

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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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.

Vigorous meetings of protest against the obstinacy of the Liberal Government are being held all over the country. On Tuesday, July 7, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence addressed two mass meetings in Beresford-square, Woolwich. On Wednesday there was a great demonstration in Battersea Park, and an enthusiastic audience listened to Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond. On Sunday

30,000 people gathered round the platforms of Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Baines, and the other speakers in Heaton Park, where the great suffrage demonstration, with 13 platforms, and all the principal speakers of the movement are to be heard next Sunday, at 4 o'clock.

Great Activity.

Another great meeting was also held on Peckham Rye, on Sunday last, where many thousand people listened to Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond. On Monday a large number of women attended the "At Home" in the Queen's Hall, and a further sum of £80 was subscribed. Meanwhile, in Pembrokeshire a vigorous campaign is being promoted at the by-election, and the Welsh electors are being urged to vote against the Government which refuses to enfranchise women.

Future Arrangements.

In other parts of the country similar successful meetings are being held, and the summer is being turned to good account by open-air speaking until the time for indoor meetings comes round again. Prominent among these will be the great demonstration and fête in the Hungarian Exhibition at Earl's Court, on Saturday, July 25, particulars of which are given elsewhere; the Nottingham Demonstration, on Saturday next, July 18; Heaton Park, Manchester, on Sunday, July 19; Leeds, on Sunday, 26; and Bristol on September 19.

Militant Protests.

Meanwhile more militant protests have not been neglected. The recent meeting at the Victoria University, addressed by Lord Morley and Mr. Haldane, was attended by members of the N.W.S.P.U., who presented Lord Morley with a petition and a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN, while Mr. Haldane only escaped their attentions by effecting an entrance by the back door. The Suffragettes received the cheers of the crowd while Mr. Haldane's exploit was chronicled in a cartoon in the "Daily Dispatch."

The Sentences.

In several influential quarters protests have been made against the sentences upon the Suffragettes. In a leading article the "Manchester Guardian" of July 10 deals strongly with this matter, in the course of which it says, referring to the refusal to treat the women in the most lenient way:—

No doubt the line between the vulgar criminal on the one hand and the social and political reformer on the other is shadowy, and one which is constantly moving; but that the imprisoned women suffragists are included in the latter class by public sentiment will be universally admitted, and for that reason, not because they are women, but because they are universally recognised to be suffering for an idea, and an idea which at the lowest estimate is creditable, their stringent imprisonment is indefensible. It violates the public conscience, and the law and the Courts cannot wage war on the public conscience without forfeiting respect and authority.

This is a very great step in advance from the absurd idea which was current in the early days of the suffrage agitation, that the women who were taking part in it were street-brawlers. We would draw special attention

to the concluding part of the article, in which the writer says:—

The magistrates should realise this when dealing with the suffragists, and if they fail to do so the Home Secretary should make good the omission, for, whatever the technicalities of the matter may be, it is quite certain that the Home Secretary has the practical power to do so.

This statement, coming from a source which cannot be accused of hostility to the Liberal party, sweeps away the feeble subterfuge by which the Home Secretary has endeavoured to shield his inhumanity.

Political Offences.

Several inquiries have been made with regard to the extradition case cited in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, where the three judges in 1891 decided that any offence, even murder itself, must be considered as a political offence, provided it is committed with a political and not a personal intention. Those who wish to study the decision at greater length will find it in Pitt Cobbett's leading cases on International Law, page 36.

Newspaper Correspondence.

A great deal of other correspondence has also taken place in the papers on the subject of the imprisonment of women, notably, letters by "A.P.," of the Devonshire Club, to the "Manchester Guardian," contrasting unfavourably the present treatment of the Suffragettes with the behaviour of the Regent D'Orleans to a political offender, Mademoiselle de Launy, who had taken part in a serious conspiracy, and one by Mr. Logan, recently a Liberal M.P., to the "Daily News," on Monday last, in the course of which he says that "the hard-hearted replies of the Home Secretary have caused many a vow to be registered that those answers shall be remembered when the day of reckoning comes at the general election."

General Interest.

Other signs of the growing interest which is being taken throughout the country in Votes for Women are afforded by the amusing cartoon appearing in "Punch" for last week, which we have pleasure in reproducing in this issue, and by the plebiscite which the "Daily Express" has been taking of its readers on the question, the poll closing on Friday morning, July 17. These are merely two instances of the attention which is everywhere being directed to the subject.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions intended for answer in this column should be addressed to the Editors "Votes for Women," and specially marked "Answers to Correspondents."

19. A correspondent writes:—My objection to Women's Suffrage is that, whereas I, who am a bachelor, should only be entitled to use one vote, my friend Mr. Jones next door who has a wife, might be able to exercise two votes.

We point out to our correspondent that his friend Mr. Jones, and his wife, are two people, and, therefore, providing these two people are both possessed of the necessary qualifications, it is quite reasonable that they should possess two votes. Our friend is a little old-fashioned in his assumption that Mrs. Jones is a nonentity, or a bit of Mr. Jones' property, and that the husband carries his wife's vote in his pocket.

20. Is it true that in the new Act passed providing free breakfasts for poor children, a child is only entitled to the breakfast if living under his father's house, and that in the case of a widow her children are not entitled?

No, it is not a fact that the Act contains such a provision; but it is a fact that the Local Government Board issued an Order to this effect. The feeling against it, however, would seem to have been sufficiently strong to render it nugatory. At any rate, no instances are known of it being enforced.

N.W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Suffrage Fete at Earl's Court.

A special demonstration and fete will be held in London at the Hungarian Exhibition, Earl's Court, on July 25, when a very large gathering is expected, and members and friends are urged to do all they can to make the demonstration a success. Further particulars will be found on page 310. Several hundred women will be wanted to act as literature sellers and stewards. White dresses should be worn, with regalia or rosettes. Please communicate at once with Mrs. Drummond, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Demonstrations in the Provinces.

Great demonstrations are also to be held in different parts of the country. The principal of those which have been arranged up to the present time are as follows:—Nottingham, on July 18; Manchester, on July 19; Leeds, on July 26; and Bristol, on Clifton Downs, on Saturday, September 19. Any one who is willing to co-operate in organising these demonstrations is asked to communicate with the Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

Dates of Prisoners' Release.

On Friday, July 31, the first batch of prisoners, sentenced for one month from July 1, will be released from Holloway. Friends are invited to meet them outside the gates of the prison at eight o'clock in the morning. It has been arranged to provide them with a complimentary breakfast at Queen's Hall at 9.15. Tickets for the breakfast, open to all friends and sympathisers, can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, N.W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Price, 2s. each. After the breakfast, speeches will be delivered by the ex-prisoners and others. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

Miss New and Mrs. Leigh, who were sentenced to two months' imprisonment on July 1, will be released from Holloway on Saturday morning, August 22, and those who are in prison for three months will remain in Holloway until Wednesday, September 16. Arrangements for welcoming these prisoners will be announced later.

"At Homes" in the Queen's Hall.

"At Homes" are held every Monday afternoon in July in the large Queen's Hall, Langham-place, from 3 to 5. Admission is free, and all friends and those interested in the movement are cordially invited. Speeches will be given in the course of each afternoon by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others.

An "At Home" is also held every Thursday evening, in the small Portman Rooms, Dorset-street, from 8 to 10. Visitors are invited.

Albert Hall Meeting.

Arrangements are already being made for the autumn campaign of the National Women's Social and Political Union. A great meeting is to be held in the Albert Hall, on Thursday, October 29. Tickets are already on sale:—Amphitheatre stalls, 5s.; arena, 2s. 6d.; balcony and orchestra, 1s.; gallery and upper orchestra (unnumbered), 6d.; and boxes at various prices, can be obtained from the ticket secretary, National W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Application should be made early for tickets. Friends who are going away for their summer holidays are recommended to buy tickets before they go away, and are also urged to take tickets with them to sell to those whom they are likely to meet on their holidays.

The Union Colours.

The colours of the Union are still in great demand, and can be obtained from the offices of the Union, and from many leading drapers. Ribbon of two widths at a shilling and at nine-pence a yard, badges at one penny each, and scarves at 2s. 11d. each. Every member is invited to co-operate in "popularising the colours."

An enterprising firm has also brought out National Women's Social and Political Union ties, which are in the colours of the Union, and are very charming in appearance. They can be had for 1s. each, either from the offices of the Union itself, or from many shops which are beginning to stock the National Women's Social and Political Union colours.

THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By SYLVIA PANKHURST. XVI.—1886. *The Women's Suffrage Bill Passes the Second Reading.*

In the General Election of 1885 the Camberwell Radical Club requested their president, Miss Helen Taylor (step-daughter of John Stuart Mill), to stand as Parliamentary candidate for North Camberwell. On the ground that women were not prevented by law from becoming Members of Parliament Miss Taylor consented to stand. Her nomination was, however, refused by the Returning Officer.

The General Election resulted in the return of 314 members pledged to support votes for women and 104 declared opponents.

Parliament assembled on January 12, and on January 22 the Women's Suffrage Bill was introduced. On January 26 Mr. Woodall called attention to the fact that the following day was Wednesday, and ought properly to be reserved for private members' business, and that on this particular Wednesday the Women's Suffrage Bill had been put down for second reading. He, therefore, asked that the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) would consent to refrain from moving that the Debate on the Address to the Throne should be proceeded with next day, and begged that it should be held over in order to leave the way clear for the women's Bill.

In reply to this request, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that he recognised the great importance of the women's suffrage question, and that he did not see how an opportunity for its discussion was to be found during that Parliament unless the Bill could be taken upon the date already fixed. In view of these considerations he should not press for the Debate on the Address to be continued next day.

The opponents of women's suffrage, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, now began to suggest that some irregular form of procedure was contemplated, and that a special vote would have to be taken. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach explained that, according to the Orders of the House, private members' business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays should take precedence of any debate on the Address. This did not satisfy the objectors, who, knowing that it was likely to be carried, were determined to prevent the Women's Suffrage Bill coming on. A means of doing this was soon found, for, on being appealed to, the Speaker ruled that when the adjournment of the Debate on the Address was moved that night it would be necessary to name the day on which the discussion was to be proceeded with. When this was done it would of course be quite competent to move an amendment that the debate, instead of being resumed on the day named by the Government, should be continued on the following day. The Government probably thought that if a vote were taken on this point they would be defeated, and they were also very reluctant at the time to pledge themselves more than a day in advance as to the exact order in which the business of the House should be taken. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach therefore said that when Mr. Woodall had asked him to allow the next day to be left clear for the Women's Suffrage Bill, he had thought it proper to accede to the request because he believed there was a very strong feeling on both sides of the House in favour of an early discussion of this important question; but if the House desired that the Bill should be postponed to an indefinite day, and that the Debate on the Address should occupy Wednesday, the Government would agree.

