

THE VOTE.
March 27, 1914.
ONE PENNY.

“PRISONS AND PRISONERS.” Reviewed by C. DESPARD.

THE VOTE

THE ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

VOL. IX. No. 231.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914.

Edited by C. DESPARD.

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OUR POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Lloyd George Justifies Militancy.

Mr. Lloyd George is apparently seeing eye to eye with us at last on the question of the justification for our misdeeds. Speaking at Huddersfield last Saturday, he administered an unctuous rebuke to Mr. Bonar Law. In view of Tory support of extreme militancy in Ulster he wondered—when and if Mr. Law came into power—“what moral right he would have to punish those who are fighting for the franchise for women for breaches of the law?” “After all,” he added, with gleam of a light at last, “they are deprived of the rights of citizenship.” This recognition of the great injustice under which we suffer was accorded a tepid “Hear, hear,” by the ardent Liberals drinking in his truly democratic views on Ulster. Had he been waxing eloquent on the wickedness of landlords and the wrongs of voters, we can imagine the thunderous cheers that would have greeted this justification of militancy. Seeing that it was women’s militancy that he justified, we hope he noted that the Liberals present refrained from their usual hysteria about “wild women.” This gleam of light comes late. If he had had the courage to acknowledge this truth earlier, such scenes as those at Llanystumdwy would not have blackened his personal record and stained for ever the pages of Liberal history.

A Short Way with Suffragists.

The following letter was sent by Miss Underwood to *The Times*, but that Penny Dreadful refused it publication:—

To the Editor of *The Times*.

DEAR SIR,—I am quite willing to give Dr. Mercier the credit of good intentions when he thought it necessary to write to *The Times* to inform the public how he would deal with militant suffragists, and I am sure he derived much pleasure from his researches into records of the punishment of people for crimes committed 100 years ago. Most of us are aware that the farther we go back in the history of any nation, the more summary and vindictive were the sentences imposed on offenders, especially if their offences were connected with opposition to the ruling authorities. But Dr. Mercier fails to prove that heavy punishments decreased crime in days gone by, and he does not convince us that if the Home Office issued an order that suffragists should be allowed to die in prison, the present militant agitation would cease. I firmly believe, and I think the authorities recognise, that if a woman were allowed to die in prison, especially if she were a prominent member of the woman’s movement, there would immediately be at least ten new recruits ready to take her place and die in prison, and the more women died, the more numerous would the women become who would face death. Dr. Mercier may smile at this assertion, but unless he is prepared to do more than smile at it, I can only say that he does not understand the women of our race and temperament, and their increasing indignation at the trifling of politicians and the Press with this great question. It would be well if the Government and the public would pause, and consider whether the prolonged denial of justice to women is really worth the immense cost and difficulty now experienced in the abortive attempt to maintain law and order in the country.—I am, yours faithfully,

FLORENCE A. UNDERWOOD.
(Secretary, Women’s Freedom League.)

Dr. Mercier now suggests going another hundred or two years backwards and making militant women outlaws; that is to say, denying to their persons and property protection under the law or service from the community. We wonder if, under these circumstances, he would continue to collect their taxes! What he fails to do, is to say how he wishes to have militant men treated. The militant men of South Ireland control the Government; the militant men of Ulster have brought the Prime Minister to his knees; the militant miners secured the minimum wage; the militant men of Tonypandy, Liverpool, Leith, High Wycombe, Bradford, Leeds, and other centres of disturbance still enjoy the benefits of the law, plus votes and representatives. What we ask for is, equal rights; what we are offered is equal penalties, and in default of our acceptance of that ridiculous position, a return to methods of barbarism in the coercion of women citizens. The question we must ask is: Is Dr. Mercier civilised; and, if so, by what standard can he claim that his brand is superior to that of the most militant Suffragettes?

Honouring the Pioneers.

We join most warmly and heartily in the fine tribute which *The Irish Citizen* pays this week to Mr. and Mrs. James Haslam, of Dublin, on the celebration of their Diamond Wedding. For sixty years these pioneers in all efforts for justice to women have worked side by side with intense energy and helpful co-operation. Now, at eighty-eight and eighty-five respectively, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam are as keen as ever in their service to the Woman’s Cause. To-day Mrs. Haslam is working hard for two projects: to get more women returned as Poor Law Guardians, and to get the Bill establishing a residential franchise for County Councils extended to include Ireland. Over the long intervening years between to-day and the days when, with her sister, she established the lace-making industry at her home at Youghal to mitigate the horrors of famine—an industry which is still carried on with great success by the Presentation Nuns—there stretches a record of splendid service, including support of John Stuart Mill’s petition for Woman Suffrage presented to the House of Commons in 1866, the fight with Josephine Butler for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, the extension of women’s education, securing the admission of girls to the Intermediate System, and of women to the Royal University of Ireland, the founding of the first Irish Suffrage Society in 1876, and support in the struggle to carry the Married Women’s Property Act. In 1874 Mr. Haslam published a four-page monthly entitled, *The Woman’s Advocate*, the second issue of which, says *The Irish Citizen*, dealing with methods of Suffrage work, was so admirable that Miss Lydia Becker, then the leader of the English movement, ordered 5,000 copies for distribution. A further quotation from this excellent tribute will be read with interest. Says the writer, F. S. S.:

The last time W. T. Stead was in Dublin, he overheard Mrs. Haslam declaring that she was not a militant. “Not a militant!” he exclaimed. “Mrs. Haslam, I have known you for the last forty years, and I never knew you to be anything but militant!” She has, indeed, been a fighter all her life, and still is a fighter, to get things done; and all who value progress and the bettering of human conditions will pay their homage to her and her devoted husband and co-worker on this sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

To the Women’s Freedom League both Mr. and Mrs. Haslam have rendered good service, and we rejoice with their many friends the world over in the celebration of their Diamond Wedding, adding the further wish that they will not have to wait long before they enjoy the right of going to the poll together as citizens equally enfranchised.

THE WOMEN’S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The following have been issued by the women voters of Chicago to the Aldermanic candidates of the City:—
Thou shalt not be the tool of any special interest.
Thou shalt not set thy party above the people.
Thou shalt hearken to the cry for clean milk.
Thou shalt not forget the death rate of babies in thy ward.
Neither shalt thou forget the morals of the young; nor shalt thou bend thine ear to small theatres that fight ordinances for ventilation and for clean pictures.
When special and powerful interests ask for favours, the public policy shall be near to thee.
Thou shalt not have an office connected with a saloon.
Thou shalt have a keen sense of smell to detect nuisances and garbage evils; garbage dumps shalt thou abolish.
Thou shalt help to keep amusement safe for the city’s children.
Thou shalt not hearken to commercialised vice.

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[Kindly note change of address.]
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AT HEADQUARTERS.

Women’s Freedom League Conference.—Tomorrow (Saturday) the Annual Conference of The Women’s Freedom League will be held at the Caxton Hall, and the chair will be taken by our President, Mrs. Despard, at 10 a.m. Every member of the League has a right to attend this Conference, but only delegates duly elected by our Branches have the right to speak and vote on the resolutions and amendments drafted by the Branches and to vote for candidates for our National Executive Committee. The resolutions deal with important matters of policy, methods and organisation, and their adoption or rejection will have far-reaching results. Every active member of the Women’s Freedom League eagerly looks forward to the Annual Conference, and London members especially are glad of this opportunity to meet and exchange views with Freedom Leaguers from distant parts of England, Scotland and Wales. It is hoped that all who can will come to our Reception to delegates and their friends at the Caxton Hall Sunday afternoon from 3.30—5 p.m.

Discussion Meeting.—Monday evening, March 30, Miss Lucy H. Yates, who is a woman authority on finance, will give an address on “The Spending Sex.” This address will be followed by a discussion in which all members of the audience are invited to take part. It is generally supposed that men alone are interested in finance, but as women spend the bulk of the nation’s money, it will be advantageous to have a woman’s point of view on this subject. The chair will be taken at 8 o’clock by Miss A. A. Smith.

Caxton Hall Wednesdays.—Next Wednesday afternoon the speakers will be Mrs. Despard and Mrs. E. M. Moore, who has chosen as her subject “Woman and Freedom.” The chair will be taken at 3.30 by Miss Eunice Murray. Will readers kindly note that this will be the last Wednesday afternoon meeting at Caxton Hall before the Easter recess? We shall resume these meetings on April 22, when Mr. Malcolm Mitchell has promised to speak.

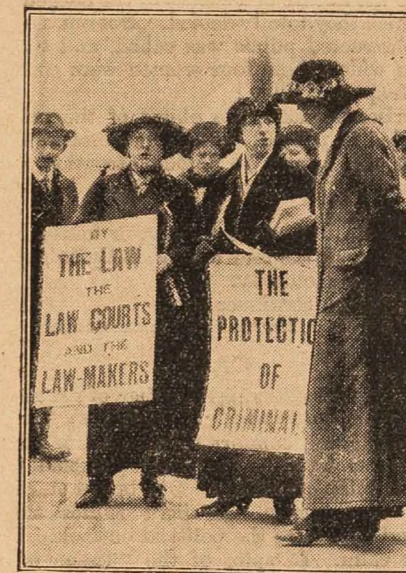
Political Meeting.—Friday evening, April 3, we shall hold our first political meeting after the Conference, the speakers being Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle and Mr. John Scurr. Admission is free, but tickets for reserved seats can be obtained from the W.F.L. office at 1s. each. We hope our members and friends will rally to our support at this meeting.

