

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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## GHOULS OF FLEET STREET



CHORUS OF THE PRESS: Let the women die!

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### DEDICATION

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

### THE OUTLOOK

The House of Commons met again after the Whitsun holiday last Tuesday, but beyond a passing reference to the attitude of prison doctors no mention was made of the suffrage agitation. The brutal handling of the deputation to the King by the authorities and the widespread outbreak of violence which has followed upon it were entirely disregarded. It is such deliberate closing of the eyes of Parliament to the real facts of every day life that has rightly earned for it in one of the daily papers the name of "The House of Pretence."

#### Working Women's Deputation

On Wednesday night, after we went to press, a

deputation of working women from the East of London was expected to visit the House of Commons with the intention of claiming an interview with Mr. Asquith to lay before him the demand of women for enfranchisement. The deputation was to consist of not more than ten persons, but it was to be accompanied up to a mile from the House of Commons by a large procession of hundreds or thousands of working men and women. These arrangements had been made with the intention of adhering strictly to the law.

#### Mr. Asquith's Responsibility

We hope very much that Mr. Asquith may be induced on this occasion to break through his stultifying rule of refusing to see deputations of women, and that he will consent to listen to what these working women have to say, just as Mr. Balfour did when he was Prime Minister. If he persists in his refusal we suppose that we shall once more be confronted with the sickening scenes of violence and repression which will make the tenure of office of this Liberal Government a byword in future generations.

#### Irishwomen and the Home Rule Bill

Another deputation, consisting of Irishwomen from both the militant and non-militant sections of the movement, had announced their intention when we went to press of visiting the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon in the hope of seeing both Mr. Asquith and Mr. John Redmond. The special point which they desired to discuss was the exclusion of Irishwomen from the Home Rule Bill, and they were

anxious to obtain a promise that the Government and the Irish Party would support a clause in the Amending Bill enabling women to become electors for the Irish Parliament.

#### Mr. Asquith's Refusal

We understand that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond have both declined to receive the deputation. Mr. Asquith states that the matter was settled by the fate of the Snowden Amendment in 1912. Our readers will remember that the defeat of this amendment was procured by Mr. Redmond only by promising that the whole question would come up again on the Government's Electoral Reform Bill, and that complete freedom would be allowed to his supporters as to their votes on that occasion. In view, therefore, of what subsequently took place with regard to the Reform Bill, the vote on the Snowden Amendment was given on a complete misunderstanding, and Mr. Asquith's attempt to refer back to it in this way is characteristic of the dishonourable tactics of which Mr. Asquith has been guilty in his dealings with women.

#### "Leave it to the Irish People"

Mr. Redmond's attitude to this question up to the present has been that he considers woman suffrage is a matter which should be left to the Irish people to decide for themselves. By a curious failure of logic he professes to believe that this will be achieved by first deciding that women shall not have the vote for the Irish Parliament, and then leaving it to that Parliament, elected solely by men, to settle whether

they will reverse this decision subsequently. It must be remembered, in addition, that by the Home Rule Bill the basis of the Irish franchise is declared to be unalterable for at least three years.

**Where to Hear the Irish Speakers**

In the event of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond persisting in their refusal to receive the women, the steps which the deputation will take have not been announced, but the principal spokesmen of the Societies involved will give an account of their experiences at a meeting organised by the United Suffragists in the Essex Hall on the same evening (June 11). In view of this fact and of the other speakers who are expected to take part, special interest will attach to this gathering. The United Suffragists also announce another large public meeting to be held in the early part of July.

**The Scene at the Court**

Among the important events of the week is to be chronicled the attempt of Miss Mary Blomfield to appeal to the King direct at a "drawing room" in Buckingham Palace on Thursday evening (June 4) on the question of forcible feeding in prison. In spite of the furious outburst of anger on the part of the Press, we refuse to see in this courageous act anything either discourteous to the King personally or unconstitutional. Of course, it was contrary to the modern smug ideas of conventionality, but in view of the appalling condition of affairs with which we are faced to-day, it is not a matter of great importance if conventions are flung contemptuously aside. The Queen herself is credited in the Press with the remark that "if the militants had never done anything but this, they could be forgiven," which seems to suggest that Her Majesty was toothed rather than angered by the moving appeal of Miss Blomfield to the man behind the king.

**At the Brompton Oratory**

Other protests have taken the form of prayers offered up at the Brompton Oratory during the Sunday service, on behalf of the women in prison; while at the Westminster Cathedral a woman ascended the pulpit and commenced to address the congregation. Whatever will be thought in future times of these interruptions of divine service—and it must be remembered that Jennie Geddes is admired and not censured to-day for throwing a hassock at the minister—there can be no doubt that the disgusting brutality of the congregation will be utterly condemned. We are informed that blows were rained upon the women as they left the church, that some of the men worshippers rose in their places and shouted "Kill them, kill them," and that others followed the women outside and there beat and kicked them. These deeds are in striking contrast to the professed hatred of violence which these so-called Christian persons are so fond of vigorously expressing.

**A Lie Nailed to the Counter**

In this connection it is important to nail to the counter a lie which has been given wide currency in the Press. The perpetrators of these acts of brutality were men, and not women as has been stated; just as in Belfast, a fortnight ago, when suffragists were set upon, it was men and not mill girls who attacked them. The attempt on the part of the Belfast Press to pretend that it was women who led the attack, and their refusal to withdraw this statement, was the reason, we are informed, why militant women went into the offices of the newspaper and assaulted the editors.

**A Gruesome Proposal**

Wholesale destruction of property has been carried on during the week by the revolutionary party of suffragists, and this has provoked the Press to vehement denunciation and to an appeal to the Government to take stronger measures. The *Times* has had several leading articles on the subject, and in the course of its article on Saturday last, after denouncing the "unpractical" and reminding its readers that the community must act in a "calm and judicial way," it recommends, firstly, making the subscribers to the militant funds liable in their persons and their pockets for the damage done, and then proceeds to deal with the question of the hunger strikers as follows:—

Why not let them starve if they choose to do it? This is the commonsense view, and one generally endorsed by public opinion. The reason why it cannot be acted on is that the prison authorities are legally

liable for the lives of those in their charge, and bound to do everything in their power to keep them alive. The remedy seems to be a short Act of Parliament relieving them of responsibility for persons who refuse to take food. This would get rid of forcible feeding, which is an odious expedient only necessitated by the present law, and would place the responsibility entirely on the prisoner.

We deal with this ghoulish proposition, which is supported by other organs of the Press, in our leading article this week.

**Why Not Give the Vote?**

Meanwhile, we are glad to see that several journalists are coming to realise that the fount of all the present disorder is the refusal of the rights of citizenship to women, and the chicanery which has been practised upon them by the Government. Says the *Sunday Times*, which, to its shame, backs up the proposal to let the women die in prison:—

There has been neither the time nor the freedom of mind to give to the claims of women the full and considered attention that they deserved. Our party system is an excellent device, but not for directing the thoughts of the nation to the things that most matter. Undoubtedly the very treatment of the women, who in a perfectly reasonable and constitutional way have asked for the vote, has been hard to bear. They have been encouraged only to be put off and taught to rely on promises that have not been fulfilled. Neglect and bad faith racing on an acute sense of grievance may well have produced bad blood.

It adds that forcible feeding is a barbarous resort, that the Cat and Mouse Act has proved worse than futile, and that the attempt to attack the funds of the revolutionary organisation will fail entirely of its object.

**Mr. Massingham**

Mr. Massingham, in a powerful article in the *Daily News* on Monday last, laments the absence of a statesman of the front rank who would insist upon the immediate solution of this question. He adds, however:—

I am convinced that the end will come within a few months of the General Election. If the Tories come in, a limited Bill is inevitable; and though some Liberals will resist, the party as a whole will not. If the Liberals continue in office, a declared policy on the Suffrage is equally unavoidable. But such a declaration could only be of one kind. Mr. Asquith would have no right to block the way, and would, I think, have no inclination.

The *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Evening News*, and many other papers, while denouncing militancy, state clearly that in their opinion no sound argument has been produced for refusing the vote to women.

**Government by Consent**

The *Westminster Gazette* of Tuesday had an important pronouncement on the question. In the course of a leading article dealing with woman suffrage, Ulster, and labour disturbances, it said:—

The particular case presents infinite difficulties, but the wider moral is easy to understand. It is that minorities which adopt these methods have it in their power to inflict inconveniences on their neighbours, and even in the long run, to bring Government to a standstill. We have not police enough or troops enough to deal with the different kinds of disorder that are possible if any large number of the public swing loose from the rule which prescribes patience and consent, until a grievance is remedied or a cause achieved by reason, argument, and agitation.

Exactly. But the *Westminster* fails to notice that this implies an obligation upon those in authority to listen patiently to the grievances of those who are oppressed, to bow to the decision of great masses of the people, and to keep with scrupulous faith the spirit of all pledges given. And in all these particulars Mr. Asquith has been flagrantly at fault in his dealings with women.

**The Charge of Drugging**

The Revolutionary Prisoners in Holloway make a grave complaint against the authorities of giving bromide and other drugs to the prisoners, convicted and unconvicted, in the course of forcible feeding. If true, this constitutes a very serious scandal, and ought to be stopped immediately. Meanwhile, the authorities make a counter charge against the prisoners of procuring emetics, and have taken out a summons against the clerk to the militants' solicitors for improperly conveying these drugs to the prisoners when on a professional visit. The women state that emetics were rendered necessary as an antidote

**British Nationality**

The Report stage of the British Nationality Bill was down for Wednesday, June 10, in the House of Commons, after we went to press. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Glyn Jones were pressing forward amendments enabling a wife or a widow to retain or revert to her British Nationality in spite of having married a foreigner. The *Manchester Guardian*, in its issue of June 10, offers its emphatic support to these amendments, and rebukes the anti-suffrage society for opposing a reform "which in many cases might be

vital, and which is in no way concerned with the question of the vote."

**How to Fool Women!**

Most of the progressive spirits have by this time left the Women's Liberal Federation; it is not therefore surprising that though this body carried resolutions relating to woman suffrage, the Civil Service Report, and the British Nationality Bill, they also passed a vote calling for more drastic measures against the militants, and supported fervently all the projects of the Government, including the Plural Voting Bill—the salvage of the Franchise Reform measure, which was to have been so framed that women might be included. We read also that they were entertained on Tuesday evening by Mr. Lloyd George, and that his speech to them was received with applause. With insolent disregard of facts, this man, who has done more than any other to prevent the enfranchisement of women, professed to hope that his listeners would soon get the vote.

**Double Number, June 25**

We have pleasure in announcing to our readers that the issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN for June 26 (the one after next) will consist of a special Summer Number. The issue will be double the usual size, and will include stories, poems, articles, and illustrations by well-known people. It will be enclosed in a cover in the colours, the outside front page being the special design of the well-known artist, Miss Olive Hockin. Those who remember the successful Christmas Number on December 5 of last year, which sold out as soon as it was published, will take the precaution of ordering extra copies of the Summer Number at the earliest opportunity. The price for this particular issue is to be raised to 2d.

**Items of Interest**

We are informed by a correspondent who was present in Court that the judgment of the police magistrate, Mr. Lister Drummond, was entirely different from that to which the Press, for their own purposes, have given currency. He gives the true account himself (see p. 568).

An impressive service was held last Saturday afternoon in memory of Miss Emily Wilding Davison; Rev. C. Baumgarten read the service, and Canon Todd gave a beautiful address, in which the deep significance of her act was fully appreciated.

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**THE MOVEMENT OVERSEAS**

**Special Articles by Suffragists Abroad—Situation in Denmark**

**DENMARK**

A political crisis in Denmark has again delayed the passage of the Reform Bill which includes the full enfranchisement of women. It has passed the Folkething, or Lower House, by 103 votes to 7; but in the Upper House the proceedings were rendered invalid through lack of a quorum caused by the absence of the Conservative groups, who are opposed to the measure. When we went to press it was thought that the Landsting would be dissolved and a new Upper House elected. In any case, when the Bill does finally become law it will include votes for women on equal terms with men.

**SUFFRAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**By Mrs. Margaret W. Bayne**

The Suffrage movement in British Columbia has made rapid progress during the winter months. This has been due primarily to the enthusiasm of a few workers who recently visited England, where they studied at first hand the militant situation. The intense earnestness that the militant movement has never failed to invoke has been carried to this sunset coast of Canada, where a receptive public is now eagerly absorbing Suffrage propaganda.

