

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 144.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)



Man of the World (lighting up): "WE'LL 'AVE TO GIVE IT 'EM, I EXPECT, CHORLIE!"

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

## THE OUTLOOK.

The General Election is now sufficiently far advanced to enable us to predict the main result with a tolerable degree of certainty. At the time of going to press (Wednesday afternoon) nearly half the House of Commons had been already returned, and the Liberals had secured a net gain of one seat. Unless therefore a remarkable change of complexion comes over the situation in the remaining days of the election the Liberal Government will continue in power. It will therefore still be to Mr. Asquith and his colleagues that the demand for the Vote will be made.

### The Remaining Constituencies.

With the view of weakening them as much as possible, and breaking down the opposition to women which they have shown during the five years of their power, it is important that members of the Women's

Social and Political Union and their friends should spare no effort in urging the electors to vote against the Liberal candidates in the constituencies which still remain to be polled. Particular attention is directed to the fight in the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire, in which the candidates are the Hon. Neil Primrose (L.), and Lord Robert Cecil (C.), and where Mrs. Pankhurst is conducting a spirited campaign.

### Victories of the W.S.P.U.

As pointed out in our issue last week, the Women's Social and Political Union, in addition to its general action all over the country in this election, has paid special attention to certain seats, and, in these, considerable success has been attained. Of the twelve losses sustained by Liberals in the first three days' polls, four were in constituencies specially worked by the W.S.P.U. — North Islington, West St. Pancras, Birkenhead, and Darlington. Moreover in Reading, where an effective campaign had been carried on, the majority of Sir Rufus Isaacs was reduced from 207 to 99, and again in Scarborough Mr. Russell Rea's majority fell from 292 to 52.

### W.S.P.U. Election Work.

In order to understand the full value of the action of the W.S.P.U., it is necessary to appreciate that the force which it brings to bear in the election is superimposed upon the other forces which are at work, and in consequence it may often be able to turn the scale against the Liberal nominee even though a comparatively small number of electors may be willing to subordinate all other considerations to that of Woman Suffrage.

### How it Tells.

The effect of the Women's Social and Political Union is produced in three ways. In the first place, in every constituency there are some men who either regard Woman Suffrage as the most important question of the day, or who realise that it is one of the essential Liberal principles. When these men are convinced

that they can only be true to their principles by going against their party they vote (perhaps for the first time in their lives) against the Liberal candidate. Secondly, there are many men who would naturally be taken in by the professions of democratic principle to which Liberals give lip homage. It only needs exposure by the Suffragettes to prick the bubble and show up these professions for the sham which they really are. Thus convinced, these men also do not hesitate to vote against the Liberal nominee. Thirdly, there are men in every constituency, even among those who have never heard a W.S.P.U. speaker or read a W.S.P.U. pamphlet, who have been weakened in their allegiance to the Liberal party by their recognition of the loss of prestige which that party has suffered owing to its complete mismanagement of the whole Suffrage agitation. They also vote against the Liberal candidate. The combined effect all over the country of the whole conflict between the W.S.P.U. and the Government has been accordingly very considerable. Such opposition will probably have cost the Liberal Government some 30 or 40 seats before the whole tale is told, and these 30 or 40 seats (counting 60 or 80 on a division) will make all the difference to the Government when it comes to its task in the new House of Commons.

### East St. Pancras.

We may contrast with this effective policy of the Women's Social and Political Union the ill-advised attempt of another Suffrage Society to run special Suffrage candidates. Mr. Herbert Jacobs, standing as an independent Liberal in the Suffrage interest in East St. Pancras, polled altogether 22 votes! This result was exactly what might have been anticipated, and is likely to occur again wherever the Suffrage forces instead of being used to hold the balance of power are pitted alone against the whole official party forces. The day has gone by when candidates were elected according to their individual opinions. They are elected or

rejected to-day according to the flag under which they serve. A man who opposes himself to the official Government nominee and yet declares himself a supporter of the Government is an anachronism which the electors neither understand nor appreciate.

Twenty-seven women were released from Holloway on Wednesday morning and given an enthusiastic welcome outside the gates by their friends.

In spite of elaborate and even ridiculous precautions, Cabinet Ministers have not been allowed to forget during the past week the claim of Woman Suffrage to a place in their addresses.

We commented last week on the refusal of Sir Albert de Rutzen to grant bail in the case of Mr. Franklin, Mr. Churchill's assailant.

Those who condemn the militant character of the Suffrage agitation, and advise women to adopt only constitutional methods, are invited to consider the recent addresses of two of the Peers.

On the following Monday Mr. Franklin was again brought up at Bow Street. This time the Home Secretary himself appeared—escorted to and from the precinct by a small army of police and detectives—to give evidence.

It is one of the peculiarities of our legal system, and particularly of our police courts, that the prisoner is often unable to get a clear statement of his case before the court.

Though Mr. Henle, on behalf of Mr. Franklin, argued very clearly that the motives which prompted him to his action were strictly relevant, and though the magistrate, to a certain extent, agreed, yet by a tangle of legal points a full opportunity was never provided for these motives to be heard.

Very significant is the refusal of the Editor of the Times to publish the statement of Mrs. Ayrton (which can be found on page 163) with regard to her experiences on November 18 and November 22 in Parliament Square and in Downing Street.

Endless prevarication and denial has not diminished one whit the effect produced by the simple narrations of the victims. It has only strengthened my conviction that we have before us a great question of right against wrong, and that the duty of all who think that the Ministry has shilly-shallyed with a plain issue and coquetted with expediency, is to vote against them at the ensuing election.

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Among other interesting items in the paper is the letter from Mr. Youden, a prominent Nonconformist minister in Liverpool, urging the electors of Birkenhead to vote against the Liberal nominee on account of the action of the Liberal Government towards women.

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TREASURER'S NOTE.

In five days, November 28 to December 3, the Campaign Fund rose by over £1,000. I suppose that is the sort of thing the Home Secretary meant when, speaking of the militant agitation, he said at Bow Street last Monday, "These demonstrations bring money to the movement."

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £100,000 fund, including sub-sections for 'For General Election' and 'Membership Fees'.

NOTE.—The subscription entered in previous issue as from "Miss A. M. Scott, et al." should be "The Misses A. and M. Scott." Also "Profit on Mrs. Bradshaw's meeting" should be "Mrs. Bradshaw's meeting."

TWO IMPORTANT OPINIONS.

MR. WILLIAM DE MORGAN'S VOTE.

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson has received the following letter from Mr. William De Morgan, the distinguished author of "Joseph Vance," "An Affair of Dishonour," "Alice-for-Short," and other novels:—

"DEAR MRS. COBDEN SANDERSON.—An expression of sympathy for the cause you are engaged in and admiration of its advocates can never be out of place, and the present time calls for both from all who feel as strongly as I do on the subject. Pray accept them from me herewith.

"The only practical testimony of earnestness in the cause which one unable to give active support to it can render is to let this question, and this alone, decide his electoral vote, to the exclusion of every other political motive.

"Since then we have had to live through the shameful story of the incarceration of ladies for seeking an interview with the Prime Minister—which many say he had no constitutional right to refuse—and the still more shameful revelation of the indignities and torment to which they were subjected by the prison authorities.

"Endless prevarication and denial has not diminished one whit the effect produced by the simple narrations of the victims. It has only strengthened my conviction that we have before us a great question of right against wrong, and that the duty of all who think that the Ministry has shilly-shallyed with a plain issue and coquetted with expediency, is to vote against them at the ensuing election.

William De Morgan.

MISS HARRADEN CRITICISES MR. CHURCHILL.

Miss Beatrice Harraden has sent the following letter to the Times, but that paper has not published it:—

Sir,—Mr. Churchill in a recent meeting at Lambeth Baths referred to the action of a supporter of Woman Suffrage who had asked a question about Woman Suffrage, and was, in accordance with the usual Liberal custom, violently thrown out, as one of the "money-fed" attempts to disturb meetings.

Now, Sir, this word money-fed is an offence and an affront, and Mr. Churchill cannot be allowed with impunity to speak thus insultingly of any single member of that gallant band of men who have come forward either in one way or in another to help women in their struggle for enfranchisement.

In our Suffrage movement no comrades are more honoured than our men-supporters. We are intensely proud of them and deeply grateful to them.

These, then, are the men whom Mr. Churchill attempts to stigmatise as our "money-fed" supporters.

Yours faithfully, Beatrice Harraden.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Among important engagements for the next few days are the following:— Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at the Public Hall, March, to-morrow (Saturday), December 10th, at 8 p.m., and at the Town Hall, Hampstead, on Tuesday, December 20th, at 8 p.m.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Christmas Presents for everybody can be had at the Women's Press. Amongst the many suitable articles for men are cigar and cigarette cases, silver matchboxes and ties, while for ladies there is a large variety, including some very pretty brooches, enamel on silver, in various designs.

London Free Meetings.

Two more Monday meetings will be held before Christmas at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., at 3 o'clock. Next Monday, December 12th, the speakers will be Miss Eva Moore, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., and Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

Welcome to the Prisoners.

The women who were sentenced at Bow Street on Thursday, November 24th, to one month's imprisonment will be released at 8 a.m. on Friday, December 23rd, and will be welcomed at the prison gates. A luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant will be given in their honour at 1.30 on the same day.

WHEN ELECTION TIME DRAWS NEAR.

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and hoping it may help to convert him.)

I sauntered into Downing Street—I happened to be near— The frightened Winston shouted out, "Turn out the women here!"

O! it's "Ladies, we rely on you," when Election time draws near, When Election time draws near, my friends, Election time draws near, O! it's "Ladies, we rely on you," when Election time draws near.

I went into a public hall, as quiet as could be, They gave a drunk elector room, but had no room for me; I asked a civil question, and they checked me down the stair, But when it comes to canvassing, O! then we're asked to share!

For it's "Woman this, and Woman that, and "Woman, home's your sphere"; But it's "All your help is needed," when there are votes to win, When there are votes to win, my friends, when there are votes to win, O! it's "All your help is needed," when there are votes to win.

Yes, making mock of Women's work (who guarded your first step?) Is cheaper than the Women's work, and it's starvation cheap; And hustling helpless Women when they're asking for their rights Is five times better business than the taking on their fights.

When it's "Woman this, and Woman that, "emotion without brain," But it's "lower than the angels," when there's a seat to gain, When there's a seat to gain, my friends, when there's a seat to gain, O! it's "lower than the angels," when there's a seat to gain.

We're neither queens nor angels, nor yet "an unsexed crew," But citizens and ratepayers, remarkably like you; And if sometimes our methods show a lack of tenderness, Why, our calm appeals to reason aren't reported in the Press.

While it's "Woman this, and Woman that, and "Women, mind your homes!" But it's "Please to do the drudgery!" when electioneering comes, When electioneering comes, my friends, electioneering comes, O! it's "Please to do the drudgery," when electioneering comes.

You talk of sheltered lives for us, and chivalry, and all; We'll rant about your homage, but prove it to our face, For the state of things at present is a national disgrace.

For it's "Woman this, and Woman that, and "Don't heed cats that mew!" But it's "British Wives and Mothers!" when Election Day is due, And it's "Woman this, and Woman that, and anything you please;

And a Woman is no hoodwinked fool,—you bet that Woman sees! ROSALINE MASSON.

Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street, (Covendish Square) London, W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value

THE FASHION FOR FUR COATS.

Our well-known 25-guinea Long Fur Coats are made in Seal Musquash, Natural Musquash, Grey Squirrel Back, Mole-skin, and Russian Pony. They are designed and made on the premises by our highly skilled Furriers, from reliable skins. The shapes are invariably excellent. Customers preferring a shorter coat can obtain similar models 45 inches long at proportionately low prices.



Full Length Seal Musquash Coat (as sketch) made from selected whole skins, closely resembling real seal-skin, lined with rich messaline silk. Perfect shape.

- LONG FUR COATS. In Russian Pony lined silk ... 25 Gns. In Natural Musquash lined Squirrel ... 25 Gns. In Grey Squirrel lined silk ... 25 Gns. In Musquash Coney lined silk ... 13 Gns. In Black Caracul lined silk ... 15 Gns.

Yes, making mock of Women's work (who guarded your first step?) Is cheaper than the Women's work, and it's starvation cheap; And hustling helpless Women when they're asking for their rights Is five times better business than the taking on their fights.

When it's "Woman this, and Woman that, "emotion without brain," But it's "lower than the angels," when there's a seat to gain, When there's a seat to gain, my friends, when there's a seat to gain, O! it's "lower than the angels," when there's a seat to gain.



Russian Pony Coat (as sketch), made from beautifully bright selected skins, light in weight, but exceptionally durable, having the effect of fine broadtail, lined with rich quality satin.

- 45 INCH FUR COATS. In Seal Musquash lined silk ... 22 Gns. In Natural Musquash lined satin ... 19 Gns. In Mole-skin lined silk ... 19 Gns. In Grey Squirrel lined silk ... 19 Gns. In Caracul lined silk ... 10 Gns. In Musquash Coney lined silk ... 9 Gns.

CATALOGUE POST FREE.

Debenham & Freebody

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Suffragette Victories at the Polls.

The hard work done by the Suffragettes all over the country has met with considerable success. Of the constituencies specially worked by the W.S.P.U., and referred to in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, the Government has been defeated and the Liberal turned out in four, viz:—North Islington, West St. Pancras, Birkhead and Darlington, the figures for which are given below.

NORTH ISLINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Felix Cassel (Lib. C) with 3,384 votes and Sir W. J. Collins (C) with 3,376 votes.

WEST ST. PANCRAS.

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BIRKENHEAD.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes A. Bigland (C) with 6,304 votes and H. Vivian (L) with 7,249 votes.

DARLINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes H. Pike Pease (C) with 4,881 votes and F. Maddison (L) with 4,475 votes.

BATH.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Lord A. Thynne (C) with 3,975 votes and Sir C. Hunter (C) with 3,844 votes.

WEST SALFORD.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Sir G. Agnew (L) with 6,633 votes and G. E. Raine (C) with 5,802 votes.

GLASGOW (Central).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Sir Rufus Isaacs (K.C.) with 5,094 votes and Captain L. O. Wilson (C) with 4,895 votes.

GLASGOW (South-East).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes J. H. Kirkwood (U.) with 7,200 votes and J. Burrows (L.) with 7,100 votes.

thing in the campaign was the large number of men who promised that though they had voted Liberal for from 10 to 30 years respectively, that for the first time in their lives they would vote against the Liberal, declaring that the Liberal Free Trade to be of no consequence when Liberal principles were openly violated, and British women were robbed of their legitimate right.

Other Results. In many of the other constituencies that were worked, although victory was not declared, a large amount of very valuable propaganda work has been done. By the time we went to press, polling had taken place in the following constituencies:—

BATTERSEA.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Rt. Hon. John Burns (L.) with 7,836 votes and Sir John Harrington (C) with 6,544 votes.

CANTERBURY.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes J. Bennett Goldney (U) with 4,635 votes and W. J. Fisher (L) with 4,623 votes.

CAMBERWELL (Peckham).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes A. Richardson (L) with 5,007 votes and H. C. Gooch (C) with 4,986 votes.

LAMBETH (Kennington).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Stephen Collins (L) with 3,565 votes and Col. F. A. Lucas (C) with 3,510 votes.

EAST ISLINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes G. H. Radford (L) with 4,503 votes and P. E. Pidgitch (C) with 4,293 votes.

WEST ISLINGTON.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Right Hon. T. Leach (L) with 3,549 votes and W. G. Black (C) with 2,985 votes.