National Union of Teachers: Lowestoft Conference.—Readers are again reminded of the Women’s Freedom League campaign from April 8-16 at the Easter Conference of the National Union of Teachers at Lowestoft. Every year interest in Woman Suffrage increases at the Conference, and we hope many of our members will find it an attractive holiday to help with our campaign at Lowestoft. Miss Alix Minnie Clark, 11, Severn-street, Newton, Montgomery Boroughs, is organiser, and all offers of help should be sent to her without delay. Miss Anna Munro, Miss Eunice Murray and others will speak at the open-air meetings to be held daily, and at the Public Meeting in St. Aubyn’s Hall on Tuesday evening, April 14.

I.L.P. Conference at Bradford.—We hope to run a Women’s Freedom League campaign during this Conference at Easter, and should be glad to hear from members who will be in that district in Easter week.
F. A. UNDERWOOD.

**POLITICAL AND MILITANT.
THE PICKETERS OF THE WOMEN’S FREEDOM LEAGUE.**

On Monday, having received no reply from the offices of the Commissioner of Police in regard to action to be taken against the constables concerned in the case of *Rex v. Wetherall*, the Women’s Freedom League



Women’s Freedom League Pickets.

[By courtesy of “The Daily Graphic.”

picketed the entrance to Scotland Yard and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Miss Norah Strange, Miss Edith Rushbrooke, Mrs. Lilian Ball, Miss Kate Smith, Miss Balham, and others engaged in the first day’s work, and were unmolested by the police. The passers-by were interested and sympathetic, and many persons went out of their way to reach for the leaflets which were being distributed. The picketing hours are from 11 till 1 o’clock. On Tuesday Miss Strange, Miss Smith, Miss Rushbrooke and Mrs. Cubley once more took up their posts, and were requested to go away by a person who may have been Sir Charles Mathews (the Director of Public Prosecutions) himself, and whose distinguishing characteristics appear to have been a startling style of dress and a ruffled temper. At his instance, Inspector Riley appeared on the scene, and all four picketers were taken into custody.

Brought up at Bow-street before the unctuous Mr. Hopkins in the afternoon, the prisoners gave a spirited account of themselves. Miss Smith expressed her contempt for the authority of the Court and declined

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to recognise the right of unjust men to judge just women. She refused to make any plea or to ask any questions. Mrs. Cubley put in a strong protest against being made into a kind of show at Cannon-row police station, a gang of young roughs being admitted to stare, laugh, and poke ridicule at them. Of this impropriety Mr. Hopkins, another of the official protectors of impropriety, took no notice. Miss Rushbrooke and Miss Strange asked a series of most pertinent questions in regard to the nature and extent of the alleged "obstruction" which they totally denied. Not one single witness of the obstructed public was called, and the only evidence on which these four women were convicted was that of Inspector Riley!

Our prisoners made the object of the protest clear, and alluded in pointed terms to the nature of the case in which the appeal to public attention was made. Their remarks were listened to with interest by the public.

The monstrous sentence of 40s. or fourteen days was imposed, and all the four refused flatly to pay and were committed to Holloway.

The picketing continues.

CALM.

One thing in the stirring campaign of lies and provocative denunciations which obscure the Parliamentary horizon will bring comfort to the soul of the ordinary citizen whose fortunes are being gambled with in so amazing a spirit of discord. One bright star adorns the political firmament; one light shines through the gloom and irradiates the political outlook. Belfast, we learn, is calm. In spite of the "tissue of misrepresentations" which the Prime Minister fondly believes himself to have "swept away" by his remarkable statements in the House and to *The Times* last Monday; in spite of the "grave provocation" received by Ulster; in spite of "misunderstandings," "blunders," "threats," "bullying," and the alarms and excursions of Ulsterical gallopers, Belfast remains calm.

This is as high-souled as it is surprising. Fain would one believe it to be likewise true. Our inmost heart, however, rejects its probability, finds it difficult to believe in this stately calm. For have we not had it, from the same inspired sources, that "a spark would set the whole town alight?" This abnormally inflammable condition seems to us hardly to coincide with our preconceived and, no doubt, antiquated notions of calm. To be truly reassuring, the prospects of combustion should, we feel, figure less prominently in Belfast's so dignified condition.

To induce this spirit of serene grandeur and magnanimity in Belfast, the Prime Minister has done some rather odd things. While Mr. Churchill, Mr. George, and Mr. Devlin continue the flag-wagging and the trailing of coat-tails necessary to hearten up their astonished and bewildered cohorts, Mr. Asquith has been taking *The Times* into his confidence. He and Colonel Seely have been judiciously hedging, the while their more reckless colleagues appear to be staking their very shirts on the favourite. The Premier states in the most unequivocal way, and the Secretary of State for War solemnly nods approval, that the disposi-

tion of troops in Ulster is "perfectly useless from a strategic point of view," and that this "must have been obvious" to anyone who followed them with knowledge. The naval dispositions were merely to move troops (quite unstrategically, we infer) without marching them through the streets of calm Belfast. No warrants are out for the arrest of the Ulster leaders. "The Government has never taken and does not contemplate any such step."

Now, apart from the fact that the Ulster people's Press repudiates this assurance, and does not hesitate to charge the Prime Minister with fibbing to *The Times*, and to suggest that even if warrants are not "out" they are nevertheless signed, the Prime Minister's statement has a grave meaning for the public. *Why* are these warrants not out and not even "contemplated"? What is it that has placed Sir Edward Carson and Co. above the law and its penalties? We cast our minds back to a criminal prosecution in which a number of noble women and an heroic man were arraigned, charged with conspiracy and designs to create disorder. We remember the sentence, and the impounding of that high-minded gentleman's property and income, even to the foul blow struck at his financial credit. We remember two candidates for Parliamentary honours, charged under an ancient statute concerning "persons of ill-fame." We remember one, Tom Mann, who said to the troops, "Don't shoot your fellow-workers," even as Sir Edward's friends are to-day saying, "Don't shoot your fellow loyalists." We remember a certain "wicked and dangerous criminal" of the working classes, who brought out working men in revolt, without rifles or machine-guns, and we see a far more resolute offender than this working man, with armed force at his disposal, setting the law of the land at defiance by drilling and parading troops, which is contrary to all the King's regulations, with the avowed object of seducing His Majesty's servants from their allegiance and their oath, and setting His Majesty's seal and assent at naught. And the Prime Minister, whose wrath fell so swiftly on the women and the working men, has the audacity to tell the nation, through the columns of an influential Press organ, that the Government never has had, and will not have, any intention of taking order to these law-breakers.

There are only two possible explanations. Either Mr. Asquith has never really wanted Home Rule, and has allowed Sir Edward time and opportunity to work up steam against it, of set purpose. Or, legal men like Sir Edward know too much. Just as the Director of Public Prosecutions shrinks from encounters in the Courts with the police, so does the Director of all our public affairs shrink from an ill-advised encounter with other lawyers equally well equipped with inside information. One of these two suppositions must be true, and we must ask ourselves in good earnest why it was that Sir Edward Carson, of all men, was chosen to defend Cabinet Ministers against charges first launched against them by Sir Edward's own colleagues? A third supposition is, that the great, able, shrewd, far-seeing person at the head of the Liberal Party and the nation has been so hopelessly misinformed and so crassly stupid as really not to know what Sir Edward was doing. It is hardly likely Mr. Asquith will prefer this explanation!

The Sinn Fein women are showing fine spirit in the counterblast they make to the Prime Minister's offer, the Ulster women's action, and the attitude taken up by their own President. They protest against any division of Ireland being even considered without the women being allowed to join in the decision. The President provoked much anger by his unsympathetic attitude, and the women will let him and others hear more of the matter. Belfast was the birthplace and cradle of Sinn Fein, and if these patriotic women resolve that no settlement shall be come to without their co-operation, it is highly probable the stately calm of Belfast is doomed to several rather unexpected

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interruptions in the not too distant future, even if and when the bellicose A.D.C.'s of Sir Edward Carson are persuaded to leave off galloping.

C. NINA BOYLE.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Sir Edward Carson's Replies to a Deputation of Irish Suffragists.

On March 23 Sir Edward Carson received a deputation from the Northern Committee of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation (Non-militant). The deputation waited upon Sir Edward, at Craigavon, and was introduced by Captain Craig, M.P. Arrangements had been made for a large and influential deputation of Ulsterwomen. Owing, however, to the critical state of political affairs, and the uncertainty of his movements, it was decided that a few should interview Sir Edward at once. Mrs. R. H. Metzger and Mrs. W. J. Holmes representing the Northern Committee of the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, and Miss Mellone representing the Federation, explained the object of the deputation, and asked the following questions:—

1. In view of the promise to Ulster women made by the Unionist Council last September, that the Municipal Register should form the basis of the Provisional Government, are you prepared to demand that this register should be taken as the basis in any settlement of the Home Rule Crisis?
2. If the Referendum for the Ulster Counties be accepted, will you ask that this shall be taken on the basis of the Municipal Register?
3. Should Ulster remain under the Imperial Parliament, will you support any measure of enfranchisement for women?

Sir Edward in reply stated:—

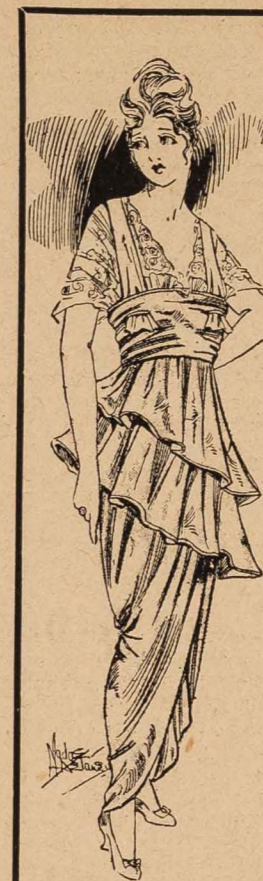
1. They were fighting for the same treatment for the men of Ulster as the men of England were getting, and the women of Ulster would get the same treatment as the women of England get. He could not ask for any special treatment for Ulster women; it would be inconsistent on his part to do so, since he had never agreed with the suffrage movement. Nor could he make such a demand on behalf of his party, as they were avowed on the subject.
2. With regard to the Referendum in the Ulster Counties, Sir Edward stated that this was a point requiring attention, and definitely promised to give it his consideration.
3. In reply to this question, Sir Edward said it would be quite inconsistent for him to make any definite promise in this direction.