The Suffrage campaign in British Columbia is comparatively a recent movement. In the spring of 1911 a Suffrage Convention was held in Vancouver, where the first Provincial League was formed. A year later a new organisation of Suffragists was started. Shortly after this the Vancouver League withdrew from the Provincial union under the name of the Pioneer Political Equality League, and has ever since conducted an active campaign of education among both men and women.

The Evening Work Committee of the Pioneer Political Equality League has grown so large as to become a separate organisation known as the British Columbia Woman's Suffrage League, whose moving spirit is Miss Helena Guttridge, formerly a member of the W.S.P.U., and a most devoted and capable worker.

**The Suffrage Societies**

Thus on the mainland of B.C. there are at work the Provincial League with its branches, the Pioneer, the Equal Franchise Society, and the B.C. Woman's Suffrage League.

On Vancouver Island the Victoria League is doing good work. It paid the expenses of an organiser who visited the various small towns of B.C. and organised a number of branches whose subsequent careers have been a varying success. The "Strongbow" of the Victoria Suffragists is Mrs. Gordon Grant, the able editor and founder of the B.C. Suffrage organ, the *Champion*.

Be it understood that more than half the population of B.C. is centred in three cities, namely, Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster. The energies of the four organisations—the Provincial, the Pioneer Political Equality, the Equal Franchise, and the Suffrage Leagues—are all centred on these two latter points.

Adjoining British Columbia on the South is the State of Washington, which won Suffrage in November, 1910. From its leading city, Seattle, a number of the best Suffrage workers were secured, and throughout the entire summer of last year public and drawing-room meetings were held. Considerable interest was aroused, many new members were enrolled and much-needed workers enlisted.

The return from England in the late autumn of several members gave added zest to the work.

A precinct canvass has been organised that is carrying on a house-to-house canvass for members and for signatures to a petition to the Legislature. Every few weeks an "experience meeting" of the canvassers is held. These are a feast of humour and an inspiration for courage and continuance.

During the winter a series of luncheons was held at the noon hour in a leading Vancouver restaurant, where, for half an hour each Saturday, two speakers for Suffrage addressed this mixed gathering. Men speakers were more easily obtained

than women. The luncheons revealed the fact that the men were readier to grant the franchise than the women were to ask for it.

**The Political Situation**

But the precinct work is rolling up a large and representative petition that will not be without its effect on those members of the Government and other political leaders who have their ear to the ground.

In the British Columbia Legislature there are forty-one members. Ten of these represent the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster. The other thirty-one are scattered throughout the Province. This makes the Suffrage labour two-fold. By an active canvass of the three above-named cities over half the population can be reached. But to carry on the work in the constituencies of the other thirty-one members is a long, arduous, and expensive task.

**The Suffrage Bill**

Last winter a Suffrage Bill was introduced to the House by one of the only two members of the Legislature who do not occupy Government benches. Of course it was doomed to failure, but not until that redoubtable member who introduced it had forced a vote upon the measure. There were in favour of the Bill the noble two of the Opposition and eight members of the Government. Among those voting against it were the Premier and the Attorney-General, who are the real forces in our provincial government.

As a matter of fact, the Bill received scant attention. On the intricacies of the Game Laws far more time and thought were expended. As for the Government, the completion of a transcontinental railroad was more absorbing than justice to a few women in this country of masculine preponderance. Also why inject a disturbing influence into the electorate that had returned thirty-nine Government members out of a possible forty-one?

But signs of a change are not wanting in the political skies of British Columbia. The Premier may be called upon to fill a larger post of Empire, so that his charming and winning personality may be removed from Suffrage opposition.

The arduous and expensive campaign of constituencies is to be carried out so that the members can no longer afford to obey the party whip when a Suffrage measure comes up.

The Press work in the rural papers has never been systematically carried out. A canvass of the Press made by the writer showed that a very large percentage would gladly publish Suffrage news. Others will readily fall into line.

A lack of suitable literature is keenly felt. Leaflets of opinions on Suffrage by well-known people would be most effective, especially British opinions.

**The Suffrage Fires of England**

What the whole of Canada needs is a campaign of enlightenment on Suffrage matters. The Suffrage fires of England have been and are sending many torches to Canada, where the outlook is truly brightening. The lengthened campaign is proving beneficial. It takes time to reach the indifferent, and prolonged labour increases the earnestness of the workers.

**SUFFRAGE TOUR IN CANADA**

(From "Our Own Correspondent")

**Winnipeg**

The evening of May 13 I spoke at a cinematograph show by the permission of the proprietor. The attitude of the owner of this "movie" show struck me as very significant, for it was like that of the proprietors of shows of the same kind in Chicago, who allowed Jane Adams to address their audiences, and the Chicago women are now partially enfranchised. Probably the proprietors of these shows have their fingers on the pulse of public opinion, and know considerably better than British Cabinet Ministers whether the people are or are not converted to the cause of woman suffrage.

Altogether the signs of sympathy here fill me with hope, but this country needs the women's vote. My visits to the Women's Court show me plainly that such a Court will never be what it should be till women have some voice in making, administering,

and interpreting the law. Men with the best intentions in the world cannot take the woman's point of view. They are either too lenient or too severe. Much good may be done by a widespread education of women on the laws of the land, and Dr. Mary Crawford has done a wonderfully useful work in publishing leaflets upon the Canadian criminal code, which have familiarised the women of Winnipeg and Manitoba with the need for its reform.

The women of Winnipeg did not say to me, as so many of those in Eastern Canada have said: "Oh, but we have no grievances in Canada." Of course, in England women need the vote." So I am striving to get those leaflets in which an admirable contrast is drawn between the value of and the protection accorded to women, and the extraordinarily high estimation in which property is held. I enclose a short newspaper cutting from the *Toronto Daily Star* headed "Drink as an Excuse," which is one of many proofs that the women of Canada need the protection of the vote.

**Women's Grievances**

Meanwhile I have letters from all the places I have passed through in U.S.A. and in Canada telling me the agitation is all very well in England, for the women have grievances there, but the American and the Canadian women have none. I wish we had a paper here such as *Votes for Women*, that would give contrasted sentences in columns for the enlightenment of the ignorant. I was delighted to find a most sympathetic editor in Ottawa, and I am sure if I could supply him with cases such as the one I send he would publish them. But I am such a short time in each place that it is hard for me to undertake this work. We have a woman's paper here,

and I hope that the editor may give us help in the matter.

Margaret Hodge.

May 24, 1914.

The cutting enclosed by Miss Hodge is as follows:—  
Brantford, Ont., May 20.—Michael Driscoll, late of Hamilton, appeared at the police court this morning on two charges, one of acting in a disorderly manner and the other of attempting to commit an indictable offence in endeavouring to stab Jessie Strickland, a servant, who refused to give him a sandwich after having given him some bread. On the first charge he was fined \$5 and costs, or thirty days; but on the attempted stabbing charge he was allowed to go, he pleading that "it was whisky that did it." With the comment, "It is whisky nine times out of ten," Magistrate Livingston allowed him to go, as the man was drunk, and was not responsible for what he did.

**VOTES FOR WORKING WOMEN**

**Australian Experience**

A correspondent sends us a cutting from the *Sydney Morning Herald* (January 21) containing an account of a meeting of the Political Labour League, at which the Premier, Mr. Holman, spoke in the highest terms of the result of the woman's vote. He said it had been introduced by the opponents of the Labour movement in the hope that it would kill it, but by careful organisation it had had the opposite effect, and instead of crippling the Labour Party it was now the source of its greatest strength.

**THE Summer Double Number of VOTES FOR WOMEN**

will be published on

**Friday, June 26**

**PRICE TWOPENCE**

Among the special contributions to this issue will be articles, stories and poems by

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Miss Lena Ashwell    | Mr. Laurence Housman |
| Mr. Gerald Gould     | Miss Mary Maud       |
| Miss Cicely Hamilton | Mr. Henry Nevinson   |
- and others.

There will be special illustrations and cartoons by Miss Honor C. Appleton, Miss Kate Olver, Miss Havers and others.

The paper will be enclosed in a cover **Printed in the Colours**

with a special design on the front page by Miss OLIVE HOCKIN.

Owing to the slow and expensive process of printing required for this Double Number you may be delayed in getting it unless you

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**Publisher, "Votes for Women,"**  
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street E.C.

# PRAYERS AND PETITIONS

## Irishwomen and East-End Workers Exercise the Right to Interview Ministers—Woman Petitions the King at Court—Suppliants in Church Brutally Ejected and Arrested

### THE IRISHWOMEN'S DEPUTATION

Members of the Deputation  
The names of those composing the deputation which was to wait on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond at the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, after we went to press, are:—Mrs. Spring Rice, Miss Mellone, Mrs. Sheehy Skelington, Mrs. McConroy, Miss Browning and Mrs. Tanner. The following members of the Deputation Committee, who were unable to come, wholeheartedly endorsed the demand of the deputation: Lady Ernestine Hunt, Professor Mary Heyden, Miss S. C. Harrison (T. C. Dublin), Dr. Mary Strangman (T. C. Waterford), Dr. Katherine Maguire, Mrs. Crichton (Sligo), Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Cope, Mrs. Wyo Power, and Mrs. Neel Guinness, P.L.G.

### CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. REDMOND

In reply to the letter, dated May 28, from the Irishwomen's Deputation Committee, asking for an interview either in Ireland or in London, Mr. Redmond's secretary wrote a direct refusal, adding that Mr. Redmond "regrets he cannot receive the deputation." He received several deputations on the subject in the past, which only led to unpleasantness. The views of the advocates of women's suffrage in Ireland are quite understood by him, and have been given due weight to. Mr. Redmond's view that Ireland should decide for herself under Home Rule whether she desires women's suffrage or not remains quite unchanged.

### The Committee's Reply

On June 2 the Deputation Committee sent the following reply to Mr. Redmond:—"Dear Sir,—We have received with regret your letter of May 30 refusing to receive our deputation. We should like to point out that our object in asking for an interview was not, as you appear to think, an exchange of views between yourself and the advocates of woman suffrage. You had expressed yourself prepared to consider any concession which would not 'outrage the fundamental principles of the Home Rule settlement.' In the light of this statement, we desire to press upon you the demand of Irishwomen for recognition as citizens. As representatives of our Committee will be at the House of Commons on June 11, we should be glad if you would arrange to see us on that date.—Yours faithfully, Katherine Maguire, M.D., Hon. Sec., Joint Committee; Mary Noel Guinness, P.L.G.; Professor Mary Heyden, Olga Crichton, Mary Strangman, M.D., T.C.; Lady Ernestine Hunt, J. Wyo Power, Dora Mellone, Secretary, L.S.F.; Hanna Sheehy Skelington, Chairman of Committee, I.W.F.L."

### MR. ASQUITH'S REFUSAL

As we went to press we learned that Mr. Asquith had refused to receive the Irish deputation on the ground that the matter had been settled when Mr. Snowden's Woman Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill was defeated.

### BEGING THE QUESTION

The Irish Citizen declares that Mr. Redmond, in his reply to the women, cited above, "begs the entire question," for he knows that the new Parliament can do nothing for three years to alter the franchise. It adds:—"He is willing to give concessions that shall allow the nervousness and anxiety of his fellow-countrymen in the North: he is apparently unwilling to concede anything to relieve the nervousness and better-founded anxiety of his fellow-countrywomen all over Ireland."

### WORKING WOMEN'S DEPUTATION

After we went to press on Wednesday the deputation of East End workers to the Prime Minister was to take place. It was timed to reach the House of Commons about 10 p.m., the procession to escort it, led by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was to

leave Bow at 8 o'clock and to march as far as the Gaiety Theatre, Aldwych, at which point it would disband in order to avoid infringing the regulation which forbids more than twelve people to march within a mile of St. Stephen's when the House is sitting. A band of men and women below the legal number, including Miss Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. John Scarr, were then to proceed to the House of Commons and seek audience of the Prime Minister, the rest of the procession making their way as they liked towards Parliament Square.

### No Illegality

The intention of the organisers of the deputation was that there should be no illegality on their part. They were determined to conform absolutely to the letter of the law, and those who were not actually in the deputation intended to go to the House and ask to see their Member. The Bishops of London, Stepney, and Kensington, and some of the Labour members were invited to walk with the procession. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has announced that if again arrested she will adopt the hunger and thirst strike in prison, and on her release will continue it on the steps of the House of Commons until Mr. Asquith consents to receive the deputation and her release is made unconditional.