SHORESDITCH (Hoxton).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Dr. C. Addison (L) with 3,451 votes and F. Francis (C) with 2,831 votes.

RATH.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Lord A. Thynne (C) with 3,975 votes and Sir C. Hunter (C) with 3,844 votes.

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workers stood outside the great Liberal Demonstration in the Assembly Rooms, and gave out a very large number of election leaflets to the electors as they entered the building. The election posters have also been very prominent in different parts of the town.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Capt. G. C. Tryon (C) with 10,780 votes and Hon. Walter Rice (C) with 10,757 votes.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

The following constituencies are polling as we go to Press:— DUDLEY. Polling Day, Wednesday, December 7. Candidates—Maj. Griffith Boswain (C), A. G. Hooper (L).

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WELCOME BREAKFAST TO 27 PRISONERS.

Nothing Like Militancy!

CORNWALL (Bodmin). Polling Day, Monday, Dec. 12. Candidates—Sir E. Polo-Carew (L.), Isaac Foot (L.) W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Jessie Smith, Groves Park, Liskeard.

DEVONSHIRE (Mid.). Polling Day, Friday, December 16. Candidates—Capt. B. F. Morrison-Bell (C), C. R. Buxton (L). W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Anne Kenney.

DEVONSHIRE (Torquay). Polling Day, Monday, December 12. Candidates—Col. C. R. Burn (C), Sir F. Layland-Burrell (L).

DUNDEE. Polling Day, Thursday, Dec. 8. Candidates—W. Churchill (L.), J. S. Lloyd (C), Sir G. Baster (C), Alex. Wylie (Lab.).

GLASGOW (Central). Polling Day, Thursday, December 8. Candidates—Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson (C), Prof. A. P. Thurston (L).

DENBIGH. Polling Day, Friday, December 9. Candidates—Hon. W. Ormsby Gore (C), G. C. Keel (L).

JARROW. Polling Day, Thursday, December 8. Candidates—Gedfrey Palmer, M.P. (L.), James Kirkley (C), A. G. Cannon (Lab.).

LEICESTERSHIRE (East, or Melton). Polling Day, Wednesday, December 7. Candidates—Col. C. R. Yate (C), Major Dunne (L).

ESSEX (South-East). Polling Day, Monday, December 12. Candidates—J. H. Kirkwood (U.), J. Burrows (L).

SHEFFIELD (Hallam). Polling Day, Wednesday, December 7. Candidates—Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C), Arthur Neal (L).

HIGH PEAK. Polling Day, Thursday, December 15. Candidates—Sir Hut-Wood (C), O. Partington (L).

ST. ANDREWS BURGHS. Polling Day, Saturday, Dec. 17. Candidates—Major Anstruther Gray (C), J. D. Miller (L).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Wisbech). Polling Day, Wednesday, December 14. Candidates—Hon. Neil Primrose (L), Lord Robert Cecil (C).

SOUTHPORT. Polling Day, Monday, December 12. Candidates—Major G. Dalrymple White (C), Drysdale Woodcock (L).

It was quite like old times, everyone was saying at the Welcome Breakfast to released prisoners given at the Criterion Restaurant on Wednesday morning. This happy phrase was merely the Suffragettes' way of expressing in commonplace the deep things which all feel, but which all meet with a gay courage.

Well, if prison and its attendant horrors are still necessary, the women are ready one after another the released prisoners testified to their gladness in going and to their readiness to go again. The spirit roused in the women of the W.S.P.U. is unconquerable, a fact which the authorities are surely beginning to recognise.

Several prisoners spoke of the great joy and comfort it gave them to hear the "Marseillaise" played by friends outside the prison. After Mrs. Pethick Lawrence had read various messages of sympathy to an audience numbering over 250, Mrs. Ayrton spoke.

I have no words to tell you how proud I am to have been chosen to preside on this occasion, and to tender to those women who have been incarcerated in the cause of liberty the thanks, not only of the women who are in this movement, but of the whole of the woman-anti-slavery.

And I congratulate you, all those who have been in prison, not upon your release, but upon your having been in prison. This is a very great honour, and I want to say that I fully realise, we all fully realise, that every single woman who has ever gone to prison in this cause has been the one woman who ought never have gone to prison!

It is just as well to review one's forces now and then, and to see what really has happened. First of all, on Friday—that historic Friday, November 18—a perfectly peaceful series of deputations went to the House of Commons to request to see the Prime Minister.

Several of the prisoners then spoke. Mrs. Jennie Ball, a working woman of Birmingham, said it was her first imprisonment, and she would be proud to go on.

Now, in a free country, with what is called a free Press, one would have imagined that this would have come to the ears of the public and that they would have known what had taken place. But the free Press of England is not a free Press. It is not, it is true, persecuted, but it is bought, and therefore it is no more free than the Press of Russia, and the reason

why it is not free is because the men in it are the creatures of the various political parties. Then on Tuesday, when we heard what was the Prime Minister's pronouncement about Woman Suffrage, we all knew how much it was worth, and again a perfectly peaceful deputation went to Downing Street to tell Mr. Asquith what we thought of him.

These are the forces that are against us: a corrupt Government, a corrupt Press, and an ignorant public. What are the forces that are upon our side? First and foremost is the magnificent spirit that moves all of you and all the women in this movement. Next, we have some men of imagination and sympathy, who are with us, and all honour to them.

Miss Margaret Left said the call would come sooner or later to everyone. It was a baptism which all should undergo.

Miss Pease, a nurse, described prison as a forcing-house for consumption.

Miss Linscott, Miss Fanny Radcliffe, Miss Wingrove, and Miss Helen Fishall also spoke. The other prisoners released were Miss Laura Armstrong (Newcastle), Mrs. Edith Begbie (London), Miss E. M. Fagg (London), Mrs. Caprina Fahy (London), Mrs. Howard Hall (Birmingham), Miss Fanny Hellwell (Manchester), Mrs. Beatrice Martin, Miss Lilias Mitchell (Edinburgh), Miss Elsa Schuster (Sheffield), Miss Eliza Simmons (London), and Miss Edith Stude (Lanashire).

Most people, and nearly all politicians, are like children walking backwards. Their eyes are so fixed upon the path that has already been trodden, that they have no power left to observe that which is ahead of them, or that which is beside them, and so they often knock their heads against brick walls.

Ladies, the truce was all very well, but there is nothing like militancy! We glory in this fight because we feel how much it gives to us, how much it strengthens us. When we have got the vote this militant movement cannot exist in the form in which it exists to-day, so let us make the most of it while we have it.

British Press Not Free. Now, in a free country, with what is called a free Press, one would have imagined that this would have come to the ears of the public and that they would have known what had taken place. But the free Press of England is not a free Press. It is not, it is true, persecuted, but it is bought, and therefore it is no more free than the Press of Russia, and the reason

WHY I STRUCK AT MR. CHURCHILL.

By Hugh Arthur Franklin.

When a man is responsible for having women knocked about and physically injured by others—when, in addition, he insults them to their face and slanders them behind their back—he deserves a whipping. When a man causes other men to be brutally used and slanders them by statements which he knows to be false, he also deserves a whipping. And if the man who does both these things can't be punished by the ordinary course of law, then in my opinion it is time that someone took the law into their own hands.

It was because I held Mr. Churchill guilty on every one of these counts that I determined to punish him in the only way which was open to me.

He Had Caused Women to be Knocked About.

I do not propose to retell the story of the women's deputation of Friday, November 18, or Tuesday, November 22, at both of which I was present. What took place is common knowledge to readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN, but I wish to point out that Mr. Churchill, in giving his instructions, must have foreseen the violence to which the women would be subjected. It is so obvious that when an organised and determined army of brave women encounter an enemy who are forbidden to take their prisoners, that enemy must have recourse to physical violence if any resistance is to be offered at all. The police, therefore, however closely they wish to keep within the bounds of their duty, must throw the women back on the mercy of the crowd, the front row of which invariably happens to be composed of plain clothes policemen! Not wearing any official badge, and therefore free from identification, these men behave little better than an East End mob, and no uniformed official ever interfere with their brutal behaviour. Pushes, some blows, and even hard falls are inevitable in such a scuffle—they all come in the day's work; but for the six days, pinches, and twists that are unnecessarily given, no man worthy of the name would care to be responsible, nor risk a summons of assault. It must be that orders have been given for this to be done, with a postscript that no fear need be entertained of a prosecution.

When Mr. Churchill, as the chief policeman, orders his thousands of trained servants to become a set of red hooligans, no one is left to act as protectors of law and order. The police cannot do it, because they are taking part in the conflict themselves. There is no one but the general public. And I, as a member of the general public, determined that I would take the one step that was open to me to punish the man who was responsible.

He Has Insulted Women.

On Tuesday, November 22, when practically the whole crowd had cleared away from Downing Street, I encountered Mrs. Cobden Sanderson faint from exhaustion from a struggle in which she had taken part. She is the daughter of the man whom Liberal statesmen profess to honour. But how does Mr. Churchill deal with her? "Turn that woman away! I don't let anyone within here." These are the words he addresses to the police with regard to her. When will Cabinet Ministers know that their position does not give them the right to insult women?

He Has Slandered Women.

Not content with instructing his paid servants to knock women about, and himself insulting women, Mr. Churchill has taken advantage of his position of immunity in the House of Commons publicly to slander a whole class of women. On Thursday, November 24, in answer to a question of Mr. Chancellor, he referred to the women having bitten and scratched the police. For this statement Mr. Churchill has absolutely no foundation. It is a very gross and disgraceful slander, but there is no legal remedy. Was it not time that a step was

taken to bring home to Mr. Churchill that statements of this kind are not to be made with impunity?

He Has Had Men Brutally Used.

It is about time also that a halt should be called to the disgraceful orgies of violence which take place at Liberal meetings whenever a man or a woman raises a voice on behalf of Votes for Women. Other interruptions are courteously dealt with; the Liberal Press glories in the interruptions of Unionist speakers by "the voice," but for the Suffragist there is to be gross personal violence. I have myself many times experienced this treatment, but it reached a climax in the case of Mr. Hawkins at Bradford, who, for interjecting one remark in the course of Mr. Churchill's speech, was hurled out of the hall, flung down the stairs, and suffered a fractured knee, and then once more flung down the stairs, breaking his leg in a second place and dislocating his ankle. For these scenes Cabinet Ministers are directly responsible; firstly, because it is in consequence of their attitude of refusal that the men or women are ejected at all; and secondly because instead of prohibiting such violence, as they could perfectly well do, they have actually on many occasions approved of it, and even encouraged it.

He Has Slandered Men.

Lastly, Mr. Churchill has not hesitated to slander the men engaged in this agitation by accusing them (without the slightest proof, and in spite of their definite denial) of being paid for their work in connection with woman suffrage. This dastardly trick, which Mr. Churchill has copied from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have no chance of success except for the fact (which these men know) that their words are published broadcast, while the flat denial of ourselves is shut out from the public ear. I am informed that it is difficult, if not impossible, to bring home this slander in the law court, and therefore for this also a different sort of remedy had to be found. (An account of Mr. Franklin's trial at Bow Street will be found on p. 169.)

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 3164.

Hon. Organising Sec., Victor D. Duval.

A meeting to protest against the slanderous references to members of this Union made by certain Cabinet Ministers will be held at the Caxton Hall on Friday, December 16, at 8 p.m. Speakers will be the Right Rev. A. H. Mathew, V. D. Duval, and Frank Butler. Reserved seats (1s.); tickets may be obtained at the offices. We understand that our colleague, Mr. Hugh A. Franklin, now undergoing a sentence of six weeks' imprisonment in Pentonville goal, is being accorded the rights granted by the new regulations. A full account of his trial at Bow Street will be found on another page. Elsewhere will be found reports of protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings made by members of this Union in London and the provinces. We are glad to announce that the past week has seen a brisk increase in membership, and we give below a list of some new branches, together with the names and addresses of the local hon. secretaries:—

- Barnes and District.—J. Lavin, 54, York Street, Cadworth.
Bradford.—Hird Lord, 10, Carlisle Road, Bradford.
Edinburgh.—A. S. Balkanline, 48, India Street, Edinburgh.
Oxford.—W. H. Crook, 25, Shafton Road, Oxford.
Reading.—L. Greenaway, Chalkenden.
Sheffield.—A. E. Peel, 87, St. Philip's Road, Sheffield.
Southampton.—P. A. McMahon, 81, Alma Road, Southampton.
In view of the work to be done all over the country this Union has taken no committee rooms this election, but has concentrated its energy on helping the W.S.P.U. in Battersea, Kennington, Wisbech, and other picked constituencies.

Amounts already acknowledged, £359 1s. 10d.; F. Witty, Esq., £1 1s.; Miss E. Mackenzie, £2; a Member of the W.S.P.U., £1; "Irish Nationalist," 10s. 6d.; Miss P. M. Collier (for Hawkins' Legal Fund), £2 2s.; Leonard Cather, Esq., £5 5s.; Miss Katie Harris, 5s.; T. Burnett Jones, Esq., £1; Miss Ellen Beck, £5; a Member of the Glasgow Branch W.S.P.U., 5s.; Mrs. Hancock (Hawkins' Legal Fund), £10; Miss S. E. Ontram, 10s.; Mrs. Arnold Bennett, £1; P. W. Peacock, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Miss A. L. Durham, 5s.; Mrs. Roberts (Hawkins' Legal Fund), 5s.; Dr. H. B. Hanson and Miss E. M. Hanson (Hawkins' Legal Fund), 10s.; Membership Fees, 14s.—£339 16s. 10d.



OUR POST BOX.

OUR HOLY WAR.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I am enclosing a postal order for 5s. for the funds of the W.S.P.U. I suggest that attention be drawn to the objection we in South Wales are receiving of the different treatment meted out to men and women when in opposition to the law. Here in the large catch body of police and soldiers, thousands of pounds worth of damage, numbers of horses killed by starvation and flooding underground, and over fifty policemen knocked about and more or less damaged. And in spite of all this not one arrest has been made. The rate-payers are put to the expense of maintaining a large catta body of police and soldiers, while it is no secret they have orders to do nothing. When we turn to the case of voteless women, we see a very different state of things. A peaceful deputation broken up, women knocked about, and long sentences of imprisonment given.—Yours, etc., M. COBERT.

A THANKSGIVING.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I cannot let this glorious thanksgiving pass without expressing to the English women my gratitude to them for their part in our great victory for Votes for Women in this far Western State of Washington on November 8. Our generous western men voted two to one all over the State to enfranchise the women. It was the largest vote ever given an amendment in this State—the most sweeping victory ever given the cause in any State, and it enfranchises 175,000 women. But let me add that the English women's revolution was the Pacific Coast; you so bravely stormed the citadel of injustice, you so generously offered up your ease, your reputation, your very health on the altar of equality that you made the whole world pause to consider the question of human rights. You will surely win! Our victory is but the beginning of yours.—Yours, etc., ADELA M. PARKER (President College Suffrage League of Washington), 419, Boylston Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

TWO SENTENCES.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—I am interested to see in the paper this morning that the magistrate at Bow Street puts Mr. Winston Churchill's window at a higher value than the Home Secretary's at giving the woman two months' imprisonment for breaking the window and the man six weeks' for trying to horse-whip the Home Secretary.—Yours, etc., A. E. GORDON, 16, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. December 6, 1910.

LOT'S WIFE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—In all the stream of argument of firm support, and violent abuse that I have listened to this week one point stands clear in my mind—we must not turn back. The path is difficult, the way beset with obstacles, but we must keep going forward, handing on the torch of a righteous demand. I worked in the quiet methods for over twenty-five years; I am absolutely convinced they were required if only as an argument for stronger measures and their need later; but this moment, when the Press, a section of the public, and some of our friends are against us, is the very one for persistent effort on militant lines. I have never known a deputation after which there was not a burst from each stone thrown. I write because I know many worthy persons are distressed in their minds at the late disturbances; they don't look far enough. Let them take heart of grace and read the allegory of Lot's wife.—Yours, etc., T. W.