After further discussion, the deputation expressed their regret that Sir Edward had been personally unable to give them a more satisfactory reply.

As Others See Us: "English Spleen."

Miss Rosika Schwimmer, so well known to International Suffragists as the acting President of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Congress last year, and a welcome lecturer on Woman Suffrage in her own land, Hungary, as well as in many European countries, is now paying a visit to England. She contributes to the current *New Statesman* an illuminating article on "The British Suffrage Movement as Seen from Abroad." She declares that the refusal by other countries to grant votes to women is largely due to the bad example the British Parliament sets to the world. In Hungary, though politicians generally are in favour of Woman Suffrage, they excuse their passivity by saying, "Why should we hurry? So long as the Mother of Parliaments considers it compatible with just and liberal principles to exclude women from representation, no other country need be ashamed to keep their women outside the Constitution." She adds:—

"There is no doubt that militancy has done much harm to the reputation of English Parliamentaryism. People on the Continent began to revise their blind admiration for the impeccable Parliamentaryism of Great Britain directly militant tactics brought to light the obstinate way in which the passing of a Woman Suffrage Bill was torpedoed, not by an opposing majority, but by a few statesmen. The former Danish Prime Minister, in introducing a Woman Suffrage Bill, expressed this feeling by saying, 'I hope this Bill will be passed, so that we shall not fall into the same ridiculous attitude into which the English Cabinet got by using its power improperly to postpone what some day must come in any case.' And in the county of Temes, in Hungary, a gentleman of old-fashioned chivalry moved a resolution that the County Council should urge the Government to enfranchise the women of Hungary 'so that they may not be driven into militancy as English women are by the obstinacy of their men.' For the past eight years I have been lecturing in all the principal countries of Europe, and wherever I have gone I have always been asked one question by politicians and journalists: 'Why does the English Parliament trick the women so? Why, after Suffrage Bills have again and again passed their second reading by huge majorities, are they always blocked by the Government?' When I retort by asking them to give their own explanation before I give mine, they



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shrug their shoulders and say, 'English spleen.' Continental opinion doesn't see any other reason."

Suffrage Service League.

A meeting of the recently formed Suffrage Service League took place on March 17 at 18, Cadogan-place, S.W., by the invitation of Mrs. Ronald McNeill. Amongst those who have recently joined the Council are:—

The Duchess of Marlborough, the Lady Clare Annesley, the Lady Betty Balfour, Mrs. Beanlands, Miss Blanche Bowen, Miss Eyre Crabbe, Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon, Lady Downes, the Countess of Fingall, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Charles Hancock, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Miss S. Macnaughten, Mrs. Ronald McNeill, Miss Bertha Mason, the Lady Henrietta Plunkett, the Lady Mary Plunkett, Mrs. Walter Roch, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, Miss Emily Strutt, and Mrs. Young.

Miss S. Macnaughten, the author of "A Lame Dog's Diary," delivered a spirited address, and Lady St. David explained fully the aims and objects of the League, pointing out that it was meeting a vital need, and bringing fresh vigour and added enthusiasm into the Suffrage movement. Many who were present decided to join as members or associates, and expressed their cordial sympathy with the ideas, ideals, and methods of the League.

The "Cat and Mouse" Act: Results.

In reply to a question by Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. McKenna states that 163 women were imprisoned in England and Wales for offences in connection with the suffragist agitation during 1913, and twenty-three this year. The number temporarily discharged under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act up to March 16 was forty-two. Of these women, one has committed seven offences and has been released under the Act five times. She has been brought back five times under fresh charges and is now in prison. A second woman committed four offences, was released under the Act five times, and was brought back twice under fresh charges and twice under the Act. Once she paid her fine. A third woman committed three offences. She was released under the Act three times, and was brought back once under the Act and once under a fresh charge. Five women committed two offences each and thirty-four one each. Of these last, two were released five times and were brought back four times; one was released six times and brought back five times; and one was released seven times and brought back six times. In four of these cases sentences were eventually served in full; and in four the fines were paid.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.*

It is impossible to put into words what I feel about this book, which all who love the Woman's Movement, and, indeed, all who do not, should read; for, in the truest sense of the word, it is a human document. Dramatic, and, here and there, of absorbing interest, it is written throughout with a calmness, a modesty, an absence of self-consciousness, which gives not only the impression of reality that is often lacking in autobiography, but also a peculiar charm.

The dedication, "To Prisoners," gives us a key to the book, explaining what may seem to some its extravagances.

One of the philosophers of the Middle Ages, Spinoza, was said to be a "God-intoxicated" man. That description recurs to me as I write of, and remember, the author of "Prisons and Prisoners." She is intoxicated; her soul is wrapped away from her; she is ready to give her mind to horror and her body to torture for the sacred cause of humanity.

Here is one of her illuminating words, addressed to prisoners: "They" (the prison visitors) "will try to help you; but unless they truly understand your lot, understanding your goodness as well as your badness, and sympathising with your badness as well as your goodness, they will seem far away from you.

"Prisoners, I wish I could give to you, for your joy, something of the help you gave to me, and that in many ways, I could follow your example."

There speaks the soul of one who, having gone down into the depths, has felt the unity of all life. I give them here because they throw light on the whole of the extraordinary story the writer has to tell us.

The early chapters, "Deputation to the Prime Minister," "Police-court Trial," "Holloway Prison," bring vivid memories to many of us. We think, as we

* "Prisons and Prisoners." Lady Constance Lytton. (Heinemann. 3s. 6d.)

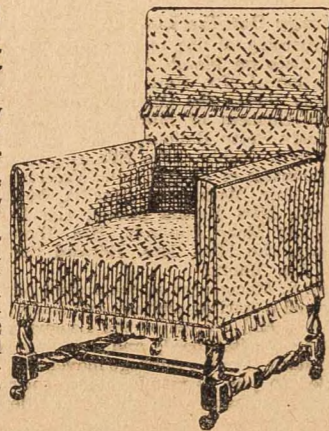
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NEAR MAPLES.

read, of defiance in the streets, of surrender to physical force, of the relief of the police station after the struggle outside, of long days in police-courts, their monotony broken by amusing or humorous incidents—and how keen we were to see a joke on such occasions!—of Black Maria and her open jaws, and of Holloway Castle—the nation's inhospitable home for those who need her care the most.

But Constance Lytton was not satisfied with Holloway and the more or less privileged treatment which she received there. It was with her as it was with Francis of Assisi, when he borrowed the beggar's ragged cloak and spent the whole of a long day in a crowded Roman thoroughfare, enduring insult, while he held out his hand for alms. Her spirit, like his, burned within her. She would know, she would touch, she would feel the bitter sore of humanity. At Liverpool, where elections were in progress, and where protests were being held, she adopted a disguise. She became Jane Warton. We see her in Manchester, planning her disguise, and going from shop to shop to get the necessary articles: "A tweed hat, a long green cloth coat (cost 8s. 6d.), a woollen scarf, woollen gloves, a white silk neckerchief, a pair of spectacles"—this, with hair cut short and parted in the middle, was her costume. So we come to January 14. A meeting of protest was being held outside Walton Gaol when Jane Warton arrived upon the scene. Standing outside on the fringe of the crowd, she called upon them to follow her to the Governor's house. She was arrested and taken to the police-station; two others followed her, and they were locked up all night. At 3 a.m. they were taken out of the cells and ranged on a seat by the wall of a large room. We must remember that this was mid-winter in the north, and that the cold was terrible. One after the other the prisoners were called up to give their names, ages, &c. At last it was the turn of Jane Warton. So ridiculous was her appearance that the other prisoners, seven or eight in number, gave a convulsive titter. But the policeman, in pity for this strange specimen of humanity, reproved them. "It's a shame," he said, "to laugh at one of your fellow prisoners."

"It was all I could do," writes Lady Constance, "not to laugh, and I thought to myself, 'Is the *Punch* version of a Suffragette overdone?'"

There follows that terrible story which, in the main, we know. Lady Constance Lytton's heart was not sound. Forcible feeding would have been dangerous. Jane Warton's heart was "ripping, splendid."

A writer in *The Times*, outraged by the partial destruction of a work of art, and seeking some psychological reason for these violent deeds, says they are "the expression of a devilry, the existence of which has come to us as a surprise."

We want some stronger word to describe the treatment of poor, forlorn Jane Warton in the punishment cell to which she was taken. Veritably one's blood boils as one reads; and if we seek for a reason—seek to know why a woman, of education, culture, refinement, religion, should have voluntarily endured such hardship, such torture, we find it in her own words. It is an infinitely pathetic story. She had slept for the first time since the torture of forcible feeding began, she awoke with an unexpected feeling of freedom from pain or fear. Her limbs were rigid, her heart had almost ceased to beat. She thought she was dying, and "the prospect of release was inexpressibly welcome." Then, forcing itself upon her, came the Suffragists' war cry: "No surrender," and she made an effort, truly heroic, to rub back painful life into her limbs. Presently, courageous as ever, she was able to walk up and down her cell, "With every throb of my returning pulses I seemed to feel the rhythm of the world's soul calling to us women to uncramp our powers from the thralldom of long disuse." And so she passes on her message, as she in spirit received it: "Women, you are wanted. Women, as women, because you are women, come out

in all your womanliness, and whether or not victory is for your day, at least each one of you make sure that the one course impossible to you is surrender of your share in the struggle." C. DESPARD.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL: AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

The New York Press has protested vigorously on Mrs. Steel's behalf against the insult offered by the immigration officer and doctor to a woman writer of world-wide reputation, and Mrs. Steel's letter of thanks to the New York *Times* was cable by the correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*. It ran as follows:

"I have to thank you for drawing attention to my disgraceful reception in the United States. I am not unreasonable; I fully appreciate your efforts as a nation to keep your stock pure, but that does not alter the fact that it is quite intolerable in a free country that women should be treated as I have been treated. I gave the authorities every information. I had already twice sworn to—among others—the amazing fact that I am not a polygamist, though I felt it hard to be lumped in with the crimes of men and not allowed a little feminine polyandry.