### REQUEST TO THE PRIME MINISTER

In the course of a letter to the Prime Minister, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst wrote:—"This is the first time that an essentially popular deputation such as this has approached you or any Cabinet Minister on the question of women's enfranchisement. The members of the deputation have been nominated from the floor and elected at great public meetings in Lambeth and Cannon Row. The actual terms of the demand which the deputation will make to you have also been spontaneously moved and adopted by overwhelming majorities at these great meetings, and in each case the audience has been unanimous in their support for votes for women."

You have on many occasions stated that you are unaware of any widespread popular demand for votes for women. The deputation and procession of people that will endeavour to approach you on Wednesday night are an evidence of the great popular demand for it amongst the working people down here. Mr. Keir Hardie also wrote to Mr. Asquith, offering to introduce the deputation.

### A GUEST OF THE KING

Appeal Against Forcible Ejection  
THRONE ROOM INCIDENT  
At their Majesty's Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday last week Miss Mary Blomfield fell on her knees when passing the Royal presence and cried in a clear voice that could be heard all over the Throne Room:—"Your Majesty, for God's sake stop the forcible feeding of women!"

Here she was interrupted and taken away, offering no resistance. One account says that the band in the gallery played with additional force on seeing what was happening, and so drowned the rest of the woman's speech. But can any band drown a genuine cry for Justice?

### THE PETITIONER

The petitioner who thus broke all the social canons of the circle in which she moves, for the sake of her suffering sisters in prison, is the older daughter of the late Sir Arthur Blomfield, the architect, and of his second wife, Lady Blomfield, and is granddaughter of a former Bishop of London. Apparently she and her younger sister, who accompanied her and was ejected with her, went to Court without the knowledge of their mother, having applied to the Lord Chamberlain for the necessary "commands." It is stated that Lady Blomfield has dissociated herself entirely from her daughter's action.

### Hats Off to Courage!

Miss Eva Moore, speaking at the At Home of the Actresses' Franchise League last Friday, said, referring to the inci-

dent: "We must all take our hats off to such terrific courage."

Most of the early Press reports of the incident, written before the identity of the King's guest was known, express surprise as to how the woman obtained a card of admission! They really think that suffragists, and women of any kind who are outraged at the treatment meted out to the women's deputation, belong to a race apart? The wonder to us is not that a King's guest happened also to be a King's guest, but that among all the King's guests who were also suffragists, only one had the courage to utter on her knees a plea for mercy and justice on behalf of the women unable to be present.

### A PRESS COMMENT

The original idea of these Royal receptions was to afford an opportunity for the Sovereign to become personally acquainted with his subjects and to receive any communication they might wish to make to him. In the course of time State functions have become so stereotyped, and associated with so much that is unreal that the object with which they were instituted has been lost sight of, and they have ceased to serve any useful purpose or have any meaning; they have degenerated into mere stage spectacles and become hotbeds of snobbery and snobkynism and social competition. When anyone dares to give a touch of reality to what has become an artificial ceremony and to display a spark of human feeling in an assembly of men and women who are apt to act like automata, everybody is startled, and the extent of the surprise is the measure of the decadence of a good institution. The young ladies for certainly one of them) evidently felt very strongly in regard to the way in which certain British subjects are being treated, that more natural than that, invited to meet the King, they should take the opportunity of telling him about it? Christian Commonweal.

### At Westminster Cathedral

At Westminster Cathedral, on Sunday evening, another Suffragist incident occurred. When Father Bernard Vaughan mounted the new pulpit, a woman is said to have mounted the steps of the old pulpit and cried out: "In the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, I protest against the forcible feeding of women." She was removed amid cries of "Kill her! Kill her!" and outside the Cathedral was arrested and charged at the police station, where she refused her name.

### THE SEASON UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

At Court  
This year's debutantes will be able to tell their grandchildren how they went to Court under police inspection lest they should prove to be incipient suffragettes. Their cards of admission, says the Daily Sketch, were "examined as closely as a passport at a frontier in war time," both at the gates of the Palace and again at the grand entrance, police inspectors and detectives being employed at each outpost to scrutinise the guests' faces. The precautions were redoubled, naturally, at the fifth and last Court, which followed the one at which Miss Blomfield made her plucky appeal to the King.

Special instructions were issued by the Lord Chamberlain in connection with the Court Ball last Tuesday, announcing that public opinion would be admitted to the Palace without their cards of invitation. It was not stated whether they would have to produce them if required during the evening—like a season ticket or a chauffeur's Itene!

### Ascot

At Ascot, too, every lodging-house in the village has been watched for weeks in case a woman who wants a vote may be concealed there, while the Royal Stand has been patrolled night and day. Trained dogs lurk in the thickets—how have they been taught to distinguish between a woman who wants a vote and a woman who does not?—and invisible wires connected with alarm guns have been placed everywhere. "Ascot, in fact," says the Standard, "is just now as carefully guarded as the palace of the Czar of Russia," and yet there are some people who say that women do not deserve a vote because they would be of no assistance in time of war!

### OTHER MILITANT PROTESTS

At the Horse Show at Olympia, last Monday, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the presence of Suffragettes during the visit of the King and Queen. In spite of extra police and extreme measures of protection, several women addressed their Majesties from various parts of the auditorium, appealing to them to stop the torture of women in prisons. In every case the woman was ejected.

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### SUFFRAGISTS IN CHURCH

At the Brompton Oratory  
Last Sunday, for the first time, the two principal Roman Catholic places of worship in London were the scene of attempts by Suffragettes to impress upon the congregation that women are suffering in prison. At the Brompton Oratory, when Father Bowden began his sermon at the midday Mass, some twenty women chanted the Suffrage Hymn: "Arise this church and its priests to put an end to torture, in the name of the Blessed God of Atonement." One woman stood out in the middle of the aisle and said: "For Christ's sake, stop forcible feeding."

The congregation seem to have lost their heads entirely. An eye-witness, seated close to the women singers, sends us the following account:—"At the Oratory during the sermon at Low Mass, when Fr. Sebastian Bowden was in the pulpit, a party of women rose and chanted the Suffrage prayer. They were immediately attacked on all sides though they were quite willing to walk out quietly. One Catholic lady sitting close by, who had done nothing, was beaten on the head. As the women walked down the aisle a man struck one in the face with his clenched fist, and others were attacked in various ways. Those women who made individual protests were treated with the most violence—their clothes were torn, their hair pulled out, and one woman had a tooth knocked out. A certain number of women attacked the Suffragettes, but it was mostly men, though the papers say to the contrary—the men, as usual, blaming the women! It was impossible to see the women for the mass of struggling fighting men all round. The women got no protection from any official, and Father Bowden uttered no protest."

Outside the Oratory, Miss Christina Adams and Mrs. Mary Fausten were arrested and taken to the police station and charged.

### At Westminster Cathedral

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# THE ACT THAT FAILED

## Outcry in the Press against futility of Cat and Mouse Act—Demands for Coercion by Act of Parliament—Saner correspondents blame Government and call for Justice to women

Almost every solution but the right one—justice to women—of the present suffrage crisis has been proposed in the Press during the last week. The Globe frankly demands that the Government, while proceeding against the militants, shall face the main issue of votes for women. But the Times and the Standard call for an Act of Parliament empowering the prison authorities to leave the hunger-striker to fight the deportation bogey. The Daily Sketch demands a truce—the militants to make the first move. Many of the papers encourage a report that the Law Officers of the Crown are considering whether action cannot be taken against subscribers to the funds of the Women's Social and Political Union, with a view to convicting them of the conspiracy and attaching their property and making it liable for the damage that has been done. The Times adds that steps may further be taken "to secure legislation which will enable the Home Secretary to declare certain societies having no corporate existence to be illegal and to attach their funds to the State."

The "OBSERVER" OBSERVES  
What, then, are the Government to do? The Cat and Mouse Bill has been a total failure. The Government possess a list of subscribers to the funds of the W.S.P.U. in connection with such funds would be justified. It is again proposed that the present regulations practically compelling the prison authorities to resort to forcible feeding for the sake of the women themselves—should be changed. In that case it would be left to the women to take the consequences, their choice would not be interfered with. Public opinion until recently was unprepared for this course, but would now be ready to support it. We do not, however, desire to see any precedent set to think that deportation would be better. There is another point. The vast majority of women repudiate and detest these outrages. A referendum to women only would be fatal for many a year to the principle of the suffrage agitation, and may in the end be the straightest, sharpest way of cutting at the root of militancy.—Observer.

THE ULSTER FUNDS  
The Daily Herald comments thus on the proposal to proceed against W.S.P.U. subscribers: "All the same, we think this an excellent move, for it will form such a splendid precedent when the Ulster fight starts. Fancy Hon. Law, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Balfour, to say nothing of the 'Galloping Major' and King Carson himself, all being put in the dock and compelled to stump up in golden sovereigns for all the destruction of property their revolution has caused."

### PRESS EXTRACTS

SENTENCE OF DEATH BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT  
The problem is more difficult than some critics seem to realise, and it will not be successfully dealt with by any simple either in a flippant or in a vindictive spirit. Such a measure, for instance, as deportation to an uninhabited island or anywhere else cannot be seriously considered, but still less can violent punishment, such as flogging, be entertained. All such suggestions may be put aside. If she who breaks—by her own hand or another's—were made to pay, and if the financial resources behind the movement were drawn upon to compensate for the damage done, a decided check would be given to the campaign. But we fear that it would not be stopped. Some of its wealthy supporters would be sure to escape for lack of sufficient evidence, and the fanaticism of some of the women concerned is above pecuniary considerations. What is to be done with them? At present they pay a fine and are sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Mrs. Fausten was similarly sentenced to fourteen days for "disorderly behaviour," which she denied, her husband supporting her denial by saying that he thought the constable who arrested her was merely protecting them both from the crowd! He public opinion. The reason why they should be acted on is that the prison authorities are legally liable for the lives of those in their charge, and bound to do everything in their power to keep them alive. The remedy seems to be a short Act of Parliament relieving them of responsibility for persons who refused to take food. This would get rid of forcible feeding, which is an odious expedient only necessitated by the present law, and would place the responsibility entirely on the prisoner. It obviates all violence and is not an attack on these misguided women, but on the contrary, leaves them free to do as they choose. While the law remains as it is they have the key of the goal in their pockets and are free to commit any crime—even to murder—with the certainty that by refusing food they can procure their release. It is an absurd position, and ought to be ended.—Times.

If women commit crime, and are sent to prison and go on hunger-strike, there are two courses open to the Government—either to release them, and the other is to let them die. We challenge the Government to adopt the latter course. We know perfectly well that the British public would not tolerate for a single moment any of these women being done to death in this fashion.—Daily Herald.

There remains the third, much simpler and more practicable, course, to repeal the "Cat and Mouse Act," and to ensure that in the future all the sentences inflicted shall be served in full, without remission or privilege of whatsoever kind. The time is no more when a woman act of self-defence would be regarded as the slightest feeling or concern. It is not a

year since an inquest was held on a male convict who had tried the hunger-strike with fatal results to himself. The jury in this case returned the only sensible verdict, and there is no reason to apprehend that other juries now would act less sensibly because the self-denyed and godless female. Besides, an objection would be raised to the passing of a short Bill which would indemnify the Home Secretary or the prison governors in respect of all similar cases. Such a Bill would, without the slightest hesitation, we commend this course, and say: "If these devoted creatives will die, so be it, let them die!" And it may be that, after all, they would not die!—Standard.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GUILT  
The Government have treated these people foolishly and weakly from the beginning. In the first place, members of the Government encouraged them in their misdoings, and told them that violence was the only way of getting their so-called grievance redressed. Then they embarked upon a policy of luring them on, deceiving and disappointing them. The Government ought to have an open mind on the subject: to be in a state of honest doubt. One Minister was put up to encourage their hopes; another to oppose their demands; another to compromise. Ministers still another, refused to temporary acquiescence, anything and everything was done to keep the law in a deadlock policy. The Government do great injury to the cause of Constitutionalism by allowing the law to be defied. They no doubt find it difficult to control the law, but they remember that members of the Government have actually suggested a policy of violence. Nevertheless, their duty is to uphold the law, and to hand over the reins of government to Ministers less infirm of will.—Morning Post.