Mrs. Rutter writes that she has secured three new regular subscribers in France to VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A regular reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN writes: "One of my greatest reads me the following:—'What wicked falsehoods they are telling in the papers about the women! They are handled brutally by the police and the hooligans, and then they discharge them from the court without a hearing or defence of any kind. But some of the truth is ebbing out in The Times. The Daily Observer had to apologise this morning to Captain Gonne for saying he had assaulted a policeman. All he did was to follow one of them and take his number for purposely tripping up a lady. I feel so indignant at the continual perversion of the truth that words fail me. I shall come to blows soon.'"

The following is an extract from a letter sent by a friend to Miss Rock, one of the deputations to the House of Commons last week:—"At last I am won over, and have great pleasure in enclosing you three membership cards. The brutality of the police and Government, combined, compare so unfavourably with the heroism of the splendid women who are throwing their whole heart and strength into the cause that I haven't the cowardice to hold out any longer. Although I fear I will not be much of a help or honour to the Union, I am determined no longer to be a hindrance. The more I see of the 'Antis,' the more convinced I am of their narrowness, and the more ashamed I am of the neutral position I have taken in the great question. How splendid VOTES FOR WOMEN is this week! How indignant it makes one feel with the Press. I do think it a shame that not even one paper can be even fair in the matter."

Mr. F. W. Bennett, of Leicester, writes to explain, with reference to his action in paying Miss Dorothy Pethick's fine, that he did this from no personal reasons but because he did not wish that Leicester should lose her services at this critical time, when they were so much needed to expose to the electors the Government's policy towards women.

AFTER THE DEPUTATION.

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton's Views.

MRS. AYRTON AND "THE TIMES."

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton has sent us copies of correspondence which has passed between herself and the editor of the Times on the "Battle of Downing Street." Mrs. Ayrton's letters have not been printed in the Times, and we gladly give the correspondence publicly. Sir,—Perhaps you will kindly allow me to correct a few of the inaccuracies that appear in your reporter's account of the Suffragists' march on Downing Street on the 22nd ult. I was marching immediately behind Mrs. Pankhurst when she entered Downing Street, but was prevented from reaching No. 10 by an attempt at strangulation on the part of a policeman. I remained until the whole street and its vicinity were cleared, and I saw all that went on there. Your reporter accuses the demonstrators of hysteria. The only hysteria displayed was that manifested by the police, many of whom were in a state of wild excitement. Now and then a shriek of agony was wrung from a Suffragist by some of the new methods of torture employed by the police (presumably by the orders of the Home Office, with the hopes of terrifying us), such as bending back the thumbs, seizing the throat and bending back the head till the neck was nearly broken, twisting the arms, kicking, etc. Otherwise the women worked in complete silence; and, indeed, they had no breath to spare for other purposes than that of pushing towards their goal, which was No. 10, Downing Street.

Self-controlled, Purposeful, Determined. Never was a more self-controlled, purposeful, determined and silent body of fighters in a just cause. The "aimless pertinacity," the "hysteria," the "laughter," and the "shrieks"—except of agony—existed in the imagination of your reporter alone. Far from behaving like "demented creatures," during the actual struggle the silence was almost oppressive, broken only by the sharp sound of splintering wood as the police smashed the bamboo poles of the banners. We were of all ages, of all classes, of all temperaments, and we had a single aim—to show the Government that it is impossible to govern even the most helpless without the consent of the governed.—Yours faithfully, HERTHA AYRTON.

The "Times" Replies.

To this the Editor of the Times replied that he had referred Mrs. Ayrton's letter to the reporter who wrote the account, and that he adhered to his report. He saw no brutality on the part of the police, but he heard shrieks and laughter which appeared to him to be due to hysteria. He admitted that in their ejection from Downing Street some of the women were no doubt "incommoded and even hurt."

Mrs. Ayrton's Rejoinder.

Mrs. Ayrton replied:—Sir,—I have to thank you for your courteous reply to my letter on the Suffragists' march to Downing Street. Your reporter says that he saw no brutality on the part of the police, but I not only saw but experienced it. Twice policemen seized me by the throat and jerked my head back till it felt as if my neck would break, so that I quite lost my breath and half lost consciousness for a time; indeed, had I not been held up by my daughter I must have fallen down and been trampled on as were other women. As, therefore, you have given your reporter's account of what he saw and heard, do you not think it would be fair to give mine also?

Your reporter talked of "aimless" pertinacity, and I reiterated that there was no aimlessness—that every woman was moved by one single, definite and perfectly lawful aim, viz., to go to Downing Street and call upon Mr. Asquith to hear what we thought of his pronouncement on Woman's Suffrage. As we have no legal method of making our opinions known to him publicly, as we had been prevented on Friday from presenting a memorial to him in a perfectly lawful way, this private manner of dealing with the question was the only one open to us. Had we been treated with the most elementary justice we should have gone to his door, our leader would have spoken for us, and we should have quietly dispersed.

"Raids" by the Police.

All the newspapers have talked of "Suffragist Raids," both on Friday, the 18th, and Tuesday, the 22nd. The "raids" were made by the police, under the orders of the Home Office, on us. On both days we were doing that which we had every right to do, but which was inconvenient to the Government, and we were manifestly and brutally obstructed in the performance of our duty, by the orders of the Government. It is extraordinary to me, sir, that you and men like you cannot see that we women are fighting, in a way that entails all the suffering on ourselves, for our human dignity, for justice, for the freedom which Englishmen are supposed to regard their most precious possession. That we feel about those things exactly as men feel,

you evidently do not believe, and yet we do actually care for them far more than men do in the present day, because for us they are still to come, while men have forgotten the fight they have had to make for them, and in which women helped them.—Yours faithfully, HERTHA AYRTON.

MY FIRST EXPERIENCE ON A PEACEFUL DEPUTATION.

Having lived most of my life abroad, I have never been on a deputation before, but had heard of the treatment meted out to defenceless women in these deputations (not raids), only, like the Queen of Sheba, I can truly say, "The half was not told me!" We broke no law in going on a deputation, and everything was done in a thoroughly constitutional manner—even to the number being under the regulation "13" that can assemble to see the Prime Minister. As soon as our little band came to the entrance of the House of Commons and had stated our object, without any warning we were suddenly set upon by the police with great violence, and even when we offered no resistance we were repeatedly hurled back amongst a crowd of rousers, who had evidently been collected there on purpose, and who were allowed to further maltreat us, not only with personal violence, but with coarse jests and foul language. We were constantly pushed about, hit, and every indignity was offered us. Why? Merely because we wore the deputation badge! Twice I was knocked down and nearly trampled to death. Even when we were moving on, as soon as our badge was seen we were taken by the shoulders, red handed into the forefront crowd of rousers, who hovered around like eagles eager for their prey. I saw a young girl pushed along shrieking, "They are twisting my wrists," but there was no one to help her.

I am relating only what I personally saw and suffered from 1.20 to nearly 6 o'clock. Oh! day of horror! No Russian Cossacks could have been more brutal than a few of the police. I noticed that at every few paces, and near the important gates, were stationed great, powerful men, with ferocious faces, who delighted in their work of hurting all they could the defenceless women and girls, who were only armed with—what? Their deputation scrolls! There they were: 700 stalwart men, besides a troop of mounted horsemen, all headed up by the Home Secretary. For what? To prevent a broken-up deputation of women from presenting a paper to Mr. Asquith. Oh! the bravery of it! Oh! the courage! It was a sight to make every true woman's blood boil that such things could be.

After all, no one wanted to deprive a single man of a vote. All that was wanted was that every widow and spinster who paid rates and taxes and had no man to vote for her should have the protection of a vote. How reasonable! I can truthfully say that during those long hours I broke no law, nor did I see any one of that deputation breaking any law, but under orders break the law, and allow the rousers to do so, by assaulting the ladies of the deputation. We did not go out "to raid" or "to insult the police," or to break any law, but simply to ask Mr. Asquith to see us and hand in our deputation papers. And this was our treatment—a treatment they would not have dared to give a deputation of men who have votes to give. This just shows how much women want the protection (if nothing else) of a vote! Again and again I said to the police, "If I have broken any law, it is your duty to arrest me; if not, what right have you to assault me?" For answer one gigantic "anthropoid" (I will not call him a man) shouted, "I'll teach you to come out again like this," and seized me by the shoulders (I can feel his grip yet) and literally flung me off the pavement. I ask, are the men of England going to stand by and see their womenfolk insulted in this manner by the orders of their Government?

Why could not Mr. Asquith have seen us and given us some answer? It would not have taken five minutes of his "valuable time" (not so valuable but that he found time to go to a wedding). It is he and the Home Secretary who are responsible for the degrading scenes of that Friday—scenes which hold England up to the contempt of the foreigner. Over and over again I heard respectable men in the crowd express their indignation and their hope that the Government who ordered such illegal treatment to freeborn but defenceless women should be brought to book.

Under what law is it permitted that such treatment should be meted out to free-born British subjects—men or women—who do not go out to attack, but are attacked? Let thinking men who have the vote ponder over this in the coming election.

MEM SAHIB.



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We learn that it is proposed to confer upon French women the municipal and departmental council franchise. A Bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies with this object, and the Parliamentary Commission appointed to report on the matter has submitted its finding to the Chamber on Monday.

First Aid in Food Reform.



If you are one of the many who for various reasons wish to reduce or abolish the meat item in their daily fare we have an offer to make you which you can hardly fail to appreciate.

FREE.—OUR OFFER is as follows:—We will send you FREE a 72-page Booklet (just published) which is not only full of information about the various forms of food available in place of meat, but gives definite practical advice, hints and suggestions, recipes and specimen menus all designed to help you to start a reasonable food reform in your own home with a minimum of bother. This little book also explains the easy carriage-paid terms by which you can get small supplies of shelled nuts, sun-dried fruits, dainty cereals and cereals, many handy pocket-books, &c., &c., straight to your door wherever you live. This booklet is yours for the asking: simply send a postcard and ask for "V.W. offer."

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JOHN BRIGHT ON FREEDOM.

When Mr. Winston Churchill framed the new prison rules, the benefit of which the suffragist prisoners enjoy in Holloway to-day, he was careful to insert a clause to the effect that no books of a political character or dealing with current events were to be given to prisoners. That Mr. O'Brien's monograph on John Bright is likely to fall within this category is clear, for over and over again through the book the policy and action of the militant suffragist is justified. "However," writes the author, when speaking of the Irish Land Bill of 1869—"Mr. Gladstone di . . . under the pressure of Fenianism, rise to the occasion, and we find the same truth—that Governments only yield when goaded—expressed by the great statesman himself."

Nothing has been done for Ireland without violence, said the author on one occasion to Mr. Bright. Yes, was the answer, do not suppose I object to violence; I do not, when it rests on a moral basis.

Again, we have Mr. Bright, speaking of the Irish Reform Bill, saying—

No man, I presume, is of opinion that the Government grappled with the question of Irish representation before it was absolutely necessary to do so. Mr. O'Brien describes John Bright as "a man who loved justice and freedom, and had faith in the people . . . ever ready to defy the public opinion of his country and advocating what he considered to be the cause of righteousness." That he was as well a great statesman is illustrated by the numerous quotations given from his speeches. John Bright had no patience with those who tried to pacify Ireland by means of coercion. "There is no statesmanship," he reminded the House, "merely in acts of force and of repression."

Later on we find the following:— I entirely disagree with those who, when any crisis or trouble arises, say that you must first of all preserve order, you must put down all dissipation and all disobedience to the law, you must assert the supremacy of the Government, and then consider the grievances that are complained of. This has been the case in Ireland for 200 years . . . the grievances were not remedied; the demands of the people were not conceded; nothing has been done in Ireland except under the influence of terror.

Again, speaking in 1851, he scornfully pointed to the influence which terror exerts on the Government:

An illustrious member of Sir Robert Peel's Government declared in 1829, he said, that the sole alternative of Catholic emancipation was civil war, and to avert civil war emancipation was granted. Surely it was not a wise Constitution which allowed things to grow to such a pass. The noble Lords' Reform Bill was passed in a hurricane of popular feeling, without which it would not have been passed at all. The situation was helped on by brickbats, the carriages of the noble lords and hon. gentlemen who passed the measure being smashed over and over again in many towns and villages of this country. Surely it was not a perfect Constitution that required the fillip of brickbats. . . . I can have no respect for a Constitution or a system of representation or legislation which requires the menace of civil war ere it will grant Catholic emancipation, which must call in the aid of brickbats to enable it to give the Reform Bill.

In view of the efforts of the Suffragists to obtain treatment when in prison as political prisoners, it is interesting to note that in 1867 Mr. Bright presented a petition relating to the Fenians, urging that as political offenders they should be treated "with as much leniency as was consistent with the preservation of order." This petition, while disapproving of Fenianism, Mr. O'Brien says, stated in effect that the Fenian movement itself was produced by English misgovernment in Ireland; adding "That there is legitimate ground for the chronic discontent of which Fenianism is the expression, and therefore palliation for the errors of Fenianism."

There is one passage in the chapter headed "Parliamentary Reform," which with a few trifling alterations might well have appeared as a leading article in VOTES FOR WOMEN. Let our opponents change the year 1860 into 1910, put the name "Mr. Asquith" for "Lord Palmerston," and the "Conciliation Bill" for the "Reform Bill," and then ponder on the following passage:—

There is not a man in the House of Commons who was there in 1860, who knows anything at all of the manner in which Bills and questions are treated there; and there is not a man in the present Cabinet, that does not know perfectly well that if Lord Palmerston had said on some evening in the year 1860 that his Government would stand or fall by the R-form Bill then before the House, that Bill would have passed through the House of Commons without one single effective hostile division.

Space does not allow of my dealing at greater length with this chapter, or of pointing out how the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility is upheld in it, or of dwelling on the other chapters which bring before us such a vivid picture of the troublous times of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, or even of the great Anti-Corn Law agitation, which Mr. O'Brien has dealt with so effectively and so thoroughly.

Suffragettes in Holloway will most certainly not be permitted to read this book, but Suffragettes outside will do well to read and ponder on it, and when they have done so to send certain extracts with their compliments to all Members of the Cabinet!

DIVIDED COUNSELS IN IRELAND.

Tactics in political warfare always present a difficult problem. There are occasions when conciliatory methods are thoroughly sound; there are others when they are suicidal; there are occasions when "the half loaf" ought to be accepted gladly; there are others when what looks like the half loaf has to be rejected with scorn.

Only those who are fully steeped in the knowledge of the movement itself, and who possess at the same time sound political judgment, are entitled to express an opinion, and the trouble comes when men whose past record seems to justify them in considering that they possess both these qualifications take diametrically opposite views.

In Mr. William O'Brien's recent book, "An Olive Branch . . . John Bright: a Monograph. By R. Barry O'Brien. London: Smith Elder, 10s. 6d. net.

in Ireland" (Macmillan and Co., 10s. net), we have a full statement of the tactics of the Irish Party from the author's point of view, commencing with the fall of Parnell and proceeding right up to the present day.

