Branch Meeting. Sat., July 5.—Liverpool. De Villiers-avenue, Children's Garden Fête, Competitions, &c., 3-6 p.m. Hove. Nurnberg, Palmcra-avenue, Garden Party and Cake and Candy Sale, by kind permission of Mrs. Budd. Kingsley (Cheshire). Open-air Meeting, 7 p.m. Mrs. Howroyd, Miss W. Davies and Miss Woodall. Mon., July 7.—Hove. 8, San Remo, Jumble Sale, 3 p.m. Sat., July 12.—Gulden Sutton (Cheshire), 7 p.m., Open-air Meeting. Miss W. Davies and Miss Woodall. Sat., July 19.—Fri., July 25.—Middlesbrough. Open-air Campaign. Speaker: Miss Janet Heyes. Tattenhall (Cheshire). Open-air Meeting, 7 p.m. Miss W. Davies and Miss Woodall. SCOTLAND. Sat., June 28.—Edinburgh. Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road, Cake and Apron Sale, to be opened at 3 p.m. by Councillor Crawford. Admission free. Wed., July 2.—Edinburgh. King's Stables-road, 8 p.m. Open-air Meeting. Miss A. B. Jack, and others. OTHER SOCIETIES. The Church League for Women's Suffrage.—July 1.—Reception to Delegates, Hove Town Hall, 7 p.m. Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Right Rev. Bishop Powell, Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, and others. July 2.—Holy Communion, St. Barnabas, Hove, 7.30 p.m. General Council Meeting in Y.M.C.A. Hall. Morning Session, 11—1; afternoon, 2—4.30. Evensong, Chapel Royal, Brighton, 5.30. Preacher: Rev. F. M. Green. The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, (55, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.)—Miss Monica Whately, Acting Sec. and Hon. Treas. At a meeting of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society a vote of sympathy with Miss Emily Wilding Davison's mother was passed unanimously. Our most grateful thanks are due to Miss Gadsby for the splendid Jumble Sale she organised for the society on June 14; also to all who sent articles for sale. Who will organise another event to raise funds for rent and office expenses? Irish League for Women's Suffrage (Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand).—The Irish League for Women's Suffrage has sustained a great loss in the departure of its president, Miss Patricia Hoey, and its hon. sec., Miss G. O'Connell Hayes, for Canada. At the last general business meeting, Miss Geraldine Lennox was elected president, and Mrs. Sohn, secretary. Irish Suffragists living in or near London are heartily invited to join the League. Meetings are held on alternate Tuesdays at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand. Next meeting, July 1, at 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Tanner, on "What Blocks the Way."



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OUR COMPETITION. ANSWERS TO ANTIS.

We offer a PRIZE FOR THE BEST ANSWER to Anti-Suffrage objections. The winning answer will be published in THE VOTE. This week's objection is:

Women Do Not Think Imperially.

The answer is limited to sixty words; it may be grave or gay.

RULES.

- 1. The competition is open to all our readers. 2. Each answer must be accompanied by the coupon below, and give the name and address of the sender. 3. Answers, written on one side only of the paper, must be addressed to the Editor, Vote Office, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., the envelope marked Prize Competition, and must reach the Vote Office on Monday, July 7, 1913. A halfpenny stamp is sufficient if the flap of the envelope is tucked inside. 4. Competitors may send as many answers as they like, provided each is accompanied by a coupon. Prize this week: Lace Jabot with black satin collar.

COUPON.

"VOTE" PRIZE COMPETITION.

Name Address

WOMEN WOULD LOSE THEIR CHARM: RESULT.

The judges have awarded the prize to Miss E. E. Appleton, 49, Hertford-road, Bootle, Liverpool, whose answer is as follows: No, not their charm of womanhood, only the meretricious charms—wiles, consisting mainly of continuous well-administered doses of subtle flattery—which, in the struggle for existence, women have been compelled to develop as their distinctive means of offence and defence in adaptation to their environment. Women's votes will change these charms of dependence into the charm of honest partnership. [We regret that our Competition was crowded out last week. —Ed.]

GOOD-BYE TO JOHN SIMPSON.

"John Simpson did his duty." So sang Mr. Harrison Hill months ago, when John Simpson was welcomed by the Freedom League as a released prisoner, who had dared Wormwood Scrubs on behalf of Woman Suffrage. So when it was known that John Simpson had decided to leave England for Australia—the land of enfranchised women—the Freedom League determined to give him a good send-off. They mustered in force at the office on June 23, told him how much they appreciated his championship, wished him well in his new enterprise, and asked him to put in his pocket for their sake a silver cigarette-case. John Simpson said he would, and said also, he was proud to have been of service to the Freedom League, and hoped soon to congratulate them all on having won the right of citizenship. So good-bye, and au revoir!

LONDON BRANCHES COUNCIL.

At the Jumble Sale which was held on June 7 in conjunction with the Northern Heights Branch, about £10 was taken. Everything was quickly sold out. We could have done with twice the amount. May I take this opportunity of thanking all who so readily sent contributions, and those who came on Friday and Saturday to help? Will members please note that the Council will hold another Jumble Sale towards the end of the year, and will be pleased to receive parcels for it? Those who have difficulty in storing things for the sale will find other members very willing to help in this respect.

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SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES' MEETINGS.

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

AT SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York-street, St. James', S.W., on *Sunday, June 29*, at 8.30 p.m., Mrs. PERKINS GILMAN will speak on "Homekeeping versus Motherhood." Tickets, including light refreshments, 2s.

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE meets *Tuesday, July 1*, Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. TANNER on "What Blocks the Way." Non-members cordially welcomed.

PUBLICATIONS.

READ "CAPTURE OF LADY BIRD": WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC. By Mrs. HUGO AMES, of the Private International Commission. 7d. post free. Offices: Women's Freedom League.

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