

VOTES FOR WOMEN

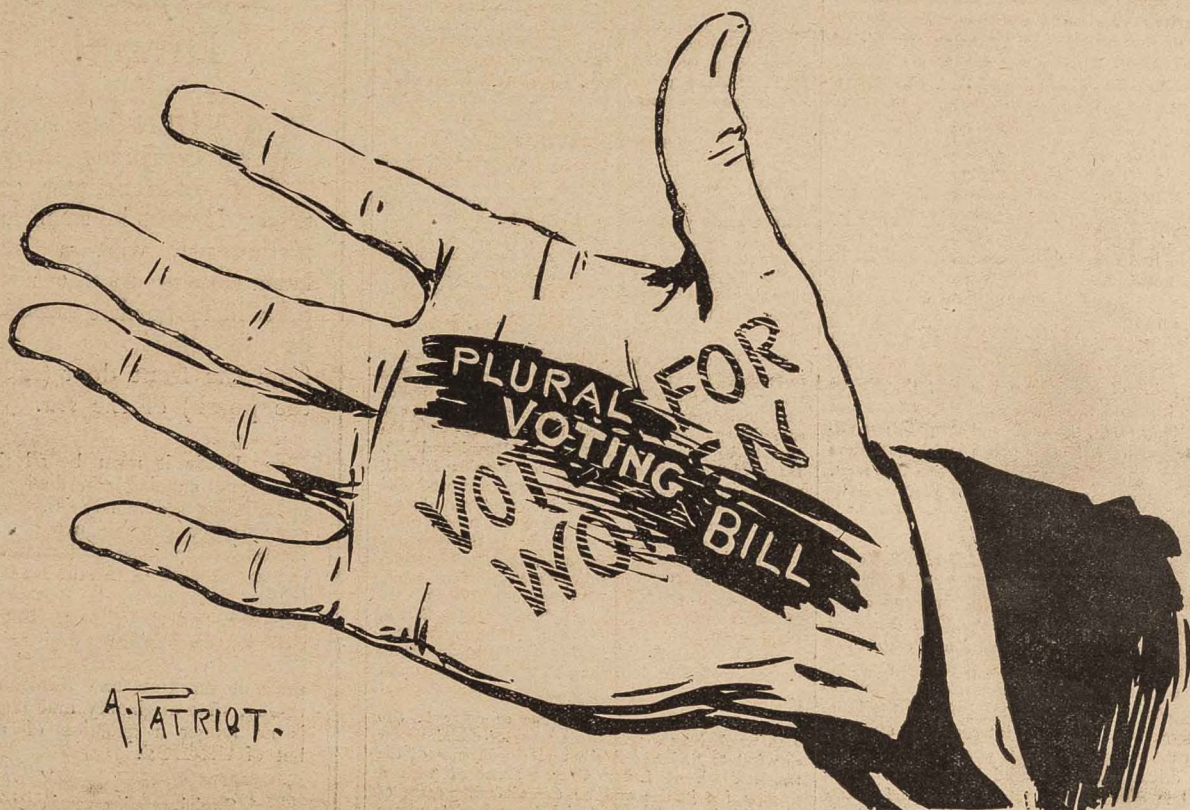
EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

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THE WORST STAIN OF ALL



Lord Hugh Cecil said, in the House of Commons, last Monday, that the Plural Voting Bill would pass this Session, leaving not only in the minds of Suffragists a sense of wrong, "but also leaving with the Government an additional stain on already dirty hands."

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DEDICATION

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

THE OUTLOOK

Twice during the past week has Mr. Asquith illustrated afresh his illiberal and anti-democratic attitude. On Wednesday (June 10) he declined altogether to see the deputation of working women from the East of London, and procured the rearrest under the Cat and Mouse Act of their leader Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. On the following day he similarly refused to see the Irishwomen's deputation, which had come specially from Ireland for the purpose.

The Duties of a Ruler

Mr. Asquith has no valid excuse for his refusal in either case. As virtual ruler of the country, it is his

business to acquaint himself by personal intercourse with those subject to his domination, who have grievances to lay before him. It is no answer to say that he will consider their views if expressed in writing, because as a matter of fact he is quite certain to do nothing of the kind. It is equally no answer to argue that if he consented to receive every deputation which claimed an interview he would not have time to do so; because the fact is that during his whole tenure of office Mr. Asquith has never seen any deputation of working women or of Irishwomen on the question of the franchise, and only on three occasions has he seen any deputations at all on woman suffrage, in spite of the wide public interest which this question has aroused.