Naturally the principal interest of the book centres in the account which the author gives of the reasons which impelled him to dissociate himself with a few followers from the main body of Irish Home Rulers who acknowledge the leadership of Mr. Redmond. In the forefront of these reasons must be placed, it would seem, a divergence of view upon two important questions: Firstly the working of the Land Purchase Act of Mr. Wyndham; and secondly, the Liberal proposals which were embodied in the Irish Council Bill of 1907. Mr. O'Brien was a "whole-hogger" in accepting the Land Act, and completely opposed to the Amending Bill carried by the Liberal Government, which has had, he says, the effect of stopping land purchase. He was also favourably disposed towards the Irish Council Bill, which was scornfully rejected by the Irish Party. But this divergence by itself would not, he states, have led to his present attitude if it had not been accompanied by a refusal to allow him to state his case and an attempt to drive him and his friends out of political life.

It would, of course, be presumptuous for anyone outside the Irish Home Rule movement to attempt to decide the merits of this controversy, but those whose interest in politics is sufficiently wide to make them wish to study an agitation other than their own will find much food for thought in the volume which Mr. O'Brien has contributed to current political history.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Views of 'Vance.'" By Arnold White. London: Kegan Paul, 5s. net. "The Englishwoman." December. 1s. "How to Write English." "How to Speak English." Longmans Green. Each 6d. net (paper), 9d. net (cloth).

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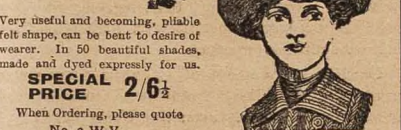
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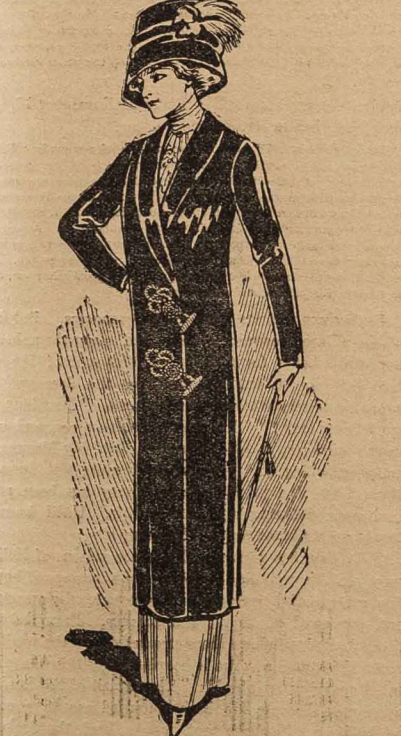
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HIS VALUABLE VOTE. A True Story of the last General Election. By Elizabeth Gordon Key.

Frances leaned out of the casement window. It was a cold January day in 1910. The garden, stretching down to a low ivy-covered wall, which sheltered sweet early violets, was just now in the hands of an old man who alternately dug and rested. Now and then, for a change, he blew on his poor, cold old fingers, or spat on the sodden earth. He was very old, his back was very bent, his legs tottered; an ignorant old village man, whose pride was that, being unable either to read or write, he was "as good as those who could." By keeping off the rates he had won his old age pension, and, as he said, "There's a many as reads and writes as hasn't done that."

Frances watched him awhile as he dug, and rested, and spat, and then drew in her head and took up VOTES FOR WOMEN. "That old man will vote," she said to herself. "Emmeline and I pay towards his pension, are ratepayers, householders, workers for a quarter of a century, educated women, law-abiding citizens, and yet we may not help, as he does, to choose the men who make our laws." She put her head out into the cold again. "Daniel!" she cried, "this is polling day. Are you going to vote?" Daniel put down his spade and came to the window. "Yes," he said, "I'll vote." "For whom?" asked Frances. His cunning eyes lit up, and he smiled. "Well," he said, "I've got my Pension, and this Government give me it; and yet I'm Blue. I like me Pension, yet I like to be Blue." "Well?" said Frances. "Well, that's it," he said, "that's all." And he tottered back to his digging.

A noisy car, decked with blue ribbons, jerked up at the garden gate. A man in a warm fur-trimmed coat and gloves stepped out, and into the garden, touched the old man on his shoulder, linked a friendly arm into his, and led him to the car. How kindly were his actions! How he tucked in the rug round the poor old legs! How solicitous he was that Daniel should be warm and comfortable and enjoy his ride; and how gaily they whizzed away.

Not a word to Frances! She stood and stared, then she laughed aloud. "They don't even ask if it suits me," she thought, and then, more soberly, "I wonder who that old fool will vote for?"

Two hours passed. The car came back and the old man stepped out. The man in the fur-trimmed coat shook hands with him like an old friend, and smiled on him. "Good-bye, Mr. Clifford," he said, "Good-bye," and Daniel, looking after the blue-trimmed car and its well-dressed driver, said slowly, "Well, good-bye, Guv'nor." Down came Frances. "Well?" she inquired. "Well, Daniel?" "I've voted," said Daniel. "How?" "Blue," with a sly look upwards. "Are you Blue?" "Yes; I'm Blue," said Frances, "but don't you ever tell the other mistress that you're Blue, because she's Yellow, and might have something to say." "Yaller," said Daniel. "Yaller. Well, it's the Yallers that give me me Pension. I've nothing aginst Yallers."

Half an hour later he was drinking his hot tea and eating his buttered toast by a blazing kitchen fire, and Frances, in her gentle way, was ministering to his creature comforts. But the old man looked serious, and with womanly insight into the strange ways of old men she knew something was wrong.

"Are you cold, Daniel?" "No, I'm not cold." "Hungry?" "No, I'm not hungry." And then, "Fact is, mum, there ain't no need to tell 'other lady how I've voted. My way of voting ain't naught to do with no one, and I've voted Blue, and you're Blue, and that's all." "Oh, yes, that's all; there's no need to say any more." And the old man seemed comforted.

Next day Emmeline ("'other lady") always direct, charged down on Daniel with a directness he had never felt before. "How did you vote, Daniel?" she asked, and he, quailing and feeling her to be twice as large and powerful as he had ever felt her before, was for a moment morally a coward, and in that moment replied, "I've voted Yaller."

A week later, Frances and Emmeline, hunting for violet buds in the shelter of the old wall, paused suddenly, for they heard voices.

"Well, Daniel," cried a cheery voice, "You've voted, and for the best man, I hope; we want all the best men now."

"I've put my cross," said Daniel, "against the longest name—that's how I've voted." He moved away, and the owner of the cheery voice put his head over the wall, and smiled down at the two ladies. "Then he's voted Yellow," he said. "He went in a Blue car, and voted Yellow, and isn't sure now which he's done."

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES.

We rejoice in the return to the fighting ranks of some of our brave prisoners of war. They come back to the field of action baptised from the experiences through which they have recently passed. They come back renewed in strength to find fresh evidences on every hand of the steady advance of our forces upon the citadel of power held by the enemies of human freedom.

There yet remain in prison thirty-six women, sentenced for one month or for two months for their brave protest against a great wrong, a protest which was made at the small cost of a few pence of glass worth some shillings, and at the great cost of pain and sacrifice to themselves. Also in Pentonville Jail there is one man who dared to refute, in the only way open and possible to him in these times of deliberate misrepresentation and Press boycott, the cowardly slander uttered by the Home Secretary with intention to defame the character of the men and women in this Movement.

This man and these women are honoured to-day by those who understand the real significance of their action. In days to come that action will be fully vindicated. In neither case was physical violence their motive. The women, determined to avoid any chance of doing injury to persons, waited until it was dark and then threw their messages, which could reach their rulers by no other way, through the unlighted windows of their houses. The man was aware that Cabinet Ministers are surrounded by a body-guard of detectives and police, and that he would be arrested for his attempt to administer the chastisement that by all the unwritten laws of social morality was richly deserved. Nevertheless, he took the first public opportunity that offered, of showing by deeds, since words were futile, that the sense of honour and of chivalry is not yet dead in the hearts of men. For technical offences and not for any violation of the moral law have these women and this man been punished.

The real criminals, as it often happens in this strange world, have not been brought to the bar of human justice. The stories of the assaults made upon

hundreds of women on Black Friday have been hushed up. Women know, their doctors know, the Home Secretary knows, and the police know what happened. The public has been kept in total ignorance. Mr. Churchill took care that the facts should not come out in the police-court, when he refused to give an opportunity to the women and the men who had been arrested to make any statement in Bow Street on the following morning.

The Government is fighting the battle against women's liberty by methods of brutality. Many of their agents are fighting it as far as women are concerned by methods that are unspicable. They trust to the darkness to cover them, they trust to the conspiracy of silence which seems so secure, they believe they run no risk, that no punishment will be theirs because nobody will know.

Nobody will know because women are politically gagged and bound. They are gagged because not only are they denied the power of the vote given to every class of men wherever it enforces the demand for the redress of grievances, but also by every other means that can be employed against them they have been put to silence. The Bill of Rights has been torn up and flung in their faces and the ancient liberty granted to voter and voteless alike of presenting a memorial or a petition to their rulers has been taken from them. They are shut out from public meetings where new legislation affecting them as vitally as men is discussed by Ministers of the Crown maintained by women taxpayers as well as by men.

They are also, for reasons of Party interest, shut out from the Press. Thus all channels of expression are closed to them. Driven into revolt as the only means of resisting wrong, they, together with those men who are fighting this battle for human liberty, are met with ruthless repression.

Consider the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment passed upon Mr. Hugh Franklin as a punishment for his attempted assault upon the Home Secretary, by whose order women exercising their legal right were assaulted on 18th November. Contrast it with the verdict given in two typical cases of aggravated assault of men upon weak and defenceless women, briefly reported a few days ago in the morning papers. The first is taken from The Morning Advertiser of November 24.

William Smith, 32, tailor, Great Titchfield-street, W., was charged on remand with assaulting his wife, also with attempting to stab her. The evidence of Mrs. Smith, a respectably-dressed young woman, showed that about eleven o'clock on the night of the 15th inst., the prisoner arrived at his lodgings, and asked his wife to give him money. On her refusing, he struck her in the mouth and knocked her down. He then picked up a table knife, and tried to cut her throat with it. A man, named Fletcher, who was in the room, took the knife away from him. It was mentioned that the accused had threatened his wife on many occasions, and that she had obtained a separation order from him. (Mr. Denman, the Magistrate) did not think he could rival a woman in giving a lecture (laughter), so he would not give one to the prisoner, but would bind him over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for twelve months.

And the second from The Times of November 16, the case being before Mr. Justice Darling.

Percy Richmond, 21, porter, was indicted for wounding Edith Richmond, his wife, with intent to murder or to do her grievous bodily harm. On the evening of November 3, the prisoner came up behind his wife in the street, and with some sharp instrument inflicted a wound on her throat three inches long, which, the doctor said, just by a hair's breadth missed the jugular vein. A pair of scissors was found in his pocket. Mr. Justice Darling said he was not going to send the prisoner to penal servitude or to prison. He released the prisoner on recognisances to be of good behaviour, and to come up for judgment if called upon.

Such cases as these are of daily occurrence. But few of them are reported. Now and then the unheeding world hears from afar off a faint echo of the cry that goes up to the heavens from the deep gulf of woman's misery and woman's shame, "How long, O Lord! how long!" We have heard this cry, and our hearts have caught the answer: "Until My Messenger comes speaking My word of deliverance with human lips. Until the price of your liberty has been paid in human suffering and human life. Until human hands are stretched out to lift you up!"

That day has dawned. From the prisons of Holloway and Pentonville there comes the message of hope, the promise of deliverance to the most cruelly wronged and oppressed of all the human race. From behind those barred windows there streams out to the world a great light, and a voice is heard from within the grim walls speaking as of old: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me; because He hath anointed me to preach good tidings; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind and to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

HECKLING CABINET MINISTERS.

Ludicrous Precautions.

Scarcely have the Suffragettes begun militant methods again than the most exaggerated and ludicrous precautions are taken to protect Cabinet Ministers. Yet the Voice is heard! The following accounts speak for themselves:—

MR. ASQUITH AT NEWCASTLE.

The Prime Minister was not allowed to leave Newcastle last Saturday without hearing more than he probably liked of Votes for Women. At the Drill Hall he had hardly mentioned the question of the Lords' veto when a member of the Men's Political Union asked, "Why did you veto the Conciliation Bill, Mr. Asquith?" The questioner was immediately held down and gagged, while Mr. Asquith, quickly changing the subject, proceeded to compliment the two Liberal candidates on their staunch Liberalism. "You're no Liberal!" I shouted out immediately; "you vetoed the Women Suffrage Bill." After a fierce altercation with the stewards, I kept my seat, till a third man interjected, "Why did you put a veto on the Women's Bill?" After a struggle we were both removed, but meanwhile a fourth interruption occurred. Amid the cheers of those surrounding him a man sprang to his feet and waved in the air a purple, white, and green "Votes for Women" flag. The uproar was tremendous, and the standing bearer made quite a speech, fragments of which only were audible in the tumult. This lasted for at least ten minutes, and when order had once more been restored Mr. Asquith hurriedly finished his speech in five minutes to avoid further questioning. The standard-bearer who made such a splendid protest is a newly recruited member of the M.P.U., who had never before attended a Cabinet Minister's meeting.

At Burnley.

When the Prime Minister visited Burnley on Monday, December 6, the most absurd precautions against the Suffragettes were taken. It was publicly announced that he was to arrive at a certain station, and be officially welcomed. The approaches were barricaded, and detachments of police were everywhere in the neighbourhood. The Suffragettes, however, were better informed, and when, at the quiet wayside station, Mr. Asquith and his detectives alighted, to his surprise he was met by the women. A little group of Liberal women were also on the platform. The Suffragettes took the Prime Minister by the arm asking, "Why don't you take your veto off the House of Commons and 'How dare you call yourself a Liberal?' The Prime Minister, who collided with some railings in his agitation, looked very foolish and gave no reply. The women were eventually seized by detectives, and in the midst Mr. Asquith, being unable to distinguish friend from foe, caught hold of an unusual woman who was trying to protect him, and pulled her away calling feebly, "Here's another!" Pursued by cries of "You are a disgrace to your country, sir!" and "The women are ashamed of you!" the party then entered motor-cars and drove away amid shouts of "Traitor!" "Coward!" Everyone turned out to see the Suffragettes, 150 of whom, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, were supposed to have arrived, and "Votes for Women" and "Down with the Lords" was the talk of the town.

At the Albert Hall, Sheffield.

Despite the elaborate precautions, "enough to meet a German invasion," as the Sheffield Telegraph said, two members of the W.S.P.U. were among the audience at the Albert Hall and succeeded in reminding Mr. Churchill of his broken pledges in connection with Votes for Women. The rough handling they received when ejected stirred a constitutional Suffragist present into action, and when the Home Secretary had the officious men moved towards her, Mr. Churchill again shouted "Don't turn her out! Don't turn her out! Don't let us have any unpleasantness, because if the lady wants to interrupt me I am quite willing to sit down. Let us have a nice pleasant meeting this evening, and nobody turned out at all. On the contrary, instead of turning people out, what we want is to turn five Liberal members in."

An Amusing Press View.

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph thus describes the visit of the Home Secretary to Sheffield on Wednesday last week:— CHURCHILL'S VISIT—GREAT SUFFRAGETTE HOAX—LIBERALS SCARED BY A SHADOW—POLICE AND BARBERS AGAINST NOTHING—MEN THROWN OUT OF DRILL HALL.