A "LUDICROUS" ACT  
Is the Government blameless? Has it not promised, and broken its promises? Has it not been turned criminally lenient and criminally severe? Has not its ludicrous Cat and Mouse Act been designed to inflict the minimum of punishment and to cause the maximum of irritation? In the one way and the other it has made the task of magistrates almost impossible, in the one way and the other it has made England a laughing-stock among the nations. The Government has refused to govern; it has been weak, and, therefore, it has been cruel. It has refused to do justice either with the scales or with the sword; it has been a coward, and cowardice in a Government is the worst of all crimes. A Government which will not govern must get out.—Daily Sketch.

A POSITIVE ENCOURAGEMENT  
Undoubtedly the very treatment of the women, who in a perfectly reasonable and constitutional way have asked for the vote, has been a positive encouragement to encourage only to be put off and taught to rely on promises that have not been fulfilled. Neglect and bad faith reacting on the women's sense of grievance may well have produced had been the case. But if the facts it does not make them less formidable. Mr. McKenna, fertile in expedients for avoiding the only action that would be effective, first tried the Cat and Mouse Act, which has proved worse than futile—a positive encouragement to the activities that it was meant to repress.—Sunday Times.

THE ONLY WAY  
But while law and order are being re-established we have a right to ask what the Government propose to do with regard to the main question. The sane advo-

catees of Women's Suffrage are justly indignant at the manner in which they have been jockeyed, and it would be absurd to deny that the exasperation the conduct of the Government has aroused among those less able to control their emotions has aggravated the campaign of outrage. We do not complain of the fact that the supporters of the Ministry are divided upon the wisdom of giving votes either to women in general or to particular classes of women. The same division is observable in the ranks of the Unionists. The time has passed when the demands of women can be waived aside as of no importance, and the problem is one which any Administration, no matter what its political complexion, must be prepared to face. Our complaint is that the present Government, while conscious of the fact that they have refused to give that guidance which the people have a right to expect.—Globe.

LOGIC  
If the existing law does not permit them to be treated with sufficient sternness to stop the mischief they are doing, the law must be altered without delay.—Daily Graphic.

QUESTIONS THAT WANT ANSWERING  
The Suffragette outrage continues and grows worse, so far as their power of offending the community goes. The result in public opinion is obvious, and does, we think, counteract some though not all the natural progress that the suffrage makes. But lawlessness cannot be met by lawlessness. We do not want to comment on the police-court proceedings in Manchester before they are over, but we do not understand why the defendants (who were not accused of committing an outrage) were refused bail, why they were not allowed to have letters, papers, or books; why (in one case) the finger-prints were taken, and they are on remand, they were forcibly seized, they also had their hair shaved, drugged, presumably with the idea of quieting their nerves. Whatever the intention of getting their hair shaved, and so-called as illegal as it is improper, and we cannot but hope that the defendants are mistaken. But in any case, why are these girls not to have an open mind on the subject? to be in a state of honest doubt. One Minister was put up to encourage their hopes; another to oppose their demands; another to compromise. Ministers still another, refused to temporary acquiescence, anything and everything was done to keep the law in a deadlock policy. The Government do great injury to the cause of Constitutionalism by allowing the law to be defied. They no doubt find it difficult to control the law, but they remember that members of the Government have actually suggested a policy of violence. Nevertheless, their duty is to uphold the law, and to hand over the reins of government to Ministers less infirm of will.—Morning Post.

WHAT EVERY MAN DOESN'T KNOW  
Really, when a man wishes to show how little he knows about women, their motives and actions, and their opinions, he sits down and writes about militancy!—Irish Citizen.

OUR MOSS-GROWN PRESS  
There are many expiations, as every man admits; but we think intervention of law holds good that a woman has a more sensitive and delicate mind than a man, and is more influenced by sentiment, and is more susceptible to indignation, and our popular system of government—its sentimentalism, its unreason, its gullibility, its fondness for extremes.—Morning Post.

PUNCH  
The presence of some ladies on the Holyhead links disturbed Mr. Lloyd George to such an extent, one day last week, that he fooled a slot, and it is reported that the Government is at last contemplating serious steps against the Suffragettes.—Punch.

CHIVALRY  
Where is it?  
In a leading article entitled "Militant Madness," the Daily Graphic says: "Not only have these mad women completely destroyed, for the present, the progress of the women's suffrage movement, but they have also succeeded in making it impossible for the feeling of forbearance which made it possible for a decent man to do violence to a woman."

We are quite sure that the writer of this article conforms to his own standard of "decency," and would not be found among the wife-beaters and criminal assailants of little girls who appear so often in our courts, or among the administrators of the law who too often discharge or deal leniently with these pests of society; nor could we number him of course with the Liberal stewards who assault and maim women who interrupt the eloquence of Cabinet Ministers; or with the hoodlums who, long before military service, were rapidly expelled from women's Suffragists, and who now do it under police protection; or with the police themselves who strike unarmed women with batons, or with their superiors

who give them orders that can only be construed into permission to do violence to the women they are told not to arrest. But we cannot refrain from pointing out to the leader-writer of the Daily Graphic that since the "feeling of forbearance," he mentions has not so far prevented all this violence from being done to women, we do not think Suffragists will notice very much difference when, as he prophesies, "decent" men will have ceased to forbear!

An American Suffragist  
An American Suffragist, Miss Mary Winsor (Penny) of the Congressional Chairman National American Woman Suffrage Association) writes to the Manchester Guardian to ask if any of the hoodlums who mobbed the Suffragettes and destroyed their flag in Hyde Park last Sunday were arrested. She adds:—"I spoke that same morning from the platform of the New Constitutional Society, having chosen a peaceful suffrage society because the suffrage movement in America is entirely peaceful—thanks to our men who stand by us and will not let the politicians kill the women's cause. The audience that morning was not at all hostile, and it is my belief that if the law police would exert themselves to control the small band of ruffians who seem organised for the purpose of breaking up the suffrage meetings, the suffragists would then have no difficulty with the populace, who appear very ready to listen to suffrage speakers. Or must I think that it is no disorder and violence which the police are interested in putting down, but the suffrage movement itself?"

WANTED—A STATESMAN  
Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News"  
Mr. Massingham in an article in last Monday's Daily News calls for a solution of the Suffrage question. After stating the case for and against the expediency of militancy and admitting the women's justification for impatience, he says:—"And there does not happen to be a statesman of the first rank who is able and willing to say: 'This is a question of social order, and I shall make it my first care to see it through.'"

A Majority in Favour  
"This looks like a bad block in our political system. Women could have the vote to-morrow (after the usual lagging by the generous by the general consent of the community. Not only Liberals, but (judging by one's personal acquaintance) most Tories 'concede the principle,' as we little by little know about women, their motives and actions, and their opinions, he sits down and writes about militancy!—Irish Citizen.

WITHOUT RESPECT OF PERSONS  
We are glad to see that Mr. Neil Primrose, M.P., has written to the Daily Mail protesting against the demand of a correspondent to that paper that the Government should adopt stronger measures against the suffragettes. Although an anti-suffragist, Mr. Primrose asks:—"But why do those who demand retrial in this case demand it also in the case of law-breakers in Ulster?"

Your correspondent complains that the law has not been enforced with sufficient rigour against the suffragettes, but he should remember that it has not been enforced at all in Ulster. Those who think that the gun-runners were right in what they did and that they were justified in preventing the serrants of the Crown from fulfilling their duties have no right to claim from the Executive protection for property or from any other body which seeks to secure its objects by force."

Mr. Harold Spender makes a similar point in the Daily News, saying: "If the Government are going to attach the funds of these resolute and the columns of the women's movement, by what law of justice can they leave alone those who are financially responsible for the openly predatory and threatened militancy of a great section of the manhood of this country? For a whole year past the Ulster conspirators have been boasting of their great financial resources and the columns of the Tory newspapers have been openly used for collecting money to help in the organisation of rebellion."

SOME PAMPHLETS

FROM DAWN TO DARK\*

The nearer we draw to primitive humanity, the healthier does man become, and the more simply virtuous. It is with the growth of civilisation, above all with the latest of the civilisations, the Western, that vice, disease, and the degradation of women have come about. That seems to be the teaching of Mrs. Swiney's treatise, "Woman among the Nations" :-

For we must realise one fact in its vast and overpowering significance: Nature and Femininity are one. Motherhood is the basic principle of creation.

Under the matriarchate this fact was recognised, and it is still recognised amongst certain tribes, such as the Zuni Indians of America, the Gilzaks of Northern Siberia, the Touareg and Onargia tribes of the Sahara. Amongst these primitive people, says Mrs. Swiney, husband and wife are placed under certain regulations as to marital conduct; the population does not increase beyond the rate of subsistence :-

The mothers seldom have more than three or four children, with long intervals between each birth, and, in consequence, the offspring are born healthy and vigorous. In infancy, imbecility, malformations and congenital diseases are seldom seen among them.

In the course of civilisation motherhood has been degraded from a basic principle to an animal function, and woman the race-beater has become subservient within and without marriage to the sex demands of men. But evolution works in cycles returning upon its path spiral-wise at a higher level, and the end indicated by primitive instinct is realised in conscious wisdom; always there is the primeval purity, the fall, and the rise to intelligent righteousness. And to-day the rise has begun; the true position of women is recognised as an ideal by the mass of thinking people; the adoption of it as a working principle is but a matter of time. To the shortening of that time writings such as Mrs. Swiney's contribute.

"Co-Education in Practice"

This is an interesting treatise on co-education by one who is qualified to give his opinion on it, for Mr. Badley, as headmaster of Bedales School, knows all about the system in working. From his own experience of a school in which the numbers are 125 boys to seventy-five girls, he considers that boys get an intellectual stimulus and a humanising influence from associating with girls, while girls gain by way of developing a broader outlook and a greater freedom of

\* "Woman among the Nations." By Frances Swiney. (Offices of The Awakener, 6d.)  
+ "Co-Education in Practice." By J. H. Badley, M.A. (London: Simpkin Marshall. Price 1s. net.)

life. Mr. Badley's views on the teaching of sex hygiene are particularly useful now that so much controversy rages about this subject; indeed, the whole of this pamphlet, which is prepared from a speech delivered at Cambridge, should be read by all who are concerned with the upbringing of girls and boys.

"Theosophical Militancy"

The author of this very original little pamphlet, Mrs. F. E. Smith, a theosophist and a Militant Suffragist herself, shows very cleverly the connection between the two. The characteristics of Discrimination, of learning to discern "first things first," is an essential qualification of the theosophist, and it is this qualification also which has drawn suffragists into the woman's movement. And militants who, like Mrs. F. E. Smith, are also theosophists, believe that just as the last great World-Teacher came to preach the brotherhood of man, so the next World-Teacher now being looked for will probably come to preach the sisterhood of women.

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Thanks to the energy of Mrs. Masters and her helpers sales are largely increased at the Oxford Street pitch. Mere workers are, however, needed. Miss Beagley sends a very encouraging account of the Wood Green pitch. Much interest is being aroused there, especially amongst women. The local paper reproduced our note asking for helpers under the heading "Not a Playing Pitch"! Miss Somers sends a special appeal for more workers at Golders Green. We can always find plenty of work for fresh helpers if they will call on the Paper-Selling Organiser at the Office, 47, Red Lion Court, on Thursdays, or by appointment.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Table with columns for names, amounts, and totals. Includes Mrs. N. L. Scurlfield, Mrs. A. H., Mrs. Lily Simpson, Mrs. Dalgleish, Mrs. A. C. Bell, Laneashire, per Miss Buzier, Miss Skafte, Literature, Membership Fees, and a total of £2,147 7 6.

\* "Theosophical Militancy." By Mrs. F. E. Smith. (London: The Minerva Publishing Co. Price 4d.)

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A BOOK ON AUSTRALIA

At the present time, when women are increasingly turning their thoughts to the great lands Overseas, where the pressure of life is less and the apparent need for their services greater than in the Motherland, the appearance of a book such as Miss Ackermann's is most welcome. Canada as a field for women's energies is comparatively well known. This is the first book on Australia written from the woman's standpoint. Though Miss Ackermann has never resided in Australia, she has studied the life of the people of that country, on repeated visits, and writes of it with earnestness and sympathy.