Mr. Gladstone said that he thought this was the desire of the House, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach afterwards finally announced that the Government intended to proceed with the Debate on the Address next day.

In the end, however, the Debate was not continued, for

within a few hours the Government suffered defeat on Mr. Jesse Collings' Allotments and Small Holdings amendment, and the House adjourned until Thursday, January 28.

A Liberal Government was now again in power, and after the formation of the new Ministry the House re-assembled on February 18. Mr. Woodall's Women's Suffrage Bill, with its proviso to exclude qualified married women, which he had piloted during the two previous sessions was set down for the third order on this day. But Mr. Woodall had now accepted office as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under the newly formed Liberal Government, and as the Government was not disposed to allow votes for women to be introduced under their auspices he was precluded from taking any part in bringing forward the Women's Suffrage Bill. Mr. Leonard Courtney, however, consented to take charge of the Bill for the time being.

On this memorable, February 18, the Debate on the Address was first concluded, and then Sir John Lubbock's Shop Hours Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. After this the Women's Suffrage Bill was to have come on, but Mr. Beresford Hope at once moved the adjournment of the House. He was opposed by Mr. Courtney, and on a division being taken 137 members voted for the adjournment and 142 against. Thus by a majority of five it was decided to proceed with the Bill. Mr. Courtney now moved the second reading of the Bill, and Sir Henry James again moved the adjournment of the House. It was agreed that a vote on the motion to adjourn should be equivalent to a division on the Bill, and on this understanding the House divided.

This resulted in 104 votes for the adjournment and 161 against. The majority in support of the Suffrage Bill was, therefore, declared to be 57, and upon Sir Henry James' admission that further resistance was impossible, the second reading of the Bill was agreed to.

This was the largest vote that had ever been cast in Parliament in support of women's suffrage, and it was the first time that a Women's Suffrage Bill had passed the second reading since 1870.

The majority in support of the Bill consisted of 72 Liberals, 58 Conservatives, and 31 Irish Nationalists. The hostile minority was composed of 66 Liberals, 35 Conservatives, and three Irish Nationalists.

We see, therefore, that of the Liberals who voted in the division 52 per cent. were in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Of the Conservatives 62 per cent., and of the Irish Nationalists no less than 91 per cent., were supporters of the Bill.

Mr. Leonard Courtney was now appointed Chairman of Committees, and so resigned the conduct of the Women's Suffrage Bill to Sir Charles M'Laren. The Bill was set down for Committee on the following March 3, but was crowded out, and never came on again.

Meanwhile, Lord Denman had introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to give votes to women on the same terms as men. This Bill had been set down for second reading on July 1, but before that time came Parliament had dissolved.

So the session that had begun so hopefully had come to an end. The Suffragists had suffered another disappointment, and another General Election had come round at which the women might not vote.

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN," July 10.

It demands considerable obtuseness to believe, as some persons apparently do, that close confinement in the heat of summer or the cold of winter within a solitary and unwholesome cell, deprivation of exercise for 23 out of the 24 hours of the day, subjection to menial authority, ignorance of the welfare of one's friends, the performing of dull and alien tasks, deprivation of writing materials, partial starvation, and the wearing of ugly, ill-fitting clothing that has already been worn by the vilest of criminals are, for delicate and sensitive women, the elements of a comedy. They compose not a jest but a veritable torture. That, surely, cannot be thought a befitting punishment for those whose sole object, however ill-judged may be some of their methods, is to propagate ideas, especially ideas the soundness of which is in theory generally admitted. No doubt the line between the vulgar criminal on the one hand and the social and political reformer on the other is shadowy, and one that is constantly moving; but that the imprisoned women Suffragists are included in the latter class by public sentiment will be universally admitted, and for that reason, not because they are women, but because they are universally recognised to be suffering for an idea, and an idea which at the lowest estimate is creditable, their stringent imprisonment is indefensible. It violates the public conscience, and the law and the courts cannot wage war on the public conscience without forfeiting respect and authority. That should be sufficient argument to convince a statesman who is aware how arduous is the growth of esteem for organised justice and how subtly its prestige can be undermined, but it is fortified by obvious considerations of policy. "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church," and throughout history the combating of an idea with severity, especially the half-blooded severity of these latter days, has seldom had any better result than to hand it over to the extremist and raise fanaticism to the height of a lofty virtue. That lesson is already written large upon the face of the brief record of the Suffragist struggle. Public opinion requires a complete overhauling of our method of dealing with political offenders, but till that is done the least it requires is that such offenders should be given the most lenient treatment the law admits. The magistrates should realise this when dealing with the Suffragists, and if they fail to do so, the Home Secretary should make good the omission, for, whatever the technicalities of the matter may be, it is quite certain that the Home Secretary has the practical power to do so.

"THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH," July 8.

One thing is absolutely certain, Mr. Asquith has lost heavily in prestige through the conspicuous lack of statesmanship he has betrayed in dealing with the question of the hour, and it will not be surprising if this brings about the fall of the Government. It is only charitable to the Premier to suppose that he has quite failed to realise the strength of feeling throughout the country in this matter. I accompanied that overwhelmingly impressive Saturday procession from the Embankment to the Albert Hall; I went to Hyde Park, and standing on the wagon-platform from which Mrs. Pankhurst was speaking, I saw on all sides as far as the eye could reach a sea of human faces; last Tuesday I followed the quiet and orderly deputation from Caxton Hall to St. Stephen's, and from the roof of a hansom saw thirteen women turned away from the door of "the people's House." No one witnessing such scenes as these could possibly doubt the reality and extent of the demand for the enfranchisement of women. The question is not whether men think the other sex should have the vote, it is not a case of compelling reluctant or indifferent women to go to the ballot-box; it is for women themselves to decide what part they will play—just as much as it is for men to determine what part they will play—in the life of the nation, and, in common justice, they should at least be afforded the opportunity of showing whether they can justify their claim by sustaining the part they are resolved to assume. "Why resort to unconstitutional methods?" Well, after about half-a-century's constitutional advocacy, women's suf-

frage seemed no nearer realisation than when John Stuart Mill moved his amendment in the House of Commons in 1867, and it was not until militant tactics were adopted that the question entered the sphere of practical politics. Is "passive resistance" to the Education Act "constitutional"? Nobody pretends that it is, and if the women of the country were to refuse to pay the taxes levied upon them, they would only be copying the strategy of the Nonconformists, and would have a much stronger case. What amazes me is that we can see women going to prison for fidelity to conviction without rising *en masse* and saying, "This thing must cease!"

Can these things be? How long shall they continue? Will not some member ask a question in the House of Commons? Will not you, my reader, worry your Parliamentary representative—write him, send him this protest; if possible, call upon him; and urge him, first, to ask the Home Secretary to have these women put in the first instead of the second class; and second, to do what he can to induce the House of Commons to give effect to its own expressed opinions? The absurdity of the position is that women are suffering for asserting a right which a large majority of the House of Commons and two-thirds of the Cabinet admit and are pledged to concede. Are the 271 Members who voted for the second reading of Mr. Stanger's Bill prepared to take the next step to which they are logically and conscientiously committed? The value of Mr. Asquith's supposed promise that an opportunity would be afforded in the House of Commons for legislation on the burning question of the day was indicated by his subsequent intimation that such a contingency belonged to "a remote and speculative future." As in all such questions, the only hope is in the people. Whether or not you assert yourself in regard to the main question, for heaven's sake make your influence felt, and that at once, in regard to the imprisonment of these zealous, self-regardless women.

A PROTEST BY JOHN W. LOGAN.

(Extracted from a letter in the "Daily News" of July 13.)

I venture to ask you to allow me publicly to protest with all the power at my command against such inhuman treatment of political prisoners by a so-called Liberal Government. Are we really living in the twentieth century and in a Christian country, when it is possible for a woman like Miss Mary Phillips to be condemned to three months of this solitary confinement and thieves' diet for running past the policeman and getting into the open yard leading to the members' entrance?

And does the Home Secretary realise that his unsympathetic, hard-hearted replies to Mr. Healy, M.P., and others in reference to these sentences have sent a cold shiver down the back of many a man in England, and caused many a vow to be registered that those answers shall be remembered when the day of reckoning comes at the General Election?

"THE CLARION," July 10.

(From an article by Robert Blatchford.)

The women are in the right, and the Government are in the wrong. It is mere pretence to say that the women have broken the law, and must be sent to prison. The law is an unjust law, a bad law. If the Government can defend the law; if they can produce any sane or just reason why women should not have votes, let them produce it. If they have no reason on their side, and no defence, let them alter the law.

To treat these women as criminals is monstrous.

Well: I want the public to stop the struggle, and to insist upon the women having votes. As far as I can judge, the chief obstacle in the way is Mr. Asquith's dignity. Hang Mr. Asquith and his dignity. What about the dignity of the English women who are dragged through the streets by the police, lectured like naughty children by the magistrates, and sent to prison like pickpockets?

What are we going to do about it? Is it not a sufficient humiliation to have such a man as Mr. Asquith for Prime Minister of England, without being obliged to sit by in silence while our women are ill-treated, and the whole tide of national progress is arrested?

Give the women their votes, and let us get back to business.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN LONDON.

WOOLWICH DEMONSTRATIONS.

On July 7 Mrs. Pethick Lawrence addressed three highly successful meetings in Woolwich.

Mid-day Meeting.

During the dinner-hour an open-air meeting was held in Beresford-square, when Mrs. Lawrence spoke from one o'clock to two. The crowd grew steadily until it reached an immense size. The whole audience was intensely interested, and wonderfully sympathetic.

Mr. C. H. Grinling, who presided, referred to the remarkable progress since first the militant women unfurled their banner in the Square two years before.