Sheffield Liberals made themselves look very ridiculous last night over the visit of Mr. Winston Churchill to address a couple of meetings in the city. Yesterday ought to have been April the First instead of November 30 and Mr. Churchill's birthday. In some remarkable way the Liberals had frightened themselves into the belief that their champion would be assaulted by half the women in Sheffield, to prevent which they observed the strictest measures with regard to Mr. Churchill's movements. No one was allowed to know when he would reach Sheffield. They got all the roads round the Drill Hall, where he was to speak first, closed against the public. They got the police to erect barricades. They called out practically every constable in the city, from Commander Scott down to the latest recruit who had only just got into a uniform. People going to the meetings were put to the greatest possible inconvenience. They could not move anywhere in the neighbourhood of the two halls without running up against a policeman. Constables stood in long, deep, silent rows across the streets. When you got beyond them there were still policemen in twos and threes only a yard or two apart. In every dark corner there was a policeman. Men had almost to prove on the spot the day and year of their birth, their nationality and occupation before they could pass any of these groups of constables. There were sentries at the doors, inside the doors, along the passages, in the hall among the people—everywhere there were policemen. Never before in the history of the Sheffield Police Force have so many of the men been brought on duty for nothing.

"Who Trusts the People?"

"For the whole thing was a hoax—a splendid bit of First of April fooling. It is doubtful whether the 200 odd policemen who kept the barracks and surrounded the halls so much as saw the shadow of a Suffragette. The whole display was a delightful commentary on the 'Trust the People' cries of the Liberals. "When the Conservative meetings were smashed up night after night last January by organised bands of Liberals the Conservatives were expected to grin and bear it. But the Liberals became somewhat nervous, so when, said he thought the Suffragettes might disturb the Liberal meetings, called out the police force of the city with barricades, an army of stewards to suppress interrupters, 'Are we in England?' asked an astonished

citizen as he came out of the Albert Hall and saw the long lines of policemen guarding the empty pavement. The scene certainly suggested anything but the 'free country' of which the Liberals boast. Citizens may be tempted to also ask—Who will pay the bill for this First of April display of unnecessary force? Must the Conservative ratepayers pay their share?"

"Hysterics at the Drill Hall.

"At the Drill Hall three men raised their voices in the meeting with the usual cry of 'Votes for Women.' It was amazing to see the hysterical way the crowds of Liberals, protected by the crowds of policemen, and the army of stewards, behaved. At the first shout Liberals sprang to their feet, jumped on to the chairs, and yelled to their civic defenders to 'Out him.' Each of the three men was bundled out almost as soon as he spoke. At the Albert Hall meeting two women raised a similar cry, with similar results. But there was no organised attempt to disturb the meeting."

"Miss Adela Pankhurst, the leader of the Suffragettes in Sheffield, declared last night that she was amazed by the terrible display of brute force brought out against a few weak women. All the same it was a tremendous compliment, and she had enjoyed the joke of seeing such big lines of policemen everywhere."

"There was a double line of stalwart police officers stretched across from the carriage door at which Mr. Churchill alighted to the gate giving access from the station to the side door of the Victoria Hotel, and through this protecting line Mr. Churchill quickly passed. As the train was brought to a standstill Mr. Churchill was welcomed by Sir William Clegg, Mr. Arthur Neal, and Mr. Howard Wilson, and these passed across the platform and the line of rails intervening between this and the hotel. By this surreptitious and stealthy means the Home Secretary of England had to be smuggled into Sheffield. The party remained at the hotel for a little over an hour, dinner being served. During this period the hotel was surrounded by police, but no despatching ladies disturbed the Minister's dinner party by even a shout. Then shortly before 7.30 several swift motor-cars came on the scene, and in three Mr. Churchill and his party were whirled by Shaft Street, Glanville Street, Queen's Road, Edmund Road, and Lancing Road to the Drill Hall. All along the route there were few people to be seen, the route having been a well-guarded secret."

Mr. Churchill was proceeding, when a man suddenly cried out: "Why don't you give the women their votes?" "I'm sorry," said Mr. Churchill, "but I'm not in a position to do so." The man then broke loose. The interrupter was supported by a considerable body of men, and a fight began which lasted for five minutes. There was a great deal of hard hitting, and about 100 people were exchanging blows.

At Dundee.

On Thursday, December 1, Mr. Churchill paid his first election visit to Dundee. He spoke in the King's Theatre to men only, not a single woman being admitted. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the entrance of any Suffragette. The theatre was closely watched, and four slaters spent the night on the roof. Mr. Churchill was asked: (1) Would he do his best to secure facilities for the Conciliation Bill in the first Session of next Parliament, to which he replied that Mr. Asquith had promised facilities for the Conciliation Bill; (2) Would he support the proportion of working women in Dundee whom the Conciliation Bill would enfranchise. Mr. Churchill said he had no knowledge. (3) Had he any alternative to propose to the Conciliation Bill? No, he had not.

At Frodsham, December 2.

"Have you seen them?" everyone in Frodsham seemed to be saying, the "them" referring to the Suffragettes, who were supposed to have invaded the village. The Liverpool Echo says:—"Fifty Suffragettes have already established themselves in the village, and it is rumoured that a couple of hundred are on their way. The women have a bulldog mascot. In spite of all the precautions, however, a Suffragette managed to secure herself inside the hall, and was only discovered about half an hour before the meeting. Both at Churchill's mansion and exit, there were shouts of 'Votes for Women,' and he was only saved from the women by a strong force of protectors. In the chief streets he was greeted with groans and hisses. Although the cause was for 'men only,' he had to encounter the protest of a male sympathiser, who denounced his attitude towards the women."

At Chester.

Chester was well on the look out for the 300 Suffragettes, who were supposed to have invaded the city, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst. Detectives had followed known Suffragettes very suspiciously all round the town for the last two days. Searches were made for the Skating Ring (where the meeting was held), and a Suffragette, who had climbed on to a back roof of the hall, was discovered in the early hours of the morning and turned out. As this time approached, Mr. Churchill's arrival, crowds assembled to see what move the Suffragettes would adopt. About 7.45 the following remark was overheard: "Mr. Churchill had set him, and would not let him come to the meeting." Detectives were

very much in evidence, and a Suffragette, who advanced as his motor-car approached, was deliberately tripped up, and fell on the ground. But in spite of all precautions (and every ticket had been most carefully distributed) there were male supporters who were ready to denounce and condemn his behaviour to the women. These were local men who came forward and volunteered, as no women were allowed in (not even the Liberal candidate's sister).

Press Comments.

As for Mr. Winston Churchill, he managed to escape like a very fine old tabby cat by rounding his back and slipping and cursing at the police for not getting the Suffragettes away from the Home Office. This has a serious side as well as a humorous one, and we much regret that the partisans of Suffragette policy should descend to the tactics of Tenpenny. —Planet.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AVOIDS NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is understood to be suffering from "nerves," disappointed the two audiences he was expected to address at Nottingham on Saturday, but his substitute, Colonel Seely, will be able to inform him how Nottingham men feel about the Government's treatment of Suffragites and their claims. No sooner had the speaker asserted that the Liberal party only demanded fair play for its measure than a man rose and said, "Why don't you give fair play to the Suffragettes?" Immediately a score of stewards flung themselves upon the questioner and ejected him with a brutal display of quite unnecessary violence. Disgusted at the rough handling of this pertinent questioner, a man, wearing the red badge of the L.L.P. in his button-hole, indignantly shouted out, "You are not Englishmen to throw out a man like that!" The men to throw out a man like that!" The Labour party will be interested to know that for this generous protest their comrade was ejected with similar violence. A reference to regrettable deeds "under the old Parliamentary system" evoked the question, "What Liberal treatment of women still more respectable?" And the brutality of the police to them by direct orders of the Home Secretary!" Again the questioner was ejected. When Colonel Seely, developing his attack on the Press, complained that they had rejected the Purling Voting Bill, a fourth man reminded him, "And the Government rejected the Women's Bill. Again the bestial cry of 'Out him!' arose, and though Colonel Seely faintly said, "No, no, don't turn him out," the stewards had their way; and as the Nottingham Guardian (December 2) observed, "to show what sincerity there was in the speaker's appeal, no sooner had calm been restored when (Colonel Seely) said, 'I hope we shall deal with the Lords in as summary a fashion.'"

MR. JOHN BURNS.

A member of the Men's Political Union attended a meeting at Southwark on Wednesday evening, November 30, in order to protest against the exclusion of tax-paying women from suffrage. As soon as Mr. John Burns got up to speak the M.P.U. member said, "I protest against the exclusion of women from this meeting. Women pay their taxes the same as men do, and have every bit as much right to be present at an election meeting as men have. You cannot get over that, Mr. Burns." Mr. Burns then asked the speaker, and ejected him without the customary brutality.

The New Offence.

The Pall Mall Gazette reports that Mr. John Burns, at the Holborn Restaurant, on the occasion of the severe heckling reported in VOTES FOR WOMEN, "personally directed operations from his seat at the table below, and ordered the interrupter's companion, a lady in evening dress, to be ejected also, although she had done nothing but smile." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, alluding to this incident at the Caxton Hall, said that after this women would be able to do nothing else! In the presence of Cabinet Ministers, therefore, no woman would be safe.

SIR EDWARD GREY AT PORTS MOUTH.

In some parts of the country Liberals are beginning to realise that it is not in keeping with their professed principles to deny answers to questions and to throw the questioners out. In Portsmouth at least the Liberal candidate, gauging the feeling of sympathy for Suffragettes, actually defended a woman's right to ask a question.

It was on the occasion of Sir Edward Grey's speech on November 29, when he said that the composition of the House of Lords did not please the people Miss Douglas Smith said, "Neither does the composition of the House of Commons please the women." There was uproar, but the chairman said he did not wish people to get out. After an interruption by Miss Cather the Liberal candidate said her remark was quite reasonable, and Sir Edward Grey could deal with interrupters. Miss Peacock and Miss Lowy also made effective protests.

and daughter, darting across the barricaded and, of course, thus empty, Waterworks Street, into a side door of the City Hall, to sit upon the platform, protected by specially selected ticketed, inspected young girls and ladies, four London detectives, and Hull's new chief constable!

Another scene. The Assembly Rooms, England's Prime Minister has done. But do not the enemy, the representatives of half of England's people, wait outside? The Prime Minister hesitates. Sir Robert Hudson, chief of staff, holds a council of war with his general and with his captains. Is there danger? They wonder much. Who will risk an encounter with a sister who may adventure to us, "When will you grant common justice to us, Mr. Asquith, when will you do something beyond talk, and talk, and talk?" The night draws on, there are dark roads yet to be travelled before final safety at Cottingham (surrounded in bed by police) is attained. Something must be done. One must really risk the encounter—of a question! Unless we make a move our men will fall away—with laughter—so make a move we must.

A brilliant idea comes at last! The night Ministers' orders "Ladies first!" First place for ladies when danger lurks without. Let them go first to face it! They have the courage! First place for them now! Second place for them only when they ask for simple justice! So England's Prime Minister, at last, first his wife and daughter, and then the dark unknown! Boldly they venture forth. Then behind comes England's great one! The motor is gained. The door is banged and barred. Away rushes the car! The battle is won! Terrified Hull is left behind! Newland gained and passed! The high road traversed with fear ever behind and beside, and in front. At last comes Cottingham, the land of rural delights and vegetables! At last, at last, is safety reached, amid the strong arms of the rural police! To-morrow on we go to Windsor to tell of our great bravery!

A flying visit! A flying Prime Minister! A leader truly for a party which has surrounded without protest and without shame its women towards to do with as they wish. A party with a leader always on the run, with cowards in the fore and cowards behind, is fit only for the work it does so well—the work of ill-treating women.

**Brutality to a Woman.** Miss Laura Ainsworth, a young girl, brave beyond the 5,000 men present, addresses a remark to England's mighty Prime Minister. He glares in reply. He answers not. Burly stewards, six at a time, rush up and sit upon her seat, drag her along the floor and down the stairs, bruise her all over, and cut her eye. These are Liberals! This is a Liberal meeting! Three thousand Liberal men and women, high and low, look on, and no one has the courage to thrash those six Liberal stewards! England's Prime Minister interferes not. Burly men! What women! What a leader! What a party to hold the reins of power, to control the destinies of our country! Then two or three or four other braves make their protest and suffer in their turn. One, two, three, four, five and on. We think of Carlyle, and how those in power in the old Paris counted the heads they cut off of the flower of the nation.

The Hull Daily Mail also publishes letters from correspondents protesting in the strongest terms against the brutality used towards Miss Laura Ainsworth, who was thrown out of Mr. Asquith's meeting at Hull on November 25. The editor appends the following note:—"We have made inquiries, and have learnt from an eye-witness who saw the lady thrown out of the hall that she seemed to have been very roughly handled. The lady was Miss Ainsworth, of Clement's Inn, Strand London. A witness of the incident said that the stewards rushed at her from the sides, dragged her from the seat, along the floor, and down the stairs. Her legs, we are informed, were badly bruised and her right eye was cut.—Ed. D.M."

**MRS. PANKHURST AT HULL.** Mrs. Pankhurst addressed what is described by the Yorkshire Post as a "remarkable gathering of 2,000 women," and by the Hull Daily Mail as "a huge gathering," at the Beverley Road Baths on Tuesday in last week. The latter notes the "great ovation" which Mrs. Pankhurst received, and how interested her audience was in her account of the police precautions at Hull during Mr. Asquith's visit on November 25. Mrs. Pankhurst remarked:—"Czars of Russia in times of revolution are never more carefully guarded and protected." Referring to the absurd lengths to which this police protec-

tion went, Mrs. Pankhurst said that in order to mislead the public a newspaper had been showing a picture of Mr. Winston Churchill's baby under police protection. (Laughter.) "He knows very well," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "that little babies have nothing to fear from us, and I should like to tell him that his little girl would be much safer with me than with him!" (Loud applause.)

**MR. BIRRELL'S KNEE.** A good deal of nonsense, by the way, has been talked about Mr. Birrell's knee. What really happened was that he had his back bashed in by a band of militants out to destroy, and in endeavouring to push his way through them twisted his knee, to which a similar accident had happened five years previously. So both the pious horror of the Antis and the self-glorification of the Militants are based on the inventive powers of the halfpenny press.

**"BUT."** The militant Suffragette, unfortunately, shows that many women are yet unfit for public life. But the movement proceeds apace.—South Wales Daily News.

**GUARDED.** Ministers have to be more or less constantly under police protection. Not only are the residences of the Prime Minister and most of his colleagues watched, but they themselves are attended by plain-clothes policemen wherever they go. At the town houses of Ministers two constables are always on the watch.

**"IS THIS TRUE?"** "The Suffragists have evidently sympathisers in all quarters. Mr. Bernard P. Ellis, of the Junior Constitutional Club, attributes much of the present bitterness to the treatment of the recent deputation at the House of Commons when 'refined women, young and old, were kicked about like footballs for five or six hours; many of them were treated in a lewd and indecent manner.' If those charges of indecent treatment are being alleged against the police surely it is time they should be investigated. We do not believe them, but they are being made."—Evening Times.

**A QUESTION.** Referring to the alleged attacks on Ministers, which have been exaggerated and distorted by the Press, the Evening Times says:—"A woman, no less than a man, is an ardent coward if she strikes a man, knowing full well that her so-called instant and painful reprisals." What about the treatment of women on the Deputation of November 13, and at the Battle of Downing Street?

**THE TROUBLES OF MINISTERS.** What is to be done with those Suffragists? That is the question uppermost in the minds of Ministers whose embarrassment and perplexity must now be extreme. No Minister can now appear on the platform without being subjected to bitter taunts by Suffragists and their sympathisers. And yet those persecuted Ministers are appealing to the consciences for a new lease of office! Is there to be found anywhere a more signal example of self-sacrifice? Talk of the patience of Job! His reputation might have been irretrievably shattered had he attained the dignity of a Cabinet Minister and been confronted by a fronted woman determined to secure the vote or perish in the attempt!

