

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

EDITED BY FREDERICK & EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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They were urged in the cause of public safety to forego their militant action. To those entreaties the women had but one answer. They have seen the injustice under which women have suffered right up to now; they know the mental, moral, and physical starvation to which women have been subject; they are aware that under the laws which men have made women have been unable to earn wages which will keep body and soul together, they have been unable as mothers to keep their little ones nurtured and cared for; and when they have asked for the power to redress these things, they have been recommended patience.

Patience is Exhausted.

Patience they have had for fifty years, and to-day that patience is exhausted. They are appealed to in the name of public safety, and they reply that the public safety and health and welfare of the women of the country demands that they should act. They recognise in the appeal that has been made to them nothing to which they should yield reverence or respect, but merely a sign that at last they have found a weapon that presses home, an indication that victory is close at hand.

The Folly of Mr. Asquith.

The events of Tuesday, June 30, are described on page 282 of this issue. The action of the women was not conceived recklessly or without full and careful thought. It represented the remarkable restraint of those who know what they are doing, and know that it is worth while. Had the Government been prepared to grant the franchise in response to the peaceful and constitutional demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, June 21; had Mr. Asquith been wise enough to see that the agitation had now reached a stage when prompt and signal reform was required, no further step would have been necessary; but the Government was not awake to the situation. A member of Parliament, interviewed by the "Daily Mirror" on Monday last, said: "I do not believe that any member of the House takes the Woman's Suffrage question seriously." And this reply was reflected in the attitude of the Prime Minister himself.

What Women are Asking For.

The women will go forward in their demand; they will continue to ask, as they have steadfastly asked in the past, that the vote shall be accorded to women on precisely the same terms as it is at present possessed by men. They are not asking for any large or sweeping alteration of the condition of the franchise, except simply that the sex barrier shall be removed, and that the same qualifications which at present enable a man to vote shall hereafter enable a woman to vote also. And this demand, which is eminently reasonable, is supported by the thinking men and women up and down the whole country.

Echoes of Woman's Sunday.

We have pleasure in reproducing in another part of this paper further extracts from various leading journals descriptive of the great Hyde Park Demonstration of June 21. From these it will be seen that this great day

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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.

Memorable as was the great demonstration on Sunday, June 21, the events which follow it in quick succession are likely soon to surpass it in importance. True to its principles, the Women's Social and Political Union has no intention of resting for a single moment in its determination to win votes for women without delay.

The Assembly in Parliament Square.

The women were appealed to to refrain from calling together large numbers of people in Parliament Square.

has been recognised everywhere, except among the members of the House of Commons, as significant of the determination of the women of the country to obtain the franchise. Meanwhile, every day letters of support are pouring into the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union; every day over a hundred new members have joined the Union; and the interest and enthusiasm has shown itself to be unbounded.

History of the Suffrage.

On page 275 of this issue we print a further chapter of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's interesting History of the Suffrage Movement, which we have been obliged to hold over, owing to want of space, during the last two issues. Miss Pankhurst shows how the Woman's Suffrage cause was set back in 1885 owing to the action of the Liberal Government, action which the women have no intention of allowing them to repeat on the present occasion.

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

To-day (Thursday) is the second day of the National Convention of Women. The meeting will be held in the afternoon in the Caxton Hall at 3 o'clock. Tickets, price 1s. reserved and 6d. unreserved, can be obtained of the ticket secretary, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. A very large number have been already sold, but a few remain on sale. The meeting will be of women only, and will discuss the present position of "Votes for Women."

Evening Meeting.

To-night at 8 o'clock a public meeting for women only will be held in the Caxton Hall. The meeting will be free.

"At Homes" in the Queen's Hall.

An "At Home" will be 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. Members are invited to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the increased accommodation of introducing their friends to the movement.

Evening "At Homes."

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

London Campaign.

The London campaign, started for the purpose of working up interest in the Hyde Park Demonstration, is continuing now that that great day is over. Mrs. Drummond will be glad to hear of workers who are prepared to assist.

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; Birmingham, on July 25; Leeds, on July 26; and Bristol, on a date which has yet to be fixed. Anyone who is willing to co-operate in organising these demonstrations is asked to communicate with the Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn.

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."

THE CAUSE OF THE WOMAN WORKER.

The voice of the woman worker
Went sighing through the land,
But the tones were weak and hopeless,
And few could understand;
It rose from the lonely attic,
It mixed with the busy whirr
Of a million dingy workshops,
But no man would heed or care.

She toiled, the poor woman-worker—
Toiled till her eyes were blind—
For men may be stern and cruel,
But the mother must still be kind;
And the thought of the little children
Who clamoured to her for bread
Lent speed to the weary fingers,
And lifted the whirling head.

They took the work of the mother,
The price of her life and health,
And gave her a paltry copper
Out of their boundless wealth,
And she thanked them, gripped by the terror
That even this they would take,
The boon of her ceaseless working,
And thanked, for her children's sake.

One hope in the midst of sadness
First flickered, then slowly died;
She murmured, "The Love of Freedom
Was ever my country's pride.
If only the great law-makers,
The chosen of men, could know,
Redress would be quickly granted,
And ended the woman's woe."

But year after year passed onwards,
Her wrongs were unheeded still—
The woman's emancipation!
Ah, truly they had the will,
These men, but they still were busy
With their grander and finer schemes,
Beside which the claims of women
Were weak and hysterical dreams.

She bowed her head with a patience
Won from the ages past—
Wretch, slave, and worse than bond-slave,
She must sink then, and die at last.
But out of the Stygian darkness,
Where her buried hopes were laid,
Came the thrilling accents, "Sister,
Hope still nor be afraid.

"A woman's hand shall save you
And a woman's hand shall smite
The giant of grim oppression,
A woman shall win your right.
Vain your appeal where Justice
Should stand with an equal mind,
For those who should most assist you
In a closer chain would bind.

"We, we your sister women
Will brave the prison cell,
Will bear with the shame and insult
That all may yet be well;
And, moving on undaunted
At last we'll take our stand
With joy and pride and honour
Free in our native land."

* * *
The fight is nearly over,
The cause is nearly won;
Thanks, thanks, ye noble women
For all that ye have done.
For you the shame and insult,
But last the victor's crown,
The honour of your country,
And an endless bright renown.

A. M. ROYCE.

CONGRESS OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The first National Italian Congress of Practical Feminine Activities, held recently in Milan, was a great success.

As its title suggests, the object of this five days' meeting was the discussion of the practical side of social amelioration, and of the most immediate and thorough means of tackling the roots of distress.

The old Italian Masters owe their supremacy to their idea of preparing all things honourably for the reception of an inspiration—of making the medium worthy of the Angel of Art it was to harbour.

For this privilege no labour was too great, no detail too insignificant or tiresome, and the exquisite colours which have given delight for 500 years are those which were ground by the Masters' own hands.

Just as the devotion and enthusiasm of the old Masters was great and spiritual enough to carry them through manual drudgery, so, in these days, the same force is inspiring some of their descendants to patiently prepare a medium for the expression of another great idea—that of a perfectly harmonious and lovely humanity.

Happiness, goodness, intelligence, and everything beautiful must be a right of everyone's life, but a large percentage of people live under such conditions as to make all these things impossible. These conditions must be altered; but to accomplish any sound progress or reform whatever, it is essential that women should have the position, power, and education and freedom of life which are theirs by right.

Miss Ellen Key, the writer and first Swedish suffragist, was the honorary president, but as she was unable to come until the fourth day, her place was taken by Signora Ersilia Majno, the president of the Unione Femminile Nazionale, and with other women of Milan and her son, the organiser of countless works for social betterment in Milan. Signora Majno, who is an extremely beautiful woman, with a presence of great dignity and charm, emphasised the necessity of women cultivating a political conscience and a power of entering into public life without confusion or sentimentalism, and concluded her eloquent speech by recalling the part women took in the grand poem of the redemption of Italy, a part of heroism which has demonstrated the right of woman to live and die for her country.

Miss Ellen Key, who was received with a tremendous ovation when she arrived on the fourth day of the Congress, said in her speech, "This has not been a congress of women against men, but a congress of woman for her rights as much in the little private family as in the great social one."

Among the many resolutions passed were the following:—
The desire for the political and municipal vote.

That girls' as well as boys' schools should have ample gymnasiums and playgrounds.

That women doctors should be appointed to, instead of as now excluded from, all institutions, hospitals, sanatoriums, &c., for maternity cases and babies.

That all factories where women work should be provided with special rooms where mothers can feed their babies.

That women should be admitted on equal terms to all scientific professions.

That they should be admitted to practise at the Bar.
That some of the inspectors of prisons and of all institutions which contain women or children inmates should be women, and that there should be no men inspectors for women's work.

That women should have admittance to all schools and colleges of professional, art, commercial, or agricultural scope, or else should have fresh schools erected for the same purpose.

That all civil incapacities which now weigh on women shall be abolished.

All the daily papers gave columns to describing the Congress with, on the whole, fairness and impartiality. The "Secolo," which divides with the "Corriere della Sera" the greatest diffusion and popularity of any paper in the North of Italy, gave two or three columns daily.

During the week of the Congress two great receptions were held at the Town Hall or Mansion House in honour of the Congressists by the Mayor and Corporation.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

As a very old resident of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, in which State of the Commonwealth of Australia female suffrage has now been in operation for some few years, I have been requested to give shortly my opinion of the actual consequence of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women in that part of the Empire.

I need hardly mention, I presume, as it is a matter of common knowledge, that "manhood"—practically universal male adult—suffrage, in relation to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, had been in operation for very many years, the comparatively recent change converted this into manhood and womanhood suffrage.