Mrs. Lawrence, speaking from high up on the seat of a wagonette, said that votes for women was a gospel that had a message for the men just as it had a message for the women of the country. "It concerns you men just as much as it concerns women," declared the speaker. "It is for your good, and it is your concern that the women of this country shall be trained to stand side by side with you in your fight and in the great battle for progress. Once you understand this question we know that you will be heart and soul with it."

The Afternoon Reception.

At three o'clock a meeting for women was held at 3, New-road, when a reception was held, in order that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence might meet a number of women supporters in the borough. The room was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence sketched the history and progress of the Women's Social and Political Union, and said that they were anxious not to allow to drop the organisation started in the borough by Miss Jessie Kenney, who was now in prison, serving a month's imprisonment.

Great indignation was aroused by a recital of the indignities that the Suffragist prisoners had to undergo. A strong desire was expressed that a reception should be given to Miss Kenney at Woolwich on her release.

The Evening Meeting.

A crowd of quite extraordinary dimensions assembled in the Square in the evening, when Mrs. Stevenson presided.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence wanted to tell them how glad and proud she was to see women mingling in the crowd before her, and to find that they were recognising that the Women's Social and Political Union was fighting the battle for them. She referred to the treatment of the Suffragettes who were in prison as a scandal and a shame. But the women were glad to do hard labour if it served to help forward the cause of the women. Secondly, she desired to thank the men of Woolwich for the stand they had taken over this question, and for the resolution passed by the Woolwich Trades Council and sent to the other trades councils of the country protesting against the way in which the women of the country were treated.

A resolution calling upon the Government to grant votes to women without delay was carried with enthusiasm and practical unanimity by the great audience.

DEMONSTRATION IN BATTERSEA.

A large audience attended a meeting in Battersea Park on Wednesday, July 8. At one of the platforms the Mayoress of Battersea presided, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst was the speaker. At the other platform the speakers were Mrs. Drummond and Miss Cameron.

Miss Pankhurst.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst argued that if their demand were conceded a million and a-quarter women would be enfranchised, of whom Labour leaders estimated 80 per cent. would be work-

ing women. Such a force would have to be reckoned with by any Government.

What votes meant was shown by the fact that the Liberal Government took a working man into the Cabinet, not because they esteemed him personally so highly, but as a sop to working men. She might point out that Mr. Burns, as a working man, ought to know the working women's need of the vote, yet he acquiesced in the Government's policy of hostility to Woman Suffrage, and made no attempt to educate the country on the question. She called upon the electors of Battersea to help the women who were undergoing imprisonment in this cause, by using their influence with the Government.

Mrs. Drummond.

Mrs. Drummond reminded her audience of the treatment meted out to women who protested against the policy of the Government at a meeting recently addressed by Mr. Burns, and urged the Battersea people to stand by the women until they won the vote.

The meeting, which had been keenly interested and practically unanimous in favour of the views put forward, broke up with cheers.

ON PECKHAM RYE.

Several thousands of persons assembled on Peckham Rye on Sunday evening, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond were announced to speak.

There was some interruption during the early part of the proceedings, but this gradually gave way to an orderly and interested hearing.

Mrs. Drummond said that in Mr. Asquith they had a modern autocrat, who regarded the women of England as the Tsar regarded his subjects. The women therefore had a right to rebel against such treatment. The people throughout the country were with them, and in the end they were bound to get the vote.

Mr. Asquith had told them to educate the country to women's Suffrage, but he seemed surprised when he was informed that 4,000 meetings had been held in six months. It was because he quite failed to realise the extent of their efforts that they had to go to the House of Commons now and again to tell the members that they were still asking for the vote. (Cheers and laughter.)

The meeting continued until nearly nine o'clock, when the speakers, escorted by a number of persons, left the meeting place, and the large audience gradually dispersed.

HOW TO HELP "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be glad to know that the paper is making very great progress. During the two months that the paper has been issued weekly the circulation has already doubled, and is still going up very fast. Readers can assist the paper in various ways. Among these are the following:—

Firstly, by volunteering for the special work of selling the paper in the streets. Every week a number of women come to the offices at 4, Clement's Inn, and take the paper out, and have it on sale in Oxford-street, Fleet-street, Westbourne-grove, Westminster, and other places. Owing to the fact that many of the best sellers are now in prison, volunteers are wanted for this very useful work. If they will come to 4, Clements Inn, between 11 and 12, Mrs. Drummond will give them instructions.

Secondly, by patronising the firms who advertise in the paper. Many of those who have taken spaces for advertisement in VOTES FOR WOMEN are staunch friends of the cause, and it is hoped that readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will encourage them to advertise in the paper by giving them their patronage.

Thirdly, if there are any women who cannot help in either of these ways, they can still assist by recommending the paper to their friends and by getting their local newsagents to sell copies, and to display the poster each week.

ULYSSES AND THE STEAM SIRENS.



Reproduced by kind permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."

SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION IN EARL'S COURT.

VOTES FOR WOMEN FETE IN THE HUNGARIAN EXHIBITION, ON SATURDAY, JULY 25th.

Last year the National Women's Social and Political Union made an interesting new experiment in political agitation by taking a stall at the Earl's Court Exhibition, and in this way coming into contact with a great number of men and women who would not otherwise have been brought into touch with the movement.

This year a still more novel proposal on a larger scale has been adopted. It has been found, in spite of the large numbers of people who visited the great Hyde Park Demonstration on Sunday, June 21, that many who would have liked to be present on that occasion were prevented, and considerable regret has been expressed that they were unable to take part in those proceedings. Others found that owing to the crush they could not hear the speakers to whom they wished to listen, or to see more than a small proportion of the interesting banners.

An arrangement has accordingly been made with the management of the Earl's Court Exhibition whereby everybody will be able to come to the grounds of the Exhibition and hear the leaders of the National Women's Social and Political Union. Not only will the demonstration be interesting as a means of propaganda, but it is hoped that the funds of the Union will be very much enhanced as a result. An arrangement has been made by which the N.W.S.P.U. takes an equal share with the proprietors of the Exhibition of the money received at the gates in excess of the average "gate money" of the Exhibition.

The details of the arrangement are not yet complete, but it has already been decided to have six platforms, one in each court of the Exhibition. Of these one will be built on boats on the great lake, and the public will thus be able to judge

how speeches sound to Legislators on the Terrace when the women make a raid by water. Another vantage point to speakers will be one of the balconies in the Hungarian Street. Three others will be the various band stands, so that altogether a very large number of people will have the opportunity of hearing the speeches.

The admission to the Exhibition is 1s., but children when accompanied by their parents or other adult friends, will be admitted free—a rule which does not, of course, apply to schools.

Among the speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Martel, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe, and it is arranged that there shall be speaking both at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8.30 in the evening. An interesting feature of the fete will be the literature sellers of the N.W.S.P.U., which will introduce the paper, VOTES FOR WOMEN, the pamphlets, post-cards, &c., to the attention of the general public. A great muster of our members is expected for this work. As far as possible, women should dress in white, as on the great day in Hyde Park, and their regalia or badges should be worn. Another special feature will be the display, with striking decorative effect, of the several hundred banners and standards which were borne in the processions on June 21 to Hyde Park.

In the pleasant and spacious grounds of the Exhibition, military and other bands will be playing during the greater part of the afternoon and evening, and as all the usual attractions of the Exhibition will be in full swing, members and friends are assured of a very pleasant, as well as a very interesting day.

We are certain that all the members of the N.W.S.P.U. will take up the idea with their usual enthusiasm, so that the demonstration will be well attended, and a magnificent success.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Women as Surgeons.

Now that the women's question is so prominently before the public, learned societies are beginning to discuss whether women can now be barred from their ranks. Some weeks ago the Geological Society took a poll of its fellows in order to decide whether or no women should be eligible for fellowship; and decided in the contrary. And now the same question is being brought before the Royal College of Surgeons. At the last quarterly meeting of the Council the result was announced of the poll taken of the fellows and members *re* the admission of women to examination for the diplomas of membership and fellowship. There was a majority of 415 against women being admitted as members, and a majority of 1,182 against their admission as fellows. An interesting feature of this ballot was that, taken separately, the *fellows* were decidedly in favour of admitting women to their ranks, but the *members* were opposed to it.

Lady President of Rifle Range.

The Cheshire Rifle Association last week unanimously elected Miss Catherine King, daughter of one of the founders of the range, as their president. Miss King takes the greatest interest in the association, and has rarely missed the annual shooting meeting. This is probably the first time in the history of rifle shooting that a woman has been elected president of a rifle association.

Women and the Board of Education.

The value of women's work in the field of education has long been acknowledged. Members of educational bodies fully realise that women are best suited to deal with many of the problems which are constantly arising, and the Board of Education has decided on a most important step. In future any vacancies which occur in the headships of those women's training colleges under the Board are to be filled by women.

A Brave Woman]

While a policeman was attempting to arrest a man at Edmonton, two policemen were thrown to the ground, kicked, and surrounded by a hostile crowd of 300 persons.

At this point a Mrs. Osborn forced her way through the crowd, and, in spite of threats and rough treatment, saved the policemen from being kicked to death by blowing the whistle of one of them.

The Enfield magistrates on Monday told Mrs. Osborn that she had behaved with splendid courage, and that they desired to thank her publicly.

Midwives and the Vote.

The half-yearly meeting of the National Association of Midwives passed a resolution asking that the franchise should be extended to women during the present Parliament, also that the London County Council should adopt forthwith section 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.

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Claims of the French Suffragists.

One of the strongest arguments put forward by the French Suffragists is the statement that they are only claiming a right which their sex exercised in the past, and which their training and capacity fit them to exercise in the future. In France, as a matter of fact, women have not only had the vote, but have stood for election as candidates, and in some cases have had seats on deliberative and legislative assemblies.

In 1881 a number of women candidates appeared in the provinces. Three of them were duly elected—at Grandpré in the Ardennes, at Hogretat in the Seine Inférieure, and at Vernay in the department of the Cher—but the French Government declared all three elections null and void.

The French Suffragists point out with some effect that under the Loi Beaumont of 1882 women were allowed to take part in deliberations on municipal affairs. In 1362, when the first Etats Généraux met, women holding fiefs were duly represented by nobles and ecclesiastics. Two centuries later there were actual women Deputies. No fewer than 32 widows held seats in the Provincial Assembly of Franche Comté.

The capacity of women to hold the most responsible administrative posts is held to be proved by the fact that in the 13th and 14th centuries female judges sat in the courts of law. Mme. Hubertinot Clerf states that their decisions were fully equal to those of the best male magistrates.