**GLASS HOUSES.** On Monday night the Home Secretary uttered a protest, and not before it was time, against the disorder which too often prevails at political meetings, and sometimes leads to their breaking up. His remarks referred particularly to the disorder created by the unruly Suffragists; but he might have applied them with still more justice to the continual disorders which Radical rowdies cause at Unionist meetings. These typical followers of Mr. Lloyd George have no respect whatever for the right of free speech; all they wish to do is to drown the arguments of their opponents by fatuous booning, or by the still more fatuous "Land Song," or by the disgraceful parody of "God Save the King" which has lately become popular among a certain class of Radical hoodlums. These interruptions are much the same in character as they were at the last election; and they are justly reported by the Radical Press, which apparently has special means of knowing at what meetings the Radical faction will attend in force. In some cases more space is given to the interruptions than to the arguments of the speaker.

At Frough Road polling-station Mr. John Burns was accosted by a Suffragist, who asked, "When are you going to give votes to women?" To this the right hon. gentleman replied, "When you can behave yourselves," whereupon the lady retorted, "You did not get your seats in Parliament by behaving yourself!"—Daily Telegraph.

**RADICAL ROWDYISM.** According to the Daily Telegraph a great deal of Radical rowdyism is occurring. In the Suffragist Walden Division of Essex both candidates have issued an appeal calling for fair play. It is stated that Colonel Fryer (U) has been thrown at his motor-car, the window of which was broken, and the Radicals used one of his meetings, which ended in uproar. At Yeovil, too, Unionists have been pelted with stones and mud, and it is reported that a young man had his head cut.

**LETTERS FROM ELECTORS.** Mr. Goddiffe (whose wife was arrested in connection with the deputation to the Prime Minister) has written a letter to Mr. Leif Jones, Liberal candidate for Rushcliffe, in the course of which he says:—"While agreeing with your views in toto, and thanking you for your outspoken reference to the need for making the House of Commons thoroughly representative by the enfranchisement of women, I shall for the first time in my life vote for a Tory candidate, solely to show in a practical manner (I am debarred in meetings and Liberal Press) my intense disgust with the action of women on the memorable days November 13 and 22. Women (whether wisely or unwisely) endeavoured to place a petition in the hands of the Prime Minister. This I hold to be a legitimate proceeding. To frustrate the attempt many of these women were only arrested after a prolonged and disgraceful series of make-believe arrests, and in their dealings with those of the police, and next day they were released without trial. Had I not seen these scenes I could not have credited it. I have no cause for complaint against your good self or against many of the late members of your party, but your leaders have my contempt, and my vote is lost to your cause."

**WESTERN MORNING NEWS.** It is a feature of significance as a presage of election results—so far as it goes—that at a meeting of Suffragettes during yesterday afternoon, addressed by Miss Decima Moore and Miss Annie Kenney, voters who were present were exhorted to record their votes against Sir Francis Layland-Barrat. Stakes was laid on the hypocrisy of the so-called representatives of the people refusing to give prompt effect to one of the first principles of equality and liberty.

**CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.** Now is the time for Christmas shopping, and we recommend those who are contemplating the purchase of dainty and charming gifts for their friends to study carefully the list of firms which advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN. By dealing with these firms Suffragettes will be definitely promoting the cause which they have at heart, since the support of the paper VOTES FOR WOMEN is one of the greatest aids to the movement. Among the firms which are having special Christmas shows we should like to mention Messrs. Derry and Toms, of Kensington High Street; Shoobred's, of Tottenham Court Road; Peter Robinson, Oxford Street; and The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street. At all these places there will be found fascinating exhibitions of beautiful gifts. Last, but not least, their own shop at 156, Charing Cross Road, where, under the sign of the big clock, they will find everything they can possibly want in the purple, white and green. Readers of this paper will not need reminding that one of the most acceptable presents is a year's subscription to VOTES FOR WOMEN.

**A MAN'S ANSWER.** Mr. E. D. Lowy has been refused by the Home Office permission to visit Mrs. Lowy in Holloway Prison. The letter of refusal concludes:—"I am to point out that Mrs. Lowy can obtain immediate release by paying her fine." Mr. Lowy has replied as follows:—"Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of yesterday, and note that I can pay Mrs. Lowy's fine in order to get her signature for the cheques and stock transfer I require. I was aware of this from the time she was convicted. If our country were to be at war with another country and every able-bodied man were drafted to take up arms of a fine of £10, what would you think of them if every man who would give up his fine in order to fight a war (to do away with sex disabilities), and would disdain to pay a fine in place of the discomforts resulting from war, just as a man should do in his case.—I am, yours truly, "E. D. Lowy."

**A CALL TO CANVASSERS.** Oh, come to our Committee Rooms, Ye ladies fair and kind! And help us win the victory On which we've set our mind. Oh, come and do our dirty work, Come, mount our dark back-street! But, lest we should approach the front, We're strongly guarded there. Now, gather in your companies, Ye matrons dear, who lack In brightest rays of wisdom pure; And widows, too, we ask. Yes, 'en the spinster, half-old one, Whose vote we scorn and fear, To canvass our constituents Is ever welcome here. Come, smile upon our meetings, though Upon your Bill we frown. But ask no awkward questions lest Our stewards knock you down. Go, teach the British voter how We labour for fair-play! Unrepresented women-folk Will do to clear the way. Oh, come to our Committee Rooms, All Politicians' tools, And prove you're what we take you for—A tribe of useful fools. E. LEMAN.

**"WOMEN AND POLITICS."** "Women of all classes are taking the keenest interest in the coming election, and as so many candidates at this season have to abandon their own canvassing through illness, their wives are taking their place in the constituencies and are working enthusiastically. Women bring into an electrifying campaign a touch of home-life and domesticity that appeal strongly to British minds and hearts. The unmarried women have taken up the idea of visiting the rural districts for the purpose of lecturing on their respective parties with enthusiasm, and are invariably listened to with respect, although the results of their endeavours remain to be seen on the polling days. The Suffragettes, despite their violence, are gaining adherents even amongst the men of the country, some of whom have been disgusted with the unnecessary brutality of the police, reinforced as they were at Westminster by gangs of the lowest types of roughs."—South Wales Daily News.

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**TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. ELMY.** On December 1 Mrs. Elmy entered her seventy-eighth year. All her life has been spent in forwarding the movement for raising the status of woman in this country. We earnestly hope that she may be spared in health to see the crown put upon her brows next session. On her birthday Mrs. Elmy was presented with a gift of £500, a small tribute of admiration and gratitude, put together by her friends in all sections of the movement. In a letter to Mrs. Pothick Lawrence she says:—"Dear Friend and Follow-walker! I wish, through you, to thank everyone of the dear friends who have joined to send me so splendid a birthday gift—a gift which will make many things possible which most otherwise have been impossible. Just now, at the winter of the year, I am at the lowest ebb of life, force, and strength, but I count on rallying with the earnest friends in the Cabinet our next coming spring. If only we had a few really able, noble men at an end, but there is no one there, no one now in that body who is willing to help us as Lord Russell of Killowen (both as Sir Charles Russell and later) and Lord Selborne helped us in those early years. Mr. Haldane professes he is unchanged, but he does nothing, and from such self-seeking men as Lloyd George and Winston Churchill no help need be expected. We must fight and win our own fight.—Ever affectionately, E. C. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY. Congleton, December 1, 1910.

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In the glory and the uproar of his election-campaign Mr. Churchill will probably make very little of the stern rebuke from the senior London magistrate. But what a degradation for a Secretary of State! The last thing we wish is to make party capital out of these odious Suffragette scenes; but who can doubt for a moment that the Government are answerable for the whole of the scandal! By pitiful vacillation from the first, by not daring to say no or to say yes, they have aroused these people to a rage which is natural enough, however disgusting.

# MR. FRANKLIN'S ASSAULT ON MR. CHURCHILL.

**Mr. Churchill in the Box. Mr. Franklin Sent to Prison for Six Weeks.**

The case of Mr. Franklin, adjourned from Monday in last week, was heard at Bow Street on Monday last at 3 o'clock. It had been arranged that Mr. Churchill himself should be present to give evidence. A considerable force of police was on duty outside the court, and when Mr. Churchill alighted from his motor-car, which had been stopped outside the door of the police-station, he was at once surrounded by plain-clothes officers. He walked up the street to the public entrance to the court, and was escorted to a seat in counsel's box. Almost immediately Sir Albert De Rutzen, the magistrate, took his seat on the bench, where was also Sir Charles Mathews, the Director of Public Prosecutions. The court was crowded.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin (instructed by Mr. F. J. Williamson of the Treasury) prosecuted. Mr. Henlé (instructed by Mr. Arthur W. Marshall) appeared for the defence, and Mr. Froke Palmer watched the proceedings on behalf of the defendant's family. It will be remembered that bail had been refused, and Mr. Franklin had, therefore, been in custody for a week.

Detective-sergeant Sandcock was recalled, and, in reply to Mr. Henlé, he said he was not sure whether the defendant was the first or second person who was ejected from Mr. Churchill's meeting at Bradford. He did not see anyone strike him. He did not know that a man named Hawkins was thrown downstairs and sustained a broken leg, but he heard there had been an accident. He was positive that before committing the assault the defendant called Mr. Churchill a "dirty cur."

**The Assault.** Detective-inspector Parker said he was in the train with Mr. Churchill, and followed close behind him when he left his compartment to go to the dining-car. When Mr. Churchill opened the door to pass through the compartment in which the defendant was seated, Franklin jumped up and shouted, "Winston Churchill, take that, you dirty cur!" He was about to strike Mr. Churchill with a whip, when Sergeant Sandcock seized him and forced him back on his seat. Cross-examined: He did not see Franklin struck or kicked when he was ejected from the Bradford meeting. He heard that another man's leg was broken, but he was not in a position to see whether unnecessary force was used.

In re-examination, witness said Hawkins, the man whose leg was broken, was ejected after Franklin by the stewards.

**Mr. Churchill's Evidence.** Mr. Churchill was the next witness. Replying to Mr. Bodkin, he said he went from Manchester to the meeting at Bradford, and was accompanied by Mr. Parker, and by Sergeant Sandcock. While he was speaking at Bradford he noticed that four or five people were ejected, but he was unable to distinguish who they were. After the meeting he went direct to the train, leaving at 5.10.

**Police Protection.** Did you see anything in his hand?—I could not quite tell what it was, but I saw he was drawing something to strike at me with. Was he then seized by the police?—I thought he was going to close with me, but before he could do so Sergeant Sandcock, who, unknown to me, was sitting near him, intervened. What did you do then?—I prepared to defend myself, but when I saw he was secured I renewed my progress to the restaurant car.

Mr. Henlé (cross-examining): When you say the defendant rushed at you, do you mean that he merely took a step or two forward?—I mean that he sprang to his feet and advanced towards me some four or five feet. I didn't pay any attention to what he said. You have told us the defendant is quite unknown to you personally. So far as you know, he has no personal grievance against you?—No, I don't think so.

who support the suffrage movement?—For the last five years. (Laughter.) And in more recent years a good deal of annoyance has arisen at public meetings when these interruptions take place?—I don't distinguish at all in the degree of the interruptions. For the last five years nearly every meeting I have addressed has been interrupted by organised interrupters. And in the last two or three years audiences have expressed great annoyance at these interruptions?—Yes.

And it is in your experience that at these public meetings the supporters of the suffrage movement are sometimes handled with considerable roughness? The magistrate remarked that he really could not see what this had to do with the case. Mr. Henlé replied that he was leading up to a point which he hoped would have some bearing on the case.

**Violent Ejections.** Mr. Churchill, answering the question, said he agreed that the interrupters were sometimes ejected with very great violence. Was that so at this particular meeting?—I could not see how they were handled outside the hall. But you saw how they were being handled in the hall?—I saw the people who were sitting near them rush at them, seize them, and thrust them out of the doors.

**Paid Agitators.** Mr. Henlé was proceeding to ask Mr. Churchill about something he said at the meeting, when Mr. Bodkin objected, and Sir Albert De Rutzen repeated that to his mind all this was quite irrelevant. All he had to deal with was what took place in the train.

**Counsel was going on to deal with the disturbance in Downing Street on November 22 when the magistrate again interposed.** Mr. Henlé said he would state at once that there was no question as to the assault having been committed, but his contention was that he was entitled to show the state of the defendant's mind, so that the Court might judge whether he was actuated by motives which would mitigate such punishment as might be inflicted.

**Mr. Churchill's Evidence.** Mr. Churchill: May I, before I leave the box, say one word. So far as I am concerned, if my worship should find it possible to take a lenient view of the circumstances, that would be agreeable to me.

**Mr. Franklin's Evidence.** Mr. Franklin then went into the witness-box, and, in reply to Mr. Henlé, stated that he was twenty-seven years of age, and came down this year from King's College, Cambridge, and in February joined the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.

Mr. Henlé: Now, Mr. Franklin, you agree, do you not, in the main, with the evidence that has been given on behalf of the prosecution relating to the incident in the train?—Yes, but I did not use the word "dirty." I am not personally known to me. I had never spoken to him before, and, apart from my political views in connection with the Woman Suffrage movement, I have no personal grievance against him. I was not actuated in what I did on November 26 by any other motive than political motives.

women's deputation was sent to the House of Commons. That deputation was met with resistance from the police. Apparently the police had orders not to arrest the women?—Mr. Bodkin objected to this last sentence, and the witness was asked to confine his attention to what he actually saw and not to make any comment thereon. Mr. Franklin proceeded: The women were subjected to a good deal of violence before they were arrested, and, on seeing one particular woman being maltreated by the police I spoke to a constable and said, "You can arrest this lady if you want to, but you ought not to treat her." I was consequently arrested by two other constables on a charge of obstructing the police. I was subsequently brought up in this Court and was discharged without any evidence being offered against me. I was given no opportunity of justifying my action or proving my innocence by the direct orders of the Home Secretary.

On November 22 there was a deputation of women sent to the Prime Minister's house in Downing Street, which was also met with resistance from the police. I was present in Downing Street and I noticed the same brutality accorded to the women. After Downing Street had been cleared I was down at the St. James's Park end, at the bottom of the steps, when Mrs. Cobden Sanderson came out of Downing Street. She came up to where I was standing with another lady. She made some remarks to me, after hearing—

**The Cross Examination.** Mr. Bodkin then rose to cross-examine the witness: Were you in the employ of any one of these Leagues or Societies?—I am employed by absolutely no League or Society whatsoever. You belong to the Men's Political Union, of 13, Buckingham Street?—I am a member of it.

Is that the Men's League for Woman Suffrage?—No; the Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. You are not in any employment of any kind?—No. You have no profession, or business, or employment of any kind?—No employment of any kind. Except the work done for this movement?—That is not an employment; it is perfectly voluntary. But you do nothing else?—I do many other things.

**Mr. Henlé's Evidence.** Mr. Henlé: Of course, I am subject to your Worship's ruling. (To witness): Mrs. Sanderson made some assertions to you?—Yes. Mr. Henlé: Just tell us; you went to the Bradford meeting?—Yes. You made an interjection at that meeting?—Yes. And you were turned out?—Yes. Was any violence used in turning you out?—Yes.

Did you subsequently have reported to you the words which I read out as having been used by Mr. Churchill at that meeting?—Yes. Was there a man called Hawkins at that meeting, and was he ejected?—Yes, but I did not see him ejected. Did you also receive information as to that?—Yes. You went home by a train that left Bradford at 5.10 p.m.?—Yes. Did you know that Mr. Churchill was going to travel in that train?—Not until I arrived at the station.