My judicial office precludes me from taking any active part in politics. I am a member of no club, therefore I hear very little town talk on political matters. All I have to say may be said as if in answer to the question: Has any ill result followed from the extension of the franchise to women? My answer is that I have observed none. I have heard of none. I certainly think that if any had ensued, I should have known something about it. Women have voted at elections, without any attempt at interference, without the slightest difficulty or discomfort. The commonly suggested fear of dissension in families, arising from the possession of this novel right, seems to have been a mere bugbear. Women, no doubt, take more interest in the government of the country than they formerly did, but to no such extent as to interfere with the performance of their domestic duties, or to put a strain on their domestic relations.

The general impression is, I think, that the female vote tends to steady legislative action, by helping to exclude from Parliament political adventurers, and especially candidates of notoriously evil lives; and that it is decidedly in favour of temperance, and of economy in public expenditure.

It will probably take many more years to show how the extension of the franchise operates; but the people of New South Wales have not yet, I think I can positively say, begun to repent of their action, nor have they any fear that they may ever be brought to do so. On the contrary, I believe they are not a little proud of their position, as among the first to adopt what, rightly or wrongly, they are convinced was an equitable and common-sense reform.

L. E. R. MURRAY,
District Court Judge, Sydney, N.S.W.

OUR LETTER BOX.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR EDITORS,—Having the honourable responsibility of the general organisation of the forthcoming Manchester demonstration, to be held in Heaton Park, on Sunday, July 19, I want to make an appeal to the Lancashire sympathisers now in London—and Manchester ladies especially—for active help in connection with the success of this demonstration. Already we have a splendid band of local workers, who are devoting their evenings to us, the great majority being women who support themselves by daily labour in one form or another, but if this energy is to be freed special financial help is absolutely necessary, as many out-of-pocket expenses must be paid. Knowing the enormous drain of the Hyde Park demonstration on National resources, it is our intention to try at least to balance all we take from the national coffer by a similar amount to be put in. We are attempting a minimum of printing only—the humble chalk will be our chief expense in this direction, and most meetings will be outdoor; but I must have halls for "women's only" meetings, and there will be some circularising necessary, apart from such possibilities as bands.

Here the Licensing Bill supporters have just set the pace with a demonstration which, as reports have it, reached 100,000 supporters. We must equal that.

Subscriptions may be sent directly to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, marked "Manchester Demonstration," or through me to our Treasurer, at the address noted below.

I shall be glad, too, for volunteers for the campaign—especially during the day, and drawing-room meetings are particularly needed.

Yours, &c.,
MARY E. GAWTHORPE.

116, Portland-street, Manchester.

THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

By SYLVIA PANKHURST. XIV.—*The Conspiracy between the Front Benches.*

In the last chapter (see VOTES FOR WOMEN, June 11, p. 226), we saw how, in spite of their recently made promises, the Parliamentary supporters of Women's Suffrage had decided not to move an amendment to the County Franchise Bill on its reintroduction in the Autumn Session of 1884.

Having been reintroduced into the House of Commons on October 24, the Bill passed rapidly through its successive stages, and was read a third time, and passed on November 11.

On November 13 Earl Kimberley introduced the Franchise Bill into the House of Lords, and the second reading was moved on November 18. Lord Salisbury then made an important announcement. He said that he had understood that the essential part of the arrangements proposed by the Government in regard to the franchise and redistribution of seats, was that the leaders of the Conservative party should pledge themselves to pass the County Franchise Bill through the House of Lords during that Session. He had, therefore, communicated with Mr. Gladstone, stating that this was his impression, and asking him whether the Government's proposals would render it possible for the House of Lords to be committed to the Reform Bill, and to find subsequently that in regard to redistribution no common understanding could be arrived at. To this Mr. Gladstone had replied that the Government would receive a request for consultation in a spirit of trust, and, assuming that the desire was to come to an agreement, would not ask the Conservative leaders to make any pledges beforehand.

Liberals and Tories Join Hands.

In view of this reply, Lord Salisbury said that it was now possible to communicate with the Government as to the details of the Redistribution Bill, and that if an agreement on this point could be arrived at, the Bill might pass. It was, therefore, read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House, but no further progress was made with it until December 1.

Meanwhile, in spite of protests from the bolder and more independent Liberal and Radical Members, a series of private Conferences was held between the Liberal Government and representatives of the Conservative party.

It was but a few short weeks since the Liberal spokesmen had denounced the Conservative leaders from every platform in the land, and had loudly called for the abolition of the House of Lords. Yet now they were deciding in conjunction with these same Conservative leaders and Members of the House of Lords as to the form and details of the future measure for redistribution of seats without in any way consulting the elected representatives of the people whose wishes they had so recently declared to be of the first importance. Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Government had said, until now, that the Conservatives intended to hold the fate of the Franchise Bill in the balance in order to force the Government into making concessions on the subject of redistribution. To this coercion the Liberal leaders had emphatically declared they would never submit, yet here they were doing far more than had been demanded of them, and actually allowing their opponents to assist at the drawing-up of the Redistribution Bill. This extraordinary change of front on behalf of the Government is especially remarkable when one remembers that the country had enthusiastically supported their first determined action. One

wonders what it was that brought them to their knees. Could it have been the threat of the Lords to so amend the Representation of the People Bill as to make it apply to the women as well as to the men of the country?

Meanwhile, the women had been persuaded not to press for the moving of an amendment to the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, on the ground that the decisions of the people's representatives ought not to be overridden by a non-elected body. They were induced now to concentrate all their energies in support of a Private Members' Bill, called the Representation of the People (Extension to Women) Bill, 1884, which had been introduced on November 19 by Mr. Woodall.

This Bill, in deference to the advice and wishes of the Members of Parliament who had promised to support it, was framed so as to confer the vote only upon widows and spinsters, and expressly to exclude those qualified women who might happen to be married.

Its text was as follows:—

For all purposes of and incidental to the voting for members to serve in Parliament women shall have the same rights as men, and all enactments relating to or concerned in such elections shall be construed accordingly, provided that nothing in this Act contained shall enable women under coverture to be registered or to vote at such elections.

On the motion for leave to bring in this Bill the House had divided, with the result that there were 29 ayes and 8 noes, giving a majority of 21 for bringing in the Bill.

The Women's Bill was put down for second reading on November 25, and both the vote on its introduction and the number of private Members who had given pledges of support, encouraged the belief that it would be carried by a substantial majority. It was remembered also that when the Women's Suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill had been under discussion during the previous Session, Mr. Gladstone had virtually promised that when the question of votes for women should be introduced in the form of a Private Members' Bill, his own supporters should be left free to vote according to their convictions.

Mr. Gladstone Breaks his Promise.

All hope that the great statesman would prove true to the spirit of his promise was, however, only too soon to be dispelled, for though he did not actually break his word and force his followers to vote against the Bill, he contrived that they should not have an opportunity of voting for it.

On Thursday, October 20, Sir J. Pease, a well-known and declared opponent of Women's Enfranchisement, asked the Prime Minister what business was to be taken on the following Tuesday "with special reference to the Bill" (for Women's Suffrage) "brought in by the Member for Stoke" (Mr. Woodall).

To this question Mr. Gladstone replied that he hoped that the House might be disposed to adjourn for a time on Monday if the state of business would allow, and when Monday came he moved the adjournment of the House until the following Monday, December 1. The only reason given for this adjournment was that the negotiations between the Government and the Conservative party in regard to redistribution would not be completed until December 1, and that there was no important business to lay before the House in the meantime. A mild protest was made by Mr. Woodall, and the Women's Bill was heard of no more that Session.

(To be continued.)

ECHOES OF WOMEN'S SUNDAY.

A PAIGNTON WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

(By Barbara C. Hunt.)

On Saturday evening, the 20th, our eyes were anxiously directed to the heavy sky. But on Sunday morning, all those who started from Paignton by the 8.10 train were exhilarated by a most deliciously cool midsummer day.

Amid handkerchief waving and cheering the members of this union steamed out on their way to join the long-talked-of pageant of women in Hyde Park. Every face wore happy smiles, and conversation barely flagged until Paddington was in sight—with waiting friends and banners already unfurled. Very soon our order of march was complete, and we started off almost at a run, but only for a few yards. With many short waits we streamed along, feeling like soldiers in battle array. The fine marches that were played by the bands were fully appreciated by processionists and onlookers, who seemed to have thousands of eyes, most of them interested and animated. Some of the spectators lining the pavements and upon balconies unmistakably wore our very vivid colours. The banners, swelled out by the light breeze, were grand to behold. Our banner bearers, Miss Florence Hughes with martial dignity, and Miss Beard, splendidly gowned in beige shantung embroidered with cherries, nobly bore our standard presented and worked by Paignton ladies. The device ran thus:—"Torquay and Paignton"; male and female figures clothed in classical dress balanced scales; by the sides were the words, "Justice and Equality."

When we arrived in the Park there was no longer any room to spread out our banner at its full width, as crowds of interested and even enthusiastic people narrowed our path. Expressions of admiration were heard from many lips, and the men in our procession had to stand the fire of numberless jeers and witticisms, which they bore very good-naturedly. In a short quarter of an hour banners were furled, and we became only units in the dense mass of humanity. Some of us tried in vain to gain a place near to Miss Christabel Rankhurst's stand, but were very soon glad enough to relinquish all hope of hearing the eloquent speaker.

It was curious to emerge suddenly from an awful squeeze and a shouting mass of people to come immediately upon a little ring of fathers, mothers, and children sitting quietly on the grass. We were glad to sit down amongst them and watch! Then, after resting, to walk calmly about the outskirts of the great demonstration, which until quite 5 o'clock received fresh streams of well-dressed people all eager to behold the never-to-be-forgotten Woman's Sunday.