The chapters which call for most comment are, naturally, those which deal with women's questions, and here it is to be regretted that certain grave faults seriously interfere with the value of the book. In the first place, Miss Ackermann is very indefinite about dates, a matter of great consequence in dealing with a new and rapidly developing country. Secondly, she has unfortunately failed to meet many who could have given her valuable information. The omission of any reference to the late Miss Catherine H. Spence is inexplicable. Miss Spence's name is simply a household word throughout the land in connection with every movement for the benefit of women and children. Miss Ackermann says, on page 210: "I have never found one woman, not even a leader in any of the women's political societies, who could give me any information as to how the franchise was secured."

This is very singular, for as the granting of the franchise is of quite recent date, very many of the women who struggled for this reform, and the men who championed their cause, are happily not only still alive, but still engaged in active work. The failure to meet these men and women probably accounts for the view taken by Miss Ackermann that the granting of the franchise to women in Australia was merely a move in the game of party politics. She owns that there was an honourable struggle and an educative one in the case of Victoria, and she pays a tribute to the "charming personality" of Miss Goldstein; but her acquaintance with the enlightened and devoted work of this leader, who, though still young, is a veteran in political matters, is evidently of the slightest. For example, Miss Ackermann can have no knowledge of the recent campaign in Kooyong (a suburb of Melbourne), where Miss Goldstein contested a seat for the Federal House of Representatives. This campaign will never be forgotten by either her opponents or her supporters for one reason alone, viz., that the education of the electorate occupied the first place in the candidate's mind, and the winning of the seat was a secondary consideration. It is an honour to the cause of women the world over that a testimony such as this is given by friends and foes alike to the first woman who stood for a seat in a British Parliament.

Help from England

It is true, as Miss Ackermann asserts, that women in Australia generally are still party-ridden, but she ignores the great and growing non-party organisations, and the fact that even in the party organisations women are awakening everywhere to see that their real work lies above these divisions. The heroic struggle for the franchise of the women in Great Britain is largely responsible for this awakening.

The most seriously misleading part of Miss Ackermann's book is that which deals with Women's Wages. It is difficult, even with the knowledge which comes from years of residence and the help of reliable statistics, to date the conditions which she describes. She asserts (page 200) that "the remuneration of shop and factory girls is criminally low." As the minimum wage fixed by law for the unskilled female worker is 16s. per week, and the cost of living in Sydney (the dearest of all the capitals) is not greater than in London, it is hard to see what justification can be found for the assertion? My own experience is that women are well paid and well looked after, though as the women factory inspectors would be the first to acknowledge, many matters have still to be reformed. Miss Ackermann blames Australian women for the small effect of their vote, but she forgets that it is since such suffrage came into operation that the enactments safeguarding the labour of women and young persons, prohibiting child-labour, pensioning women at sixty, and men at sixty-five, providing for widows and children, and the improved maintenance and divorce laws, have been placed on the Statute Book. Has she forgotten that her own admirable society, the W.C.T.U., petitioned the Parliament of N.S.W. in vain for twenty-five years to raise the age of consent, and that the change was made without any difficulty three months after the women got the vote? If Miss Ackermann had given us the fighting platform of any of the non-party organisations, e.g., the Women's Service Guild of W.A., or the Women's Political Association of Victoria, her readers could have judged for themselves whether or not Australian women take an interest in their work as citizens. It is true, as Miss Ackermann relates, that in the

\* "Australia, from a Woman's Point of View." By Jess Ackermann. (Casell, Price 6s.)  
+ Our review means, of course, in comparison with the wages paid in European countries.—En. V. P. W.

SUFFRAGIST LETTERS AND THE PRESS

WHO HAS MANUFACTURED THE MILITANTS?

Responsibility of the Government and the Whole Country

Lady Frances Balfour, in a long and well-reasoned letter to the Times of June 5, comments on the amount of space given in that paper to the doings and affairs of women, adding, with regard to the necessity for police court reform—

"These things are first noticed and written of when women as political offenders came into these Courts as arrested 'riders.'"

A Harvest of Madness and Crime

She continues:—"And what of the militant suffragists? To read the list of their misdemeanours without context or history is to read of the doings of Bellamy, but if history is to be written from the columns of the Times, there should follow an article tracing the story of the suffrage movement, peaceful and law-abiding, for the last fifty years, and in greater detail for the last ten years. Has the Government in particular, and the people of this country as a whole, not manufactured this body of political degenerates? It has sown a crop of disappointed hopes, of broken promises, of persistent blindness and neglect to the claims set forth by the unfranchised half of the democracy. It has refused to listen to the temperate advocate in Parliament, to the representations of the majority of the educated in the country. They have sown, and they reap the knowledge that in the very life of the people there is a discontent which is breeding a madness and crime, at variance with everything which should be upheld in a State which calls itself Christian."

To Remove the Scandal

The letter concludes with the following passage:—"Let the same consideration be bestowed on the signs of the times, as was given to the problems of the democracy before the Reform Bill of 1832, and this sordid and scandal in our midst will be removed. The

spirit of unrest will not be exercised by one of unreason and bigotry. It will yield only to that spirit which is the fundamental essential of all Government, the spirit of justice tempered by mercy. The spirit which believes that you do not make good citizens by telling them that they are unworthy of their birthright."

The "Times" Leading Article

In reply to the Times' leading article advocating more coercion for Suffragettes, Mrs. Fawcett writes to that paper on behalf of the N.U.W.S.S., saying:—"We have again and again expressed our detestation of crime, and have shown by every means in our power that our opposition is based on principle and not on mere expediency. But allow me, sir, to reiterate our conviction that mere severity of punishment, well though it may be deserved, will never solve the problem of militancy. It is not the first time that British statesmen have been faced by a similar problem. They have been confronted by it in India and in Egypt, and for many years in Ireland. Militancy in these countries was of a far more deadly character than that practised by the Women's Social and Political Union. It was, to put it shortly, a campaign of murder. In each case British statesmanship met the difficulty not simply by the infliction of punishment on those convicted of crimes, but by the removal of the causes which had provoked them. They acted on Bacon's maxim that the surest way of preventing seditions is to take away the matter of them. The history of the Irish Revolution is in all our memories. Each party endeavoured to cure sedition by taking away the matter of it. The same thing was done in India by Lord Morley and in Egypt by Lord Kitchener. This wise course has been advocated in set terms by a member of the present Government as lately as last autumn. Why not try it as a solution of the militant problem of the present moment?"

A Challenge

A letter on the same subject by Mrs. Cavendish-Bentick, also published in the Times, contains the following passage:—"You suggest a short Act of Parliament

enabling prison authorities to select those in their charge to die in prison. May I be allowed to draw your attention to a slight difficulty which would have to be faced if such an Act were passed? If I should at once go and commit an offence which would ensure anyone (except an Ulsterman, of course) a couple of months' imprisonment, should then dare the authorities to keep me in prison till they let out a corpse. As a public speaker well acquainted with the real temper of the British citizen, I know what I am doing. I also know that there are worse things than death, and one of them is life in a country governed by blockheads and by the Press they deserve."

OTHER LETTERS IN THE "TIMES"

Some Extracts

Mr. W. Chance: "The public have a right to demand that they shall be effectually protected, and that some better means of doing this shall be found than the silly farce of the 'Cat and Mouse' Act. If it be objected that I have suggested no remedy, my reply is that it is not the business of any private citizen to tell the Government how to do its work."

The Rev. J. Allen Pryde, rector of Bridlington: "Men have the votes now—but how did they get them? By civil war, riots, bloodshed, and burning of castles. They, at all events, have no right to turn round and lecture the women in Pocklington tones and with Chabandian airs. The women are taking the men as their examples."

A REJECTED ADDRESS

The following letter has been sent to the Standard:—

Sir,—It must be very gratifying to the public at large to know that the Government is at last going to take action against the contributors to the W.S.P.U. funds, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Home Office Authorities will be better prepared with prison accommodation, for these ten or fifteen thousand rebels, than Mr. Lloyd George was with his sanatoria for consumptives.

It is obvious, however, that in the

present unsettled condition which prevails in the building trade it will be quite impossible to get the work done by the time the women are convicted; I therefore venture to offer what I think is a practical solution to this difficulty. The Bishop of London, when speaking in support of Lord Selborne's Bill for Woman's Suffrage, said: "There is only one man in prison for crime, to every eight women at present."

Now, sir, I suggest, firstly, that Mr. McKenna advise the King to grant free pardons to all the male criminals now in gaol. This will, of course, entail several hours of hard work upon His Most Gracious Majesty, but I feel certain he will not begrudge the time, if it will ensure any benefit to his male subjects.

Secondly, that the vacated prisons should be filled with as many rebel women as they will hold. The largest contributors to the fund to have first claim for admission.

Thirdly, that on the walls of every cell there should be a portrait of Sir Edward Carson, with a suitable motto and inscribed such as "Remember Ulster; and beware of Militancy." If this is done in luminous paint it will be a reminder by night as well as by day.

Fourthly, that the released male gaol-birds should be invited to join the ranks of the Army, the Navy, and the Territorials, all of which branches of the service are admittedly short of men.

And lastly, that as militancy has not only put back the clock but killed the women's cause entirely (vide "Observer" of June 7), I suggest there is no longer any need for an Anti-Suffrage Society. I therefore propose that they should devote their funds to building the new prisons which will be required to accommodate the male criminals, who may be sentenced during the time the militant conspirators are occupying their old quarters.—Faithfully yours,

SARA FAUCER, The Portland Hotel, W. June 7, 1914.

A GREAT SINGER'S ANSWER

Madame Clara Butt sent the following message to the Evening Standard in answer to the question, "Should the hunger-strikers be allowed to die?"—"Hunger-strikers certainly should not be allowed to die. They ought to have the vote."

homes in the sparsely populated districts inland, children are often overworked by their parents. But though the authorities are fully aware of this evil, the difficulty of legislating is extreme—e.g., it was proposed in W.A., in order to minimise early morning work, that no child attending school should be required to rise before 6.30. Suppose this suggestion became law, how could it be enforced? The homes are so scattered that many children ride twenty miles and more daily to school on a horse provided by the Government. I myself knew a family of children living seven miles from a railway station, who travelled to school forty miles in the train (free pass) morning and evening. The only remedy for this state of things is closer settlement. By the way, the Bush Nursing Association, mentioned on page 61, originated earlier than Miss Ackermann states, and is not a failure but an active and growing organisation.

A Merit

Miss Ackermann's book has the great virtue of making the reader wish to know more of Australia. Her warm thanks for her sympathetic understanding of the women of this state are on page 97: "Women in Australia especially are advancing in a knowledge of scientific motherhood. They are seriously considering themselves as life-givers." A higher tribute could not be paid to the women of any responsibility with men in the government of this particular country brought about the higher view the women take of their own supreme duty! H. C. N.

AT THE CORONET THEATRE

Miss Horniman's interesting season at the Coronet Theatre has been extended by a fortnight, and we congratulate her on reviving Mr. H. F. Rubenstein's amusing comedy, "Consequences," which we reviewed on the occasion of its first production at this theatre last month. The performance went admirably on Monday evening, and was enthusiastically received. Without being in any way a suffrage play, it accepts the suffrage movement as a matter of course, using it as a background where convenient—a method of treating it which serves almost as well as any other to prove its importance in the modern world.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Sword and Cross." By Silas K. Hocking. (London: Stanley Paul. Price 6s.)  
"The Englishwoman." June. (London: Evans Bros. Price 1s. net.)  
"Penal Reform League Quarterly Record." April, (68a, Park Hill Road, N.W. Price 6d.)

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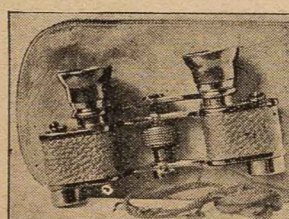
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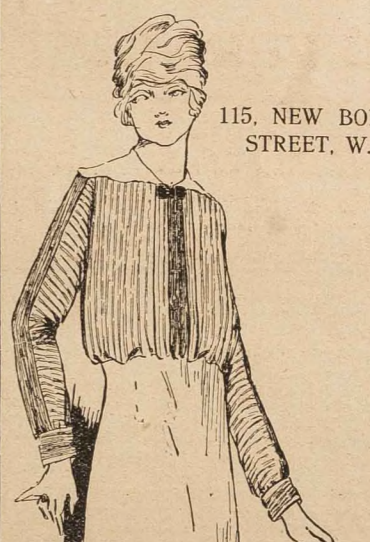
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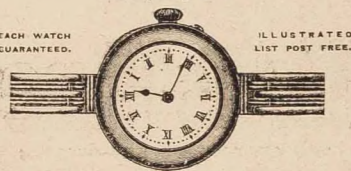
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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

## FAILURE OF THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

The Cat and Mouse Act stands revealed to the public at last as a hopeless and complete failure. The Press on every side has, during the last week, been compelled to admit that it has neither stopped militancy nor upheld the dignity of the law nor achieved any useful purpose whatever. This acknowledged fact is in exact accord with the prophecy which we made when it was first introduced into Parliament. We pointed out then that in addition to its barbarity—which rendered it totally unfit for introduction into a civilised country—it would prove to be wholly futile, and that it would, in fact, be an incentive to and not a deterrent from crime.