Restraint Shown by the Working Women

Confronted with this refusal, the working women's deputation and the procession of which it formed a part behaved with the utmost self-restraint. The members of the deputation withdrew from the House of Commons after expressing to Mr. Illingworth, the Liberal Whip, their opinion of the affront which had been offered to them. The procession dispersed a mile away from the House of Commons, as they had been requested by their leader to do. We notice that this determined and successful effort to keep strictly to legal methods was referred to by at least one daily paper as a "fiasco"—a striking commentary on the advice offered to suffragists by the same paper in

common with others as to the right method of conducting the suffrage agitation.

The Arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst

As to the rearrest of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, it would be difficult, even if such a step were really necessary, to imagine a more inopportune moment for carrying it into effect than when she was being borne along on a stretcher at the head of a procession. Such a proceeding might well have led to scenes of violent disorder, and, if so, the Government would have been the persons to blame. But apart from the time and manner of the arrest there is something peculiarly revolting about arresting a woman eight times for the technical offence of refusing to find sureties, while no other charge is preferred against her, and other persons similarly situated are allowed to go scot free.

Protest by Irishwomen

Mr. Asquith's answer to the Irish deputation was received differently by the two sections—militant and non-militant—who composed it. The non-militant section made no further attempt to press for an interview. The militant section entered the House of Commons lobby and interviewed several of the Irish members in the hope of securing through them a reversal of Mr. Asquith's decision. Failing that, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington and her colleagues at length commenced to address the people gathered round them in the lobby, and were promptly

ejected from the House of Commons by the police. No charge was preferred against them.

Debate on Militancy

On Thursday (June 11) an important debate took place in the House of Commons on militancy. Those who, like ourselves, have taken the trouble to read the official verbatim report will have been struck with the fact that the newspaper accounts were flagrantly partial. Even the *Times*, which can usually be relied upon to give the essential substance of members' speeches, and the *Manchester Guardian*, which is usually fair to suffragists, cut out nearly everything which was said in favour of the suffrage or reduced it to insignificant proportions.

Lord Robert Cecil

Lord Robert Cecil devoted a considerable part of his speech to attacking the Government for the "sordid devices, manoeuvres, and tactics which have been resorted to time after time to deprive these women of a fair decision upon their case by the House"; he referred to the scandals of Black Friday and to the way in which the Government had treated with severity the early acts of trifling militancy. He held up the Cat and Mouse Act as an example of complete failure. His own remedies for the present state of things were firstly deportation, secondly an attack upon the subscribers, thirdly an approach to the French Government to get them to take some action with regard to the revolutionary leader.

Mr. McKenna's Reply

Mr. McKenna, in his reply, defended the Cat and Mouse Act—which he referred to under this name—arguing that it had reduced crime, because the convictions in 1913 were only 183 compared with 290 in 1912. He failed altogether to take account of the fact that up to and including 1912, militant women acted openly, and deliberately awaited arrest, while since 1912 the revolutionary party have acted secretly and have used every endeavour to escape detection. Another point of his defence was that though the number of women actually committing crimes was comparatively small, the number of sympathisers was extremely great. A further point, which we believe to be demonstrably false, was the assertion that, if not all, the acts of violence are performed by women in receipt of salaries.

The Discussion of Remedies

Turning to the suggested remedies, Mr. McKenna refused to leave the women to die in prison, remarking that for every suffragist who died scores would be found ready to take her place. He dismissed deportation as impracticable. He denied that it was possible to have them certified as lunatics, and agreed that even if that were done it would not solve the problem. As to the proposal to give them the franchise (here Willie Redmond interposed to say that this was the right solution), it was irrelevant to the present debate. He concluded by saying that he intended to continue to apply the Cat and Mouse Act, and to institute civil, and perhaps criminal, proceedings against subscribers to the revolutionary society.

Champions of Freedom

Two other speeches deserve special notice. Mr. Keir Hardie made a strong attack upon the Government for the way they had handled the whole question, saying—

"If it be true, and it is true, that a section of the public outside are strongly opposed to this conduct [of the women], it is equally true that the bulk of the people look with a very calm and indifferent eye upon what is happening so long as the vote is withheld from women."