"THE NATION."

(Extracts from a Communication by "H. W. N.")

The women in the processions had come from all the winds of the island and all the famous cities of our home, bringing with them in the names of their old fortresses and the dragons and mottoes on their flags a long memory of our persistent conquest of freedom.

Punctual to time they came, and exact in place, without fluster or excitement, quietly ordered. When Mr. Haldane's Territorials can throw two Army Corps through the streets with as little fuss, the British voter's confidence in his right to sleep in peace should be restored.

Driven by an obscure or sharply realised sense of wrong, they had come to maintain the words inscribed on the French banner—"La Solidarité des Femmes." It was a new "Insurrection of Women."

Almost the only banner that remained unfurled displayed on its purple, white, and green the words, "From Prison." It was those two words that had brought together the greatest crowd of our history. Two years ago, how many citizens of London, or free-born voters of our islands, would have cut two

minutes off their Sunday dinners to attend a meeting for Woman's Rights?

There was the crowd—casual, careless, afraid of something new, weaker in their contagious mass than any man or woman among them—the same as other crowds, only larger. But "at the back of their heads," as it were, lay a sense that something unusual and significant was happening, a feeling that this was a day in history and things would never be quite the same again.

It was a step like the rebellion against the absolutism of tyrants, or the oppression of nobles, or the inquisition of priests. Those evils also had their roots in some far-off necessity by which for centuries they were justified, and on the banners of those who shook the grasp of them loose from the world were also inscribed the words, "From Prison." For in all such contests there is a point where reason has done its work, and it is only by action and a willingness to suffer everything that the assurance of faith can be demonstrated to a world that cares very little for reason by itself.

There before the very eyes of the crowd was exemplified the stage that the ancient difference between might and right had now reached. On one of the platforms stood the woman who had brought the cause to the front of political life—slender, frail, possessed immovably by her idea. On another stood her daughter, humorous, imperturbable, an orator such as hardly a man in our generation has been. And close around both platforms were gathered organised bands of youths from political clubs and shop-assistant common rooms—pathetic testimonies to the overwork and deprivation and hardship that their mothers had undergone. Such as they were, they represented Might. With laughter and clamour they appealed to the chivalrous instinct on which we are told society is founded, that it is unwomanly for a woman to have a voice in the laws that govern her, but not unwomanly for her to empty the morning slops.

Dimly the crowd was conscious of all this. As the hour and a-half of speaking went by, all the platforms but one conquered an audience as far as a woman's voice could reach. But it did not much matter what they heard. The look of things was more persuasive than any words. Inferiority, incapacity for politics? Look at the platforms and the thing became ridiculous.

As for seriousness, there stood the banner inscribed, "From Prison."

"PUNCH."

The Minister for War is seen standing in Napoleonic attitude upon an eminence, whilst an immense procession of women with banners marches past him across the open country. Below are the following words:—

THE MILITANT SEX.

Mr. Haldane (thinking Territorially): "Ah! if only I could get the Men to come forward like that!"

"THE QUEEN."

In adopting the time-honoured method of urging their claims to the suffrage, the demonstrators of last Sunday in Hyde Park made a display fully worthy to rank with the historical meetings which preceded the two last great reform Bills. The women who co-operated in last Sunday's undertaking have the satisfaction of knowing that an immense proportion of London has been stirred to an interest—and not an unfriendly interest for the most part—in their claims.

Besides the magnitude and the earnestness of the suffrage movement, another thing that was illustrated was the capacity of women for organisation and discipline—their real *esprit de corps*, in fact. Those who took part in the processions, under marshals, captains, and officers of various grades, fell into their places with the orderliness of a military force. From noon onwards the mustering went on, and with unexampled punctuality each corps marched smoothly and swiftly towards the Park. Such was the interest taken in the Trafalgar-square procession that windows, balconies, and sidewalks were crowded all through Regent-street and Piccadilly, and soon a parallel movement set in of people who found themselves impelled to go to the Park and see the affair to its conclusion.

The scene in the Park was one never to be forgotten.

"THE GRAPHIC."

There are other appeals to the eye besides pageants—as witness the monster demonstration in support of Women's Suffrage held in Hyde Park on Sunday, June 21. As a show it was, no doubt, less picturesque than the previous march to the Albert Hall; but as a practical proof of the progress which the cause has made in public esteem it was vastly superior, and by no means to be ignored. When the supporters of any political movement can muster thirty thousand strong, or more, and can attract a crowd of something like a quarter of a million spectators, it is obvious that such a demonstration has behind it the driving power of a large volume of popular favour. In these circumstances it would be idle to deny that the supporters of Women's Suffrage have made a serious effort to answer the Prime Minister's demand for tangible proof of an overwhelming desire for the vote by the women of this country.

If, then, we are to assume that the evidence adduced by the Suffragists as to the measure of favour accorded them by their fellow-countrywomen, and the support so freely given to the movement by the Liberal Press, are likely to lead Ministers to adopt Women's Suffrage as an integral portion of the Ministerial programme, it is high time to ask what, exactly, it is that we are to understand by that term. Is it to be taken to mean that demand for a limited franchise, based upon a property qualification, which would certainly not be opposed by numbers of men who are not prepared to go further? Or is it to be understood to mean a demand for the indiscriminate enfranchisement of all women—as a part of the extreme demand for Universal Adult Suffrage?

"THE PEOPLE."

If organisation is the last word in politics, then the Suffragists have learnt the lesson early, for the arrangements were perfection itself, and reflect credit on the National Women's Social and Political Union.

"THE GUARDIAN."

If now she [the Suffragist] would be so kind as to oblige the country with a clear statement of what it is that she wants the position would be much simplified.

If the official suffrage movement aims at obtaining the vote for women on exactly the same terms as for men, we shall know exactly where we are and what we have to do.

[This is certainly what the W.S.P.U. is asking for, and what it has explained on every available occasion.—ED. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

"LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS."

The spectacle was one not easily to be forgotten. Men were in the majority of the enormous concourse assembled round the 20 platforms, but the gay summer dresses and millinery of the thousands of women added colour to the scene, while all the approaches to the Park were thronged with carriages, motor-cars, and cabs on the way to the demonstration.

"BON ACCORD," ABERDEEN.

On the question of female enfranchisement the Premier has cut an undignified figure, and if he refuses the request that followed the historical demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, he will be only courting more trouble. The militant force of the women's movement has justified its existence. We have it on the most impartial authority that the demonstration, which was the biggest that has been seen in London, has had a staggering effect upon the hostile element in the Ministry. Women who are capable of such faultless organisation, down to the smallest detail, can no longer be regarded as a negligible quantity in the political life of the nation. This even Mr. Asquith has been compelled to realise, and his only difficulty now appears to be to retreat with grace. Victory for the women is at hand!

"HEREFORD TIMES."

Alas! that it should be less the splendid abilities of the militant suffragists than the results of the by-elections—including Pudsey—which have suddenly brought the desired enfranchisement into measurable distance. Ultra-Liberals as we are, we often tingle with shame at the procrastination and time-serving of more than one section of the Progressive party.

"THE EAST BERKS GAZETTE."

(From a leading article in the issue prior to the Hyde Park Demonstration.)

One of the most hopeful, and one of the most inspiring signs of the times, is the development of the Suffragette movement; a movement which has spread so rapidly, and acquired such force, that all classes have now been brought under its influence. The procession which lined the Thames Embankment on Saturday has effectively answered the question whether women really want the vote. That has been the test question suggested by some of our Parliamentary leaders, and even Cabinet Ministers have said that before Woman Suffrage can be granted it must be proved that the women themselves really desire to have the vote. A more ridiculous argument could scarcely have been uttered against what, after all, is the constitutional right of every man and every woman who has attained that age which constitutes legal majority. The question is not whether women want the vote, but whether they ought to have it as one of the rights of citizenship.

It is absolutely surprising how many there are, even among the ranks of those who call themselves Liberals, who are opposed to granting the suffrage to women. They pride themselves upon their Liberalism; they talk big about civil liberty, and about the progress of civilisation, and the rights of citizenship; but, when it comes to granting those same privileges to others, they are just as narrow minded as were the old fossils of the Middle Ages and of feudalism. There never will be the full measure of civil and religious freedom in this country until everybody comes to realise that everybody else has as much right to the same civil and religious privileges as they have.

Constitutional Methods.

(From notes by "O. P. Q." in the "East Berks Gazette," June 26.)

The reply of the Prime Minister to the Suffragettes' inquiry makes it pretty clear that means and methods have nothing whatever to do with the right or wrong of the Suffragette movement. The women have been blamed for the methods they have employed, and it has been urged that they should use constitutional means to attain their ends. Well, they used all the constitutional means they could during about 40 or 50 years, and "they didn't get no forrader," whatever means they employed; but as soon as they began the militant methods there was a hue and cry about "constitutional means." Rubbish. All is fair in love or war, and, if you ask the average business man, he will tell you that all is fair in business, too. It is no use trying to shelve a question by what the Americans call "talking through your hat." This matter will have to be settled sooner or later, and there is no doubt that the women are on the winning side. The demonstration in Hyde Park last Sunday must have made it abundantly clear that the women mean business. That they have captured London is beyond all doubt, and, having captured the capital, the rest is easy.

When you put a man into prison on account of his attitude toward any social or political movement, you own up to the weakness of your own position; when you put a woman into prison for the same reason, your position is hopelessly bad. Fines and imprisonment for being associated with any movement, having for its object some needed social reform, is the argument of Might against Right, and history inscribes its own epitaph upon those who use such arguments.