But we went further in our prognostication; we stated that in our view all attempts to end the present suffrage imbroglio by coercion were equally doomed to failure and that the only possible road to success lay through removing the grievances which were the basic cause of the unrest among the most peace-loving section of the Community.

The Press, which has been forced to acknowledge us to have been right on the particular issue of the Cat and Mouse Act, still denies the wider thesis. Confronted with the growing revolutionary spirit among women, it still calls for coercion, and yet more coercion, in order to restore peace to the disordered body of the State. What are the specific forms of coercion which it recommends? Putting aside the absurd and unthinkable suggestions of "deportation," "flogging," and the like which emanate from unthinking individuals, the remedies on which it principally concentrates are three.

The first is the adoption of Lynch Law. This is not, of course, advocated openly. But it is supported indirectly when magistrates refuse to punish gross acts of violence perpetrated by hooligans upon suffrage speakers, when the police refuse protection of speakers against attack, when C.I.D. detectives in plain clothes stir up narks to break up suffrage meetings, and when the Press extol all such actions and describe them with gusto as the "rising indignation of the public." We say, without fear of contradiction from any thoughtful man or woman, that nothing that the least-restrained suffragette has done or might do would be comparable in its injurious effect upon the preservation of law and order with the adoption of Lynch Law. When wrong is done it is the duty of the police to arrest and of the magistrates and judges to punish the wrongdoers. The suggestion that the authorities can afford to allow the hooligan section of the public to take the law into its own hands and to inflict a savage vengeance upon innocent and guilty alike, strikes at the root of all civilised government; and those

that recommend or condone such conduct are guilty of the most serious of all offences against human society. If ever such wicked advice were actually followed the result would be that suffrage speakers would surround themselves with bodyguards, and that encounters of an increasingly serious character would take place until naturally-peaceable citizens would go about armed as they used to do in days gone by. Then at length the country would instal a Government that would consent to preserve order once more.

The second suggestion that is made for the suppression of crime connected with the revolutionary suffrage campaign is that proceedings criminal and civil should be taken against the subscribers to the funds of the principal militant organisation. Such a course of action, if adopted, would have two main effects. In the first place it would spread the sympathy with the suffragettes over a wider area and bring into line with them many who wholly or partly disapprove of revolutionary courses. In the second place, it would drive the organisation itself underground. Evidently it would not stop the supply of funds, for the merest tyro in conspiracy will perceive scores of ways in which money could be contributed without fear of detection. What, then, would be gained in the way of suppression of crime? Nothing whatever.

The third and last suggestion is that hunger strikers shall be allowed in future to die in prison. The *Times* (June 6) actually proposes that a Bill should be carried into law to get over any present legal difficulty involved in such a course; and other papers have been found to support the proposal. In spite of our profound contempt for the existing Houses of Parliament, we refuse to believe that it would be possible to enact such a law. But other ways may be discovered of achieving the same purpose, and it is conceivable that an utterly callous and unimaginative Home Secretary might put them into operation.

We confess that we look with the very gravest apprehension upon any such possibility. In the first place, we have no doubt whatever that many, if not the vast majority of these who at present undergo the hunger strike, would be prepared to go through with it even if the supreme ordeal of death itself actually awaited them at the end. The knowledge that one of their number had paid this price would nerve some of the weakest to heroic endurance. The authorities would therefore have to face the sacrifice not merely of a single life, but of scores of lives. Mr. McKenna himself has acknowledged the truth of this statement, and everyone who has come into personal contact with the women will bear it out. Surely no one who really understands what this means is prepared to contemplate with equanimity such a terrible result or the equally terrible consequences which would flow from it—least of all the Government and the Home Secretary, who would have to put it into operation!

But if all these specific methods of coercion are doomed to failure, what other remedy is there? None but the old-fashioned remedy which consists in the redress of grievances. If women were naturally a turbulent and law-breaking section of the community such a remedy might not be completely successful, even then we should recommend its adoption; but history and common knowledge combine in establishing the opposite fact. Women are naturally peaceable; in the records of crime they form but a small percentage of the whole. They have profound grievances, and they demand the simple and natural right of self-protection conferred by the possession of the Parliamentary vote. Not until this demand had been contemptuously rejected did the present revolutionary campaign commence. And they present during which it has been trifled with have been years in which it has grown in intensity and extent. This wicked policy must be reversed. Due attention must be paid to the demands of women, and the claim which cannot be met by argument must be conceded in deed by the immediate enfranchisement of their sex.

# FEMINISM DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By D. M.

In the *Revue Bleue* of March, 1898, there is an interesting article by M. Aulard, entitled "Le Féminisme pendant la Révolution Française." It is somewhat of a blow to our idea of progress, and particularly to our pride in our "modern" twentieth century opinions, to discover that whereas our French sisters of to-day are fighting primarily for the recognition of their municipal rights—for the municipal vote—their predecessors of that marvellous period of the French Revolution were fighting for full political liberty. And the impression made by this fact is deepened when we make the further discovery that before that period of enlightenment, under the old feudal régime, women did possess political rights. Women proprietors played a part in the elections to provincial and municipal assemblies; and their position in regard to the States General is seen in Article 20 of the *Règlement Royal* of January 24, 1789:—

Les femmes possédant divisément, les filles et les veuves, ainsi que les mineures jouissant de la noblesse, pourvu que lesdites femmes, filles, veuves, et mineures, possèdent des biens, pourront se faire représenter par des procureurs pris dans l'ordre de la noblesse.

Similarly, in Article 12, female, no less than male, ecclesiastical communities were ordered to send a "député" or "procureur" to the assembly where the clergy were elected.

### A Humble Request

To begin with, as M. Aulard points out, the movement among women was rather for civil than for political liberty. Petitions requested that women might "be no longer slaves; that they might have instruction; that they might be less often robbed of their inheritance." But the men of France paid no attention to this humble request.

Meanwhile, women were performing all the duties that were required of citizens in that stirring time. Ladies of wit and learning helped forward the Revolution in their famous Salons; their rougher sisters played a part in the taking of the Bastille; it was chiefly women who on October 5 and 6 practically brought the King from Versailles to Paris; and later on women and girls actually served in the French armies, regular battalions of Amazons being formed. Women were to a certain extent actually recognised as citizens in that many of them were "decorated" by the Commune in 1790, having also to take the civic oath at the bar of the National Assembly. Olympe de Gouges, in 1791 practically summed up the situation as it appeared to advanced women of the day: "La Femme," she said, "a le droit de monter à l'échafaud; elle doit avoir également celui de monter à la tribune."

### One Great Frenchman

But to grant them the full rights of citizenship was more than the male upholders of liberty, equality, and fraternity could bring themselves to do. One great Frenchman, however, took up their cause. In 1790 Condorcet wrote an article in the "Journal de la Société de 1789," entitled "Sur l'admission de la femme au droit de cité," where he eloquently pleaded for the enfranchisement of the women of France. It is strange to us to find Condorcet more than a hundred years ago combating, with most convincing logic, all the anti-Suffrage arguments we are so familiar with to-day! And Condorcet had an additional argument in the Declaration of Rights proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly, which, he argued, had been broken, in that one-half the adult population were deprived of the right of helping to frame their own laws.

This championship at least forced men to face the question, and some advance was made, women being admitted, on October 31, 1790, to the "Cercle Social," where Mme. Aelders vehemently upheld the cause of women, till the Cercle itself became converted, and sent her round to various municipalities, one of which—Crel—made her an honorary member of its National Guard! At this time also were formed the "Sociétés fraternelles des deux sexes," which, however, were democratic rather than feminist, and played a large part in the growth of Republican ideas.

### Women's Societies Suppressed

But at length that Committee of ill-fame, the Committee of Public Safety, took up the women's

question, and debated as to whether women could exercise public rights and take an active part in government. They decided in the negative, and their decision was reported to the Convention, which forthwith forbade women to join clubs or popular societies. As a result, women's societies were suppressed. And so ended the short struggle for women's rights during the French Revolution.

To-day, as we all know, the descendants of that

little advance guard of a hundred years ago are fighting a winning battle for municipal liberty. Civil liberty they have already won, and now the times are ripe for the near fulfilment of their present aim; and before very long France will no doubt grant her women of the twentieth century that full recognition of citizenship which Mme. Aelders demanded in vain for their "foremothers" of the eighteenth century.

## POOR POO-BAH!

By T. O'Meara

Some years ago, I formed one of a small party of excursionists going over a famous show-place—the house and huge estate of a very wealthy nobleman. This gentleman had built a model village for his employees at the park gates, and a charming place it looked; let us hope that (according to custom in such cases) a strict watch was kept upon the manners and morals of those accounted worthy to dwell in the little community. But, within sight of the model village, surrounded by high walls, there was a tiny freehold, refreshingly untidy and shabby and unregenerate, with washing hanging out amongst the trees, and hens picking up a living on the dual preserve outside. And here lived one obstinate tenant, who chanced to have some independent rights over his own little plot, to which he clung with bulldog tenacity, despite all threats and bribes and cajolery from those set in authority over him; and he wouldn't go into the model village, and he wouldn't conform to the rules; and there he remained, an eyesore and a blot upon the tidy landscape, a standing joke to all the country round, and a standing lesson to all would-be benevolent despots.

### A Childish Spirit

And perhaps we all have within us a tiny spark of the benevolent despot spirit—that itching desire to interfere with the lives of other people and order them according to our own ideas, which so often passes for chivalry and philanthropy and other admirable things. And it is not admirable at all; it is a childish, tyrannical, domineering spirit, and invariably brings its own punishment; for the fond parent who desires to rule over his children body and soul—the well-meaning husband who means to be master in his own house—the worthy potentate dreaming of an absolute monarchy—are all laying up trouble for themselves, and are all going to have a sudden and distressful awakening one day in the near future. It is the hardest lesson of all the hard lessons the world has to learn—the lesson that "No man is good enough to be another man's master"—or, for that matter, any woman's master either.

Oh, yes! we are all very foolish and weak human beings, no doubt; and (going independently) we may often stumble into a pitfall where the guiding hand of the benevolent despot could have borne us to safety; and, quite possibly, the obstinate tenant behind his high walls was living a less hygienic life than the docile model villagers in their model village. But the first and most elementary right of humanity is the right to go to the devil our own way, rather than hand over our souls for somebody else to save.

### The Benevolent Despot

Moreover, the benevolent despot is generally a disastrous failure at his job—we all know the tale of the little boy who wrapped his ailing goldfish up in cotton wool, and put it easily by the fire on a cold day—and the efforts of Lady Bonnifant to dictate to the deserving poor, of Jones senior to dictate to Jones junior, and of man to dictate to woman, often appear every bit as ludicrous, let alone the fact that such a system opens a wide door to every kind of secret imposture. The deserving pauper has Lady Bonnifant on a string, and the "masterful man's" dear little wife makes hay with his private income, and considers him amply compensated by her pretty childlike devotion and obedience before visitors.

Human nature I fear, is naturally lazy and shiftless, and prone to sit down amidst its muddles and cry for the Strong Man to come along and clear up the mess; and the ideal strong man doesn't come, which is very good for us, for presently we have to get up and do the work ourselves. For the strong men of fiction—the benevolent despots of romantic history—are apt to appear in real life as very petty,

ill-tempered, and capricious persons indeed, the tool of sharper people who don't mind exploiting their vanity, and engendering all about them a spirit of servile acuteness equally bad for a nation or a private individual.