Mr. Wedgwood compared the treatment meted out to suffragists in prison to the treatment of Italian patriots by Bomba, and remarked that history would very likely regard the violence used against them by the Government as a crime. He bade the House not to act in panic. It was useless to try to stamp upon this rebellion with the iron heel; the right way was to see how far the cause was just, and to act accordingly to justice.

The Plural Voting Bill

Some interesting points about woman suffrage were made in the House of Commons on Monday night, during the discussion of the Plural Voting Bill. Mr. George Barnes, the spokesman of the Labour Party, said he could not "rise to the position" of some of his colleagues who had determined to vote against the Bill because it did not include woman suffrage. Lord Hugh Cecil devoted the greater part of his speech to denunciation of the Government for their breach of honour in regard to women, saying:—

"It is particularly unfortunate that you should be doing this at a time when part of the community are so deeply moved as they are about Women Suffrage."

I really do not think that people are always perfectly fair to the advocates of Women Suffrage, nor are they even perfectly fair to those criminals who are causing us so much distress, and who are called the militants. It is hardly realised how very great and deep the provocation has been that has led them to the deplorable excesses of which we complain.

After tracing step by step the treacherous behaviour of the Government in relation to the Conciliation Bill and Electoral Reform Bill, he wound up by saying that the Plural Voting Bill would pass this session—

leaving not only in the minds of the advocates of Women Suffrage a strong and natural and legitimate sense of wrong, but also leaving with the Government an additional stain on already dirty hands.

It is worthy of note that all reference to this part of Lord Hugh Cecil's speech was omitted by the *Manchester Guardian* and most other papers.

The Use of the King's Prerogative

On Thursday evening in last week the United Suffragists held a public meeting in the Essex Hall. Apart from the speeches of the Irish delegates who had taken part in the unsuccessful deputation to the Premier that afternoon, the principal interest of the meeting lay in the speech of Mr. John Scurr on "The Abdication of George V." Though Mr. Scurr's view differs somewhat from that which we have put forward in this paper on the question of the deputation to the King, we think the subject of such great importance that our readers will be glad to learn what he said, and we are accordingly reproducing a large part of his speech on page 581 of this issue.

US Meeting on July 7

The United Suffragists announce their intention of holding a special public meeting in the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday, July 7. Among the speakers who have already promised to take part are Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Mr. Henry Harben. As only a little over a fortnight is left before the meeting, we suggest to our readers that they should make a point of securing tickets without delay from the society (see page 583).

Illegality on the Beach

Connivance at the most disorderly interruptions of suffrage meetings has been carried a step further this week. Not merely have men arrested by the police for attacks upon speakers been discharged, but in one case the speakers themselves have actually been the ones to be punished. Mr. Ernest Duval and Mr. Harry Johnson were holding the regular M.P.U. meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday, and had proceeded for twenty minutes without interruption, when a gang (whom the speakers allege contained plain clothes detectives) made their way to the platform threatening violence. The uniformed police thereupon requested the speakers to close the meeting, and on their refusal took them into custody. On Monday Mr. Denman, at Marlborough Street, imposed on each of them a fine of 20s. or fourteen days. We believe this judgment to be in direct defiance of the law laid down in *Beatty v. Gillbanks*.

Laura Grey

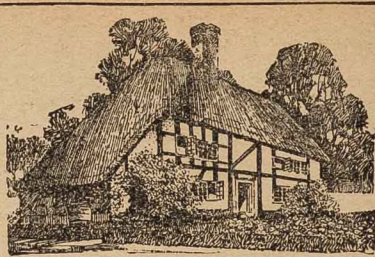
Nobody who has at some time or other in life been touched by a passionate sense of social wrong can fail to understand the real significance of the tragic death of Laura Grey. Possessed with a passion for justice and an overwhelming sense of pity, this brave, beautiful girl determined to pierce to the bottom of this abyss of human misery, that seeing and knowing all she might give up body and soul for redress of wrong. Unarmoured by experience, unequipped by training, the revelation broke her heart and unhinged her brain.

An Unfounded Accusation

We have nothing but contempt for a coroner who sees in this tragedy only an opportunity for an unwarranted attack upon the suffrage movement. We are able to state categorically that the militant leaders, acting upon the suggestion of her mother, used their influence in dissuading the young girl from taking part in further militant action, and it was not until she was denied this outlet for her self-sacrificing zeal that she chose another method of life which ended in her ruin. It is in keeping with the double standard which the Press and men in authority adopt towards questions in which the two sexes are concerned that this accusation should have been made and acclaimed broadcast.