The methods of the women have been far more gentle than the methods which have been taken to suppress the movement in which they are interested. They have done no violence to their womanhood. They have made themselves conspicuous, and have exposed themselves to ridicule, but they have never resorted to violence. The women have been dragged off to prison, and they have been expelled from public meetings for simply asking questions, which it is the privilege of anybody to do, and even John Burns, who poses as one of the most democratic men of the age, acted little better than a brutal ruffian at a meeting where he was the chief speaker. When a woman asked a question, his only answer was "Throw her out!"

"THE LABOUR LEADER."

(By One Who Was There.)

I was not at the Hyde Park meeting when we men were after the vote, but I am told that last Sunday's demonstration was the biggest thing that has ever taken place in Hyde Park, and I can well believe it. From the Marble Arch to the Achilles Statue it was one vast, surging throng.

Several of the newspapers tried to work up sensational paragraphs about "organised opposition," "rowdy disturbances," &c., &c., but the accounts were for the most part greatly exaggerated.

The only platform to which I could get near enough to hear the speaking was No. 19, and there I heard Miss Gladice Keevil. She spoke splendidly, her voice reaching far over the crowd, and it was evident that she had her audience with her all the way through. A number of rowdy youths seem to have done what they could to prevent Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Miss Gawthorpe from obtaining a fair hearing. But I am convinced there was no organised or earnest opposition to the demonstration at all, and the Cockney crowd generally is greatly to be congratulated on the good nature and good sense it displayed.

No, there can be no doubt about it. The demonstration was a huge success.

It was a great day for the women, and their cry, "Votes for Women," most assuredly ought now to be near its day of victory in Parliament.

"THE CLARION."

(From an article by Eric Northwood.)

What is this I hear? Sunday's was the first [women's] Hyde Park Demonstration—and the last. Is this true? If it really be true, and I understand Miss Christabel Pankhurst has made the statement, the decision reveals a grasp of the situation which does infinite credit to the strategical and logical gifts of the Suffragettes.

They want the vote. Men want certain other things, and have wanted them for half a century. But it has been easy to lure them into the bogs and labyrinths and wire entanglements of "demonstrations" and such like constitutional methods, in pursuit of their objects.

It would appear that the women have learned the futility of these methods. I hope so.

But they held a demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday. Yes. But why? Because they had been challenged by certain artful political dodgers to prove, in the good old useless way, that the people's "Will" was on their side.

Well, if demonstrations prove anything, the artful dodgers ought to be satisfied. They ought immediately to produce their Bill in Parliament. Will they?

The women, not being deluded by the "immense importance" of Hyde Park demonstrations, are not likely to be deluded into relying on the effect Hyde Park demonstrations are supposed to have on Governments.

No. The enemy demanded demonstrations. The Suffragettes have supplied the demand. But they are not going to be flattered by their success into accepting praises in place of pudding.

Was it a success? Did it prove anything? Well, it was the biggest demonstration ever held in the Park, if one is to judge by the number of the public present.

It proved, without a shadow of a doubt, that the public interest in the question has been roused, and that public sympathy for the demonstrators is wide and deep. It proved, if that were necessary, that there is a very large and increasing body of women who are ready and willing to toil with brain and muscle and suffer the keenest physical and mental pain in behalf of their claim to citizenship.

"Washerwoman's talk!" Thus exclaimed one of my dear brothers, as he walked indignantly out of earshot of a woman who had spent a sleepless night in a stuffy train, and then marched to Hyde Park to speak a word for the sweated women of Liverpool. "Washerwoman's talk." My! If all the women who wash could talk like that, my dear brother's washing bill would go up.

Owing to the demands made upon the services of speakers by the great increase of meetings in the provinces, the Sunday afternoon meetings in Hyde Park will be discontinued for the present.

In order to show their great appreciation of the service done by the police at the Hyde Park Demonstration last Sunday, the National Women's Social and Political Union have forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police a letter of thanks together with donations to the Police Orphanage and Police Relief Fund.

Apart from the general effect of the demonstration upon the mind of public and politicians, the effect of the speaking upon the many thousands of eager listeners has been shown by the mass of correspondence from new recruits which has ever since poured steadily into the offices of the National Union.

Not only from women, but from numbers of men, come letters saying that the speakers whom they heard had answered their objections, cleared up their doubts, removed their indifference, or had so inspired them as to turn cordial acquiescence into a desire to render active help to the movement.

The main object of the meeting was that it should be a demonstration of supporters and sympathisers, but, in fact, it proved to be more than that—it proved to be a great propaganda meeting as well.

The following is the text of the cable from Lady Cook, which was read at Platform No. 6 on June 21:—"To the brave women fighting for the recognition of their services to the State, I send regrets that health will not permit me to be in London for Sunday, June 21; but here from Paris comes my heartfelt sympathy. God bless and give you victory. The end is near; at last the people are aroused!"

Two little girls, who explained that they "had come a long way alone to see the demonstration and hear Mrs. Pankhurst," achieved their aim and found a vantage point right under Mrs. Pankhurst's platform. "We shall never forget it as long as we live," they said, wonderingly, as they went away in the crowd when the speaking was over.

The latest amusement for London's school children is to form chalking parties. As often as not they chalk the women's battle cry in plain, round hand.

A party of sailors, all of them wearing votes for women badges were met making their way through the dense crowds. Every one who could give them information they hailed. They had come, so they [explained, all the way from Portsmouth for the demonstration, and were determined to find the platform [and support the particular woman speaker who had converted them.

In our issue of June 18 there was a printer's error which made us say that Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay "has done every kind of teaching for 20 years past, ending up with six weeks (!) as second mistress at Great Yarmouth High School." Of course, this should have been "Six years at Great Yarmouth High School." Miss Macaulay's complete record, typical of some of the best workers in the women's movement, is as follows:—

She was educated at private schools and in Germany, and gained an exhibition at Somerville College, Oxford, given up, however, at her father's death. For a few years she was teaching, beginning under Miss Anna Buckland, and whilst teaching passed the Oxford Women's second (Pass) examination (now obsolete) with distinctions in History and German. On asking leave to sit for another scholarship, her own was returned to her with an additional £10 a year. Again, she had to leave without degree owing to lack of funds. For the 20 years since then her life has been a busy one, teaching and pursuing her various interests.

In several of the speakers' biographies appearing in recent issues we inadvertently referred to the "raid" of October, 1906, as having taken place in October, 1907.

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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.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Monday, June 29, 1908.

Before these pages see the light there may be losses in the fighting ranks of the Women's Social and Political Union. There may be gaps which you who read must fill.

Every means open to the voteless and to the politically helpless has been tried to win for the women of the country the most elementary right of the civilised human being—the potentiality of citizenship.

So essential is this elementary right in the estimation of men that to secure it for their race across the seas they poured out a few years ago human life and great treasure, with the result of untold suffering and terrible destruction.

"Equal rights for all whites." This principle, they affirmed, was so sacred that it justified the horror of war. When British subjects took up arms against the Crown, and became in the judgment of the ruling Government guilty of treason, five years' disfranchisement was deemed the fitting retribution for their offence.

When the ordinary criminal in this country has served his sentence he can win back his right of citizenship. When the lunatic has been restored to sanity he becomes again a voter. When the Government brings in its Old Age Pensions scheme there is a special clause providing that no stigma of political disability shall go with the boon. Otherwise the country would have none of it.

Yet upon the women of the country, who fulfil all the recognised qualifications of citizenship, there rests the sentence of life-long disenfranchisement, and the stigma of political disability is attached to their womanhood, no matter how signally well they may serve their country and their generation.

"Equal political rights for men and women." This is the demand of the Women's Social and Political Union. We ask no favour for women. We appeal for no generosity. We ask that the Government which gives representation to men on a tax or rate-paying qualification shall give the same to women. And this demand, so reasonable and so constitutional, has been made for fifty years past in every reasonable and constitutional way. And now we have done everything that constitutional agitation can do, and constitutional agitation has failed.

The possibilities of constitutional agitation culminated on June 21 of this year. It would be impossible to have a greater demonstration than was then held. It would be impossible to bring together a larger multitude of people with due regard to public safety. We have touched the limit of public demonstration, just as in the year 1897 we touched the limit of public petition to Parliament.

Nothing but militant action is left to us now. The responsibility rests not upon us but upon a Government that has turned a deaf ear to justice and to reason, and upon the Government leader, who has sent an insulting and contemptuous reply to the resolution forwarded to him from the greatest public meeting ever held in this country.

If that great demonstration were the last resource, the final effort of voteless women to win their elementary right of political citizenship—then it had been better if it had never been held! For the memory of it would remain only as the sign and seal of our helplessness. But it is not the last word. It remains for women now to pay down their life that the honour of womanhood may be vindicated—that freedom may be won for the human race.

They will not shrink from this supreme duty. They recognise that every great gift for humanity has been won in this way. Nerve and fibre, and blood and rending of the heart, this is the only current coin in the realm of destiny, the only price accepted for the redemption of human life. And those who pay it are numbered among the transgressors and condemned as disturbers of the public peace.

It is the eve of the battle.

The light that burned so long in the West has dimmed at last. The slumber of the summer night falls softly upon bud and tree and flower, and upon the wearied hearts of countless tired workers.

But the heart of women is awake—watching throughout the night.

What does the morrow hold for those who have taken up the sword to defend their honour and the honour of womanhood? What does the morrow hold for those who have resolved to fight for justice, lest the children of the next generation be tainted with the ignoble blood of a race that has accepted subjection? What does the morrow hold?

Whatever it may hold for us, it holds victory for the fundamental principles of justice and truth. It holds triumph for the things that are best and most beautiful in life. It holds freedom for the generations yet to be.