**Mr. Henlé's Evidence.** Mr. Henlé: Now, I think I am entitled to ask whether those remarks referred to something that Mr. Churchill had said or done. The prosecution objected to this question, and, addressing the magistrate, the counsel for the defence said: I wish to say that, as I have explained before, I am not putting forward the conversation as an attack upon Mr. Churchill, but I merely wish to arrive at what made up my mind, and what was said to him by other people may have had considerable influence on his conduct. What I wish to submit to you is this: who I am giving a conversation in order to prove an extraneous fact, that conversation, of course, cannot be admitted in evidence, but I am putting forward a conversation in order to prove that the words used were themselves the objective facts which had a bearing on the person's mind, there, I think, I am entitled to do it.

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### TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

fact that I asked a question created a disturbance. On November 18, you have told us, you were taken into custody?—Yes.

I understand that your grievance is that you were not tried in this Court?—I do not know who it was; I may have told Miss Ainsworth.

You said that by the direct orders of the Home Secretary. That was your grievance? Those orders prevented you from putting your case before the Court?—Yes.

On November 21 you were ejected from the Paragon at Mile End?—Yes.

After having created a disturbance at the meeting where the Chancellor of the Exchequer was speaking?—The disturbance was created by ejecting me after my question.

You were in Downing Street on November 22nd?—Yes.

Was that the occasion on which two of His Majesty's Ministers were hustled and one of them injured—Mr. Birrell?—So I am informed.

Have you any doubt whatever that it was on that occasion?—It was on that occasion.

There were a crowd of women in Downing Street?—Of women and police.

You went there in your capacity as member of the Men's Political Union?—I went there as a person interested in the Woman Suffrage movement.

Did you go from Downing Street to a meeting of Mr. Churchill's?—Yes.

And you were ejected from that?—Yes.

I gather that your grievance was against Mr. Churchill in respect of your arrest and discharge, and on the 22nd of November in Downing Street, in what this lady, Mrs. Sanderson, said you heard something further about Mr. Churchill, and you went to this meeting intending to create a disturbance?—I went there with the intention of asking a question.

Knowing that the immediate result would be that you would be ejected?—From experience, I had learnt that Cabinet Ministers had once ejected for asking such questions.

On November 25th did you go to Hull?—Yes.

How many members of your League did you meet at Hull?—I only actually saw two.

Were they the only members of your League there?—So far as I know.

Were they paid for by this League?—Their railway fares were paid.

What did you go to Hull for?—To ask Mr. Asquith a question.

Did you attend his meeting, and were you ejected?—Yes.

On the morning of the 26th did you leave Hull by a train leaving at about half-past nine?—Yes.

Where were you going?—To Bradford.

Did you know that the Prime Minister was travelling by that train?—Not until he got in at a small station.

Were you stopped on that occasion by police officers?—No.

Not on trying to reach the Prime Minister's carriage?—No.

Were you with a lady on that occasion?—Yes.

Miss Laura Ainsworth?—Yes.

I suggest to you that as the train was getting near to Doncaster you went through your compartment towards the Prime Minister's compartment and were stopped by Sergeant Stevens at the door?—No, I was not stopped by Sergeant Stevens.

Did you get out of the train at Doncaster?—Yes.

And the lady also?—Yes.

Did she begin to make a disturbance at the window of the Prime Minister's carriage?—When she got an opportunity she went up to the Prime Minister's carriage to ask Mr. Asquith a question.

Being on the platform outside the window of his carriage, did she strike at several times with her fist?—Yes. That was to attract his attention in order to ask the question.

Did you communicate your intention to others?—I think I said that I was going to try and whip him.

To whom did you say that you would like to try to whip Mr. Churchill?—I do not know who it was; I may have told Miss Ainsworth.

Could you pledge your word to the Magistrate that you cannot remember the names of any others than that of Miss Ainsworth?—I do not think I told them.

Mr. Henlé here interposed, saying that the question put by the prosecution was not relevant; Mr. Franklin had been quite frank about admitting the assault, and to whom he communicated his intention before the occurrence was of no importance. Mr. Bodkin, however, continued:

How many others did you tell?—I am not going to say any more.

You know others, but you are not going to give their names?—What did you mean by saying just now that you did not remember?—I cannot remember having told any definite person, but I know that they knew.

You discuss it with Miss Ainsworth before you boarded the 5.10 train?—We may have discussed it; I really cannot remember the exact conversation that took place; that is perfectly obvious. I should think it very probable that we did.

And the best place in the train from which to do it?—Oh yes, after we knew that Mr. Churchill was going by that train; then we did talk about it.

Where did you get the whip?—Either in the Strand or Fleet Street.

For the purpose?—For the purpose.

When?—On the Tuesday evening.

After the Downing Street occurrence?—Yes.

Where were you going when you got it?—I was on my way to the Highbury meeting.

You took the whip with you to the Highbury Albertmen meeting?—That was Mr. Churchill's meeting, from which you were ejected. Why had you the whip with you then?—Did you intend to use it?—Yes.

Was it the fact that you were ejected from the meeting which prevented you?—I could not get close enough.

What Mrs. Cobden Sanderson Saw

The cross-examination ended, Mr. Henlé rose, saying to the defendant: I think I am now entitled to ask you what it was that Mrs. Cobden Sanderson said to you which led you to act in this way. She said she had been in Downing Street. Mr. Churchill had appeared, and had said to an inspector, "Turn that woman away; allow no one to bother here." That is as far as I can remember it.

Mr. Henlé: What was her condition when she saw you?—She did not look very well.

Was that condition which anyone else could have observed?—Yes, I should think so; she looked pale.

Apart from receiving your railway fares to and from the places that you go to, do you get any remuneration or reward for your work in connection with this movement?—Absolutely none.

Or in connection with this particular society to which you belong?—Absolutely none.

Subject to the limitation that I have put as to railway expenses, so far as you know, are the other members of the League paid for their services?—No, absolutely none of them are; their services are perfectly voluntary, and everyone who does any service offers to do so.

In fact, so far from getting money out of you, you give money to the movement.—Yes.

When you left the University, did you enter any employment?—Yes.

Did you continue in it?—Yes, for about seven weeks.

Why did you give it up?—Because it did not give me sufficient scope in connection with this movement.

Before the defendant left the witness-box, Sir Albert de Rutzen said: One of your probable reasons for disagreeing with the Home Secretary was that you were taken into custody and discharged without being given an opportunity of justifying your conduct.

Did it occur to you that you could have taken out a summons against the policeman who arrested you?—I was informed that the Home Secretary was directly responsible for it.

The Magistrate: You could have taken out a summons against the policeman for unlawful arrest.—Well, we do not wish to come down on the policeman for the action of their superiors.

MR. HENLE'S SPEECH

Mr. Henlé, in the course of his speech, said that the court was not concerned with the rights or wrongs of any political movement.

The question that had to be dealt with was that of assault. It had already been admitted that there was an assault, and an assault which from the lawyer's point of view could not be justified. Therefore the only question that remained was that of how the defendant was to be dealt with, and it was to that question he proposed to address himself.

In the first place, he desired to point out that the assault was abortive, and no injury was done to the person upon whom the assault was made. It was on the second point, however, that he proposed to lay most stress. Proceeding, he said:

There is this difference between criminal proceedings for assault and the proceedings in a civil court. In the latter case, where one is dealing with an admission that there has been an assault, the only question is the extent of the damage which the plaintiff has suffered at the hands of the defendant; in other words, the point of view of the plaintiff is taken. But if you are dealing with it in a criminal court, the magistrate who is to consider the question of punishment is largely guided by the point of view of the defendant—that is to say, the circumstances in which he came to commit the act are taken into account. If it were a case of mere personal spite, or petty

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revenge, or something of that sort, the assault might be said to be an assault of a very serious nature; but if, on the other hand, the defendant is found to be actuated by motives which are worthy of praise then, though the result of those motives may be a breach of the law, the law may be inclined to deal with it something more leniently.

The Motives of Mr. Franklin

Now, in this case I think I am entitled to say that the motives of the defendant were not those of an ordinary criminal at all. This is not a case of a man who has a personal grudge against Mr. Churchill upon which he is seeking to avenge himself. I think you will agree with me, sir, if you take the depositions of the witness in the box it was one of transparent truthfulness. There was no question put to him by anybody at all of any sort which he did not strive to answer. His answers were clear and to the point, whether they were for him or against him. You have here, he continued, a young man, fresh from the University, filled, as I think you yourself will agree, with a conscious and certainly disinterested enthusiasm for a cause, and he sacrifices everything for that cause. He has given up, as he has told you, an employment for the purpose of assisting this cause to which he has rendered other services, and has also given money.

Mr. Henlé then briefly touched on the incidents which had roused indignation in the mind of Mr. Franklin and had induced him to act as he had done, and concluded by urging the magistrate to give full consideration to this view of the circumstances.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Sir Albert De Rutzen said it had not been disputed that the defendant committed an assault, and what he had to look at was the nature of the assault. In his opinion it was done in cold blood, without any provocation, and evidently with a view to time past. The defendant had been asked, and had, he daresay, truthfully answered, what was the reason why he committed the assault. That was a political question with which he

(Sir Albert) had nothing to do. He was simply there to administer justice and to protect the people from people who behaved like the defendant did on this occasion. He should not be doing his duty if he did not do that. He was remembering the words of the Home Secretary when he asked that leniency should be shown to the defendant, and instead of doing what he had intended to do, he should sentence the defendant to six weeks' in the second division, and he rather hoped this would let people see that they could not violate the law in this way, with impunity.

Mr. Henlé asked when the six weeks would date from, and pointed out that the defendant had been in custody a week.

The Magistrate: It will date from to-day. I should like to say this. The fact that this assault was committed on the Home Secretary has no influence with me, whatever. The punishment I should award to anyone who committed an assault of this character on any person who was doing his legitimate business, whether addressing a meeting or not, is the Prisoner: Is this in the second division? The Magistrate: Yes.

(A statement by Mr. Franklin appears on p. 268.)

MR. HAWKINS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir.—With your kind permission, I wish to thank, through the medium of your columns, the great number of friends who have written me letters of sympathy and encouragement. It would be impossible for me to reply to everyone separately. At present I am not equal to the task. I am pleased to say I am progressing as well as can possibly be expected. I hope to be able to write more next week.—Yours, etc., A. HAWKINS.

Mr. Hawkins, who, as we stated in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, was severely injured by Liberal Steadings at Bradford for Mr. Winston Churchill's meeting on November 25, has, we learn, not only had his leg broken but his ankle very badly damaged.

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MRS. PANKHURST AT WISBECH.

At Wisbech, where a vigorous campaign is being carried out (see p. 160), Mrs. Pankhurst has been splendidly met, and the W.S.P.U. organisers, Miss Rose, reports that on Monday night "it was simply magnificent; after filling another hall for over half more than the number of people in both halls remained outside!" Excellent reports are appearing in the local Press, and it is evident that many misunderstandings are being cleared away. One paper bears its report of Thursday's meeting in the Public Hall—

"SUFFRAGETTES ENTER THE FRAY. SEEKING TO CONVERT NORTH CAMBS. ELECTORS."

and begins: "An additional interest has been given to the political fight in North Cambs. by the arrival in the division of a number of Suffragettes."

BYSTANDER'S VIEW.

Not the least remarkable feature of last week's Suffragist raid was, writes an observant bystander, the number of obviously aristocratic women in the ranks of the militants.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Tired and anxious to hurry through the remainder of my allotted task, I resisted the temptation to skip the 'Tory' house. The door was opened by the wife, and after a little friendly conversation, she said: My husband has always voted Liberal until now; but one day I found a copy of your election address pushed under the door and laid it beside my husband's plate at supper-time. He read it attentively and then he said: 'This is a piece of sound sense. The women know what they want, anyhow, and they shall have my vote this time. Take down the blue card.'"

AN IMPRESSION.

Miss Madeleine Wilson sends us a very appreciative little account of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at Hull, in the course of which she says:—"I listened eagerly to every word, not knowing if Mrs. Pankhurst had been speaking for half an hour or five hours, only hoping she would not stop, when suddenly I realised she had ceased speaking, and that the meeting was at an end. But she still held that room full of people in the hollow of her hand, and I believe as they went out they would have done anything she asked, so convinced were they of the justice of her cause."

HOME TRUTHS AT QUEEN'S HALL.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Queen's Hall last Monday. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence explained the absence of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who was watching the case of Mr. Franklin at Bow Street. The name mentioned in payment and promises to £50, was made to meet the legal expenses of the M.P.U. Miss Isabel Seymour's interesting speech was much appreciated by the audience, and Lady Stout was greeted with cheers as she told how she had sent to New Zealand a true description of the whole scene in Parliament Square, in order that public opinion should be instructed and not misled, as has been the case before.

WASHINGTON WOMEN.

Congratulations to the 130,000 women of Washington who have been added to the electorate by the overwhelming adoption of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution. There is a magnificent opportunity to aid in raising the level of honesty and efficiency in government. And congratulations to the men who gave them the opportunity.

PURE OLIVE OIL.

The "NEDE-LOIS" Brand is the FINEST in the WORLD. PROMINENT MEMBER OF W.S.P.U. If you have recommended your oil to many people, and shall have convinced them as to its merits, collect names of those who do so as it is most valuable. Mrs. G. CLAYTON, 41, St. Andrews Rd., Enfield, London, N.

WHERE TO SHOP.

- Bedding Manufacturers. Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Lilly & Skinner, Peter Robinson. Bootmakers. Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Lilly & Skinner, Peter Robinson. Coal Merchants. W. Clarke & Sons. Dentists. Shipley Slipper.

Drapers and Hosiery.

- Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Lilly & Skinner, Peter Robinson. Dressmakers. Mrs. Oliver, Peter Robinson, Robinson Brown, Shoolbred's, William Owen.

Furriers.

- Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Lilly & Skinner, Peter Robinson.

Florists, &c.

- Spiers & Pond's, William Owen.

Furnishers.

- Spiers & Pond's, William Owen.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.

- Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Pellets.

Laundries.

- Beaconsfield Laundry, Sunlight Laundry.

Milliners.

- Debenham & Freebody, Derry & Toms, Lilly & Skinner, Peter Robinson, Mrs. Oliver.

Musical Instruments.

- Dimoline Piano.

Nursing Requisites.

- E. & R. Garfield.

Publishers.

- The Woman's Press.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

- Alan's Tea Rooms, Home Restaurant.

Specialities.

- Savage's Nuts, Spunella, Cake & Sons' Umbrellas, Smart's Hooks and Eyes, Tidywear, Yall's Cigarettes, Vivila.

Toilet Preparations.

- Allen Brown, John Knight's Soap, Miss Lightman.

We would remind our readers that they can help VOTES FOR WOMEN by dealing as far as possible exclusively with advertisers in the paper.

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LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIR can be preserved, beautified, and enriched for years by using ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which prevents baldness and scurf, and strengthens and restores the hair; also in a Golden Colour for fair or grey hair. Sold by all Chemists, and A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY 63, Upper St., London, N. MR. GHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon, MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assist. Dental Surgeon. ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. Fee, 7/6.

ALAN'S TEA ROOMS, 263, OXFORD STREET (Three Doors from Jay's). LUNCHEON - 1s., 1s. 6d. 12 till 2.30. TEA - 4d., 6d., 1s.

PURE OLIVE OIL. The "NEDE-LOIS" Brand is the FINEST in the WORLD. PROMINENT MEMBER OF W.S.P.U. If you have recommended your oil to many people, and shall have convinced them as to its merits, collect names of those who do so as it is most valuable. Mrs. G. CLAYTON, 41, St. Andrews Rd., Enfield, London, N.