Our Double Number

The Summer Number of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which will take the place of the usual issue next week, bids fair to be even more interesting than the Christmas Number, which attracted so much attention last year. In addition to the contributors whose names we gave last week, Mrs. Alice Meynell, the well-known poet, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. Geo. Lansbury, Miss Irene McLeod, Miss Mary Neal, and Mr. Sheehy Skeffington have promised to write us something special for the occasion, and Miss Everett is added to the list of those who will kindly illustrate the paper. Miss Olive Hockin's design for the front page of the cover is certain to be universally admired. We hope very much that readers, and particularly Fellows, will do everything in their power to spread the sale of this number, and to introduce it to new friends who have not so far taken an interest in the movement.



**A
Country Cottage
is
Everybody's
Dream.**

WHEN June arrives Everybody dreams of a country cottage. It must be small and picturesque, with a little lawn sloping to the river, or a little garden bounded by the links, or a view from the front door (called the porch) of the sea.

Inside it must be all that taste and cunning can devise to make it gay and homely—taste and cunning you observe, not money. Praise goes to those who can obtain the prettiest effect with the smallest outlay. Economy is everyone's ambition, and their boast. But so rich is the modern world in its domesticity, and so elastic is the price of furniture and furnishings to-day, that originality and charm is no longer a question of cost but of CHOICE.

Such bungalows and cottages are the product of this age. It is over a century ago since the firm of Waring & Gillow began to demonstrate the fact that the artistic and economical were perfectly compatible; that simplicity was in itself the acme of good taste. The modern week-end cottage, the little country house—deliberately gay, studiously unconventional cheerfully inexpensive—is the result.

Don't only dream your dreams, discuss them. Then visit Waring & Gillow's Galleries in Oxford Street, and your dream may materialise more easily than you imagined.

We share the belief of the publishers of "Votes for Women" that their readers will respond to our announcements, and we would ask all those who buy at our Galleries to kindly mention the name of this paper.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED
Miss Blomfield's Appeal to the King

It may interest the readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to know what really happened at the Court on June 4. None know better than suffragists that the newspaper reporters write to order; but even in some suffrage gatherings I am given to understand that there is a misunderstanding of certain points of this case. It is as well to know the truth.

Miss Mary Blomfield and her mother and sister are all very interested in the suffrage cause, and in a constitutional way they have all worked for it at their home in Broadway. It is scarcely a year since Lady Blomfield held the first suffrage meeting in her drawing-room there, a full and successful gathering, and since then her eldest daughter Mary has kept the cause going, working for the Church League and National Union, the two societies that found most favour in that neighbourhood. There was an account a short while ago in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* of the Shakespearean "Broadway Players," initiated and presided over by Miss Ellinor Blomfield, and how Shakespeare in many ways led on to suffrage. So both sisters joined hands in their work, their mother giving them full support.

They came to London for the Drawing Room on the 4th inst., before going abroad for some little time; and for many weeks past Miss Blomfield has been making up her mind—entirely alone—that if the constitutional means of addressing a petition to the King, against the brutal treatment of suffrage prisoners, was not permitted, she would take the law into her own hands and make an appeal herself at the Drawing Room. As we know, no constitutional methods find any more acceptance than the militant ones. The King is not allowed by his Ministers to receive deputations or in any way to let his views be known, supposing him to have any views on this matter.

When in town Miss Blomfield confided her plan to one suffrage friend, and, by a curious mistake, a letter from this lady gave away her intention to some of her relations. So the matter was brought to her mother's knowledge. Lady Blomfield could not take her young daughter to Court and allow her to make the demonstration she intended, and the matter was supposed to be ended by her refusing to take either of her daughters, as no promise would be given that the idea of making an appeal would be given up. Lady Blomfield only attended the Court herself because she had promised to present a friend.

It was only on the day preceding the Drawing Room it struck Miss Mary Blomfield that perhaps after all it might be possible for her and her sister to follow their mother to Court and make the appeal on which she was resolved. It depended on whether she could obtain the name-cards without her mother's knowledge. Fortune worked for them, they secured the cards, and as soon as Lady Blomfield had left with her friend, which she did early, in order to secure a

good place in the Throne Room, they hurriedly dressed and followed. How they obtained admittance is still rather a wonder, for they had no presentation card for the Palace, but they could truthfully say that their mother had gone on, and had their names



Photo by Val L'Etzrange.

on her card. So it came to pass that policemen and guards and officials allowed entrance to the two, and in due course they found themselves following the trains of other ladies to make their bow to the King and Queen.