Oh! heart of women watching through the night, all will be well on the morrow.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WHAT WOMEN WANT.

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.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise. This means that those women who pay taxes, and bear the responsibilities imposed upon men voters, will have the same political rights. Married women will obtain the vote, provided they possess the necessary qualifications; thus where a married woman, and not her husband, is the householder, or where a woman is in business on her own account, she will become a voter.

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.

These notes are written before the Women's Convention. The Convention was arranged some weeks ago, in order to provide an opportunity for considering and acting upon the Prime Minister's reply to the resolution adopted at the Hyde Park Demonstration. As that reply, made hastily and without consultation with the Cabinet, was highly unsatisfactory, it has been decided that a deputation of 13 persons shall leave the Caxton Hall and proceed to the House of Commons, with the object of seeing the Prime Minister and demanding the immediate enfranchisement of women.

A formal announcement of the coming of the deputation has been sent to the Prime Minister, and whether he will decide to receive the deputation, and if so, what his reply will be, are questions which excite the keenest interest.

For the evening an invitation has been issued to men and women to assemble outside the House of Commons as a mark of their sympathy with the Votes for Women

movement, and this plan has attracted great attention. The "Globe," in the course of a leading article on the subject, says:—

We appeal to the ladies who are organising this demonstration to recognise the fact that even mere men have some need for cool and undisturbed minds if they are to deliberate on important affairs with any prospect of good results. Parliamentary institutions will become valueless if mobs are permitted to terrorise the House of Commons. All Englishmen understand and value the freedom of Parliament. They realise that if once it be successfully menaced the day of Parliamentary institutions is over. Claimants for the franchise are, or ought to be, specially desirous of doing nothing to impair the credit or disturb the deliberations of the Assembly to which it is their ardent desire to send fit representatives.

The "Globe" fails to recognise that what gives the enfranchised part of the nation their respect for Parliament is the fact that it represents them, governs by their consent, exercises power derived from them. For men who by their votes create Parliament to interfere with its freedom of action would be short-sighted indeed. Women, on the other hand, are without control over Parliament, or any share in electing its members, and they cannot reasonably be called upon to show high respect for an institution which, as far as they are concerned, is despotic. As well might the Barons have been exhorted to respect King John by refraining from interference with him.

It is certain that men, before they were admitted to the franchise, did not show by words or action any great deference towards Parliament. John Bright himself said in 1866: "Parliament is never hearty for Reform or for any good measure. It hated the Reform Bill of 1831 and 1832. It does not like the Franchise Bill now upon the table. . . . What should be done and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your fathers did 34 years ago, and you know the result. The men who, in every speech they make, insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given over to vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament-street, from Charing Cross to the venerable Abbey, were filled with men seeking a Reform Bill, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom."

Thus it will be seen that in calling upon our supporters to meet in Parliament Square, we are but acting upon the advice of one of the most eminent of politicians. Gladstone sought to justify acts more extreme than any which we have committed, or intend to commit, by saying, in defence of Mr. Chamberlain's threat to march 100,000 men from Birmingham to London in support of the County Franchise Bill, "I am sorry to say that if no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence and love order and exercise patience, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE MILITANT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Tuesday, June 30, saw a renewal of militant action by the Women's Social and Political Union.

The audience that assembled in the Caxton Hall in the afternoon was, perhaps, the most eager and enthusiastic audience of women ever gathered together by the N.W.S.P.U.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who took the chair, was accompanied by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Tuke, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and eleven other ladies. Their arrival was the signal for a thunderous outburst of cheers and applause.

As soon as quiet was restored, Mrs. Pankhurst rose to speak. She said the meeting had been called for a definite business purpose, and not to discuss and talk about the question of votes for women in the abstract.

Mrs. Pankhurst then announced that the resolution she proposed to put to the meeting would be carried to the House of Commons by a deputation of 13 ladies, who had been already selected out of many volunteers. They hoped that Mr. Asquith would receive them, for they believed that they were doing the right and proper thing.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence next spoke, saying that she was prepared to take the resolution to the House of Commons, and to take the risk, whatever that might be. Women had beaten the record in every constitutional method of agitation. They wanted to see the Prime Minister, to talk the matter over with him. They meant to go peacefully, but if they were arrested they knew that there were women in that hall who would take up the battle, and carry it on till it was won.

Mrs. Pankhurst then put the following resolution:—

This meeting calls upon the Government to extend the Parliamentary franchise to those women who possess the qualifications which now entitle men to vote; And the meeting further demands that this reform be effected by means of a separate and distinct measure to be immediately carried into law.

Mrs. Pankhurst then read out the following names of those who were to form the deputation:—

Mrs. Pankhurst	Miss Wallace Dunlop	Mrs. Gibbons
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence	Miss Phillips	Miss Gibbons
Miss Clemence Housman	Miss Florence Haig	Miss Lovell
Miss Marie Pethick	Miss Joachim	Miss Postlethwaite
Miss Jessie Stephenson		

The deputation on leaving the hall were met by Superintendent Wells, who cleared the way for them to the House of Commons, and told them that his duty would end there. On the way they were cheered by the crowds, who walked along beside them, and by people on the buses, many of whom called out wishing them "Good luck!"

On arriving at the House of Commons, the deputation found a strong body of police waiting for them, headed by Inspector Scantlebury, who said he had instructions to prevent them entering the House. He said that Mr. Asquith had received the letters which the N.W.S.P.U. had addressed to him, but that neither he nor his secretary would give them an interview. Anything that the deputation had to say must be put in writing.

Mrs. Pankhurst asked Mr. Scantlebury for a written instruction from Mr. Asquith. This was refused. She then asked for the precise terms of Mr. Asquith's refusal. This also was refused.

Mrs. Pankhurst then instructed the deputation that, as they had promised to return to the meeting in the Caxton Hall to report what had occurred, she desired that they should do so at once, and this was accordingly done.

In Caxton Hall.

Meanwhile in the Caxton Hall Miss Christabel Pankhurst had proceeded to address the Convention. She pointed out that as John Burns had found by experience, one had sometimes to be a law-breaker before one could be a law-maker. In 1866 John Bright had said that Parliament had never been hearty to any good measure. It had hated the Reform Bill of 1832. John Bright had advised the men in that day to fill the streets with people from Westminster Bridge to Charing Cross.

The women were now proposing to do the same thing, and to fill Parliament Square with people who wanted votes for women.

At this point the deputation returned, and after Mrs. Pankhurst had told the Convention what had taken place, the meeting adjourned until the evening.

Scene in the Streets.

By this time—shortly after five o'clock—in addition to the crowds in Victoria-street, adjacent thoroughfares, such as Bridge-street and Parliament-street, were rapidly filling. It was noticeable that the main stream of local traffic, foot and vehicular, instead of outwards, as usual at this time, was setting inwards. From then onwards the incoming trams and buses, as well as cabs and private motor-cars, were discharging loads at every corner.

About 6.30 there were rumours of an arrest, but the police would give no information. By seven o'clock Parliament Square was already filled with a crowd, kept constantly moving by mounted police, and shortly after this reinforcements of mounted police rode out, and began to make serious attempts to clear passages through the crowd.

A marked feature of the thousands now pouring on the scene was the large proportion of respectable women and girls, of all strata of society, and all ages. The arrival of women wearing the Union colours was usually the signal for a rush on the part of the crowd, and an outburst of cheering.

By eight o'clock the police became more active, and the crowd, which was overwhelmingly in sympathy with the women, began to show signs of resentment.

After Eight o'Clock

As the crowd thickened the women, who came from Caxton Hall in twos and threes, mingled with them, and attempted to pass the cordon, but were stopped, and many on refusing to go away were arrested. Mounted and foot police were now present in hundreds, while police boats were stationed on the river. A boat load of women made an appearance off the Terrace, and shouted "Votes for Women" through megaphones, but were moved on. Miss Jessie Stephenson, entering Palace Yard, went quickly up to Westminster Hall, and outdistancing the police, entered the House, but was at once ejected. Another demonstrator got through the police by the familiar plan of riding in a cab among other vehicles. She then tried to make a speech, but was taken in charge. All the arrested women were taken to Cannon-row Police Station. A young man, who mounted a bench in the central hall of the House and shouted "Votes for Women," was ejected by the police.

In Parliament Square, also along Bridge-street, up Parliament-street to Downing-street, and along Victoria-street to Caxton Hall, and along Great George-street and every other approach, was now a surging throng of people.

By 9.30 some fifteen women had been arrested. Miss Vera Wentworth had been standing up by the railings in Tothill-street, and addressed the crowd, which was very sympathetic, but the police dragged her away from the railings, and took her to Cannon-row.

10 o'clock Tuesday Night.

As the paper goes to press some thirty arrests have been made, including the following:—

Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Mary Garth, Miss Jessie Kenney, Miss Mary Postlethwaite, Miss Constance Bray, Miss Florence Haig, Miss Cove, Mrs. Mosen, Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Gibbons, Miss Elsie Howey, Miss Logan, Miss Louise Phillips, Mrs. Clarke, Miss O'Mahoney, Dr. Octavia Lewin, Miss Harriet Marshall, Mrs. Marion Dunlop, Miss Joachim, Miss Florence Lovell, Miss New, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Vera Wentworth, Miss Dora Spong, Miss Rachel Townshend, Miss Alice Lea.

All are charged with obstruction.

Further Arrests.

Ellen Feloon, Miss Clarkson, Daisy Offord.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

A Woman Electrician.