"I told the officials that I was leaving the United States for ever on the morrow on my way to Jamaica, and therefore it could not matter to any American whether I was suffering from senile debility or not. I even offered to run a race with the doctor, who was somewhat corpulent. But no. Personally I believe I should have been sent to your home, wherever it may be, for destitute cripples, had not my nephew come along. And he, a charming young rascal, who does not do a hand's turn for his living, was held sponsor for me, who have earned my own for years. And why? Because he is a man and I am a woman.

"It is a woman's part to forgive man; so I forgive the United States of America, though in my heart of hearts I believe that the President ought to apologise to me.

"My object in this letter is not, however, all personal. A duty is laid on me—the duty of warning you that a revision in your rules is urgently needed. During my detention I had the privilege of listening to the examination of the third-class passengers. One, a girl, said she was coming out to be married.

"When did you last hear from your young man?" came the question, in a loud voice. "Where is your money? Show it me." The poor child blushed crimson. All *coram populo*, offensive to the last degree. To be followed by worse. Another official called the girl's name. "No," answered the first, "I've got Maggie."

"I do not think it possible to defend this."

Mrs. Steel intended to leave for Jamaica, where she was going on personal business, the day after her arrival in New York, but she decided to stay some time longer, "just to show she was not deported."

The Women Writers' Suffrage League, London, is taking up the matter, and in letters to the President of the United States and the American Ambassador in London asks that an apology be made to Mrs. Steel. A letter has also been sent to the British Ambassador at Washington, urging that the insult be wiped out. From the American Embassy in London a reply has been received, stating that Dr. Page has no knowledge of the incident beyond what has appeared in the Press, but is convinced that the proper authority in the United States has it under consideration.

THE "PROTECTED" SEX.

Who is Responsible?

Minnie Scott, aged 15, of Conisborough, daughter of a miner, charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, born in the cellar. Verdict of **wilful murder** at the inquest. Child committed for trial at the Assizes.

The girl's mother was censured. No mention was made of the guilty man.—*Times*, March 23.

Helpless Victims.

In giving evidence before the Commission on Venereal Diseases, Miss Garrett, Matron of the Hospital for Women and Children in the Harrow-road, spoke of the increased number of cases received this year. Most of the patients were very young. The average age was 20. *Very few* belonged to the class of professional prostitutes.—*Times*, March 23.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Have You Read?

"Be Law-Abiding." By Laurence Housman. (2d. post free, 2½d.)

"Prisons and Prisoners." By Lady Constance Lytton. (3s. 6d., post free 3s. 10d.)

"Liberal Cant." By Eunice Murray. (1d., post free 1½d.)

New Edition of the "A.B.C. of Votes for Women." By Marion Holmes. Will be ready in a few days.

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THE INNER VOICE.

Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall has given three interesting lectures in the old Crosby Hall in its new surroundings in Chelsea. Her subject was "Biology in Relation to Education," but this title covered an immense field, from multiple personality (that in itself requires a dozen lectures to unfold) to ancient views of death. It would be impossible even to hint at the many subjects which Miss Abrahall opened up for her audience. But one note I should like to touch on for the benefit of our VOTE, as it sounded for our cause—a cause I should judge Miss Abrahall has much at heart.

The lecturer spoke of intuition—the voice within not only human beings, but all creatures. This voice it is which teaches the caterpillar to cease earthing and in a quiescent state to await the change. Then to the dormant chrysalis comes again the voice, rousing it from its rest to break through its narrow confines and rise with shimmering wings into a higher sphere. And this voice was represented by the ancient Greeks and Egyptians as the voice of the great mother.

When we think deeply into this truth, we find another justification, or rather necessity, laid on women for their movement. The time has come in the slow grinding of the mills of God that this inner voice should be heard—that the veil should be lifted from the chrysalis stage of *zenana*, *harem*, *sweated workshop*, and women at ease; the mother-voice should arouse every sleeper. The mother half of the human family must rise and take full and equal share in the counsels of the race. Nature demands very much of the mothers; it is for the mothers, in all love and wisdom, to demand very much of the fathers.

MARY MAUD.

A Correction.—In the "Sign-Post" of last week the word "honour" should have read "humour," in the following sentence:—"Or is there such a weight of dead-and-gone ecclesiastical atmosphere stifling a Convocation that nothing real and vital can get itself discussed there, and all sense of honour is left severely outside?"

THE VOTE.

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FRIDAY, March 27, 1914.

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, paragraph 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.

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THE MORALITY OF REBELLION.

In our last issue reference was made to the new and inscrutable element that is entering into politics. It is not new indeed in the world's history. Over and over again it has played its part, and some of our finest poems, some of our most heart-stirring dramas owe their origin to this—the rebel-spirit in Humanity. But now it seems to have taken a new departure. It is encroaching upon what men have considered the Holy of Holies; it is daring to question—nay, more, it is daring to oppose—that which men have laboriously built up—old procedure, ancient convention—daring to threaten the "Mighty in their Seats."

Naturally the mighty are alarmed. They try the old weapons—violent repression, punishment, threats to still worse things in reserve; but, in some strange way, those weapons have become blunted. Possibly it is by disguise. For a considerable time, men and women of a rebellious turn of mind have been allowed to speak; indeed, it has been felt by the mighty that speech afforded them a useful vent for their emotions. Vigorous language neither breaks heads nor banks; the mighty went calmly on their way, watching the multitudes, allowing them to assemble, to talk, to disperse. And nothing followed. So the dominators grew richer and more dominating; flattering democracy, on the one hand, they robbed it of power and initiative on the other; but all the while the little cloud, "no larger than a man's hand," which was seen on the horizon seven years ago, was growing in volume, and they find themselves now face to face with a storm that, if not understood and reckoned with, may sweep all the known landmarks away.

Leaving them to grapple with the problem which they have evoked, let us study the phenomenon of rebellion for ourselves!

What is a rebel? A patriot who fails.
What is a patriot? A rebel who prevails.

Put for patriot "lover of Humanity," and we have it there in a nutshell. Rebel always while oppression is, whether triumphant, like Browning's patriot—

Roses, Roses all the way
With myrtle mixed in my path like mad.

Or—anoined with the holy chrism of failure—

I go in the rain, and, more than needs,
A rope cuts both my wrists behind,
And I think, by the feel, my forehead bleeds,
For they fling, whoever has a mind,
Stones at me for my year's misdeeds.

Whatever of good or evil may come, the rebel, who is also the lover, possessed by his own joy, neither flinches nor turns back. Unforced by the pressure of circumstance he leads laborious days, he accepts hardship, he welcomes danger, he sets aside the blandishments of wise friends who counsel prudence and advise submission; and men of the old order are beginning to ask what is the secret of this perversity?

In truth, those who ask will find the answer difficult, for this modern rebellion, this refusal of woman to bow down to the laws of domination; this uprising of men and women workers; this tremendous demand for

economic independence and equal opportunities before the law, has its root in a morality from which those who fill the seats of the mighty are alien.

But—morality and rebellion—does it not seem almost sacrilegious to couple them together? The calm mentor with "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not" in his stern code, and the emotion-charged actor pressing forward with bitter tears and often ill-judged deeds to the fulfilment of his mission—how can these two meet?

That they have met; that there have been moments in the world's history when high morality can only be served, when righteousness can only be attained, along the fire-swept way of rebellion is the lesson which the women of this generation are learning. For such a moment, as they believe, has come.

But the morality—where does that come in? Perhaps a natural analogy may help us to answer. In a book, written by a mystic "The Drama of Love and Death"—the writer is dealing with the "Passage of Death"—the following words occur: "All our organs and functions are carried on by intelligences affiliated, yet in degree independent. Under normal conditions 'we' are unaware of these entities and intelligences; it is only when they rebel that they come decisively to our notice. In disease, mental and physical, there is rebellion."

That is to say, the intelligences, misused or neglected, refuse to do their work in the commonwealth of the body, and if they are not brought back to their allegiance, a frightful débâcle, of which the result may be revolt of all the intelligences, and consequent breaking-up of the whole organism, follows.

Using this as an analogy, let us consider the remarkable fact noted by this patient thinker. "It is only when they rebel that they come decisively to our notice." That is the morality of the dwellers in the body. The brain has been overstrained; the heart has been taxed beyond endurance; care and anxiety have racked the nerves. The mind—ruler, actor—has done this. It must be brought to a due sense of proportion. We know how this is done. It is by the whip of pain. We know also how pain affects the ordinary mortal. The first thing to be done is to get rid of it; and every sort of means is adopted. Rest, nourishment, healing touches are given to the rebellious organ or member; and great is the joy when it returns into the harmonious unity of the Body. Here it occurs to us to ask what would happen if a different course were adopted, if the rebellious intelligences were punished for their audacity, or if further and heavier burdens were laid upon the over-worked organs.