It was at that moment that Lady Blomfield was informed that her two daughters were present, and she hurried round to meet them at the door by which all pass out after making their bows—not to find them, however. Miss Ellinor Blomfield curtsied first, and when she was before the Queen her sister had arrived at the King's Throne. She knelt before him, and with outstretched hands began her appeal in a clear, calm voice—

"Your Majesty, in the name of God stop forcible feeding."

The King started back in astonishment, attendants darted forward, and before anyone could realise what was happening, both girls were whisked away, through some convenient glass door they disappeared from the festive scene, and found themselves in a small room, with four or five men gazing at them in horrified amazement. The whole occurrence took but a few moments. They were not roughly treated, though one of the trains was left, a little heap of innocent chiffon and lace, in front of the King.

It is reported that His Majesty enquired "what they were going to do with those pretty young girls?" and was reassured that all was well with them, and they were being sent home. This, however, did not happen immediately, and doubtless it was owing to the King's kind enquiry that it happened that evening at all. They were taken into what one of them describes as "the bowels of Buckingham Palace" through interminably long, stone passages, and finally found themselves in the policemen's quarters, and anxious and busy members of the force telephoned to Scotland Yard for instructions as to the fate of these daring demonstrators. Miss Mary Blomfield was prepared for arrest, and her sister, who throughout had given her loyal support since she knew of the plan, was prepared to follow, whatever fate might have in store for them. After many questions and much perturbation, a taxi and "home to their mother" was the verdict, and very naturally no publicity of names, &c., was their desire.

Lady Blomfield, on the following day, had an interview with the Lord Chamberlain, and explained the occurrence and apologised for it. It can very easily be understood that though a keen suffragist, Lady Blomfield could not countenance so great a breach of etiquette on the part of her young daughters in the presence of the Royal Family, to which she and all the Blomfields have been for many years loyally devoted, and from whom they have received so many tokens of kindness. She has, however, thoroughly understood and appreciated her daughter's motive and the heartfelt pity for suffering, which prompted her innocent appeal to the King.

"Militant" or "insulting" this action cannot be called. It required a great deal of courage for very quiet and modest girls to brave the consequences of so great an offence against convention, and though they did not realise the publicity which the papers would give to the action, yet they knew that many members of their family would strongly condemn it. Photographs and names were seized on by the Press and published without Lady Blomfield's permission or knowledge, and very distorted versions of the affair have found their way into the papers. But this is how it happened, and one regret I think must rise in every heart, that the days are gone by when a woman's appeal at the King's feet can be regarded by him.

M. M.

The SUMMER NUMBER of VOTES FOR WOMEN

will be Published

Next Week, FRIDAY, JUNE 26. Price 2d.

Special Stories, Articles, Poems, and other Literary Contributions from the pens of Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Gerald Gould, Miss Cicely Hamilton, Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. George Lansbury, Miss Irene McLeod, Miss Mary Maud, Mrs. Alice Meynell, Miss Mary Neal, Mr. Henry Nevinston, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, the Editors, and others.

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enclosing the issue will have on the front page a

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TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT ORDER AT ONCE

From your Newsagent, or direct from the Publisher, "Votes for Women," 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

THE PEOPLE'S MARCH

From Bow to the House of Commons—Thousands of Working Men and Women Demand Votes for Women—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Arrested Again—Deputation Received by Chief Whip

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

I think I have walked in every Suffrage procession that has taken place in London in the last eight years, not to mention the first Edinburgh procession in October, 1907. But never, until last Wednesday evening, have I accompanied a moving mass of people along five miles of London streets. For in the East End you do not demonstrate in decorous ranks, four abreast, marshalled by lieutenants. You just pour into the streets by hundreds and by thousands, men and women, boys and girls, and babies in arms. Then you march straight ahead, however tired, however footsore, the lucky ones within hearing of the band, the less fortunate in the tuneless rear, and you wonder every minute, with the fatalism born of poverty and oppression, at which point the police will break up your ranks and disperse you with their truncheons. For in the East End you never march behind a hand unless for a cause of some sort; and the weapon that is employed against causes in this country is almost invariably the policeman's truncheon.