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the brilliant electrician and a well-known member of the N.W.S.P.U., has recently undertaken a most successful investigation on behalf of the Government. Ever since electricity has been employed for naval searchlights, the authorities have been endeavouring to ascertain the cause of the unstable behaviour of the beam of light. This beam is always most unstable, and is apt to expire at the critical moment. To discover the reason for this and other scientific phenomena connected with electric searchlights the Admiralty called in the aid of Professor Ayrton, who, after making many investigations and experiments, appealed to his wife to solve the problem. Mrs. Ayrton, who is the greatest living authority on the electric arc, has succeeded in ascertaining the cause of the refractory behaviour of the beam of light, and devising a remedy. This feat on the part of Mrs. Ayrton is of the utmost importance, and will lead to a great improvement in naval projector practice.

Mrs. Ayrton is the only woman member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and has been awarded the only medal ever awarded by the Royal Society to a woman for original unaided work.

Association of Head Mistresses.

The annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses opened last Saturday at Manchester. Amongst the various resolutions passed was one disapproving of external examinations for girls under 15, and inviting all members of the association to co-operate in discouraging pupils to enter for them. A resolution was also passed expressing regret at the delay in the constitution of the Teachers' Registration Council, and the Conference placed on record its strong conviction that the grant of the Parliamentary franchise to women is both just and expedient.

Women Co-operators.

The 25th Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild opened last week in Burton-on-Trent. Fifteen hundred delegates were present from all parts of the United Kingdom and from the Continent. Woman Suffrage was raised, and the question as to the exact terms on which it should be granted led to a long discussion. Various other subjects were also debated, including the desirability of having married women on town and county councils, and the total exclusion of children from public-house bars.

In connection with the Congress a great international demonstration took place, when deputations from Italy, Sweden, France, Hungary, and India were welcomed.

A Congress of French Women.

The National Council of Women of France opened their annual Congress last week. The first subject to come under discussion dealt with international marriages. It was proposed that a woman who married a foreigner should have the right to retain her own nationality. The disabilities of married

and divorced women were also discussed. Mrs. Rigby, of the N.W.S.P.U., addressed the Congress on the first day.

The National Council of Women of France is affiliated to the International Council of Women.

The Chemical Society and Women.

The Council of the Chemical Society has issued a letter to its members, stating that it has received a petition praying for an inquiry as to the views of the society as a whole on the question of admitting women to the Fellowship.

The petition has been signed by 312 Fellows, including 10 past presidents, 12 vice-presidents, and 29 members of the Council, past and present, among whom are 33 Fellows of the Royal Society and the Professors of Chemistry or heads of chemical departments of nearly all the most important universities and colleges in the country.

The petition points out that a number of women are now devoting themselves to the science, and have done much independent work, and in the Transactions from January to May this year there are four papers by women authors, independently of others in which they appear as joint authors.

Further, the Chemical Societies of Berlin and America and the Institute of Chemistry admit women to full privileges of membership. Moreover, the Chemical Society itself has placed the name of Madame Curie among those of its honorary members.

A small number of women chemists already attend the meetings of the society regularly as visitors. They ask that they should be admitted in order that, in addition to exercising voting powers, they may use the library and receive the publications of the Society on the same terms as Fellows.

Those unfavourable to the admission of women deem it inexpedient publicly to encourage women to adopt chemistry as a profession in view of its already "over-crowded state," and of the "arduous nature" of chemical work. Moreover, as "guests to the society" women already "enjoy that chemical atmosphere and intercourse which Fellowship of the Society involves."

The ballot on the question will close on the first day of October next.

Egypt Ahead of England.

Egypt now follows the lead of most European nations in admitting women to plead at the Bar. The first woman to benefit is Mme. Nathalie Michel, who, after passing all her examinations with honours, has for months made application to the Egyptian tribunals for permission to plead, until at length the Mixed Court of Appeal decided in her favour, and Madame Michel is now a fully qualified barrister.

In support of her application Madame Michel presented to the judges an admirable thesis, "Pro Domo," in which she proved her right to plead in virtue of ancient Roman and Egyptian law.

ELIZABETH (Late of 1, Hertford Street, Mayfair.)



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MANCHESTER CAMPAIGN.

Committee Room—116, Portland Street.
Correspondents—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. A. Robinson.

Principal Events.

Sunday, July 5—Heaton Park, 3 p.m. Miss Mary Gawthorpe.
" " 12—Alexandra Park, 3 p.m. Miss Mary Gawthorpe.
" " 12—Heaton Park, 3 p.m. Mrs. Robinson.
" " 19—GREAT DEMONSTRATION, HEATON PARK, 3.30 p.m. Speakers—Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Martel, Miss C. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, &c.

The decision of the National Committee to commence a series of great demonstrations in the principal provincial centres is finding immediate response in the home of the mother union, Manchester. Fired by the splendid success of Hyde Park, by its glorious memories, the energetic band of workers who rendered such efficient help in the Lancashire campaign will in a day or two be further augmented by all who want to build up, as well as share in the coming Manchester success. The time limit is but three weeks, so not a minute must be wasted, and volunteers are now enrolling themselves in one of the demonstration corps as follows:—(a) *VOTES FOR WOMEN Corps* (to sell the paper at all meetings and in the streets); (b) *Chalkers' Corps* (to announce the numerous meetings); (c) *Collectors' Corps* (to gather in the shakels); (d) *Speakers' Corps* (to bring out every available ounce of speaking energy). A general workers' meeting was held on Monday night, when captains were appointed over each corps. Members who have not, by the time this is in print, reported themselves to the local headquarters are earnestly requested to do so, and in order to render assurance doubly sure—that no members shirk their duty in making the 19th a genuine victory—a visiting committee will at once commence a systematic "buttonholing" of all national and local members on the books.

The campaign leading up to the demonstration will be conducted somewhat on by-election lines. There will be open-air meetings everywhere; indoor meetings for women only; dinner-hour meetings at all principal factories and workshops; drawing-room meetings are urgently asked for. The demonstration proper will take place in Heaton Park, on Sunday, July 19, at 3.30, but permission for preliminary demonstrations has been obtained also for the same park on July 5 and 12, and in Alexandra Park on July 12. During the coming week the campaign will be directed chiefly to the Heaton Park district, and local speakers will hold general propaganda meetings outdoor, under the leadership of Mrs. Annot Robinson, the organiser for the Manchester Union. Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Mrs. Robinson will address indoor and drawing-room meetings in addition. When the Manchester City campaign is in full swing it will be possible to send speakers to other unions who want to work up interest in their own locality, and it is hoped the railway companies will avail themselves of the constantly growing interest in this people's cause by themselves arranging for the representation of the Lancashire towns in the Manchester area, on the 19th. A splendid start was made on Saturday, when, on the occasion of the demonstration in support of the Licensing Bill, a Cabinet Minister, Earl Carrington, was to speak. As the only person with whom the Suffragettes were concerned was the Cabinet Minister, it was thought best to meet him as he arrived in Manchester by the 3.40 at the Central Station. As he stepped off the train Miss Margaret Hewitt essayed to present him with a copy of the Hyde Park number of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, but his lordship refused it, saying, nervously, "Send it to me by post, my dear girl!" His daughter, Lady Nunburnholme, who accompanied him, accepted a copy, however. As the Cabinet Minister passed through the station to the waiting car he was offered copies by six other Suffragettes, all wearing as an apron the novel tri-coloured poster, telling "How women will answer Mr. Asquith." He drove away to shouts of "Votes for women this Session!" and "Save the Government!" The *VOTES FOR WOMEN* corps then left for the city, and the route of the procession, where a brisk trade was done in the Suffragette newspaper. So far as returns are to hand, over 300 copies were sold, and if this can at least be kept up it will certainly gladden the heart of the indefatigable literature secretary, Mrs. Chatterton, who would much rather send "cash" to headquarters every week rather than "returns."

It is gratifying to learn that the cost of the beautiful Manchester banner, which was finished too late to be unfurled at the Queen's Hall, but which was formally presented to the Manchester Union on June 20 by Mrs. R. Scott, the first W.S.P.U. secretary, was quite defrayed before it took its first trip to London. With no financial difficulties, members feel free to work harder still to get in more funds for the next great effort. Talking of banners reminds me of the gem possessed by the Preston branch, which contains an oil-painting of a Lancashire lassie by Miss Pattie

Meyer, and bears the legend, "Preston lassies mun hae th' voat." At a social gathering held this week in the Geisha Rooms, Preston, Miss Meyer was presented with a bouquet on behalf of the local Union, and Miss Gawthorpe, commenting on the "impudent reply of Mr. Asquith" to the mandate of the demonstration, asked for volunteers for the Women's Convention of Tuesday. M. E. G.

MR. CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE.

At a meeting of women on June 25, in Dundee, Mr. Churchill was seriously heckled by women interrupters.

Mr. Churchill said he regarded such a huge gathering as demonstrating the growing interest which women were taking in political questions. They were met to celebrate their recent great victory.

At this point, a lady in the gallery interrupted by shouting, "Do justice and give women votes." At once she was seized by the stewards and hustled downstairs.

Mr. Churchill remarked that it would be an injury to the women's cause if it were shown that they had not got the power to conduct large political assemblies with decorum.

Another lady, also in the gallery, here ejaculated "Give women the votes," and much commotion and excitement prevailed whilst she was being expelled.

Mr. Churchill said it was because the movement for an extended franchise was pressed forward by real natural tendencies deep in the heart of modern society that he should recommend them to have good confidence of its ultimate results. He should advise them to put much more confidence in the strong current of evolution, and in the evidence which they saw all around them of the growing influence of women than in the pantomimic effect of a few ingenious and excitable individuals, who were in most cases, he believed, very well paid for their trouble.