### That Stalwart Arm!

Now, there are certain people who have posed Man for centuries in the undignified attitude of the benevolent despot, with Woman dwelling humbly at his feet beneath his kindly superintendence. And just how far this accords with the real facts of life is what every woman knows. I wonder how many girls there are who have married trustfully for the sake of a stalwart arm to lean upon, only to find very soon that the stalwart arm was leaning with all its weight upon them? I wonder how many women there are who have shown their confidence in masculine superiority of brain and sterling honesty of purpose—say, over money matters—only to find this bulwark collapse at the first touch of real pressure? And then they blame the man, which is very unfair. Put us in a similar position of Poo-Bah, the infallible Lord-High-Everything-Else, and we should be quite as disappointing. But why the man delights to continue making such an exhibition of himself—why, for his own sake, he is not invariably willing to lend his utmost aid to those of us who are anxious to put a stop to this unsatisfactory state of things—is what every woman does not know! One can only suppose that he is so colossally and blindly vain that the faintest shadow of imaginary authority—pure pretence, with everybody laughing at him behind his back—is more to him than any reasonable relation leading to a healthy and honourable state of human progress.

### THE MAGISTRATE TO THE MOB

England expects, McKenna's tired of waiting.  
How long, oh hooligans, will you delay  
Your great and loyal sport of woman-baiting;  
How oft ignore our signals for the fray!

Come, Tom, you've served your term for rape, and  
Burglar Bill you're free;  
And John's left loose to bash his wife, the Bully's back  
from sea.

Come, all you loafers in the parks, whatever your  
degree,

My brave, my trusty, gallant boys, arise and follow—  
those magisterial suggestions, which you will  
admit, gentlemen, are clear to the most vitiated  
intelligence.

If love of God Whose churches burn can't set your  
souls in flames,  
If still you hesitate to smite, remember Henry James;  
Remember great Velasquez' wrongs, Bellini damaged  
too,  
The glory gone, the loveliness, that meant so much  
to you.

We cannot daunt the militants, we've done our level  
best,  
And our prisons are a byword, our law courts are but  
a jest.  
Now the limelight's on McKenna, so there's nothing  
we dare do;  
In short, my brave park hooligans, we're forced to  
come to you.

For love of law and decency, of gentleness and Art,  
Rise up, oh hope of England, and play your useful  
part.  
Seize these outrageous women, who battle to be free:  
Up, lads, and at 'em, carnage lads; but—don't refer  
to me.

E. I.



CORRESPONDENCE

OUR LYING PRESS
What the Magistrate Really Said
To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors.—Another typical illustration of the campaign of lambasting and falsehood conducted so briskly by the daily Press in this country over the question of votes for women was thrown on the screen last week for all the world to see, when Mr. Lister Drummond, the London police court magistrate, at the South-Western Court, was alleged to have dismissed three young men brought before him for rowdiness at a Suffrage meeting at Streatham, on the ground that the Suffragettes had provoked general hostility.

Will you allow one who was present in court to state what really happened? The three young men were charged with "insulting behaviour," but the police admitted that this behaviour only amounted to shouting. Mr. Lister Drummond pointed out to the three prisoners that there was plainly a strong feeling against the Suffragettes (at this particular open-air meeting), it was their business as respectable young men to help the police in keeping order instead of hindering. He then asked them to promise that in future they would keep away from all disturbances, and on their promising this, Mr. Drummond said he put them on their honour to be of good behaviour in the future, and would discharge them under the First Offenders' Act. Not a word was said by the magistrate to suggest that Suffragettes were not entitled to the protection of the law, or that the young men had not behaved badly.

And this is the whole truth. I do not doubt but that the police court reporters told the facts as written above; unfortunately, editors and sub-editors of our daily Press manipulate and distort the "copy" they receive until its original is not recognized.—Yours, &c., A. REPOINTER.

SUGGESTIONS

To the Editors of Votes for Women. Dear Editors.—Two very good suggestions have been made by your correspondents this week, one being to leave one's money to women alone if the vote has not been given, and the other to withdraw all monetary help from the church, and to refuse to attend its services as a further protest against its apathy, not only to this great moral movement, but also to the terrible social evils of the day.

As regards the latter "protest," I think it would be only fair and right to make an exception in the case of those of the clergy who have so nobly "come out" to help us, otherwise I think Suffragists should refuse to attend church, and withdraw all their monetary support. I think that would be a most effective form of protest and would join in it, provided it went a step further and we organised a church of our own, at first arranging to meet in a room every Sunday for service. I think there would be no difficulty in this, even in towns where there are very few Suffragists (and these would be exceptional) should suggest that about half a dozen women meet and make themselves responsible for carrying on such a service: one could arrange for hire of room, lighting, &c., another as organist (either a piano or harmonium could be hired for a comparatively small sum), others could volunteer for preaching, reading the lessons, and prayers, and the financial part could easily be managed by contributing the amount usually given in the offertory or for church subscriptions.

The advantage of such a scheme would be two-fold—not only would an effective protest be made against the apathy of the church on this great moral movement, but we should also be able to express our religious convictions simply and without stigma.—Women are the most religious half of the nation, and I do not think the majority would consent to withdraw all attendance at church, without something to take its place. I will willingly help such a scheme in Folkestone, where I am now living, if others will help, and will volunteer to act as organist or in any other way. If half a

dozen other Suffragists would join me we could meet and discuss ways and means.—Yours, &c., CHARLOTTE E. IRELAND.

Lyndhurst, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone. [Our correspondent will, no doubt, like to be reminded that a woman's church has already been started in Wallasey. See Votes for Women, March 27, 1914.—Ed. Votes for Women.]

NO VOTE, NO TEA!

To the Editors of Votes for Women. Dear Editors.—I beg to offer a suggestion which might perhaps further the struggle for women's votes. It seems to me more practical than refusing to pay taxes in the ordinary way. It is for all women, irrespective of whatever organisation for the Suffrage, militant or otherwise, they belong to, who believe in Votes for Women, to give up tea. It played a part in the U.S.A. struggle, it is essentially a woman's beverage; if only 500,000 women gave it up, I expect the tea merchants would join an association to get the vote given; also it would affect the taxes. Women in England are sacrificing so much for the cause that probably most women would join than the number I have calculated. It would have the advantage also of not damaging the smaller traders, but would come to the wholesale merchants, who would probably soon find means of helping the women to get justice.—Yours, &c., MISS SIMPSON, 8, Avenue Marceau, Paris.

"PRISONS AND PRISONERS"

To the Editors of Votes for Women. Dear Editors.—When I read Dr. Ethel Smyth's letter on the above subject in your issue of May 29, I had but recently concluded reading the book—some of it twice. One of the greatest impressions it has made on me is that it is a story "impossible to disbelieve"—there is the stamp of veracity in every page of that frankly written narrative. It stands as a condemnation, not merely of a certain Government in relation to a particular section of society, but of the prison system as a whole, which needs the reforming and regenerating influence of women breathed into it.

Had Lady Constance Lytton left her book unwritten, her task would have been unfinished. As it is, her literary gifts have enabled her to produce an unique book. Dr. Ethel Smyth mentions that there are many women practically unknown and very little cared about outside their immediate circle, who are also suffering as Lady Constance did, yet who have not the gift of utterance; yet I think that in the narrative told by "Jane Warton" we get a glimpse of these heroic yet non-illustrious souls—for was not "Jane Warton, Spinster," a typical case?—Yours faithfully, DOROTHY BIRKS WARD (V. FOR W. Fellowship and N.U.W.S.S.), Woodhouse, Sheffield, June 1, 1914.

A MORE EXCELLENT WAY

To the Editors of Votes for Women. Dear Editors.—In dealing with the Militant Suffragists, whether in conversation or in print, it is useless to criticize their methods without first recognising the disinterestedness of their motives and the reality of their martyrdom. I have seen very little evidence of this spirit in the magisterial, judicial, and editorial utterances of the last few months, which may possibly account for the continuance of militant tactics.—Yours, &c., S. CLAUDE TICKELL, 12, Parade Villas, Herne Bay.

NEGLECTING THE HOME

No, it isn't home-neglecting. If you spend your time selecting Seven blouses and a jacket and a hat; Or to give your day to paying Needless visits, or in playing cards, Auction bridge. What critic could object to that? But to spend two precious hours At a lecture! Oh, my powers! The home is all a woman needs to learn. And an hour, or a quarter, Spent in voting! Why, my daughter, The home would not be there on your return! —Woman's Journal.

CHIVALRY

It's treating a woman politely, Provided she isn't a fright; It's guarding the girls who act rightly; If you can be judge of what's right; It's being—no just, but so pleasant; It's tipping white waxes are low; It's making a beautiful present; And failing to pay what you owe. Alice Dyer Miller in the "New York Tribune."

PATRIOTISM FOR GIRLS

Although their mothers and aunts are not considered fit to have a voice in the affairs of their country, the little girls in our elementary schools are thought fit to be taught that the country needs their services. This is the first verse of a poem that is being largely used in girls' schools just now:—

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

To the land of your birth, in a pean of joy, Proud daughters of England your voices employ; Extolling her virtues, God's bountiful dower,

That nourish her honour; establish her power;

Daughters of England, loyal and true; Hear now your country calling on you; Princess or peasant, or daughter of girls, England the service claims of England's girls.

We should very much like to know what effectual service England's girls can render to England so long as she maintains that they are inferior to England's boys. Also, it seems to us that it is England's girls who are calling upon England to do her duty to them, just now; and it is England who is being singularly deaf to their righteous appeal!

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ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. President: Lady Forbes-Robertson. A successful meeting was held at the Arts' Centre on Friday, June 5. Miss Margaret Halsman was unable to take the chair, as announced, owing to a professional engagement in Manchester. Her place was ably filled by Miss Eva Moore, who was one of the hostesses, the other being Miss Albano Seyler. Interesting speeches were made by Mr. L. Cope Cornford and Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Donations were appealed for for the stall at the White City. The following are thanked for contributions:—Anon., 6s.; Miss Winifred Borrow, 5s.; Mrs. Archibald Brown, 6s. 6d.; Miss Crombie, 4l.; Miss Dora Fellows, 5s.; Four Friends, 10s.; Mrs. A. B. Hall, 10s.; Mrs. Hughwinckel, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Kempster, 10s.; Mr. Gerald Lindley, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. McKirby, 4l.; Miss Deanna Moore, 1l. 1s.; Miss Eva Moore, 4l.; Miss Robinson, 10s.; Mrs. M. L. Ryley, 4l.; Mrs. Corbett Singleton, 10s.; Mrs. Stobart, 3s.; Miss Willoughby, 2s.

The Actresses' Franchise League propose to send a letter to His Majesty the King, asking him to receive a deputation from them to present a personal petition, this being the only constitutional right now left to women, who have been out-distanced by their brothers in the advance of representative Government. Further details concerning this action will be in next week's issue.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C. Telephone: Regent 5150. Colours: Purple, White and Orange Committee.

Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. H. D. Harben, Mr. Gerald Gould, Mrs. Evelyn Sharp, Mr. Henry W. Haslam, Mrs. Frederick Whelan, Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Hon. John Seur, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary.

Join Us (United Suffragists)

Kingsway Hall Meeting.—In view of the seriousness of the present situation we have decided to hold a public meeting in the Kingsway Hall in the first week in July. The purpose of the meeting is to bring to the notice of the public the only way in which the Government can put a stop to militancy. Particulars of the meeting—date, names of speakers, and prices of tickets—will be ready in a few days, and all readers of this are asked to communicate with the office at 3, Adam Street, on this matter.

To London Members only—Essex Hall Meeting To-night (Thursday, June 11).

The members' meeting to-night will be held in the Essex Hall, Essex Street, at 8 p.m., and will be open to the public. Mr. John Seur will speak on "The Abdication of George V.," and the Hon. Mrs. Ayrton Gould on "Women and War." Two of the members of the Ironworkers' deputation to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond, which will then have taken place, will also speak. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Ayrton Gould. As admission will be free, it is hoped that not only members but all men and women interested in the suffrage situation will be present.

Members' Meetings.—The usual members' meetings will be resumed on Thursday, June 18, at 3, Adam Street, at 8 p.m., and will be held every week at the same time and place.

Speakers' Class.—The Speakers' Class will be held by Miss Winifred Mayo every Tuesday, beginning next Tuesday, June 16, at 3, Adam Street, from 7.30 to 9.30. Fees: For members of U.S., 2s. 6d. for ten lessons; for non-members, 3s. 6d. Single lessons, 6d.