That is almost unthinkable; no normal human being would act in so preposterous a fashion. Yet that is precisely what is done in the larger organism of which the human body is the prototype. Under-nourished, overtaxed, neglected, even outraged, groups of the entities and intelligences, that carry on the life of the community, rebel. It would be easier to submit, and for generations, it may be, submission is the rule. "What can we do?" say the suffering groups. "They are stronger than we are."

Then, on some wonderful day of revelation there breaks upon them a light; they see things as they are—that is the beginning of morality, to see truly—and, by rebellion, they force the attention of the community to their wrongs.

Let it be clearly understood! Many of the rebellious intelligences who are refusing to obey the laws, have not suffered themselves. But they belong to their group. Like the writer of "Prisons and Prisoners," which is reviewed in another column, they have been protected and sheltered. A well-known weekly some time ago, in an ignorant and impertinent open letter, protested with Lady Constance Lytton on her action. "What was the matter with things?" she was asked. "Had not the world treated her well enough?" That petty journalist represented a world, to which the morality of rebellion is a sealed book. Some day, it will know that acquiescence in oppression and acceptance of sub-

jection because, forsooth, we think we cannot help ourselves, is the real—the flagrant—immorality.

We hold no brief for violence; but we maintain that, if those who pretend to be the brains of the nation had acted with such commonsense and prudence as they would use were their own bodies in question, if they had taken pains to discover the source of the disorder and to remove it, many of the horrors of the last few years, written indelibly on the page of history, would never have been.

The truth is that a great danger threatens us—morality, under the guise of domination—master-morality which claims the heaven-born right to act for the little self and for that only—tiger-morality which, with teeth and claws fastens upon anything that can advance and glorify the self, and calls such snatching and holding good, like a vast darkness is dropping down upon the life of the community, and we must fight it. Hence, the growing army of rebels. Upon us—the ordinary crowd—women workers, mothers, fathers—a heavy burden of responsibility rests. We are rebels, not because we like rebellion; but because, in view of the law within our souls, we can do no other.

C. DESPARD.

OUR INTERNATIONAL COLUMN.

Head of International Department: MRS. HARVEY, 4, Cleveland-gardens, Ealing, London, W. GERMANY.

The German movement for Votes for Women is only gaining ground slowly and with much difficulty. It is true that those Women's Associations which aim at improving the economical and legal position of woman, but have hitherto placed the demand for the vote very timidly in the background, are now bringing it more openly and boldly forward, since the result of their practical experience has forced the conclusion on them that their goodwill and their best endeavours are but too frequently frustrated by lack of political influence. Again, many individual women, who are otherwise highly conservative, but who join with warm hearts and helping hands in social work, and are guardians, workers at the Youthful Criminal Courts, or assist in Temperance and Band of Hope work, &c., learn against their will to understand why women demand and must have the vote. But, unfortunately, the great mass of German women, especially those of the middle and upper classes, treat the demand for Votes for Women not only with complete lack of comprehension, but also with indifference and enmity. The reason for this is probably that on account of the greater amount of State and Communal care which we have in Germany, the German woman is less called upon than the English to take part in public life and her more onerous household duties also leave her less time to spare. This state of affairs is now slowly changing. The pet saying, "The woman's place is the home," has no longer its old power even in Germany and we set our hopes on the younger generation which is now growing up with far wider open eyes and freer judgment to realise the increased scope of woman.

Women in Municipal Work.

Up to the present German women have not even a prospect of a vote in the Communal elections. Still, we can announce a little progress in this respect, as the Communes have now at least recognised the right to elect women on the various municipal commissions and deputations. In Darmstadt (Grand Duchy of Hesse), for instance, twenty-four women have, of late, been sitting on various municipal committees, with advisory and in some cases conclusive votes. It is due to the zealous endeavours of one woman there several public-houses with bad reputations have had to be closed, and that in order to obtain new licences for publicans a proof of their necessity has had to be produced. A number of women are also to take part in the discussions of the "Society for combating Venereal Diseases," which is shortly to meet in Berlin, in order to consider the paragraphs in the law relating to women in public morals. The proposals of this Society are subsequently to be taken into consideration in framing a new Penal Code for the German Empire. It is only to be hoped that all the women taking part in these discussions will adopt the standpoint of the "Federation for the Abolition of Vice," and courageously take this opportunity of defending the honour of women.

The demand for Votes for Women has also made some small progress, if only of a purely theoretical nature, in the minds of our political representatives. A Petition by the "German Association for Votes for Women"—That the Reichstag grant women the active and passive right of voting on the same conditions as in the case of men—was discussed, in serious debate, on January 13, by a Committee of the Reichstag and referred by a resolution of the majority to the Chancellor's notice, whereas in 1908 a similar petition was jokingly relegated to the wastepaper basket without any debate whatsoever. So the subject of Votes for Women is no longer purely a subject for laughter to our political representatives.

Woman Governor of Women's Prison.

In other fields, especially those of higher study and of the professions, German women have already gained many a fine victory. For example, a short while ago in Karlsruhe, Fraülein Schild passed the examination for the architect's diploma with distinction. In Freiburg, again, a lady passed the medical examination for the doctor's degree "summa cum laude." Fraülein Marianne Plehn has been granted the title of "Professor." This is the sixth time that a German woman has been distinguished by this title on account of her scientific attainments. On October 1, 1911, the Prussian Department of Justice placed a Prison for Women under the management of a woman for the first time. The results of this experiment, both as regards business management and her influence on the prisoners and the staff, were so satisfactory that Frau Frida Trinius was definitely appointed independent Governor of this Women's Prison towards the end of 1912, and it was decided to repeat the experiment in other Prussian prisons. In Stuttgart, Fraülein Lucas, Doctor of Medicine, has been appointed school physician. The number of women school doctors, factory and sanitary house inspectors, and police assistants is increasing in a very satisfactory manner. In Berlin, a Savings Bank has been started by women, the business of which is managed exclusively by women for women.

Finally, I should like to draw the attention of readers of THE VOTE to the fact that at the International Book Trade Exhibition at Leipzig in the summer of 1914, "The Woman's House," built by the woman-architect, Frau Winkelmann, of Berlin, and fitted up exclusively by women, will present in an interesting manner the work done by women in the book trade. The inspection of this Exhibition might easily be managed in conjunction with attendance at the International Suffrage Congress at Berlin. A. WEGELE Darmstadt.

Woman's Day in the "Red Week."

The German Socialists' week of demonstrations, called "Red Week," began on March 8 with "Woman's Day," when a dozen large gatherings were held all over Berlin in favour of Votes for Women. A placard announcing where the demonstrations were to be held was banned by the police president, but Vorwärts was informed officially that if the description of the topic for discussion were altered from "Give us Woman Suffrage" to "A Discussion on Woman Suffrage," the placard would be passed officially. So it appeared all over the city, and as the result of the action of the police, attracted far more attention than it otherwise would have done.—Daily Chronicle. The women also opened the "Red Week" campaign in Hamburg, where, after distributing 500,000 leaflets, they held twenty-six meetings in support of Woman Suffrage.—Daily Citizen. The resolution which was put to the vote at all the meetings reads as follows:—

The tremendous development of capital discloses to an ever-increasing extent its rapacious character and drives the working classes to still more serious and arduous strife. In view of this fact the women of the working classes feel all the more deeply the bitter injustice and the burning shame of standing politically weaponless in the midst of these struggles. Relying upon their services in the production of capital, upon their self-sacrificing fulfilment of the duties of motherhood and their management of household affairs, they demand their full right as citizens:—the general, equal, direct, secret, active and passive right of voting for all citizens of the State upon the completion of their twentieth year, in the election of all law-giving and governing bodies. The women are convinced that the right to vote is an indispensable weapon to them, a weapon in the fight for reforms and in the struggle for political power, with the object of removing class distinctions and placing society upon a socialistic basis.

The resolution was carried universally. The police had made extensive preparations, but they had nowhere any occasion to intervene.

Another German Suffrage Paper.

A new monthly paper, the organ of the German Association for Women's Votes, will appear in Berlin on April 1, under the title of *The Woman Citizen of the State*, and edited by Fraülein Adele Schreiber, Ahornallee, 50, Charlottenburg-Westend, Berlin. Its scope will not be limited to the franchise. An endeavour will be made to render it as many-sided and inspiring as possible, so that it may arouse wide interest and gain the consideration of circles outside the organised movement for Votes for Women.

The Editor will welcome contributions dealing directly with the political side of the Women's Movement, also articles relating to the wider field of the women's problem, as, for instance, social questions and social legislation, matters relating to women's talents and achievements, general morals and administration of justice, the demonstration of abuses with regard to wages, the judiciary, the legal position of women, economic and statistical data, &c. The paper will be non-party and non-sectarian.

The United States Senate and Suffrage.

The United States Senate has rejected the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution by a majority of 1. The Amendment must be carried by a substantial majority.

* * * * *
Next Week: CHINA.

THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

A few weeks ago I went to speak at a meeting a little way out of London. Knowing the Society which had invited me had been only a short time in existence, and that its membership was not large, I expected quite a small audience. To my surprise I found the hall quite full, and people still arriving some minutes before the advertised time of the meeting. The audience gave me a most attentive hearing; not the polite, perfunctory attention that one sometimes receives, but they followed my words with keen and close attention. During the discussion which followed, the mystery was solved! The Anti-suffragists had held a meeting the week before, and had so roused the women of the neighbourhood, that they took the first opportunity of attending a suffrage meeting. One remark especially seemed to have given the women "furiously to think," namely, that there must be drastic changes in women's education; that, in fact, *the higher education of women must go!*

One wonders what Mrs. Humphrey Ward thinks of such a demand; there must be flutterings in the anti-suffrage dove-cot. But we have not much to fear. Two generations of women have now had the advantage of higher education, and they will not allow their daughters and those who come after them to be deprived of similar, or even greater, advantages. Remembering the sufferings and sacrifices endured by the pioneer women (and men) of forty or fifty years ago, how amazing is the ingratitude of any woman to-day who can dare to advocate such a reactionary doctrine. Had it not been for the efforts of those brave pioneers, no Anti-suffrage lady would have ventured to appear on a public platform, much less speak in public.