From the very first there was no attempt to make that crowd of humanity take on the semblance of a procession. It was far too sincere, far too spontaneous for that. The whole population came out into the streets and waited for the signal to start—that was all. Some of them did not even know where we were going, which struck me as strange until a pathetically starved-looking youth made me feel ashamed of my want of understanding. He had inquired of me as to our destination, and I told him it was the House of Commons, and added stupidly, "But why are you here if you do not know where we are going?"

"Oh," he answered simply, "of course I knew we were going to march for the woman's vote, but I didn't know where to." As if it mattered, indeed, where you march to in a suffrage procession, seeing that your ultimate goal is the rising sun!

The Start
As much of the East End as could crowd into the Old Ford Road stood under Sylvia Pankhurst's window when she appeared there and made her tiny parting speech. Saying it might be the last occasion on which she would speak to them, she added: "If I am arrested to-night, and come out of prison, I shall take the first available cab and go to the House of Commons, and there continue the thirst and hunger-strikes. But I am weak, and do not know what may happen, so my last appeal to you is to 'fight on.'"

She ended by urging the crowd to behave legally throughout; and her place at the window was then taken by the Rev. C. Wills, who also appealed for the maintenance of good order. He then offered up a prayer.

A few minutes later Miss Pankhurst was borne out of the house on a stretcher, and the great mass of people followed her down the street, the hand leading the way, preceded by the flag of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, while the Rev. C. Wills in his surplice walked in front of the stretcher. One was instinctively reminded of the processions to Versailles in the early days of the French Revolution, when the poor people still believed that the King could do no wrong, that he could even redress their grievances. But instead of Théroigne de Méricourt riding on a cannon, there was an invalid woman on a couch. The difference made the subsequent scene of violence the less comprehensible, the more indefensible.

The Arrest
Nothing more peaceable, good-tempered, and harmless could well have been conceived than that procession of unarmed people, animated by a common purpose and a simple ideal. Yet we had not gone far before there were signs that the police were not going to allow peace to prevail. Plain-clothes officials suddenly threaded their way among the processionists, pretending to belong to them but deceiving no one. We reached the junction of Grove Road and Highfield Road, where the traffic momentarily held us up. The police seized their opportunity. The mounted men, who had apparently been accompanying us for the purpose of keeping order (save the

mark), suddenly became the makers of disorder. They turned their horses straight on to the dense mass of people, who fled shrieking as best they might, some falling beneath the horses, some tumbling over one another. In a moment the chair and its bearers, among whom was Mr. Henry W. Nevison, were isolated from the rest of the procession, and a short struggle took place which ended in the bearers being beaten off and hurled on the ground, while Miss Pankhurst was conveyed into a taxi-cab and driven off to Holloway. A cordon of police drawn across the end of the side street down which she was hurried made it impossible for any rescue to be effected. Indeed, no real attempt at rescue was made, the people being still mindful of the instructions they had received. The aggressors throughout were the police, and one wondered how many of the seeds of rebellion had been sown by their unwarrantable violence.

A Human Incident

One very human incident I saw. A woman who had been knocked down in the rush lay helpless under a horse. A constable ran forward, rescued her, and placed her on the pavement; then suddenly gave her a push that nearly knocked her down again. The man in him had prompted him to save her life—his uniform made him knock her down again! The whole tragically silly business of coercion seemed to be summed up in the fellow's dual action.

Well, we formed up and went on again because that was what we were there for. I rather think the police hoped that the people would be discouraged by their blustering exhibition of force, but you cannot crush spirit with truncheons, in the East End or elsewhere, and the great straggling mass of men and women pulled itself together and went forward again to catch up the band. Every discouragement to continue was given them all along the route: mounted police danced irritably on the rear and flank; what seemed interminable halts were made at every cross road. But nobody turned back—not even the tired woman who told me that she had been laid up a fortnight, and had only gone

back to work at seven o'clock that morning; not even the pale, silent mothers who carried tiny babies under their shawls, nor yet the factory girls, who said cheerfully they had enough coppers to pay their tram fares half-way back again!

"It's a Religion With Them"

"You'll never beat these women because it's a religion with them," a police sergeant was overheard to say to an inspector. The reply of the inspector cannot be repeated here, but it indicated that he was of another opinion.

The "Incensed Public"

So we went on, past a Naval depot where jolly tars leaned out of windows in their shirt sleeves and cheered us lustily, past mean streets and commercial streets and City streets, past trams and omnibuses, from the tops of which women waved handkerchiefs and men shouted encouragement. "Where is the 'incensed public'?" asked a bewildered reader of daily newspapers.