Rough Handling.

At this stage, says the "Dundee Courier," an ugly incident occurred. The lady from whom the interruption came was seated in the organ gallery immediately behind Mr. Churchill, and, apparently fearing further disturbance, two of the officials seized her in a most unceremonious, and, indeed, vicious fashion, and bundled her down the stair into the lobby.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill said he owed his position as Member for Dundee very largely to the exertions of the ladies.

In all, six women were ejected from the meeting.

Account by Mrs. Baines.

Miss Brook and I on every hand hear expressions of approval of the great march, and its unequalled success. We have urgent appeals to revisit Derby, Wigan, Crewe, Buxton, &c., where our leaders will be heartily welcomed.

On Thursday we visited Dundee to ask Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., a few questions. In the afternoon a meeting was held in the Kinnaird Hall for women only. Unfortunately on our arrival we found the station crowded with people eager to see Mr. Churchill, and they recognised us the moment we stepped on the platform. The news flew through the town, and resulted in the engagement of 30 brave men to throw two women out.

During his address Mr. Churchill said he desired to thank the women of Dundee for the splendid assistance given during his recent by-election, when I replied: "Why not give the women the vote?" Up jumped the 30 brave men, and raced across the hall, with palpitating muscles and Hackenschmidt countenances, and the usual bull dog worrying methods of ejection, threw me out! A few minutes after Miss Brook shared the same fate, and the two of us then held a very successful meeting outside.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS OF THE 'DUNDEE COURIER.'**The Ways of Liberals.**

Liberals, who pretend to be special defenders of the liberties of the people, have a peculiar method of displaying their love for freedom. It was well illustrated at Mr. Winston Churchill's meeting in Dundee yesterday afternoon. The meeting was understood to be attended exclusively by women interested in Liberalism and in Mr. Churchill, but there were a number of male heroes present for the purpose, as it soon transpired, of acting as chuckers-out. Right manfully did they perform their task. Did a gentle voice venture to ask Mr. Churchill why he did not vote for a certain Bill? The owner of it was at once seized by these brave politicians, whose herculean strength was then exhibited in hauling the luckless damsel to the nearest exit. Even the fair ladies who had been honoured with seats on the platform were not safe from assault. One of these mildly informed Mr. Churchill that women took an active interest in the temperance movement. The remark was neither impertinent nor untrue, but it afforded one more opportunity for masculine vigour and courage. Two fine specimens of lusty manhood tore the lady from her seat and hurled her down the platform steps. It must have been a moving spectacle, and certainly it seems to have earned the full approval of the President of the Board of Trade. Yet there are a few mortals left who would hesitate to bestow words of praise upon the Liberal gladiators who so distinguished themselves.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

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.

Complete arrangements have been made by the National Union for carrying on a by-election campaign in Pembrokeshire. Mrs. Martel is already in the field rallying the local women to her support, and Mrs. Pankhurst will join her within a few days with a band of workers.

YORKSHIRE REPORT.

AT HOMES—61, Maaningham-lane, Bradford, every Monday, at 7.
Arts Club, Leeds, at 8 each Wednesday.

Yorkshire is concentrating on a great demonstration, to be held on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, on July 26.

This is a place famed for gatherings held in the interest of progress, but we want to treble the numbers reached by the men when 50,000 assembled in 1884 to secure the county franchise. We are starting a special Yorkshire fund for demonstration expenses, and already I have promises from Liberal women and from teachers to walk in a procession from the City square to the Moor.

On Sunday I had two meetings in South Leeds, and on Monday we started a dinner-hour campaign among the tailoresses. On Tuesday we visited Burley, and further arrangements will be made at the first weekly "At Home," on Wednesday, at the Arts Club, Leeds.

On every hand we hear praise and enthusiasm expressed about the Hyde Park demonstration, and we are determined that in Yorkshire we shall give Mr. Asquith another overwhelming proof of the country's desire for votes for women.

We are glad to remember that Pudsey, won by the Suffragettes for votes for women, will join us on July 26, and march under its own banner.

ADELA PANKHURST.

"Will every Suffragist, when at her draper's, remember to buy a Card of *Smart's Invisible*

Hooks & Eyes.

These Hooks and Eyes, now used all over the British Empire, are the patented invention & property of two members and supporters of the Women's Social & Political Union."

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An account of some of the women seen in prison and the thoughts which they aroused.

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A description of the discussion on the second reading of Mr. Stanger's Bill, February 28, 1908, with a reply to opponents by Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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A careful analysis of what the women's vote has accomplished in the four States of the American Union where the vote has been granted, and the opinions of eminent Americans thereon. By Mrs. B. BORRMANN WELLS.

WOMAN'S VOTE IN AUSTRALIA. Price 1d.

In graphic language Mrs. MARTEL describes the advantages which have been won by the women in Australia voting for reform, and compares them with the situation in Great Britain.

LOCAL NOTES.

Brighton and Hove W.S.P.U.—The Union has had a busy week—two open-air meetings and one indoor meeting. The weekly Thursday evening open-air Level meeting was the best this season, and Hyde Park experiences were eagerly listened to. On Friday, 26th ult., we held our usual weekly meeting, and had our Hyde Park banner on view. The room was crowded to the door. We made three new members. Mrs. Massy had kindly offered to come and speak for us on Sunday afternoon, June 28. We had a most successful meeting on the Level. The audience of about 500 were delighted with Mrs. Massy's able handling of our question. Many questions were asked, and we heard several requests to come again. We made one member, and others have promised to join our Union.
I. G. McKEOWN, Hon. Sec.

Chiswick W.S.P.U.—Chiswick was deserted on June 21, for everybody one speaks to seems to be proud to say that he or she had seen the magnificent sight that the Park offered by our splendid demonstration. On Saturday we had an "At Home" in the hon. sec.'s garden of all the workers, when photographs of a group were taken. A second "At Home" was held at 7 o'clock in the evening for the working men and women who could not be present in the afternoon.
M. COOMBS.

Chelsea W.S.P.U.—After a few days' rest, we started our meetings again by Miss Ogston speaking at Fulham Cross on Saturday. On Sunday at Putney Heath there was a splendid crowd. We found them sitting about in groups waiting for us. Miss S. Pankhurst and Miss Barry were listened to with much interest by all except a few noisy boys, who tried to be funny.

We want to start a local Union in Putney, and would be glad if women in Putney in sympathy with us would send their names and addresses.
F. E. HAIG, Hon. Sec.

Forest Gate W.S.P.U.—Members and friends are cordially invited to the garden party we have arranged to take place at 180, Romford-road, West Ham, on Saturday, July 4. The party will be in progress from 4 p.m. till 8.30 p.m. Tickets will be 1s. each, and this will include tea. There will be a selection of music from 4 till 5 o'clock. Mrs. Pankhurst is coming down on purpose to speak for us, and Mrs. Baldock will also speak for a little while. We are starting a fresh series of open-air meetings in and about the neighbourhood of Forest Gate.
M. E. SLEIGHT.

Kensington W.S.P.U.—The committee desires to record its sense of indebtedness to the many workers who rallied to the call of the procession, to the forty ladies who acted as lieutenants on the great day, and especially to Miss Warter, Miss Gibbs, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Bidwell, Mrs. and Miss Morrison, who worked with Miss Bertha Sharp, giving long days to canvassing, chalking, and bill-distributing, and all the necessary work which makes up the great sum of success, but receives so much less recognition than that of speaking. Our thanks must also be recorded to Mrs. East and her workers in Acton and Miss O'Connell Hayes and those who helped her in Ealing. Our open-air meetings have proved such a success that we hope to continue them during the summer, holding at least two every Thursday evening. We want also to organise more carefully the yet untouched districts that border on our own, and invite those living in them to join with our helpers in this large undertaking. This work should prove a good training ground for speakers and organisers, who might later help the National Committee in the election work. The realisation of what was accomplished in the few weeks before the procession sets a standard we must live up to.
LOUISE M. EATES.

Lewisham W.S.P.U.—The success achieved by our Union in rousing the people of Lewisham, Blackheath, Greenwich, and Deptford for the Hyde Park Demonstration is greatly due to the help we received from the following speakers:—Miss New, Miss Whitley (both members of our Union), Mrs. Leigh, Miss Naylor, Miss Higgins, and Miss Dugdale, and to the exertions of a number of our members. The week preceding the demonstration was one of increased activity; several bicycle parades took place with halts for street-corner meetings, at which Miss Steele or Miss Townshend took the chair and I spoke. Votes-for-Women aprons were worn and tickets distributed at early and late trains at different stations; cricketers on Blackheath were approached, pavements were chalked, and a great many shopkeepers and also private people were induced by Mrs. Fosdick to exhibit our posters in their windows. Mr. Sainsbury (one of the best drapers in the Lewisham High-street) had a special window exhibiting white dresses and blouses and our colours.

We are also greatly indebted to the Misses Kent for making draperies in our colours and decorating the five brakes which started from the Obelisk, Lewisham. Miss Billingham, in her beautifully-decorated tricycle chair, was the talk of the neighbour-

hood, and attracted a great deal of attention in the Victoria Embankment procession.

As a result of the Hyde Park Demonstration, Mr. Chiesman (draper) asked Miss Billingham to bring a speaker to a garden party and sports he was giving to his employees and customers on Thursday last. Miss New accepted the invitation, and met with a very good reception. A feature of the sports was a dress race, one of the gentlemen taking part in it being got up as a suffragette with "Votes for Women" and "Hyde Park Demonstration" on his bib and apron and all over his costume. The local Press reported all our doings, and a large crowd assembled to see our brakes off at the Obelisk. On Sunday we had a splendid meeting on Blackheath, and on Monday we held two street-corner meetings, so as to rouse the people to give us their support outside the House of Commons on Tuesday.
J. A. BOUVIER.