No doubt the Anti-suffragist was right in saying that education was at the bottom of the unrest among women to day. If people are to be kept in subjection, they must also be kept in ignorance. Woman Suffrage was really made inevitable by the Education Act of 1870, which did not shut out girls from the schools. If people are educated, they must be emancipated.

In the recent historic demonstration in London, to protest against the deportation of the nine labour leaders from South Africa—which was in reality a denial of their right to withhold their labour power or organise others to do so—I was proud to take part to show my detestation of the tyranny of General Botha and his Government. Yet I wondered how soon the men, demonstrating against the denial of human rights in South Africa, would realise that the women of their own nation are really in not much better case. Women's human rights are being denied every day. The State interferes with women at every turn. It is inevitable in communal life that there must be some sacrifice of individual liberty for the sake of the community. But it is only just that those who make that sacrifice should have share in making the laws by which the welfare of the community is secured.

That is what self-government really means. To deny to women any share in self-government is really to deny

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that they are fit for freedom, or capable of arranging their own lives. Men alone decide, even to-day, what work women shall do, and under what conditions they shall do it; what rights women shall have and what shall be withheld. Magna Charta is really a dead letter where women are concerned. The provisions of the Bill of Rights have been set at naught over and over again in the case of women. Men do not yet realise that voteless women are practically outlaws in their own country. If it were even hinted that men's votes were in danger what an outcry there would be. A great demonstration took place in 1884 to protest against the action of the Lords in throwing out the Bill to enfranchise the agricultural labourer, but men made no indignant outcry at the great betrayal of the women in January, 1913, although it was a worse act of treachery than that of which the Lords were guilty in 1884. It is a part of woman's cheapness.

The real driving force behind the Suffrage agitation is the cheapness of women. There is nothing so cheap as a woman. In the labour market women are sweated and exploited as no man is sweated and exploited, and their case is bad enough. Women are paid less than men for the same work, not because they do not do it as well, but simply because they are women. They are forbidden to enter certain industries and professions altogether, not because they are incompetent but because they are women.

Motherhood is held cheap. A mother is not the legal parent of her own children born in wedlock; she has no voice in making the laws under which her children have to live. In spite of all the sentimental cant that is talked about motherhood, the mother, as such, has no legal status. Motherhood is not only unhonoured, it is unprotected. What greater service can any human being render to the State than the bearing and rearing of healthy children? Yet this service is passed over without recognition by the State which pays doctors to look after the wounded in battle. Women, including those who perform this inestimable service, are classed by the State with the derelict and the unfit, with idiots, lunatics and criminals.

Wifedom is cheap. No human being is so little protected from violence as a wife. The law gives the husband greater rights all along the line than the wife. The unequal standard of morals laid down by the divorce law is a cruel insult to women's human dignity. The hard, unremitting toil in which thousands of married women are constantly engaged is not recognised by the State as having any economic value. The Insurance Act took no account of the married woman in ordinary cases of illness unless she was also a wage earner. In a word, womanhood is cheap.

To steal a loaf or poach a rabbit is regarded as a more serious offence than to dishonour a woman or cruelly outrage a little girl. Not long ago sentences of seven, five, and three years' penal servitude respectively were passed on three men convicted of poaching, but a man convicted of violating his stepdaughter, a girl of thirteen years of age, was sentenced to *three months in the second division*. Are we Suffragists, then, not right in saying these things must stop? Are we not right in trying to rouse women to a sense of burning indignation that their humanity should be outraged in this way? We do not say that the vote is a magic spell by means of which we can bring about a new heaven and a new earth, but we do say that making women politically free is a necessary step leading to fundamental changes in society as at present constituted. We believe it will help women to realise their own importance, the dignity of their own labour, and the wrong they do when they sell that labour at too low a price. We believe it will hasten the day when men and women will meet on equal terms, recognising each other's share in the world's work, working together, without a thought of rivalry, in comradeship for the betterment of humanity.

KATHLEEN TANNER.

SPECIAL "VOTE" CAMPAIGN IN LONDON.

The Committee appointed by THE VOTE Brigade to arrange the particulars of the Campaign met at Headquarters on March 20. The Campaign will be started by a Poster Parade on Friday, March 27, leaving Headquarters at 6 p.m. All members of the Freedom League are earnestly asked to join the Brigade in making our effort a great success. We appeal to them to send in their names, and state the days and time they can spare. We shall then be able to communicate with them the plans for each day.

APPEAL TO LONDON BRANCH SECRETARIES.—This is an opportunity for the London Branches to make a good demonstration with us, and Secretaries are specially requested to send members to represent the different Branches. There will be work for both experienced and inexperienced, and we specially invite the latter to come and prove how quickly their courage grows; even the shyest can do inconspicuous work—numbers count!

P. LEAHY.

CAXTON HALL "WEDNESDAY."

Miss Boyle presided over a well-attended meeting last Wednesday afternoon at Caxton Hall. Mrs. Despard, who was received with great applause, declared that there was no Movement among men which was so vital as the present Woman's Movement among women, and no man's Cause evoked so much enthusiasm from its advocates as the Cause of Woman Suffrage from women adherents.

Mrs. Dorothy Baxter, whose subject was "The Stage as a Moral Educator," made a charming speech, in which she said that men had not permitted the stage to be used for moral education; they had acted on the assumption that the stage was not the place from which people should be taught anything; it catered simply for the tired business man and for the man or woman who simply wished to be amused. It was not the business of the stage to make people think, but to make them laugh, and we had therefore *Who's the Lady?* and *A Pair of Silk Stockings*. Martin Luther had thought otherwise, and had advocated the production of morality plays as the best teachers of practical religion, and Mrs. Baxter contended that the representation of the plays of Brieux would do men and women more good physically, mentally and morally than all the medical tracts ever published, or than all the sermons preached by orthodox religionists. But the men who managed our theatres or controlled their management have decreed that plays which dealt with sociology, plays that were unpleasant, or of vital interest to the race, should be banned. For these reasons the plays of Brieux could not be produced publicly, they were at present taboo in the English theatre as formerly in the French theatre. When *Damaged Goods* was produced in France there were riots outside the theatre, for men seemed to think that disease was their own particular property. Mrs. Baxter gave a brief sketch of Brieux's plays—*Maternity*, *The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont* and *Damaged Goods*, which she said were in all essentials, women's plays; she claimed Brieux as a champion of women. She spoke with appreciation of Mr. Bernard Shaw's preface to the book, in which these three plays are published (A. C. Field), and read extracts showing the insight of Mr. Shaw's article. The plays, said Mrs. Baxter, expressed the woman's point of view, but the Censor was not to be mollified; he refused permission for their production in public. They will, however, be represented at the Court Theatre by the Authors' Producing Society, and particulars of the means by which tickets may be secured can be obtained from the Society's Offices, at 4, Duke-street, Adelphi.

An interesting discussion followed this lecture, and the meeting closed with expressions of cordial appreciation of the delightful address given by Mrs. Baxter. F. A. U.

Well Worth While.—What is? A visit to Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Piccadilly-circus, for the special reason that not only are ideas of useful and smart dress suggested by pictures; they are in being and can be bought at very moderate cost. Charming silk coats are a speciality which are well worth attention; costumes for every occasion to fit all purses are available for choice; and children's needs are also supplied with a simplicity of taste which is as irresistible as it is noteworthy. The boot and shoe department should not be forgotten, nor the bargains in the basement.

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 Bedsteads and Bedding, Iron-
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 These Departments of the busi-
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 Our stocks are up to date and
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 Representative to give sugges-
 tions for the Spring alterations.

**CURTAINS, SUNDOURS,
 BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,
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 FURNITURE.**

HAMPSTEAD "AT HOME."

By kind permission of Mrs. Oswald a delightful afternoon was spent at 129, Adelaide-road last Monday; everyone appreciated the courteous hospitality shown by Mrs. Oswald and her daughters. From the chair Mrs. Juson Kerr stated that the Parliamentary Vote was a key to the door which would open the way to reforms in which women were interested. Miss Nina Boyle, in a vigorous speech, said that the Votes for Women movement was a universal movement. It was no new right for which women were now clamouring. In 1640 women demanded to be once more admitted to the benefits of the Constitution but were arbitrarily kept outside.

Miss Lind-a-Hageby made a delightful speech, in which she discussed some of the arguments used by Anti-Suffragists, and claimed that the progress of civilisation was due to the influence of woman in the world. Women were now let out of their cages; they had been educated, their faculties developed, and it was useless to expect them not to take an intelligent interest in their surroundings. Parliament was every day dealing with questions which affected women as well as men. Women's point of view was needed in dealing with the question of prostitution, the White Slave Traffic, and criminal assaults on little children. Women were needed in our police courts and on the Bench.

THEOSOPHISTS AND THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

To promote the cause of Woman's Suffrage and to further the Woman's Movement generally are the aims of a League recently formed in the Theosophical Society Order of Service. This new League will co-operate as far as possible with all organisations and individuals working for the same object, and it will maintain an absolutely neutral attitude on the subject of the policy and tactics of existing societies, with whose work it will in no way conflict; its object being to help the movement by the distinctive methods taught by theosophy, particularly by meditation.