Election Campaign.—Open-air meetings: Monday, June 15.—Corner of Heygate Street and Walworth Road. Miss E. Hickey, Mr. A. Mackinlay. Tuesday, June 16.—West Southwark, corner of Suffolk Street and Friar Street. Miss D. Gibbs, Mr. Stephenson Squires, and Mr. C. Gray. Thursday, June 18.—Corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road. Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. E. R. Ramsom.

Amersham Branch.—Mrs. Drinkwater is holding a small flower show for members and friends of the Amersham Branch of the U.S. at her house on Tuesday, June 16, at 7 p.m.

Badges.—On sale at the office, brooch badges in the colours. Large 6d. small 1s.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. LANCASHIRE GROUP

Miss Phyllis Lovell writes:—"You will be glad to hear that we have just made a new member who has promised to give five or six hours a week to the street pitches in Liverpool; and also that two more members have volunteered to take pitches in Southampton—in Lord Street and at the pier-head. The meeting in Ormskirk last Thursday had to be given up, as the police allow no speaking on Market Day for fear of too great a crowd. They do not, however, object to paper selling, and Miss Kate Eyles has promised to lend us her car any Thursday we can send sellers over."

Mr. Hanley (who gave a drawing-room meeting on Wednesday last week), has promised to be the Hon. Sec. for the

Booth centre. This will be a great help. On Saturday evening we had a splendid open-air meeting at Woolton. I fancy it was the first suffrage meeting ever held there, and the police welcomed us very warmly. We had a large and most interesting crowd, and sold every paper we had."

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIETY

Mr. Walsh gave a very interesting lecture on the eve of the Kensington Town Hall last week, under the auspices of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, H.H. the Rance of Sarawak being in the Chair. The lecturer said he was a Suffragist because he was a Catholic priest, and believed the woman's vote would be a benefit to religion and morality; and he drew many parallels between the women's fight and that of the Maid of Orleans. The chief obstacles to her campaign were delay and intrigue and opposition; her own character was marked by strength, simplicity, and rectitude, while her victory, admitting her to the company of the Saints, was the outcome of her seeming humiliation and defeat.

A RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION

In Hyde Park on June 18. The first open-air demonstration yet organised by the United Religious Suffrage Leagues will be held in Hyde Park on Thursday evening, June 18, at 8 p.m. There will be five platforms, the Suffrage Societies taking part being the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Church League for Woman's Suffrage, the Free Church League, the Friends' League, and the Jewish League. A representative of the Scottish Churches League will also probably speak. It is hoped that the public will support this religious demonstration in favour of Woman's Suffrage.

A Procession

The meeting in Hyde Park will be preceded by a procession of the Church League, which will march to Hyde Park from the Embankment (Waterloo Bridge) at 6.30. All sympathisers are warmly invited to march under the Church League banner and to attend the Demonstration.

CELEBRITIES—PAST AND PRESENT

An interesting pageant of famous men and women, covering the period B.C. 7000 to A.D. 1914, will take place in the Hotel Cecil on June 29. It is being organized by the Actresses' Franchise League and the Women Writers' Suffrage League, and will be preceded by a costume dinner, at which small tables will be used, each presided over by a well-known feminist, in most cases an actress or writer. The mid-Victorian table, for instance, will be presided over by Miss Winifred Mayo as Charlotte Brontë, and at her table will sit Miss Cecily Hamilton as George Eliot, Miss Evelyn Sharp as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mr. Gerald Gould as Shelley, Mrs. Ayrton Gould as Grace Darling. At other tables will be found Miss Mrs. Sinclair as Jane Austen, Mr. H. W. Nevinson as Garibaldi, Miss Decima Moore as Boadicea, Miss Maud Cressall as Sappho, Miss Olive Terry as Joan of Arc. There will also be a Pagan table. Tickets for the dinner, 10s. 6d., and for the Pageant alone, 5s., are to be obtained either from the Actresses' or the Writers' League.

WELSH DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED

"We are asked to announce that the demonstration arranged by the Forward Cymric League to take place in Trafalgar Square next Sunday has been unavoidably postponed until Sunday, June 28, at 5 p.m., when it is hoped that all sympathisers, whether Celt or Saxon, will come to the Square and support the Welsh women in their demand for the vote.

A WOMAN PREACHER

"A woman minister is to preach at the evening service, 7 p.m., next Sunday, June 14, at the Unitarian Church, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, the church where Mr. Hankinson, a good Suffragist, well known in the movement, is pastor. She is the Rev. Florence Kalkock Crooker. Miss C. who was formerly the minister of churches in Boston and Chicago, and is a firm believer in votes for women.

PERRAPS SHE IS ONE!

The Pioneer (May 29) contains the following interesting story about Princess Mary:—"Princess Mary while snapshotting one morning at Aldershot, invited an attendant to enclose from which the public are rigidly excluded, and was promptly, for a few uncomfortable minutes, placed under arrest by a sentry who had no idea of the identity of his prisoner, and was apparently under the impression he had captured a Suffragette."

How far have we travelled from the days of the comic paper picture of the Suffragette in spectacles and goloshes, if to-day there is nothing in her appearance to distinguish her from a Royal Princess!

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

- Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Artist's Suffrage League, 29, King's Road, S.W.
Australian and New Zealand Women Voters Association, 9, Grosvenor Gardens, W.
Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Civil Service Suffrage Society, 10, Salisbury Road, Highbury.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, 44, Dover Street, W.
East London Federation of the Suffragettes, 21, Bevan Street, Bow, E.
Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.
Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, 15, Bevan's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
Friends' League for Women's Suffrage, Walden, Gloucester.
Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
International Women's Franchise Club, 5, Grosvenor Street, W.
Irishwomen's Franchise League, Westminster Chambers, Westminster Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Reform League, 23, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 15, Tachin Road, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 21, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegall Place, Belfast.
Jewish League for Woman's Suffrage, 53, Hyde Park Gate, W.
League of Justice, 22, South Molton Street, W.
Liberal Women's Suffrage Union, Denison House, Vanxhall Bridge, S.W.
London Graduates' Union for Woman's Suffrage, 10, Gower Street, Ealing.
Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, Dunton, Peckwith, Sussex.
Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, Temp. Address: 15, Buckingham Street, Piccadilly, W.
Men's League for Woman's Suffrage, 156, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.
Men's Political Union for Women's Emfranchisement, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Men's Society for Women's Rights, 85, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.
Munster Women's Franchise League, 83, Grand Parade, Cork.
National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, 10, Gower Street, Ealing.
National Political League, Bank Buildings, 14, 1, James' Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 10, Gower Street, Westminster, S.W.
New Constitutional Society for Woman's Suffrage, 8, Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge.
Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Scottish Churches League for Woman's Suffrage, 11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.
Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Spiritual Militancy League, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.
Suffrage Atelier, Studio 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Suffrage Club, York Street, St. James', S.W.
Suffrage First Committee, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee, 10, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies, 15, Bevan's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
United Suffragists, 3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Votes for Women Fellowship, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Lancashire Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate House, Altrincham, Lancs.
Women's Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, 83, Sutherland Avenue, W.
Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom, 10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
Women's Social and Political Union, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Kingsway, W.C.
Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Women Teachers' Franchise League, 27, Marlborough Road, Lee, S.E.
Women Writers' Suffrage League, Gooden Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

COMING EVENTS

"Votes for Women" Fellowship Lancashire Centre. Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wingate House, Altrincham, Lancashire. The Cycle Corps will leave Southport for Ormskirk on Saturday, June 13. Members will meet at the Town Hall steps, Southport, promptly at 3 p.m. The London Society (N.U.W.S.S.) will hold a Public Reception at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Friday, June 12, from 3.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. Chair: Miss Helen Ward. Speakers: Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Rackham, and Mrs. Swanwick. The Federation Abolitionists' International (for the Abolition of Official Regulation of Prostitution) will hold an International Conference at Portsmouth from June 15 to 18.

Other Meetings. The Women's Freedom League will hold a public meeting at the Caxton Hall, on Wednesday, June 17, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: Miss Lucy H. Yates, on "Women and Financial Independence," and Mrs. Mustard.

ALFRED DAY, Ladies' Tailor

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WOMEN LIBERALS Call for a Government Measure

At the Council Meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation at the Queen's Hall last Wednesday, the following resolutions were passed:— 1. "That this Council considers that in the interests of Liberalism the franchise should be granted to women on a democratic basis without further delay, and expresses its strong sense of satisfaction that the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation, at its annual meeting on April 3, pledged itself to support such extension, and this Council emphatically urges the Government to make the enfranchisement of women a part of their programme at the next General Election."

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking to the Women's Liberal Federation last Tuesday, said as an afterthought at the end of his speech that he wished all his women hearers had the vote, and had the opportunity to add that if they could persuade some members of their sex to have more wisdom they would soon get it.

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NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 40, Courtfield Gardens, Cromwell Road, S.W.—11.30, Dr. Riley; 7, Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, W., 11.5. Mrs. Annie Rix Miltz.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

LONDON SOCIETY (N.U.W.S.S.).—Public Reception, Westminster Palace Hotel, June 12, 9.30—11.30. Miss Helen Ward (chair), Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Ruckham, Mrs. Swanwick.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, June 16, at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. Her Highness the Rance of Sarawak. "The House Despoiled." Miss Gwyneth Chapman, Chair, Mrs. Hartley.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, coal and gas, separate parlour; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

JERSEY.—GOREY, Greenhill. Board-residence. Beautifully situated. High, healthy; own grounds; tennis; every home comfort; a welcome to members. Terms 2s. 6d.—Miss Renout.

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Quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

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FLATS TO LET, newly decorated, close to Crystal Palace and High Level Station; rent £26 to £32 per annum.—Apply, Owner, 22, St. Aubyns Road, Upper Norwood.

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NEAR MALVERN, lovely country, detached 6-roomed Cottage, garden, 2s. weekly; larger Cottage, bath, 3s. Camping ground, tents, and furnished living room, 10s. weekly. All supplies cheap. Pony carriage for hire.—Hovey, Cradley, Malvern.

SOMERSET.—Gentlewoman wishes let 2 large south rooms, unfurnished, use kitchen, bathroom, to another of quiet habits; shady garden; 7s. 6d. weekly to Suffragist.—Box 382, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

TEIGNMOUTH.—15 minutes from sea. Detached House, on rising ground; 6 bedrooms, bath, 2nd c.l., 3 sitting-rooms; golf and tennis within easy reach; small garden, not overlooked; no children or dogs; 6 guineas a week; references given and required.—Lewis, Rowden, Teignmouth.

TO LET, share of Furnished Flat; 2 sitting-rooms, bedrooms, bathroom, 2s. a week; morning attendance, electric light, heating included. To share with lady who is out all day at secretarial work.—W. M., 86, Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.

FRENCH LADY (diplôme) desires holiday engagement, from August 3 to the end of September, highest references.—Miss B. Prost, Culcheth Hall, Bowdon, Cheshire.

LADY recommends Gentlewoman (37) matron small school, child's nurse, housekeeper, or other position trust; plain cook, needlewoman; £24—S., 40, Primrose Hill, Bath.

MOTOR

MISS A. PRESTON teaches Motor-driving officially recommended by the R.A.C. "Running repairs," country pupils.—2, St. Mary Abbot's Place, Kensington.

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GENUINE IRISH LINEN Fabric, "Flaxella," silky finish, makes ideal skirts and blouses. Practically unshrinkable and uncrushable. Drapes well. 200 patterns free. New shades, latest designs. Washable.—HUFFTONS, 167, Larne, Ireland.

HAND-WOVEN TWEED made by the Donegal peasantry. Suitable for outdoor pursuits; also Irish lace and hand embroidery. Order direct.—Mrs. McNeill, Main Street, Ardara, C. Donegal.

HARP, £3. Erard Upright Piano, £10. Broadwood Upright, £10. Bechstein Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price. Mustel Organ.—MOLLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

IF You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 219, High Holborn, W.C. for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable, light-free.—Write Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

LADIES' guinea Panama hats, 8s. 6d. each; genuine bargains; approval willingly.—Terry's, 67, Endell Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, London.

PARROT FOR SALE.—African Grey Parrot, red tail, hou bird, wonderful talker, guaranteed to say "Votes for Women." A genuinely pleasant pretty pleaser for the house. Seen and heard at 11, Lupus Street, Piccadilly.

PEKINGESE PUPPIES and adults for sale, from 4s; red, and biscuit colour, with black masks.—Mrs. Brabson, 10, Windor Road, Forest Gate, London, E.

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