WE DELIVER our new perfected complete with accessories and 10 Superb Disc Record Selections for 5/- orders for 5/- with order. Your promise of a monthly payment of 1/- with order. This magnificent gramophone is our own exclusive speciality, and has sold over 100,000 copies since its introduction. It has a handsome sound Horn, tin, turn table, and all improvements. Plays the finest records perfectly. Excellent tone and clearness. Catalogue Free. All makes and prices. Send for it today. J. & G. GRAVES Ltd., SHEFFIELD.

COALS Moderate Prices. Carefully screened. Promptly delivered. Wm. Clarke & Son, 95, Queen's Road, BAYSWATER, W. Phone 565 Paddington. Established 1847.

E. DAY & CO., Tel. No. 2840 P.O. Hampstead 1920. FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS, NETTAGE A SEC. 5, Brecknock Road, and 275 High Street, Camden Town, N.W. Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing latest Fashionable Shades. Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.; 66, Rossllyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Christmas Presents. ROBERTA MILLS and her Leather work. Special Show at the NEWMAN ART GALLERY, 29, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., Dec. 3rd to 17th. Permanent address—7, STANSFIELD ROAD, BRITTON, S.W.





MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

Mrs. Robson, one of the members of the deputation, is suffering from blood poisoning as a result of injuries received in the conflict with the police.

MR. CHURCHILL GRIEVES.

No Dealings with Suffragettes. This is the title under which the Pall Mall Gazette reports the deputations to the Home Secretary.

"AN ELECTION ANOMALY."

Mr. Joseph Myers writes:—Mrs. Lees has been appointed returning officer for Oldham, but although fit to be Mayor of that important borough, what qualifications she might otherwise possess, she is debarred by her sex from exercising the Parliamentary franchise.

—Manchester Guardian.

THE WASHINGTON VICTORY.

Miss Adela M. Parker writes from Seattle to the Woman's Journal (Boston) in reference to the decision of Washington State to enfranchise its women.

MISS ROSA LEO.

We gladly publish the following letter from Mr. Israel Zangwill to Miss Rosa Leo, whose instructions have been so greatly appreciated by members of the "Speakers' Class":—

(Signed) ISRAEL ZANGWILL. Far End, East Preston, Worthing, November 21, 1910.

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Phyllis Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, Kennington, W. Miss Cynthia Maguire, 15, Carlton Vale, Maida Vale, N.W.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Adelphi Terrace House, 2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic Code 1214. Organising Secretary—Miss Margaret Cameron.

SHOOLBRED'S BAZAAR.

In doing the round of the Christmas shops one should bear in mind that Shoolbreds', Tottenham Court Road, has a specially attractive Bazaar now open.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS.

The gem jewellery, gold and silver plate of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, London, W., are distinguished by the finest workmanship; their exclusive designs cannot be obtained elsewhere.

IRISHWOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Palmer, Hon. Secretary of the League, presided at the usual Tuesday meeting, on November 22, and read some interesting details from the Irish contingent which joined the militant deputation to Westminster.

The second reading of the Women's Franchise Bill was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 110.

Mr. Asquith put his personal veto (a one-man veto) upon the Bill which the National Assembly had approved.

SHOOLBRED'S BAZAAR.

In doing the round of the Christmas shops one should bear in mind that Shoolbreds', Tottenham Court Road, has a specially attractive Bazaar now open.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS OF DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS.

The gem jewellery, gold and silver plate of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, London, W., are distinguished by the finest workmanship; their exclusive designs cannot be obtained elsewhere.

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND A GOOD LAUNDRY.

Good Work and Good Wages. THE BEACONSFIELD LAUNDRY, 19, Beethoven St., Kilburn.

HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY. SEND A POSTCARD FOR PRICE LIST.

NO HOSPITALS OR HOTEL CONTRACTS TAKEN.

CHIROPODY & MANICURE

If you would walk in comfort and avoid being footsore and weary, visit The MISSES CLARE.

Chiropody on Hygienic and Antiseptic Lines. Chiropody, 5s. American Method. Manicure, 2/6.

100, NEW BOND ST., W.

Easy Terms—paying work for Women. NEW HARRISON SWIFT GOLD MEDAL.

KNITTER

Knits Stockings, ribbed and plain GLOVES and CLOTHING IN WOOL, SILK, and COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE.

Works: 163, Upper Brook St., Manchester. Branch: 56, Goudge St., London, W.

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And Laid Out in any part of the Kingdom. Alterations made to Existing Gardens.

H. T., 125, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. (four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. Advertisements inserted in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHISWICK W.S.P.U.—The next of the series of Cinderellas held in the Chiswick Town Hall on Saturday, January 7, will be a FANCY DRESS DANCE.

LOST PROPERTY.—Miss Kerr is in charge of this department. All communications in reference to property Lost or Found should be sent direct to Miss Kerr, Lost Property Department, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

RUSSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

By 100 Leading Artists. Daily, 10 to 6. Admission 1s.—Dore Gallery, 53, New Bond Street, W.

BOARD RESIDENCE,

Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

BLOOMSBURY.—Vacancies during holidays. Students, teachers, other ladies. Full or part board. References exchanged.—"Empire," Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

BOARD RESIDENCE.—Holroyd House, 16, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C. Very central, comfortable home, good table, electric light, bath, h. and c.; terms moderate.

BOARD RESID., superior 26, Kensington Gardens Sq., Hyde Park. Close Queen's Rd. Tube Met. Excellent position, overlooking gardens. Most comfortable, clean, quiet. Good cooking. Liberal table. From 2s. Highest refs.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s. inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH.—"Homestead," Alnhamstead B Road. Professional's daughter offers refined Board-Residence. Minutes Chitra, Trans. Special care to those recuperating after Holloway. Home comforts. Highest recommendations.

COMFORTABLE Homely Home for Medical, Chronic Patients. Vegetarianism optional. Highest references. Electric Baths. Terms moderate.—Principal, Gate Home, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill. Phone, 593 Hornsey.

LADY Student Highly Recommends in same House Comfortable BED SITTING ROOM, Overlooking Kennington Park. Every attention. Very moderate terms.—6, St. Agnes Place, Kennington Park, S.E.

PAYING GUESTS.—Ladies and Gentlemen invited to reside in comfortable Refectory. Good arrangements for Students, etc., 21s. to 31s. 6d.—109, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cables, with board from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUFFRAGETTES visiting BRIGHTON and to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, 12, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702. Special terms for week-ends.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Hamlet, Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veljeck, 63, Herford Road, Bayswater, W.

VISITORS to London will find nice HOME at 55, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale. Bed and breakfast from 2s. to 3s. 6d. "Buses everywhere.—Telephone 1322 Padd.

TO LET, &c.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, FURNISHED, SURELY lovely country. In picturesque village, bed, kitchen, etc. Studio, barn, 2 1/2 acres garden, 2 beds. Piano, plate, linen.—Mrs. Ellis, Nutbourne, Pulborough, Sussex.

FLAT, simply furnished. Sublet from now till March 14. Westminster, near House, Two bedrooms, parlour, kitchen, bathroom. Cheap.—Apply "Flat," VOTES FOR WOMEN OFFICE, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings, at Hodges, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

STUDIO to Let, Furnished, Detached, with Sky-light. Garden. Private entrance. North window and skylight.—Apply, 25, Priory Road, West Hampstead.

TO LET Unfurnished, two bright sunny Rooms, Bath-room. No other lodgers. Moderate rent.—Miss Smith, 23, Vauxhall Bridge Road (Victoria end), S.W.

TO LET in Private Home in Hampstead, an UNFURNISHED FLAT of four pleasant rooms, one fitted kitchen. Near tube. Without attendance. To Miss Kerr, Lost Property Department, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

TWO Unfurnished ROOMS to Let, either singly or together, in lady's (university graduate) flat near Manchester Square. Use bathroom and kitchen.—Apply by letter, Miss Sanday, 49, Upper Baker Street, W.

UNFURNISHED CHAMBERS for gentlewomen to let, after Christmas. One large room, facing south, on entrance floor 7s. 6d. weekly. Attendance can be arranged. Call in afternoon 48, St. Charles, North Kensington, near Notting Hill Station (not gate).

WINTER in Scotland, Clyde District.—To Let, furnished, seven rooms, kitchen, bathroom, maid's room, scullery, washhouse, garden.—Healthy situation. Cheap winter rent.—7th, Newton Street, Greenock, N.B.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

GARDEN COLONY for GENTLEWOMEN.—Gardening, Books, Library. Intellectual companionship. Workers, 15s. 6d. and 15s. Onlookers, 21s. Miss Turner, Harington, Lincoln.

JU-JUIST and Physical Culture.—Mrs. Garrod, member W.S.P.U. School for ladies only. Open daily from 10.30. Private or class lessons. Terms moderate.—9, Argyl Place, Regent Street, W.

LOVEGROVE'S POULTRY FARM.—A six-weeks' course of instruction in Poultry Keeping will open on February 1st, 1911. Vacancies for twelve pupils.—Full particulars and prospectus from Kate Le Lacheur, Checkendon, Reading.

MINIATURE PAINTING.—Miss Mary Gowen, Exhibitor R.A., etc. Lessons given. Studio, 27, Newton Road, Westbourne Grove.—Address: 5, Tanquerhill Road, Streatham Common.

MISS NELLIE SARGENT, Dramatic and Vocal Recital, Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Tuesday next, at 8. Pupils received at 8, Middleton Road, Camden Road, London, N.

NATURE SCHOOL, Walden, Tatsfield, West-berham.—Preparatory School for Boys and Girls. Froebel System. Certificated Teacher. Healthy Country. Natural diet. Advantages of Home.—Apply, Principal.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL of GARDENING FOR WOMEN, Corstorphine.—Finely situated on southern slope of Corstorphine Hill. Healthy, interesting life in tracing art, Thoroughly practical training. Prospects on application.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons will communicate with her by letter at 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men.

VOICE Culture for Speakers.—Voice production and singing.—French conversation classes.—Apply Miss Fisher of the Lyce Opera, 28, Elgin Crescent, North Kensington, W.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted Stylish Girls to attend ladies' houses with experienced fitter. Only those accustomed to best work.—Apply Box 746, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY Agents and Canvassers wanted. Old established Assurance Society requires Representatives for Special Women's policy. Liberal Commission design.—At Kelly, 60, Granger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAN any Lady in Town offer well-known W.S.P.U. Worker Temporary Home in exchange for Mending Services? Housekeeping, Teaching, Languages, &c.—Apply, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY (37), active, domesticated, with business experience and good knowledge of Gymnastics and Cookery, desires post in School, Sanatorium, or Private Establishment.—Box 756, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SUFFRAGIST (ex-Prisoner), thoroughly conversant with Woman Question, seeks work Organising capacity. Literary experience. Excellent references at Secretary.—Estelle, 56, Elm Park (mentioning advert).

TEACHER (B.A.) desires post in School or Private Pupils. Prepares boys for the Public Schools. English; Mathematics; Languages.—G. W. C. Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

BUSINESS, Etc.

AN Old-established, High-class CHIROPODY PRACTICE for Sale. Long introduction known in London, etc.—Box 756, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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COMPACT FREEHOLD NURSERY for SALE or to LET on LEASE as going concern. 420 feet run of glasshouses; 3 1/2 acres planted with fruit. Good-fashioned house and outbuildings. Local markets. Upper Thames district. 50 minutes Paddington.—Box 746, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADY wanted to share furnished showroom, 1st floor, West End main street. Also West End postal address. Terms apply to Box 718, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

VEGETARIAN FOOD STORE, several years established. Capital required for development, would sell. Good opportunity.—Box 758, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, by Suffragettes, an OFFICE in the City or neighbourhood of Piccadilly and Oxford Circus. Inclusive terms, 22s. p.w.—Write, Cooke, 32, Alwyne Road, Wimbledon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FREE BOOK, "Cult of Health," sent gratis on request to HELEN BEST, premier authority on MASSAGE for Fatigue, Exhaustion, Headache or Insomnia. ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair. VOICE PRODUCTION by Garcia's methods. Upper Thames district. 50 minutes Paddington.—Box 746, Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, "GILLO," NO FADES, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange Winter, the celebrated Author, writes:—"We are all enchanted with Gillo." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a specialty. Dainty fabric of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS skillfully and effectively performed.—Highest medical references; special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c.; consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. (formerly of 173, Portdown Road, Elgin Avenue).

AUTHOR'S MSS., &c., carefully Typewritten at 1s. per 1,000 words. Cautious copy free.—Excelsior Typewriting Offices, 467, Mansion House Chambers, E.C.

BAHIES' and Children's Clothing Purchased. Utmost value returned by return.—Suffragette Dress Agency, 163, Battersea Rise, Wandsworth Common.

BREAKFAST CLOTHS BARGAINS!—Genuine Irish Linen Green Damask, ornamental designs. Shamrock centre; borders matching; 42 inches square, 1s.; postage 3d. Money back if unsatisfactory. Patterns free.—Huoton's, 166, Larnie, Ireland.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The new Player Piano, finest make. Great Bargain. Less than half price. Bechtelstein upright. Exceptional bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes! Acquired or Shik (new). Misgout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutarius Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning advert).

EYEGHIGHT TESTED and Spectacles supplied at Hospital Prices.—Recommended by Physicians. Promises results guaranteed.—L. E. Singer, 124, Mayfield, Brompton, S.W. Hours, 3 till 7 (Fridays excepted); and at 88, Kennington Park Road, S.W., 11 to 1 daily.

FOR SALE, the Author—Vaudin, Roseville Viceroy, Guernsey will post you his new Dialogue, entitled "A Peep in the Year 2,000: The Success of Power." It will please you.

FOR SALE.—Light Single Brougham, good as new, well upholstered and latest style, 22 guineas. Also for Sale: Mathematics; Languages.—G. W. C. Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

FOR SALE.—Silver plate claret jug. Wedding present in Mrs. Rankard's Office. Offer wanted. Mrs. Sanders, The Treasury, W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

FOR SALE, Dark blue cloth Newmarket three-quarter Coat, lined plaid, very heavy and warm, 10s. 6d.; pinky purple Evening Cloak (new), 15s.; blue alpaca Coat and Skirt, 12s. 6d.—O.R.M., Votes For Women Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

FURS.—REAL Sixteen Guinea FOX SET. Handsome large stole, stylish open mink, 79s. 23 inch sables, 41s. 50. Approval willingly.—Irene, 20, Tellington Park, London.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends parcel to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glentower, Shanklin, I.

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

LADIES' Left-off Clothing Wanted. Highest price given for all parcels returned. Prompt remittance. Mrs. Toller, Dress Exchange, Station Buildings, West Croydon.

LAUNDRY.—Self-praise is no recommendation, but a customer writes, Nov. 4, re TRIAL Order, as follows:—"The washing you returned to me last night was beautifully done in every way." Another writes, Sept. 17:—"I am very pleased with high quality of your work, will send all our work."—Apply, Mrs. Purty, M.W.S.P.U., Old Oak Farm Laundry, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherds Bush, W.

MILLINERY.—To Ladies.—Hats and Toques Smart Hats from 15s.—Miss Angus (at Roberts and Geo), 4, Conduit Street, W.

MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Combing; 4d. an ounce given for them.—Dickens, 8, Old North Street, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straight-forward dealing.—Woodall and Company, Southampton.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a specialty. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

THE TEA CUP INN, close to Clements Inn, No. 1, Portgale Street, facing Kingsway. Dainty Luncheon and Afternoon Tea at moderate charges. Home cooking.

VALUABLE MUFF FOUND at the last Albert Hall meeting.—Apply Miss Kerr, Lost Property Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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