Mr. Baillie-Weaver and Mrs. Betts are respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the League. Mrs. Cannan is the hon. treasurer and Mrs. Roy Rothwell the hon. secretary. The Executive Council is constituted as follows, viz.: Mrs. Baillie-Weaver, Mrs. Despard, Miss S. H. Burdett, Miss E. Savers, Miss Townend, and Mr. R. Wittey. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 19A, Tavistock-square, W.C., at 6 p.m., and all Fellows of the society and those in sympathy with theosophical teachings are cordially invited to attend. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the assistant hon. secretary, Miss M. Allwork, 19, Tavistock-square, W.C.

"HIAWATHA."

The performance on March 24, at the Cripplegate Institute, in aid of the Nine Elms School Clinic, despite the much regretted absence of the Misses Phyllis and Rita Harvey owing to illness, and the fact that Mrs. Harvey was in consequence unable to be present, was a notable success in every way. The audience showed its keen appreciation by enthusiastic applause, which we hope rewarded Miss Chick, Miss Helena Moore, and their able company for their splendid efforts. Several schools were present, and, judging from the absorbed and delighted interest with which they followed the performance, Mrs. Harvey's dramatised version of Longfellow's story does not fail in its strong appeal.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE'S MATINEE

The Actresses' Franchise League provided a very pleasant afternoon's entertainment at the Arts Centre last Tuesday afternoon. *Kindly Flames*, by H. Vernon Carey, was a bright little sketch which aimed at proving that even firing pillar-boxes might be advantageous in special circumstances. *Which?* by Evelyn Glover, was a more serious study of a conflict between views of a modern independent woman and those of an old-fashioned and rather selfish father. *The Suffragette*, by Alfred Bucklaw, demonstrated that a mere man who was also a tramp and careless about the condition of his health was no match physically for a well-equipped young woman with some knowledge of ju-jitsu.

FORCIBLE FEEDING: THE LAW AS LAID DOWN.

Mr. McKenna, replying to a question in Parliament by Mr. MacCallum Scott, says:—
"The late Lord Chief Justice laid it down, in the case of *Leigh v. Gladstone*, that it is the duty of the prison authorities to do what they reasonably can to keep prisoners in health, and, still more clearly, to save them from death. Where, therefore, a prisoner persistently refuses to take food, and where forcible feeding is the only means reasonably calculated to keep him alive, it becomes the duty of the prison officers to feed him forcibly.

Satisfaction Assured.—Our readers will be sure of satisfaction, when searching for dainty and unique presents, if they visit the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company's establishment at 112, Regent-street, W. One of their many interesting departments is devoted to art leather and silk productions in exclusive materials. Their "Niello" leather is a reproduction of an old Russian art; the design is in silver and black squares produced by a process of lithography on finest calfskin, the whole being chemically treated, whereby the colours are quite fixed. In their new "engine-turned" morocco leather, the popular silver and gold effect is produced in morocco. Such articles as hand-bags (various styles and shapes), pochette purses, cigar and cigarette cases, card cases, match cases, &c., are procurable in these materials in "Medici" and "Titian" and other charming silks.

Chapter 3

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Simply soaking in cold or luke-warm water, a little rubbing to bring out the loosened dirt—and rinsing,

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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.

Two members have kindly promised to send home-made marmalade to our office for sale. We shall be pleased to receive promises of other articles for sale—we are now wanting home-made chutney, lemon curd, &c. Our last afternoon public meeting before Easter will be held on Friday, March 27, at 3.30 p.m. at the office. Speaker, Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson. Will members please begin to save parcels for the Spring Jumble Sale? We want an early sale, as soon after Easter as possible. Boots, blouses, costumes, men's and boys' suits are always in demand.

East London.

Mrs. Mustard and Miss Eunice Murray are to speak at our Public Meeting in the Committee Room of Stratford Town Hall on April 2. The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. by Miss F. E. Adams. There will be a poster parade commencing at Stratford Church, on Tuesday, March 31, at 7 p.m. The hon. secretary will be glad if some members will meet on that date at 37, Wellington-buildings, at 6.30 p.m., to help to carry boards down by tran-car. There will also be a poster parade on the evening of the meeting. Members please make every effort to ensure that this meeting is widely known. Handbills can be had of the hon. secretary.

Peckham Group.

Our Public Meeting at Collyer Hall on March 19 was a huge success. Mrs. Tanner kindly presided. Mrs. Despard and Mr. Pierpoint were the speakers, and the resolution was carried without a dissentient. The audience, which filled the hall, was greatly interested in our President's address, and the men present heard real home truths from Mr. Pierpoint as to the condition of women and children. THE VOTE and other Suffrage literature sold well. Our best thanks are given to Miss Trotter for her valuable organising before the meeting and to the friends who poster-paraded for us.

PROVINCES.—Aintree.

The Aintree and Crosby Branches were delighted to have the pleasure of seeing and hearing Mrs. Despard and Miss Boyle there again on March 20. The meeting was held at the Picton Lecture Hall; there was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm was shown by the audience. Miss Boyle spoke upon the importance of woman as a citizen, and Mrs. Despard outlined the policy of the League and showed the connection that often existed between rebellion and morality. The Rev. A. Dunnico took the chair, and we are much indebted to him for the able support he gave us. Throughout the last few weeks, in preparation for the meeting, we have had invaluable help from Miss Andrews.

Bournemouth.

A special business meeting for election of officers and discussion of plans for the future was held at Freedom Hall on Wednesday, March 18. Mrs. Hume was unanimously re-elected President; Miss Ford resigned the Secretariat, as frequent absences in town would in future prevent her from attending to Branch business. Mrs. Lambert (Treasurer), at the pressing invitation of the Society, agreed to serve as Secretary pro tem., and Mrs. Underwood kindly undertook the work of the Secretariat in her place. Mrs. Hull agreed to represent the Branch at the forthcoming Conference, and reconnoitring plans for parkaton and Winton, with a view to organising a monthly meeting for working women in those districts, were considered. The meeting closed with a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary.

Gravesend.

A debate on Woman Suffrage was held in St. James' Institute on Thursday, March 19, between Mrs. Nevinson, LL.A. (affirmative), and Miss Mabel Smith (negative). The chair was taken by Mr. H. A. Waldegrave, who performed his duties in an able and impartial manner. The hall was well filled, and the arguments of the two speakers were followed very attentively by the audience. At question-time the majority of the speakers showed strong Suffrage sympathies, and when the vote was taken on Mrs. Nevinson's resolution—"That it is just and expedient that the Parliamentary Vote be extended to duly qualified women"—it was carried by a large majority, forty-six voting for and twenty-four against. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the two ladies and the chairman, to which the latter replied by saying that he had been a convinced Suffragist for many years. He complimented the two speakers on the courtesy and dignity with which the debate had been conducted, adding that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law might take a lesson from them.

Ipswich.

The first quarterly devotional meeting was held last Thursday. As Mrs. Hutley was not well enough to read her paper, Mrs. Hossack gave an address on "The Bible and the Woman's Movement." She showed that though the great facts and principles of the Bible were for all time, many of the rules of conduct in social matters and of Church organisation were only applicable to the time in which the different writers lived. In the Bible is a gradual development of ideas with regard to woman, culminating in the teachings of our Lord. The honour shown to women by the Incarnation, and the fact that women were the last at the Cross and the first to whom the Resurrection was revealed, were dealt with by Mrs. Hossack. April 2.—Report of delegate to Conference. Members are asked to make a special effort to attend the meeting on April 2 to hear the report of our delegate to Conference. There will be no meetings on April 9 and 16 owing to the Easter Holidays.

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Fold it, press it, crush it, as you will, creases and crumples will never stay long in a blouse or a skirt made of "Kant Krumpl' Flaxzella. They simply melt from its silky texture—like snowflakes in the sun.

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Middlesbrough.

At a meeting on March 16, at Hinton's Café, at which Mrs. Schofield Coates presided, a very interesting address was given by Miss Cook on the subject of Dante's "Divine Comedy." Miss Cook, who is a member of the West Hartlepool Board of Guardians, combines active enthusiasm for Woman Suffrage with a real passion for literature, and her visits to the Middlesbrough Branch are always thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. Will members please remember the "At Home" next week, which promises to be a particularly interesting one?

Reading.

A meeting was held in Palmer Hall on March 17, at which Mrs. Penrose presided, and Miss Read spoke on the objects and methods of the League, and dealt with the law as it affects women to-day. The request for questions met with a ready response, and a very animated discussion followed. An open-air meeting was addressed by Miss Read on Thursday evening in St. Mary's Butts. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the audience was small. With our persistent propaganda we are arousing keener interest in Woman Suffrage. We are indebted to Mrs. Corry for selling THE VOTE and helping in various ways, also to the B.S.P. for the loan of the platform.

SCOTLAND.—Dundee.

At a meeting of the Branch, a lecture on "Landmarks in Scottish History," with lantern illustrations, was given by Mr. George Mitchell, M.A. Scotland's fight for freedom was graphically described—a fight which has parallel instances in the women's fight of this century. The Branch was also addressed by two ladies who are candidates for the School Board—Misses Henderson and Kynoch. Both are well known in connection with the social uplifting of the masses of Dundee, and received a very cordial hearing. At the close of the meeting a vote of confidence was passed, and a recommendation to all women Suffragists to support these two ladies, as also our President, Miss Husband, on the election day.

Dunfermline.

Will members please note that the meeting on April 2, which was to have been held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, is now to be a public meeting, and will be held in St. Margaret's Lecture Hall at 8 p.m. Dr. Aimée Gibbs, of Edinburgh, will address the meeting, and is taking as her subject, "Ideal Womanhood." Admission is free, but tickets for a few reserved seats at sixpence each, can be had from members of the Committee.