Women served with distinction even as ambassadors and generals. Françoise de Cazelly, during her husband's absence, made such a fine defence of a fortified place entrusted to her care that Henry IV. appointed her governess of the city. During the French Revolution a number of women served in the ranks, and took part in several campaigns with marked bravery.

Such are the answers of the French Suffragists to those who deny the capacity of women to participate in the affairs of State. They call on the great nations not to lag behind the smaller countries, and point to the fact that women in Norway have had the vote conceded. In 1909, when the next general election takes place for the Storting, 300,000 Norwegian women will have the right to vote.

Lastly, it is maintained that women have earned the franchise by virtue of their general progress and political education during recent years. In 1889 the doors of the universities were thrown open to women. Twelve years later they were given access to all the public offices, including the law courts. In 1901 the right to vote at municipal elections was conceded. It is precisely because this right has been well exercised that the Parliamentary franchise is now asked for.—*Daily Express*, July 14.

Mrs. Oliver

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The National Women's Social & Political Union.

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Telegraphic Address—"WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone 5550 Holborn

Mrs. PANKHURST, *Founder and Hon. Sec.* Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE, *Hon. Treasurer*
Mrs. TUKE, *Joint Hon. Sec.* Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, *Organising Sec.*

Constitution.

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

METHODS.—The objects of the Union shall be promoted by—

1. Action entirely independent of all political parties.
2. Opposition to whatever Government is in power until such time as the franchise is granted.
3. Participation in Parliamentary Elections in opposition to the Government candidate, and independently of all other candidates.
4. Vigorous agitation upon lines justified by the position of outlawry to which women are at present condemned.
5. The organising of women all over the country to enable them to give adequate expression to their desire for political freedom.
6. Education of public opinion by all the usual methods, such as public meetings, demonstrations, debates, distribution of literature, newspaper correspondence, and deputations to public representatives.

MEMBERSHIP.—Women of all shades of political opinion who approve the objects and methods of the Union, and who are prepared to act independently of party, are eligible for membership. It must be clearly understood that no member of the Union shall support the candidate of any political party in Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the parliamentary vote.

The Women's Social and Political Union are asking for votes for women on the *same terms* as they are possessed by men.

They are not asking for the vote for every woman, but that a woman shall not be refused a vote simply because she is a woman.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a-half women will possess the vote, in addition to the seven and a-half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed this Session.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

I have just returned from the scene of action in the Pembrokeshire constituency.

When the Women's Social and Political Union turned once for all from the politicians in Parliament to the people of the country we did well. For wherever we go the heart of the people is with us, and the response to our appeal is swift and sure.

Never have we met with more enthusiastic sympathy than in this far-away constituency of small towns and scattered villages. Never have we met with greater kindness or better understanding. Every man and woman I came across in those quiet little Welsh towns and villages was in favour of votes for women. Not one dissenting or objecting voice did I hear upon this question.

Once I was sent to hold a meeting in a remote village hitherto untouched, which was, so they said, Liberal to a man. This time we were told to be prepared for some expression of hostility. Of course, we were heckled on the by-election policy by the leading Liberal of the place, but when one man asked me to call upon those in favour of votes for women to give a show of hands, my opponent cried out, "What's the use of that. Everyone knows there's not one of us against it."

It was quite unnecessary to waste any time explaining why women want the vote, and why they ought to have it. The only difficulty with the electors of Pembrokeshire was to make them understand how they could possibly advance the cause of Liberty and Reform by voting against the Liberal candidate. For to those simple, honest Welsh folk, Liberalism stands as the champion of the oppressed. Toryism symbolises the oppressor. Liberalism is to them a sort of religious faith. It is preached from the pulpits of their beloved chapels. It is part of their national aspiration. It is like their daily food, and the air which they breathe.

What we have to point out to them is that real Liberalism is not a matter of a name and words, but a matter of spirit and life. What we have to make them see is that they, as true men and as free men, must serve a great principle rather than play the part of mere slavish adherents of a party that belies every fundamental principle to which it gives lip-service.

Our Message.

We say to these men who take their politics seriously and earnestly, "You are responsible for the deeds done by the Government, for you helped to put that Government into power. If it goes wrong you are responsible for setting it right. If it wobbles you have to pull it up, and make it go straight. If it is setting the conscience of the people of this country at defiance, it is your duty to censure it, and discipline it, and bring it back into line with its true ideals and its best traditions. The only way in which you can show your displeasure and express your censure is by voting against the nominee of the Liberal Government at this by-election. A by-election affords you the opportunity of sending your message of warning and disapproval to the Government before it is too late; before Liberalism is exposed to the eyes of the people as a great hypocrisy and hollow sham, and the people of this country turn from it in indignation and disgust."

The people are listening and are pondering these things. They show no resentment, they offer no opposition. They ask thoughtful questions. They want practical difficulties cleared away. They crowd round our vehicle, and buy every paper and every pamphlet we have with us.

I do not say that the vote will go against the Government this time to the extent of turning out the Liberal nominee. The campaign has been so short. The distances between the hamlets is so great. The language also is a difficulty. But I know that the tide of feeling is rising very surely and swiftly in Pembrokeshire, as it is in other parts of the country, and that the tide is with us.

It is significant that both candidates have not only expressed themselves in favour of votes for women, but have also promised to ballot for a Bill.

They have to swim with the tide.

This tide is the awakened conscience and the awakened will of the people. Before it the obstinacy of one man's opposition must give way, for, as Mr. Asquith himself has said in recent speeches, the will of the people must prevail.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN 1908.

BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

From the Prime Minister's statement as to the future course of business during the Session, it appears that he does not intend to give facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. This measure passed its second reading by a large majority on February 28, and all that is wanting to secure its passage through the House of Commons is that the Government shall provide further time for its discussion. The majority of the Liberal, Unionist, Labour, and Irish parties being pledged to the measure, nothing could then prevent the measure from passing successfully through the House of Commons.

For the Government to have secured the enactment of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill would have put an end to the present conflict between women Suffragists and the Liberal party, and a more sagacious politician than Mr. Asquith would have taken this opportunity of securing peace before the honour of his party was still further tarnished by a discreditable resistance to the constitutional demands of women. There are many signs that the Government are fighting a losing battle. Although women Suffragists are even now suffering long terms of imprisonment as ordinary criminals, this has had the effect, not of discouraging other women, but of filling them with determination to continue the militant agitation with more vigour than before. Therefore, that agitation will become in future a source of yet more embarrassment to the Government.

The defeat of the Government at North-West Manchester, Pudsey, and other by-elections, the wonderful success of the Hyde Park Demonstration, the assembly of a vast crowd at Westminster at the call of the Women's Social and Political Union, and the indignation felt at the manner in which the imprisoned Suffragists are treated, are proofs that the Woman Suffrage cause has won public support. Very significant, too, is the dissatisfaction felt and expressed by many active Liberals at the Government's policy in regard to Woman Suffrage. In short, nothing is more certain than that the Government would do well to reconsider their plans for the Session, and to arrange for the later stages of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill to be taken in the autumn.

It will be argued by some Government supporters that this course is impossible for want of time, and that no room can be found for the Bill except by the withdrawal of some other measure. Naturally, the substitution of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill for one of the other measures now before Parliament would not be considered by women too heavy a price for their political emancipation. The Licensing Bill, which is at present the chief item in the Government programme, is fiercely opposed by a large section of the public, and rouses no great interest in the mind of the average voter. The important question of licensing is one upon which women may well claim to be consulted, and the consideration of that clause which relates to the employment of barmaids ought certainly to be deferred until women possess the vote. The Government intend also to press forward the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, yet this is a measure of sectional and not of universal interest, being designed to benefit the workers in a single industry. The Women's Enfranchisement Bill, on the other hand, affects the position of half the community. Its industrial importance is far greater than that of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, because it would arm with the power of self-defence the very poorest of the working class. Another measure which might well be delayed to make place for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill is the Children's Bill. This measure has been very little discussed in the country, and women, because of their voteless condition, have had no opportunity of pronouncing upon it. In short, this Bill affords the strongest possible ground for insisting upon the immediate admission of women to the franchise. No one will deny that the condition of large numbers of the children of the country calls for the attention of Parliament, but in order that the matter may be rightly dealt with, the opinion and advice of women must have practical expression at the ballot-box, so that mistakes arising from insufficient knowledge may not be made by Parliament.

Our claim for the enactment of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill is made with all the more confidence because of the

fact that the measure will absorb but little of the time of the House of Commons. It is very brief, and provides simply that all Acts of Parliament conferring the franchise shall apply to women as well as to men. Consequently, it can be quite adequately discussed in a very short space of time. It is true that opponents of Woman Suffrage may attempt to delay matters by raising the quite distinct and separate question of Universal Suffrage, but, when it comes to the point it will be found that the House of Commons, as well as the country, prefer that settlement of the Woman Suffrage question which consists in granting the existing Parliamentary franchise to women.

Whether or no we succeed in getting the Women's Enfranchisement Bill through Parliament this year depends entirely upon the amount of pressure which can be exerted upon the Government. With the object of forcing their hand, we have action of various kinds in view. The work of rousing the country is to be continued, and not only shall we seek to win support for the principle of women's enfranchisement, but we shall give the people a definite lead, and shall tell them in what way they can give practical expression to their sympathy. At by-elections, the voters will be urged to defeat the nominee of a Government which, in regard to the interests of women, is false to the principles of Liberalism. As a further reconstruction of the Ministry is prophesied, we look forward to an excellent opportunity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government.