London City W.S.P.U.—On Friday evening, July 3, we are holding a meeting. This will commence at 8 o'clock, and the earlier part of the evening will be strictly devoted to business, and a discussion of ways and means. A social evening will follow. A small charge will be made for the refreshments supplied, and any profit accruing will go towards the banner fund.
J. KENNEY.

Manchester W.S.P.U.—After our Hyde Park Demonstration campaign we felt as if a breathing space would be welcome, but after realising the import of Mr. Asquith's reply to the resolution of the 21st ult. we were eager to be up and doing. A demonstration is to be held in Heaton Park on Sunday, July 19, and we hope to make it a memorable event in the history of the movement in Manchester. Miss Gawthorpe is here, and a hard three weeks' work lies before each member of the Manchester Union. On Thursday evening we held a very successful meeting in Stevenson-square, at which we made the first announcement of the demonstration. Today our members are going out in force to give out handbills, and sell VOTES FOR WOMEN on the route of a procession in favour of the Licensing Bill. Daily meetings are being held, and altogether we are going to work hard to command success.
ANNOT E. ROBINSON.

Nurses' Meeting.—Great success attended the meeting at the Mental Nurses Co-operation, 115, Edgware-road, on Friday, June 26, though the attendance might have been larger. This, however, was fully made up for by the enthusiasm shown after Mrs. Massy's speech, given by invitation of Miss Jean Hastie. Two-thirds of those present signed membership cards, the others taking cards away with them, except three of the nurses, two of whom had already joined the Union.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

Here is one of the many original and entertaining ways of raising money adopted by enthusiastic friends of the movement.

Mrs. Janet S. Hooton writes:—
I enclose a postal order for 3s. towards the £20,000 fund, and think you may be interested and amused to hear how I collected it.

I carried a camp-stool with me to the Hyde Park demonstration, and finding that by standing on it one could get an excellent view of that amazing crowd, I proceeded to offer the advantage to those near me at a penny a peep! The camp-stool succumbed once under the weight of a very heavy man, but was speedily patched up with straps and handkerchiefs, and in this way I earned 3s. for the good of the cause.

MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

WOMEN in all parts of the country who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the National Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote.

There is no definite members' fee, but those who wish to be kept constantly in touch with the central organisation by correspondence are requested to give 1s. a year to cover postage.

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VEGETARIANS CATERED FOR.

Any Wife to Any Husband.

(PRE-SUFFRAGETTE TIMES.)

I listened, dear, to your advice
And laid it all to heart,
Determined in my sphere of life
To act a woman's part.

So when I had the bills to pay
I carried out your plan,
And "exercised my influence"
Upon the baker's man.

The butcher sent in his account,
My "sympathy" was vain,
I said it "wasn't woman's sphere"
He sent it in again.

In spite of all the care I took
To make the two ends meet,
My well-trained children had no clothes
And not enough to eat.

Still one by one they thinner grew
(Though strong enough at birth),
I minded baby (while he lived)
For all that I was worth.

I stuck to my domestic hearth—
Though all the coal was burned—
And waited far into the night
To "smile when you returned."

Then, very gently asking why
Your theories hadn't paid,
Was ordered straight to "Go to hell!"
I "honoured and obeyed."

Now as the childless widower
Leads on his lonely life,
The neighbours say, "If only he
Had had a better wife!"

M. E. P.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Up to July 26 (as far as at present arranged).

July				
Thur. 2	Caxton Hall, Women's Convention	{ Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others	3 p.m.	
	Caxton Hall, Public Meeting	Miss Nell Kenney	8 p.m.	
	Lenton, Recreation Ground	Miss Keever	7.30 p.m.	
	Birmingham, Open Air Meeting	Miss Keever	7.30 p.m.	
	Leeds, Armley Park	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.	
Fri. 3	London, Princes' Gate, Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. Eates		
	Birmingham, Open Air Meeting	Miss Keever, Dr. Jones	8 p.m.	
	Chelsea, 4, Trafalgar Studios, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Chelsea W.S.P.U.	8 p.m.	
	Parson's Green	Miss Ogston	8 p.m.	
	Wandsworth, East Hill	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.	
Sat. 4	World's End	Miss Ogston	8 p.m.	
	Chelsea Common	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.	
	West Ham, 180, Romford Road, Garden Party	Mrs. Pankhurst	4-8	
Sun. 5	Barnsley, Open Air Meeting	Miss Adela Pankhurst	8 p.m.	
	Small Heath, Park Gates	Miss Keever	3 p.m.	
	Heaton Park	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	3 p.m.	
Mon. 6	London, Queen's Hall, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3 p.m.	
	Netherfield, Open Air Meeting	Miss Nell Kenney	7.30 p.m.	
	Birmingham, Gosta Green	Miss Keever, Miss Hazel	7.30 p.m.	
	Fulham Cross	Miss Ogston	8 p.m.	
	Chelsea Embankment, Luna Street	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.	
Tues. 7	Nottingham, Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Nell Kenney	3.30 p.m.	
	Kensington, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4 p.m.	
Wed. 8	Kensington, Pembroke Gardens	Miss Christabel Pankhurst	5 p.m.	
	Kensington, Workers' Meeting	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.	
	Fulham Cross	Miss Naylor	8 p.m.	
Thur. 9	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.	
Fri. 10	Kensington, Open Air Meeting	Miss Keever	8 p.m.	
	Kensington, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4-6	
	Chelsea, 4, Trafalgar Studios, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Chelsea W.S.P.U.	8 p.m.	
Sat. 11	Alexandra Park	Miss Mary Gawthorpe	3 p.m.	
	Heaton Park	Mrs. Robinson	3 p.m.	
Mon. 13	London, Queen's Hall, "At Home"	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst	3 p.m.	
Wed. 15	Kensington, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4 p.m.	
Thur. 16	London, Portman Rooms, "At Home"	Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond	8 p.m.	
	Kensington, Open Air Meeting	Miss Keever	8 p.m.	
	Kensington, Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Conolan	8 p.m.	
Fri. 17	Kensington, "At Home"	"The Committee" of Kensington W.S.P.U.	4 p.m.	
	Kensington, Drawing-room Meeting	Miss Brackenbury, Miss Macaulay	8 p.m.	
Sat. 18	Nottingham, Demonstration	Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and others		

IMPORTANT FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Nottingham	July 18	Birmingham	July 25
Manchester	July 19	Leeds	July 26

GOVERNESS (25) requires RE-ENGAGEMENT, September. Children under 10. Experienced. English Subjects, Piano, Elementary Singing. Salary, £30-40.
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Miss Bushell	0 2 6	Miss L. Thomas	0 0 6
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Miss A. Cobbett (Hyde Park)	0 1 0	Miss C. Bowen	0 0 6
Mrs. M. Chandler	0 5 0	Miss S. J. Morris	0 0 6
Miss E. W. Boulter (post- age fee)	0 1 0	John Richards, Esq.	0 0 6
Mrs. Alice Lea (Hyde Park banner)	0 18 0	John James, Esq.	0 0 6
Mrs. Frances E. Rowe	0 10 0	Arnold James, Esq.	0 0 6
C. J. S. Harper, Esq.	5 0 0	Mrs. Luke	0 0 6
Dr. M. C. Murdoch (Hyde Park)	2 2 0	Miss R. Jones	0 0 6
Miss Bidwell (sale of buttons, &c.)	0 10 0	John Jones, Esq.	0 0 6
Anon. (Sesame Club)	1 1 0	Miss E. Philips	0 0 6
Mrs. H. Ayrton	10 0 0	Miss Anne John	0 1 0
Anon., per Mrs. Massy	1 1 0	— Rees, Esq.	0 0 6
Mrs. E. East (collected)	0 9 9	Miss Anne Beynon	0 0 6
Mrs. H. McIlquham	0 10 6	Miss Hannah Hartes	0 0 6
Miss A. Goff	1 0 0	Miss M. A. Jinkins	0 0 6
Mrs. Quinn	0 10 0	John John, Esq.	0 0 6
Mrs. Harrison (Hyde Park flag)	0 9 0	Miss E. Richards	0 0 6
Miss Chapman (Hyde Park banner)	0 18 0	Miss W. J. George	0 0 3
Mrs. G. M. Keys (Hyde Park banner)	0 8 6	Arthur Philips, Esq.	0 0 3
Mrs. C. Pearce	0 1 0	Dan Davies, Esq.	0 0 0
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		Collections, &c.	67 8 5
		Total	13,471 15 1

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Miss Joyce K. Pollard, aged 18, sends 2s. 6d. and the following letter:—

I am sending herewith a very small subscription to the funds of the N.W.S.P.U., which I intended originally as a contribution to the funds for last Sunday's demonstration, in which I am thankful and proud to say that I was able to take part.

Unfortunately, as I am not a wage-earner yet, being only 18, and still scarcely out of my school days, I hadn't a penny that I could in conscience send, even for this best of all causes. Now, however, I have in a way earned a small sum by winning a prize for some water colour sketches, and I am delighted to be able to send a contribution, even though a small one, to your funds. Even if it is too late for the Hyde Park funds, I know there are a hundred other things for which you need money.

May I send you my good wishes, and my good wishes especially to all the brave women who are volunteering for active service on Tuesday? When I am older—but I had better make no rash remarks—and let us hope we shall have the vote by then.

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CORRECTION.

In last week's list of contributions, the entry M. Colby £10 should have been Anne E. E. Colby £10; and Miss J. Etches 10s. should have read "collected" by Miss J. Etches, 10s.

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