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

Dr. Aimée Gibbs spoke on Tuesday afternoon on "Our Children: How to Make them Pure and Healthy," and her very practical remarks on a difficult and important subject were listened to with great attention by a large audience, presided over by Miss Sara Munro. On Wednesday evening, Councillor John A. Young gave an address on "The Housing Problem." Speaking from intimate knowledge of his subject, and from experience gained as Convener of the Public Health Committee of the Town Council, Mr. Young brought out very clearly the urgent nature of the problem, especially as it affects our own city. Miss A. B. Jack presided, and there was again a good attendance. It has been arranged to hold a Sale of Work and also a Jumble Sale in



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<p>THE SPORT.—Smart tailor-made Blouse, suitable for Golf or Tennis. White Matt Cloth, new roll Collar and Magyar Sleeves, large Pearl Buttons down front. Special Bargain Price. Worth 6/6</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">4/11</p>	<p>THE ENA.—Dainty Voile Blouse, prettily trimmed with pointed lace, round collar and cuffs, and Van Dyke front and ball crocheted buttons. Special Value. Worth 5/11½</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold;">3/11½</p>
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May. Donations for these sales can be sent in at any time and stored if necessary.

Glasgow.—Suffrage Shop, 70, St. George's-road.

Will members please note that in preparation for the Sale of Work to be held next winter a sewing party is being held in the Suffrage Shop every Monday evening from 7 till 9 o'clock. We hope all who can will attend. We have several orders for work which we have not yet been able to undertake. The material for this work will be supplied. The annual business meeting was held in March. The reports of the secretary and conveners showed a good year's work and a large increase in membership.

Rothsay.

On Monday evening Miss Broughton met the members in the Norman Stewart Institute, encouraged them to stand together and reorganise the Branch. Fresh officers were appointed and plans for future work discussed. The Branch is to have a visit from Mrs. Despard during her forthcoming visit to Scotland. Owing to the continued wintry weather it was impossible to conduct any open-air meetings on the Pierhead, but a very successful indoor meeting was held on Thursday in St. Paul's Hall, when Miss Broughton spoke on the woman's movement. Miss C. Gilmour, the newly-appointed secretary for the Branch, presided. At the close of the meeting new members were enrolled.

WALES.—Swansea.

Last week was an eventful one for the Branch. Miss Anna Munro was with us from Monday till Saturday morning stirring up new zeal and interest in ourselves by her energy and devotion, and capturing attention from the outside world by her attractive and convincing addresses. In company with one of our members she visited the Women's Labour League on Tuesday; she addressed our annual meeting on Wednesday evening; held drawing-room meetings on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and a number of open-air meetings, of which perhaps the most stimulating and successful was the one outside the Mond Nickel Works at Clydach, and the most exacting that held in Portland-street on Friday evening. The Branch is much indebted to Miss Munro. Our members have shown very fair vigour in appearance at the meetings, and a strong attempt has been made to interest outsiders. The officials for the year were elected at the annual meeting as follows: Mrs. Seyler, President; Mrs. Wheatley, vice-President; Miss Morgan, Organising Secretary; Miss Hindshaw, Corresponding Secretary; the other officials remaining as last year. The Jumble Sale will take place in the Ragged School on Friday, March 27. It is hoped that members will make an effort to help in the afternoon, or at 6 o'clock in the evening at the sale.

WOMEN WORKERS AND SUFFRAGE.

On March 13 a meeting for working women, organised by the Essex Suffrage Society, was held at the Buckhurst-hill Mission Hall, and was addressed by Mrs. Tanner. The hall was quite full and the women listened with keen interest to the address. Frequent outbursts of applause testified to the strong sympathy with the Suffrage cause of the women who really come to grips with life—i.e., the women of the working-class.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS: W.F.L. LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Fri., Mar. 27, to Tues., April 7. Special "Vote" Campaign in London. (See page 371.)

Fri., Mar. 27.—CROYDON OFFICE, Public Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson

Sat., Mar. 28.—W.F.L. ANNUAL CONFERENCE, CAXTON HALL, 10 a.m.

Sun., Mar. 29.—CAXTON HALL, Reception to Delegates, 3.30 p.m. till 5 p.m. Short speeches, music, &c. REGENT'S PARK (weather permitting), Open air Meeting, noon. HYDE PARK, noon, Speeches by Conference Delegates.

Mon., Mar. 30.—W.F.L. OFFICE, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C., Discussion Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss L. H. Yates, "The Spending Sex." Admission Free. Discussion. Chair: Miss A. A. Smith. CATFORD, 53, Torrion-road, Drawing-Room Meeting, 8 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Chisholm. CLAPHAM, St. Luke's-road, Open-air Meeting, 8 p.m. Miss Eunice Murray.

Tues., Mar. 31.—BROMLEY, Literary Institute, Widmore-road, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Speaker: Miss C. Nina Boyle. EAST LONDON POSTER PARADE, leave Stratford Church at 7 p.m.

Wed., April 1.—CAXTON HALL, Public Meeting, 3.30. Mrs. E. M. Moore on "Women and Freedom," and Mrs. Despard. Chair: Miss Eunice Murray. 1, ROBERT-STREET, Adelphi, London Branches Council Meeting, 6.30.

Thurs., April 2.—STRATFORD, Committee Room of Stratford Town Hall, Public Meeting arranged by East London Branch, 7.30. Speakers: Mrs. Mustard and Miss Murray. Chair: Miss F. E. Adams. 1, ROBERT-STREET, Mid-London Branch Annual Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Fri., April 3.—Caxton Hall, Political Meeting, 8 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Despard, Miss Nina Boyle, and Mr. John Scurr. Chair: Miss Eunice Murray.

Sun., April 5.—REGENT'S PARK, noon, Mrs. Despard.

Sun., April 12.—REGENT'S PARK, noon.

Fri., May 15.—AT HOME, Lady Barclay, 00, Nevem-square, Earl's Court. Speaker: Miss Lind-a-Hageby. Chair: Mrs. Despard. 4 p.m.

PROVINCES.

Fri., Mar. 27.—Southampton, Clock Tower, Open-air Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Leigh Rothwell. Chair: Mrs. Singleton.

Mon., Mar. 30.—BURNAGE, 22, South-avenue, Branch Meeting Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café, "At Home," 7.30 p.m. Mr. Charles Coates: "The Housing Question." Songs by Misses E. and F. Hall, Recitations by Miss Broadbridge.

Tues., Mar. 31.—Winchester, 14, Saxon-road, Drawing-Room Meeting, 3.30. Speaker: Mrs. Rothwell.

Mon., April 6.—Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café, Business Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wed., April 8—Thurs., April 16.—N.U.T. Conference at Lowestoft. Open-air Meetings daily. Speakers: Miss Anna Munro and Miss Eunice Murray. Organiser: Miss Alix M. Clark.

Tues., April 14.—Lowestoft, St. Aubyn's Hall, Public Meeting, 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Anna Munro, Miss Eunice Murray and others.

Thurs., April 16.—Ipswich, Suffrage Shop, Miss Harrison on "Prison Reform."

Sat., April 25.—Chester, The People's Hall, Jumble Sale, 3 p.m. Admission 2d.

Mon., April 27.—Middlesbrough, Hinton's Café, Business Meeting.

SCOTLAND.

Fri., Mar. 27.—Lochgelly, Social and Dance, Co-operative Hall, 7.30 to 12 o'clock. Tickets 6d. each.

Wed., April 1.—Edinburgh, Suffrage Shop, 90, Lothian-road, 7.30 p.m., "At Home." Delegate's Report, Miss A. B. Jack. Annual Business Meeting.

Thurs., April 2.—Paisley, Room in Central Halls (one stair up), Branch Meeting, Members and Friends. Glasgow, Council Meeting, 6.30 p.m. Branch Meeting, 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Graham Cassels.

Tues., April 14.—Lochgelly, Co-operative Hall, "At Home." Speaker: Mrs. W. Watson, 8 o'clock. Glasgow, Public Meeting, 3 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Despard. Hall not fixed.

Thurs., April 16.—Cowanbeath, Co-operative Hall, Public Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Despard, 7.30 p.m.

Fri., April 17.—Rothsay, Good Templars' Hall, 8 o'clock. Speaker: Mrs. Despard. Chair: Rev. J. M. Dickie, B.D.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Sun., April 12.—KINGSTON-ON-THAMES HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY, Meeting, Eife Hall, Fife-road, 7 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. Tanner. Subject: "Women's Fight Against Prejudice and Ignorance."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

THE REV. H. M. WARD. Subject: "The Crown of Womanhood." Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. Arrangements for tea will be made for those who send in their names to Miss Corben, 6, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C., by April 2.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

BRANCH AND GROUP SECRETARIES.

BRANCHES—LONDON.

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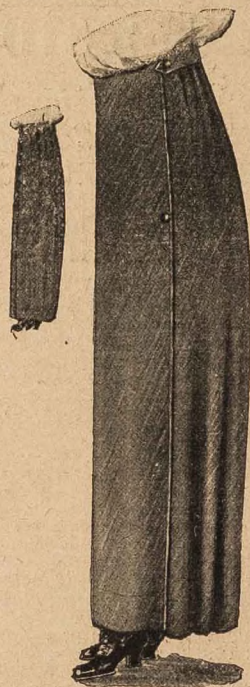
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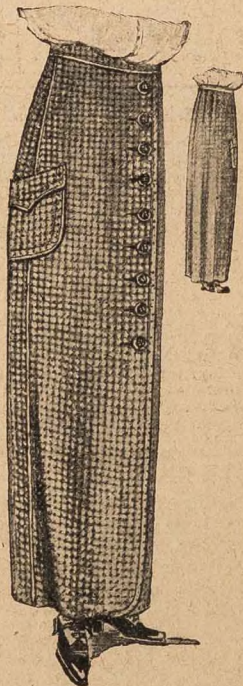
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