This by-election policy means that men are urged to place their vote and influence at the disposal of the women's cause, but women must be prepared to play their part and make their sacrifice too, and accordingly further protests of a militant character will be made. These protests are a means, not only of rousing public interest, but of harassing and hindering the action of Ministers. What form these protests are to take is the question in everybody's mind. The answer to that question only the Prime Minister can supply. For the action and tactics of the Women's Social and Political Union must necessarily be dictated by the attitude of their Ministerial opponents. Hitherto the methods of this Union have been, judged by the standard set by men who agitated for the franchise, very mild in their character. The members of this Union have worked upon these comparatively moderate lines not only because they know that they must suffer heavy penalties for action more extreme, but chiefly because of their dislike of violence and their regard for public order. It was not until June 30 that the public peace was really threatened by the action of the so-called militant Suffragettes, and even then the public were enjoined to make an entirely orderly demonstration at Westminster. As for the stone-throwing, that caused a very trifling damage to property, and was of importance only as an indication that the patience of women Suffragists may in future prove to have its limits. Let the demonstration made by the Women's Social and Political Union at Westminster be compared with the riot which took place at Winchester on May 26 of this year. In consequence merely of the removal of the railings surrounding an old Russian gun to which local sentiment clings, and not for the purpose of vindicating a political right, a large crowd smashed the windows of the Mayor's residence, demolished public lamps, broke the windows of nearly a hundred houses and business premises, visited the pageant ground, where they damaged a piano and threw a Roman chariot into the river. Returning to the gun, they removed it from its carriage and then marched again round the city doing more violence. Five men were arrested and were bound over to keep the peace. The rioters gained their point, the authorities deciding to leave the gun and the railings undisturbed.

It is the very earnest wish of every Suffragist that nothing even distantly approaching the Winchester riot or the disturbances which preceded the enfranchisement of men may ever be necessary in connection with the movement for Woman Suffrage. They hope that the Prime Minister and his colleagues will, by giving the vote to women, remove all need for any sort of militant action. A Government that by withholding their political rights has provoked women to even a single act of violence, has already incurred unforgettable disgrace, but it is possible to prevent yet deeper disgrace by doing justice now.

PEMBROKE BY-ELECTION.

Conservative J. Lort Williams.
 Liberal Walter F. Roche.

The figures at the last election were:—J. W. Phillips (Lib.), 5,886; J. Lort Williams, 2,606. Liberal majority, 3,280.

Polling To-day (Thursday).

The work of winning Pembrokeshire for votes for women is making great progress. We have now a band of workers in all the important centres of the constituency.

Mrs. Martel is stationed at Fishguard, in which place and in the surrounding villages great enthusiasm is being aroused.

Miss Annie Kenney is at St. David's, the Cathedral town, and from there is converting the neighbouring countryside.

Miss Keegan, Miss Ogston, Miss Higgins, and Mrs. Parker are speaking and working with others at Cardigan, Newport, St. Dogmells, and the small villages in their districts.

In the Pembroke district Mrs. Massy and Miss Douglas Smith have worked hard with much success.

From Haverfordwest, with the help of Miss Gye, I have tried to visit in turn every important centre in the constituency.

On Wednesday Mrs. Pethick Lawrence came to us for two days, and spoke at meetings in Haverfordwest, Pembroke, St. Davids, and Cosherton. We all feel sure that her visit has made a deep impression on the people who heard her appeal to the electors to stand by the women in their struggle for political freedom. Miss Keevil has just joined me, and has already done excellent work, aided by Mrs. Gibbons.

The three motor cars now in use are making our difficult work much easier. Our thanks to those members who have contributed to the fund to provide them.

Everywhere our meetings are largely attended, and our speeches are received with enthusiastic sympathy. Good collections are now taken in aid of the funds at most of the meetings, and there is a large sale of papers, pamphlets, post cards, and badges. It is quite certain that whether the electors vote as we urge them to do or not, we have won every right-minded man and woman of all shades of political opinion to believe in the justice of our demands. We think many votes will be given for us—and against the Government—that before have always gone in support of the Liberal Party.

The woman's suffrage movement is new in Welsh practical politics, although we have had a very short time in which to work. It would be little short of a miracle to change the long suffering and patient loyalty to party of generations in a fortnight, and so the miracle may not happen in the Pembrokeshire by-election. One thing is certain, however, there is a steadily rising tide of public opinion on this great question, and in the near future the Prime Minister and the Government will be forced to yield to its gathering force or be swept away by the flood of popular indignation.

Whether we win or lose in Pembrokeshire, public opinion is on our side, and no Government can long refuse to concede our claim.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

On Monday Mrs. Martel commenced our by-election campaign by holding a most successful meeting in Newport, North Pembroke, when we had several hundred people present. North Pembroke is considered the most Radical part of the constituency, so we expected some opposition, but we did not get one interruption. After questions had been taken, Mr. Evans (congregational minister) climbed to the top of a wall to propose a vote of thanks to the ladies who had spoken so well. Under cover of this he took the opportunity of making a speech on behalf of the Liberals, when he was promptly shouted down by the audience. We sold a good deal of literature at the close of the meeting. Several people called in to see us, and also the next morning to say how differently they could now think of "Votes for Women" after hearing it so ably discussed. Mr. Evans also called next morning to discuss the previous night's meeting, and to tell us he was quite convinced we had changed many votes in Newport, but he should consider he would be helping our cause by voting "Liberal," as he was sure it would be from that quarter we should obtain political freedom.

On Tuesday we held another meeting at Blaen-y-ffos, having gone to Boncath previously to talk to people who were haying, and get them to come along to our meeting in the

evening. We had a very good meeting, with some good questions put at the close.

On Wednesday morning I took train for Maenclochog to work up a meeting for the evening. There being no train back after six o'clock, Mrs. Martel had to drive from Fishguard, a distance of ten miles, taking two and a-half hours on the journey, the country all round being so hilly. There is great need for motors! We held our meeting in the school-room, which was a very good size; yet there was scarcely standing-room. Again we had a splendid reception, and I am sure turned many strong Radicals to our cause. The question was asked: "What can we do to help the women?" When the answer was given, they seemed quite ready to give their help.

On Thursday we had a good meeting in the Market-square, Fishguard, Mrs. Martel and Miss Higgins speaking. In the evening we took another meeting at Little Newcastle, using the schoolroom, as it was again wet. This did not stop the people walking six miles to hear us. The Baptist minister, a strong Liberal, proposed a vote of thanks, and asked us if we could go and speak again there or anywhere near. We were told after that he had come with other men to smash our meetings, but they were so impressed with Mrs. Martel's speech that they could not say a word, but sent us off with cheers and shouting, "Votes for Women."

On Friday we held a meeting at Crymmych, going first to Tegryn, a small village four miles' distance, to make our Crymmych meeting known. Again we did not have one interruption, but good questions put at the end, and did well with literature.

On Saturday we held a mid-day meeting at Cardigan, being market day. We used the shelter under the Market-place for our meeting, as it was again very wet, but the meeting was well attended. We got back to Fishguard, a distance of 16 miles, and Mrs. Martel gave a short speech in the Market-square. As we entered the square the people rushed from the other meeting, shouting, "Votes for Women," and gave us a very good hearing and send off.

SADA FLATMAN.

Miss Parker and I have been campaigning with good results in this north-west corner of the constituency. At our first meeting at the Netpool, St. Dogmells, got up at very short notice, we had an enormous crowd, which had deserted a Liberal meeting to come to ours. They came armed with stones and sods and curses, but remained "to pray," fighting for copies of our paper, "Votes for Women," and wearing our colours on coat and cap. We had mayors and aldermen and town councillors from Cardigan, and further still, not to speak of the clergy and ministry.

But the waters have not been always smooth. At Kilgerran we had worked up a meeting in the open for the evening. The rain came down in sheets. We at length succeeded in getting permission from two deacons for the use of the Baptist Chapel vestry hall. Afterwards this was withdrawn. However, a friend, Mrs. Thomas, gave us a large room to speak in, and here our meeting was at last held with much appreciation.

The people crowd to us from miles around wherever we go.

At Cardigan we held a women's meeting in the Guild Hall last evening. Earlier in the day Mrs. Martel motored over and spoke in the market to a large number of very attentive farmers and out-voters.

This campaign is particularly interesting, owing to the character of the country and its people, with their curiously "foreign" tongue and ways.

MARY KEEGAN.

The intelligent, wide-awake atmosphere of the little Welsh town of Haverfordwest is a distinct and delightful contrast to the lethargic and indifferent one of the provincial town where I have been working. The keen sympathetic Celt does not stoop to haggle over small details—the fact that fifty years of quiet, patient work by the women has failed to accomplish their aim is complete justification in his eyes for the adoption of more militant action by the women.

On Friday we motored out to the village of Marloes, near St. Bride's Bay, and announced a meeting for eight o'clock; it is

scarcely necessary to tell more than three people, as news spreads so rapidly in these far-away places. We hastened on to St. Ismael, five miles away, and held a short meeting, after which we sold many newspapers and postcards; with the friendly good-byes of the villagers ringing in our ears we sped back to Marloes, to find quite a large Liberal audience awaiting us; many and keen were the questions put at the close of the meeting, but as one after another was satisfactorily answered a thoughtful silence came over them, and an erstwhile opponent said, "Ye've done verry well to-night, anyhow." They cheered as we went away, promising to return again.

On Saturday Mrs. Gibbons and I drove across the hills to Llangwm, a fishing village, where women wearing the Welsh costume may still occasionally be met with. A meeting had been held here the week before; the night previously there had been a Liberal meeting, and rumour informed us that the Liberals were rejoicing that in this village all the women—about whom, by the way, they had never cared at all before—were on their side. The faces of the women were a study as they listened to the speeches, their expressions changed from hard contempt into interest, and then the light of friendship sprang up in their eyes; nor did we appeal to the men in vain, for after the meeting had closed several came up to us and said with quiet earnestness that they would give their vote for the women this time.

On our way back to Haverfordwest we held a short 20 minutes' meeting at some cross-roads, where about 30 men were talking together; we left them decidedly wiser than we found them.

GLADICE G. KEEVIL.

Wales and the Women's Movement.

(By a Pembrokeshire Elector.)

Whatever may or may not be accomplished by Thursday's election, this fact has been borne in upon all of us—the women's campaign in Pembrokeshire and on its borders has been an educational one, for it has taught the electors of this remote shire that the women's movement is to be taken seriously, that the vote has been demanded because it is one of the mightiest of modern levers for the up-lifting of woman-kind.

From all parts of the county comes the same story—"We had no idea of the inner meaning of the movement till these noble and eloquent leaders and exponents of the woman's cause came to enlighten us. Now we are struck by their energy, earnestness, devotion, and self-sacrifice. Now we understand for the first time the spirit that actuates those who have suffered, and are still suffering, for the elevation and redemption of their sex." As one of the leaders said, this giving up of a little bit of their life for the sake of others is in a degree Christ-like. All this compels the admiration of men, and calls upon them to exercise a new chivalry of the twentieth century—that of standing by and backing up the women in this fight for freedom. It is cowardly to stand idly by, and not help them, while they are so bravely leading the strenuous life.

All honour and success to them!

Press Comments.

"THE TIMES," July 13.

On Castle-square, Haverfordwest, on Saturday afternoon, a large number of people assembled to listen to women suffragists who were speaking from a brake. Mr. Llewellyn Williams endeavoured to address the crowd from the window of an hotel just above the brake, but he was shouted down and had to beat a retreat.

"THE MORNING POST," July 6.

Mrs. Pankhurst and a large body of Suffragettes are turning many waverers against the Liberal candidate.

"THE WELSHMAN," July 10.

The Suffragists are very energetic. Mrs. Pankhurst is in charge of a large number, who are holding open-air meetings daily in every part of the constituency. They advise everyone to vote against the Government candidate unless he can get a pledge from the Government to give the vote to women. To

a temperance voter who said he was in favour of women's suffrage and the Licensing Bill, and asked what he should do, Mrs. Pankhurst replied that if the Government was sincere in motive to pass the Licensing Bill they had a majority big enough for that purpose. To another, who asked if women would fight if they had the vote, Mrs. Pankhurst replied that Haverfordwest had its own Joan of Arc, who captured twelve French soldiers single-handed when they sought to invade these shores.

Beyond a doubt they are making a deep impression.

"THE FISHGUARD AND COUNTY TIMES," July 9.

The by-election has given the people of Pembrokeshire the opportunity of meeting the far-famed Suffragettes face to face, and to hear them claim for women similar privileges to that enjoyed by men in regard to Parliamentary elections—the power to vote. Sure enough those men inclined to concede what the ladies ask in that respect, would have little effort in making up their minds once they had heard the Suffragettes' convincing eloquence.

(From an account of the Fishguard meeting.)

It could be seen that there were a good many scoffers among the audience, chiefly composed of men, and from the remarks it was easy to gather there were several who had come to criticise. Soon the ladies themselves drove up. At a glance an observer saw they were no ordinary women. Their refined and intellectual features indicated considerable force of character.

Without any preliminaries Mrs. Massy arose, and began her address before the enormous crowd now pressing round. Notwithstanding many interruptions during her speech, the general effect seemed to be that of conviction. It was abundantly clear from the marked attention paid her friend, Mrs. Martel, the audience had evinced striking interest in the subject. Any impartial observer could with justice conclude that the two eloquent speakers had made a deep impression, and were fast gaining adherents to their cause. It was felt that nothing in oratory had been heard in the town for a long time to equal that of the Suffragettes.

In spite of the numerous attempts to interrupt, and the many unbecoming remarks hurled at them, the fair speakers maintained their high standard of eloquence to the close, their courage being in all respects admirable, while the easy and calm manner with which they upset the intentions of their opponents was truly masterly.

"PEMBROKE COUNTY GUARDIAN," July 10.

There is a general consensus of opinion that a totally false impression of the movement and its leaders had been formed through perusal of the daily paper articles of their doings. Those who have been privileged to listen to the Suffragettes since their arrival in Pembrokeshire have, however, now formed a very different opinion of them. We believe most of the people have come to the conclusion that these ladies are a band of earnest, zealous workers in a great cause that goes down to the roots of our social condition. And, further, we are certain that very many people have been convinced by their arguments that the only way to secure the end they have in view is by pursuing the energetic campaign they have entered upon. The demand for "Votes for Women" is unanswerable.

As to the oratory of the Suffragettes, nothing but praise is heard on every hand. They have brought the art of public speaking to a very high pitch indeed, and after hearing their thrilling eloquence one has little inclination to listen to the stale platitudes and lifeless periods which generally pass muster at the ordinary party meetings. It is high time that the women had a direct voice in political questions, for there are terrible social and economic evils that never will be righted until the women have the power.

The advent of the Suffragettes in Fishguard on Friday evening in connection with the by-election aroused attention, and there was an eagerness on the part of the residents to hear the case for "Votes for Women" put forward by Mrs. Massy and Mrs. Martel, who are prominently identified with the movement. An open-air meeting was held on the Market-square, where there was a large audience—in fact, it was stated to be the largest open-air meeting that has been held in the town.

MANCHESTER CAMPAIGN.**Heaton Park Demonstration, Sunday, July 19, 1908, 4 p.m.**

Committee Room: 116, Portland-street, Manchester.

Correspondents: Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Annot Robinson, L.I.A.

Principal Meetings.

Thursday, July 16.—Hollinwood, 8, Mrs. Robinson.
Stevenson-square, 8, Manchester Union.
Blackburn, 8, Miss Woodlock.
Ramsbottom, 8, Mrs. Baines.
Marshall's Croft, 8, Manchester Union.
Blackley, 8, Miss Gawthorpe.

Friday, July 17.—Darwen, 8, Miss Gawthorpe.
Todmorden, 8, Mrs. Baines.
Alexandra Park Gates, 8, Manchester Union.
Conran-street, 8, Harpurhey, Manchester Union.
Newton Heath, 8, Manchester Union.

Saturday, July 18.—General Scouting Parties.

Although Heaton Park is the property of the Manchester Corporation, yet, lying quite outside the city area, it is the centre of a ring of cotton towns and villages, large and small, comprising Bury, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Bacup, Radcliffe, Hollinwood, Prestwich, &c.; whilst North Manchester (Crumpsall, Blackley, Cheetham Hill) abuts it on one side, and Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, in different directions, are not far away. It is thus rather a misnomer to call this a Manchester demonstration purely, though thousands will attend from Manchester alone. But as we believe equally as many thousands will attend from the whole of the extensive cotton area around, it might with more justice be termed a Mid-Lancashire Demonstration.

The last week has been quite filled with a series of meetings in the Manchester city area, most of these being run by our local union; but we have also tackled the adjoining towns of Middleton, Bury, Heywood, Rochdale, and Oldham, Mrs. Baines and Miss Brook being responsible for all those towns touching on the Rossendale valley.

The visit of Lord Morley and the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane to the Victoria University gave our work an excellent notice, as, in accordance with Suffragette tradition, visits of Cabinet Ministers are specially important events. Mrs. Robinson drew up a petition to Lord Morley and one to Mr. Haldane, each having especial reference to the future recipients' career and office. The petitions were rolled up and tied with green and white ribbons (purple being at the moment unfortunately at a premium), and Mrs. Robinson was deputed to present Lord Morley with one petition on behalf of the Manchester Union, Miss Patricia Woodlock to do the same with Mr. Haldane.

Everything went off exceedingly well. People seem to take it for granted that if a Suffragette makes up her mind to do things it is going to be done, and hence when the waiting crowds outside the Town Hall saw the voteless being assigned "front seats" by the police nobody seemed one jot surprised, for does not everybody know by now that the Women's Social and Political Union is the relentless Nemesis on the track of a tardy Government?

After some minutes of waiting—during which interval our "Votes for Women" corporal, Miss Capper, was snapped by the photographers, poster and all—our first Cabinet Minister, Lord Morley, arrived.

He beamed on Mrs. Robinson, wished her "all sorts of luck," and took the petition, whilst the crowd sent up a hearty cheer of approval. When Miss Capper, slipping forward, presented the new peer with the current issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN the cheer became louder, and when "my lord" took the copy with equally good grace the crowd shared in the evident enjoyment of this old supporter of the suffrage movement.

Nevertheless, everybody seemed to recognise that here was another little act perfected in the great drama of "Votes for Women," and that the curtain will never be rung down until women are free.

The Minister for War, Mr. Haldane, elected to enter the Town Hall by a "side door," and we have not yet learned whether he knew the Suffragettes were in waiting at the front door or not; but the "Daily Dispatch" cartoonist seemed to think there was something in this, and next morning we had a clever and suggestive cartoon showing the Secretary for War engaged in the practice of strategy—the ubiquitous Suffragist

waiting with her petition round a corner (presumably at the front door), whilst the Minister enters at the side. Under the picture is the soliloquy:—

Territorial General Haldane: "Ah! the enemy in strength in front of me. I see it's a case for the higher field of strategy, of which I was talking to the students an hour ago."

Apart from the numerous general demonstration meetings and dinner hour meetings conducted by Mrs. Robinson, Miss Woodlock, and Miss Capper, meetings of special interest have been held in Altrincham and Bowden, in Heaton Chapel, and yesterday we held a successful teachers' meeting in Deansgate in the Onward Buildings. The Altrincham meeting was a glorious success all round. Miss Marsden and I spoke, Mrs. Duncan being in the chair. Everybody was pleased with our efforts, and when in addition to the excellent propaganda result we learned from Miss Margaret Hewitt, a prime mover in this meeting, that over £10 represented the financial benefit to the demonstration fund, when all expenses were paid, we naturally felt prouder than ever. Our thanks are due to Miss Hewitt, Miss Robinson, M.Sc., Miss Marsden, B.A., Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Sugden, and all others who helped to make this meeting, in a rather difficult suburban neighbourhood, such a success. At Heaton Chapel, near Stockport, Mrs. Adshead, a Manchester member, engineered a very profitable afternoon meeting. At the teachers' meeting we added still further to the recruits of the present campaign.

The preliminary demonstration of last week in Heaton Park last Sunday was a great success so far as the majority of people went, but a small gang of organised obstructors tried to break up the meeting without success. Their efforts certainly brought the prospective demonstration of the 19th into great prominence.

In consequence of this, too, a vigorous correspondence has gone on in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" and other papers as to the lack of adequate police protection against such unintelligent hooliganism. The determination to have the rights of the case really brought before the thinkers, resulted in an application to the Manchester Watch Committee for police protection. The application pointed out that the people generally were in sympathy, and that the small minority referred to was the only disturbing element. Being informed that Heaton Park was outside the city police area, we agreed to have a special corps of policemen to ensure, at any rate, that the people who wanted to listen to our arguments got the opportunity.

At the time of writing this we have just got back from our second preliminary demonstration. Quite 10,000 people were present at the two platforms, and thousands more wandered on the outskirts. That the previous Sunday's experiences had, as generally happens, brought more and more friends to our side was evidenced by the enthusiasm shown and the way in which the speakers generally were received. Mrs. Baines and Miss Brook rendered excellent service-in-aid, and Mrs. Chatterton, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Patrick Woodlock, and Mrs. Morris also spoke. Altogether the feelings of the meetings were a substantial guarantee as to the interest which will be displayed in next Sunday's effort.

Simultaneously Mrs. Annot Robinson, Misses Drummond, Rose, and Capper held another demonstration in the Alexandra Park, and although a few boys tried to create disorder, the effort was a signal failure in the face of the sympathy and understanding of the mass of the audience present.

The programme for the forthcoming week includes a special meeting for the market women, to be addressed by Mrs. Robinson and Miss Woodlock. Mrs. Robinson will also hold special dinner-hour meetings, and she and I hope to hold an "At Home" and general rally of the forces prior to the final efforts before Sunday. In addition we shall be holding meetings everywhere, and a special feature will be the wagonette meetings at street corners. Mrs. Baines has an equally busy week before her, and ere Sunday she and Miss Brook will, among other places, have visited Accrington (where the Town Council want to encroach on the rights of women by forbidding the married woman to teach any longer in their schools). They will also have visited Burnley, Haslingden, Ramsbottom, and Todmorden.

We should have liked to organise great processions to enter the park by the six principal entrances, but the distance of the park from the city rather prevents that, and the shortness of the time has caused us to decide on a call to the public for a general rally round the thirteen platforms. At the back of each platform we hope to have on view a great banner of the Union, and

local unions will bring their own banners to add to the brightness of the scene. From 3 to 4 p.m., a band situated near the central platform will play a selection of music whilst the people are gathering, and at 4 p.m. the speaking will commence. The resolution will be put at 4.51, the first bugle call being sounded at 4.45, the second "get ready" at 4.50. Our thirteen chairmen will, with one exception, practically all be drawn from our Hyde Park chairmen, and are as follows:—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Martel, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Massy, Miss Gladice Keevil, Miss Nell Kenney, and Mrs. Annot Robinson, the organiser for Manchester. Supporters on the platform will include Miss Gertrude Brooke (Huddersfield), Mrs. Chatterton, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Marsden, Miss Williamson, Miss Drummond, Miss Capper, Miss Robinson, Miss Rose, Mrs. Morris (Manchester), Mrs. Hillier, Miss Patricia Woodlock, Miss Marks, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Morrissey (Liverpool), Mrs. Horn (Preston), and Mrs. Scorah (Hull). Captains will supervise the arrangement of the platforms, and the Men's League will kindly help in stewarding the approaches and exits.

We hope to arrange a procession of taximeters and wagonettes to carry our speakers and helpers, and, without doubt, local corporations will avail themselves of the fine opportunity for giving a first-class car service.

Altogether, everything points to this being a great and decisive provincial answer to Mr. Asquith.

MARY E. GAWTHORPE.

SUNDAY'S MEETINGS.

The attendance at Heaton Park on July 12 was even bigger than on the 5th, reaching probably 20,000. It was, too, most orderly, for the lorries forming the two platforms were placed on the brow of the hill, so that the young disturbers were unable to pursue rushing tactics, and a strong force of police was present. Some singing was attempted near the end of the meeting, but was soon suppressed.

The speakers were Mrs. Duncan, Miss Patricia Woodlock, Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook, and Miss Gawthorpe, who spoke at considerable length from each platform, and then asked for questions. Never at a loss for an answer, she had the crowd in good humour from beginning to end, and she wound up an afternoon of success by carrying out her threat that if they had to have policemen at the meetings those who attended must defray the cost. There was no half-hearted response to the appeals made with collecting-boxes at the park gates.

In Alexandra Park.

In Alexandra Park several thousand people attended a meeting at which Mrs. Annot Robinson was the principal speaker. Miss Drummond, Miss Rose, and other Suffragists also spoke. A section of the crowd, composed mostly of youths, was inclined to interrupt by singing and interjections, but the mass of those present were obviously sympathetic and interested.

Rossendale Valley.

Our work in Rawtenstall, Haslingden, Bacup, and district is creating a most favourable impression. Most of the opposition comes from the adult suffragists, who will neither work for their cause nor allow any propaganda for the extension of the franchise. This is, of course, despicable, considering their gospel is justice for all classes. Even among the adult suffragists we are winning all along the line.

Several of the electors are writing Mr. Harcourt demanding an explanation of his attitude, and we promise him a warm time on his next visit.

We have good sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN paper, and urge the people to order of their newsgagent.

On Friday last we visited Heywood. This was the first Votes for Women meeting ever held there. The next day the papers stated we had at least 5,000 people present in the Market Place. In fact, some of the stallholders came and told us they had no customers, we had got them all. After the close of the meeting people came up to shake hands with us, and said how delighted they were, and hoped we would visit them again very soon. Whilst Miss Brook was speaking the toll man who collects stall rents came up to the platform with a demand note for 2s. We refused to pay it, because women had had no voice in the making of the byelaws, and we had never been asked to pay ground rent wherever we have been before. On Sunday we were in Heaton Park; crowds of people had assembled there to hear about Votes for Women. As we were wend-

ing our way home up Market-street, Manchester, people stopped us and begged us to hold a meeting; this we did, which proved to be a great success. We had an audience of several thousands, who seemed well pleased with what they heard about our agitation.

On Saturday we joined in a cycle procession in connection with the "Old Veterans' Pension Fund." We trimmed our cycles with the Union's colours and dressed in our regalia. We had large cards fastened in front of our cycles worded as follows:—"Votes for Women. Come to Heaton Park, July 19, 3.30 p.m." Bills were distributed on the route by two members of the Men's League for woman's suffrage. People cheered us and clapped as we walked along. We thought this a good idea to advertise the Heaton Park demonstration.

(Mrs.) JENNIE BAINES.

(Miss) GERTRUDE H. BROOK.

YORKSHIRE REPORT.**AT HOMES—61, Manningham-lane, Bradford, every Monday, at 8 p.m.; Leeds, Arts Club, 8, Blenheim-terrace, 8 p.m.**

Two most successful meetings were held in Barnsley last Sunday, and, at the request of many Barnsley people, I am going to have a week's campaign there after July 20.

The King visited Leeds on July 6, and a party of Leeds Suffragettes spent the day in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN to the crowds along the route while they were waiting for the procession. By the kindness of Mrs. Greve Fisher, a banner with "Votes for Women" on it, advertising our great meeting on July 26, was hung out of a window in Chapel-town, and loudly cheered by the passing crowds. Many men raised their hats as they passed it.

The "At Home" at the Arts' Club was as full on Wednesday night, and much good work arranged for. We had an afternoon meeting in Cross Flats Park, Leeds, on Thursday, and a midday meeting at the Wellington Mills, Bramley, the centre of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's constituency, which was most enthusiastic. On Thursday evening I had a meeting at the Ridge, in the Woodhouse district of Leeds. Miss Forster took the chair, and the meeting was well attended.

I had a good dinner hour meeting at Camerass' Clothing Factory on Friday. Miss Hartop and I spoke to the girls in their dining-room. Some of them were very young, and overcame their inclination to laugh with difficulty. They greatly appreciated what was said about the relatively harder lives of girls than boys, and they were delighted at everything which claimed equality for women with men. It is splendid to see the loyal spirit of these girls to one another, and the enthusiasm with which they take to the women's movement. All their lives they have been used to being slighted because they were girls—it must be a great thing to them to find people who think much of them for that very reason. I am delighted to be able to report that our Bradford W.S.P.U. has been holding meetings alone to advertise July 26.

ADELA PANKHURST.

The Bradford members of the W.S.P.U. have had a very busy week this week advertising the Leeds Demonstration by means of open-air meetings in Bradford and district. On Tuesday a very successful meeting was held at Wibsey. Miss Hartland was the speaker, and Miss Dawson took the chair. On the same evening another meeting was held at Burley-in-Wharfedale. Miss E. Lishman took the chair and Miss A. Pankhurst addressed a very large and enthusiastic crowd. At the close of the meeting some of the men offered us their hats to take the collection, and we did a good trade in VOTES FOR WOMEN.

On Friday we went to Otley, and had a magnificent meeting in the Market Place. There were at least a thousand people there who listened with the keenest interest and appreciation to Miss Pankhurst's stirring speech. Miss Hartland took the chair, and there were numerous questions, which Miss Pankhurst disposed of in a way which delighted the audience. At the close of the meeting all those in favour of granting votes to women immediately were asked to hold up their hands. This everybody did, with the exception of about six youths, who voted against. We were told that this was the largest political meeting ever held in Otley. One man said he had never heard so much sense talked at a political meeting before. The collection amounted to £1 12s., and we sold nearly six dozen VOTES FOR WOMEN. If we had had more we could have sold double the number.

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LOCAL NOTES.

Barnes W.S.P.U.—Our weekly meeting, held on Barnes Green on Wednesday, July 8, was unusually successful. Although the weather was threatening, a large crowd was present to hear Miss Brackenbury, who was the principal speaker. They gave her a quiet and sympathetic hearing, and her answers to the many questions which followed were thoroughly appreciated.

S. A. WILSON HORN.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—At the weekly meeting, Friday, July 10, the secretary presented the annual report of our union, in which it was stated that during the year ended in May, 66 meetings were held, of which 13 were public meetings, three drawing-room meetings, one garden party, six invitation meetings, as well as a weekly meeting in the rooms rented by the Union and fortnightly committee meetings. The receipts for the year have been £64 11s. 8½d., of which a balance of £7 13s. 2d. remains in hand. This is exclusive of self-denial money, which so far as can be calculated amounts to something between £70 and £80.

I. G. McKEOWN, Hon. Sec.

Battersea and Clapham W.S.P.U.—A combined local union has been formed with Mrs. Bartlett and myself as joint hon. secretaries. Miss Bushell, 52, Prince of Wales's-mansions, has kindly consented to act as hon. treasurer. Eight local ladies have come on to the committee, the first meeting of which will be held next Friday (17th) at 3.30 p.m. at 28, Norfolk-mansions, Battersea Park.

We have meetings every Sunday in the Park at 6.45; as the season advances the time for starting these meetings will be earlier. We are also proposing to have afternoon meetings on Wednesdays in the Park at 3.30 p.m., so that the women who may be there then shall have an opportunity of hearing more about the cause. It has been suggested that in the autumn a concert shall be arranged in aid of the funds, and we hope to have further large public meetings. Mr. Pethick Lawrence addresses a men's meeting on Wednesday, July 15, in the small hall, Latchmere Baths. We look to the men of Battersea to show their practical sympathy in our struggle for political freedom.

MARGARET G. CAMERON.

Bradford W.S.P.U.—On Wednesday evening we held a successful meeting at Guiseley. Miss Hartland was our speaker, and Miss Roberts took the chair. We only had half-an-hour to get up the meeting, but we chalked the pavements, and by 8 o'clock we had a large and very sympathetic crowd of men and women. I am sure that after having heard our speakers they were quite in favour of our movement. We sold VOTES FOR WOMEN amongst the crowd, and it found many ready purchasers. The people were very anxious that we should pay them another visit, and also to hear Miss Pankhurst, and we promised to go again next week.

M. ALLISON.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—On Tuesday, the 7th, Miss Haig kindly lent us her studio for a special meeting of workers. The result was most satisfactory, for we were able to hand over the working of the East-hill meetings into the hands of Mrs. Aldridge and other Wandsworth members. Miss Naylor is still speaking for them, but we hope that Wandsworth will not only supply supporters, but speakers, for itself.

Successful meetings were held by Miss Naylor at Luna-street, Parsons Green and Fulham Cross. The meeting arranged for Thursday at World's End was stopped by the rain, but Miss Brackenbury coming forward to our assistance, one was held there on Friday, when Miss G. Brackenbury and Miss Winifred Mays addressed a most attentive audience. Every copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN taken there was sold.

CHARLOTTE BLACKLOCK, Assistant Sec.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—We had a large attendance at our workers' meeting on Wednesday, July 8, and were able to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the better organisation of our large district, and the carrying on of a vigorous campaign in all sections of it.

We have divided the whole area into ten sections, and have found a member to take charge of each. With a little band of assistants she will visit all members and sympathisers residing in her section, with a view to securing their assistance in local and national work, and will find out those who can arrange drawing-room meetings and give hospitality to delegates. She will keep a list of places suitable for open-air meetings, of halls for indoor meetings, and of institutions which should be approached, and she will be responsible for chalking and bill distributing within her section.

We hope to do much with this closer organisation and the splendid body of workers who will carry out these plans.

LOUISE M. EATES.

London City W.S.P.U.—Our members met, as usual, last Thursday evening, at the "At Home" held in the Portman Rooms. Owing to the fact that several of our best speakers are in prison and others are working at the by-election, our open-air meetings in Westminster are for the present suspended. Many of our members, however, are devoting all their spare time to helping in the general London campaign, and Mrs. Drummond will be glad at any time to receive the names of more workers.

Thanks to our united efforts, the debt on the banner is now reduced to £1 10s.; we hope to clear this off entirely by July 31st—the date of Miss Jessie Kenney's release from prison. All communications should be addressed to me at 4, Clements Inn.

H. R. KERR, Treasurer (Secretary pro tem.).

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—At our committee meeting on Wednesday last it was decided to hold a reception in a small hall on Friday, July 17. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has kindly consented to be present and to give an address. The annual report will be read, and the officers and committee for the ensuing year will be elected. Miss Joan Dugdale spoke at our meeting on Blackheath on Sunday afternoon. Next Sunday Miss Winifred Auld will speak for us on Blackheath.

J. A. BOUVIER.

Manchester W.S.P.U.—Last Sunday in Heaton Park we held a demonstration to lead up to the great demonstration of July 19. On Monday a huge meeting was held at Withington, where Miss Capper, Miss Drummond, Miss Robinson, and Dr. Fairfield all spoke. On Tuesday I addressed the largest meeting ever held in Mossley. Our copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold out in a few minutes—indeed, the demand for our paper is one of the most encouraging features of the campaign just now. We are looking forward to our garden party, which is to be held at "Elderslie," Victoria Park, on the 25th, and will be a relaxation after the weeks of hard work put in by our members. On Thursday, Miss Patricia Woodlock addressed our usual Thursday night's Stevenson-square meeting, and Miss Capper, Miss Lomas and I held a most enthusiastic meeting on Newton Heath on Friday night. On Saturday a splendid meeting of teachers was held in the Onward Buildings. We made several new members, indeed we have increased our membership so much that our present office is much too small for our union meetings. At night, after announcing our demonstration from several points in the city, we held a fine meeting in Stevenson-square, where Miss Morris, Dr. Fairfield, Miss Drummond and I spoke. Miss Woodlock and I have held some dinner hour meetings, and shall hold them daily during the ensuing week.

On Thursday, Miss Woodlock, Miss Capper, Miss Gawthorpe and I went to the Town Hall steps in order to present petitions to Lord Morley and Mr. Haldane.

A week of strenuous life is before us, and then our efforts will culminate in that demonstration of July 19 to which we are all looking forward.

(Mrs.) ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

Edinburgh W.S.P.U.

Owing to rainy weather this week very little has been done in open-air meetings, but at our usual Wednesday afternoon "At Home" ten members faced one of the most wet and disagreeable days we have had for some months to attend. In the evening a largely-attended meeting was organised by the women medical students of Edinburgh to protest against their present position in the University, and to demand equal training, education, and privileges with the male students. Their resolution was unanimously carried, and several well-known suffragettes were recognised, both amongst the speakers on the platform and amongst the audience.

ESSON MAULE, Hon. Sec.

PRISON REGULATIONS.

Prisoners who are serving a term of one month in Holloway will be released on Friday morning, July 31; the two women who have been sentenced to a term of two months will be released on Saturday morning, August 22; those who are imprisoned for three months will remain in Holloway until Wednesday, September 16.

According to prison regulations, persons serving a sentence of one month or less in the second-class are not entitled to receive any visits from friends, or to have any correspondence with them. Special permission to visit may, however, sometimes be obtained by making special application at the Home Office, Whitehall, or through a Member of Parliament.

Persons whose sentences exceed a month are entitled to a visit at the end of a month, and on that occasion not more than three friends are allowed to go together to see the prisoner. The prisoner is also entitled to write a letter at the end of a month's imprisonment, and a reply to that letter may be sent to the prison, and will be given to the prisoner.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £20,000 FUND.

July 8 to July 14.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
13	6	2	7	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	16	0	3	0	0
0	16	0	0	10	0
0	5	0	0	10	0
1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	16	0
25	0	0	0	2	0
0	1	0	0	2	0
0	1	0	0	2	0
5	0	0	0	2	0
0	10	0	20	0	0
1	0	0	0	2	0
0	4	3	0	2	0
1	15	9	0	5	0
5	0	0	0	10	0
0	10	0	0	10	0
0	7	6	0	10	0
0	4	6	14	14	0
0	10	0	2	10	0
0	10	0	5	0	0
5	0	0	0	10	0
0	17	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	3	4	8
1	1	0	34	10	8
0	10	0			
			£13,834	7	3

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PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to July 30 (as far as at present arranged).

July			
Thur. 16	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.
	Kensington, Argyll Road, Open Air Meeting	Miss Conolan	5.45 p.m.
	Leeds, Crossgates	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.
	Pembroke, Fishguard	Mrs. Martel	7.30 p.m.
	Burton Joyce, Garden Meeting	Miss Nell Kenney	3.30 p.m.
	Ramsbottom	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
	Blackley	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Fulham, Effie Road	Miss Naylor, Miss Tanner	8 p.m.
	Hollinwood	Mrs. Robinson	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Stevenson Square	Manchester Union	8 p.m.
	Blackburn	Miss Woodlock	8 p.m.
	Marshall's Croft	Manchester Union	8 p.m.
Fri. 17	Todmorden	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
	Darwen	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	8 p.m.
	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Mrs. Morrissey, Miss Ada Broughton	8 p.m.
	Chelsea, 4, Trafalgar Studios, Manresa Road	"The Committee" of Chelsea W.S.P.U.	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Alexandra Park Gates	Manchester Union	8 p.m.
	Manchester, Newton Heath	Manchester Union	8 p.m.
	Harpurhey, Conran Street	Manchester Union	8 p.m.
	Lewisham, Reception	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
	Leeds, Potternewton Park	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
Sat. 18	Nottingham, Demonstration, The Forest	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Nell Kenney, and others	3.30 p.m.
	Chelsea, World's End	Miss Naylor, Miss Winifred Mayo	8 p.m.
Sun. 19	Manchester, Demonstration, Heaton Park	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Martel, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, and others	3.30 p.m.
	Clapham Common	..	3 p.m.
	Battersea Park	..	7 p.m.
Mon. 20	London, Queen's Hall, "At Home"	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3 p.m.
	Waterfoot	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
	Parson's Green	Miss Naylor, Miss Barry	8 p.m.
	Wakefield	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
Tues. 21	Bacup	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
	Liverpool, Beaumont Street	Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Morrissey	8 p.m.
	London, 33, Sloane Gardens	..	3.30 p.m.
	Leeds, Shop Assistants	..	
Wed. 22	Kensington, "At Home"	Miss Adela Pankhurst "The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4-6
	Burnley	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
	Chelsea, Luna Street	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.
	Arnley, Feast Ground	Miss Adela Pankhurst	
Thur. 23	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others	8 p.m.
	Kensington, Argyll Road, Open Air Meeting	Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Macaulay	5.45 p.m.
	Kensington, Warwick Gardens, Open Air Meeting	Miss Conolan, Miss Morrison	7 p.m.
	Colne	..	
Fri. 24	Liverpool, Wellington Column	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	8 p.m.
	Nelson	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	
Sat. 25	Earl's Court Exhibition, Six Platforms	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Martel, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Drummond, and others	4 and 8.30
Sun. 26	Leeds, Demonstration, Woodhouse Moor	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Martel, and others	
Mon. 27	London, Queen's Hall, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	3 p.m.
	Rawtenstall	..	
Tues. 28	Liverpool, 36, Oxford Street, Business Meeting	Mrs. Baines, Miss Brook	8 p.m.
	Haslingden	..	
Wed. 29	Kensington, "At Home"	Mrs. Baines "The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4-6
Thur. 30	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	8 p.m.
	Kensington, Argyll Road, Open Air Meeting	Miss Brackenbury, Miss Macaulay	5.45 p.m.
	Kensington, King Street, Open Air Meeting	Miss Evelyn Sharp	7 p.m.
Fri. 31	Holloway, Release of the Prisoners	..	8 a.m.
	Queen's Hall, Complimentary Breakfast	..	9.15 a.m.

IMPORTANT FUTURE DEMONSTRATION.

Bristol, Clifton Downs Sept. 19

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