"There!" said someone, pointing to a taxi-cab, on the roof of which sat four crestfallen medical students, all the rowdiness gone out of them, as well it might be, at the sight of so much poverty, courage, sincerity, and uncomprehending spirit. And those four youths of the leisured hooligan class were the only evidence, all the way, of the public that is said to be panting to hand the Suffragettes over to lynch law.

Along Fleet Street our splendid multitude sought to educate the journalists who mislead the public, and it raised cheer after cheer for the leaders of the movement and for the woman's vote. Then some wag called out sarcastically, "Three cheers for 'British freedom!'" There was no response. The suggestion was received as ironically as it was made.

The Irrepressible East End

The Sessional Order (mistaken by constitutional sticklers for one of our great charters of liberty, which forbids the people to approach their representatives in procession within a mile of the "People's" House, was put into force at Aldwych, and again the police tried in all sorts of little irritating ways to dislodge the processionists from going on to

Parliament Square. But the people knew that the little deputation of twelve working women, led by George Lansbury and John Scurr, had gone on ahead, and they wanted to know what answer it had received from the Government, who could, if they chose, grant its request and make future processions unnecessary. You can harry the East End and beat it with truncheons, and then run it in for "assault," but you cannot suppress it. So from Aldwych, where the procession broke up, the irrepressible East End went on in little groups and batches; and in Parliament Square it was met once more by barriers of police; and, first, it was swept into the road by mounted men who cleared the pavement, and then it was swept back again on to the pavement by mounted men who cleared the road. And this game of petty tyranny went on until the news came that the deputation had seen Mr. Illingworth, and had some home. Then at last the East End, with only half a dozen hours or so to spare before beginning the next day's toil, started on its heroic journey homewards.

And the members of a reactionary Government, who for no single measure on their programme could hope to draw the East End on a ten miles' pilgrimage after a hard day's work, were able to emerge from the People's House without any fear of meeting the people. E. S.

THE DEPUTATION

On reaching the police barrier in Parliament Square the deputation was allowed by Superintendent Wells to proceed as far as the House. Here they were refused admittance, but Mr. Lansbury, as an ex-M.P., said, "I suppose I have some privilege left," and went into the Lobby, where he found some members, including Sir William Hayes, who were willing to escort the deputation into the Strangers' Lobby.

A crowd of members and strangers, including doubtless many detectives in plain clothes, gathered round the little group of working people, who presented to them in their House of sham democracy something of a phenomenon. Finally, Mr. Percy Illingworth, the Government Chief Whip, consented to hear what they had to say, and Mrs. John Scurr put the case for the woman admirably.

Mrs. Scurr's Speech

The burden of it was that this was an exceptional deputation of working women, and that there were pressing and urgent reasons why they should be given the vote. She gave some of the reasons, and especially singled out the direct effect on working

IRISH WOMEN'S DEPUTATION TO MR. REDMOND AND MR. ASQUITH

"The House of Commons has kicked our prayers and petitions out of doors"

Orator Hunt to a Reform Meeting at Manchester in 1810

A FOOL'S PARADISE OF STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

(By a Member of the Deputation)

At a quarter to three on June 11 we arrived in St. Stephen's Hall and took our seats under that inclement to militancy, the picture of the Speaker being held down in his chair by turbulent members. We sent in letters to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond, by friendly envoys who undertook to deliver our request for an interview into their hands. Knowing the obstinacy which these gentlemen take for firmness, we did not expect to be granted an interview, even though our demand for votes under Home Rule did not outrage the fundamental principles of self-government, but was of its very essence; we wished to prove to the world once again that politicians do not mean their pronouncements to be taken seriously. So we hid our time and waited, consoled by the fact that, though outwardly we may have resembled the party women all round us (patiently waiting all their Jorls should come and fetch them) we were not of them.

St. Stephen's Hall was pretty full inside in the House Mr. McKenna was uttering his poor and flat defence of prison torture, not far off a bomb was being even then got ready to blow up the Coronation Chair, but around us members seemed to be chiefly intent on the business of supplying fashionably-gowned ladies with strawberries and cream. The Coronation Chair may rock, Westminster Abbey may shake to its foundations, but "Tea on the Terrace" is as popular as ever. And the Irish members have become adepts at the game: Mr. T. P. O'Connor and some of his colleagues were too preoccupied in the mansion to give their countrywomen more than a word; there was even a rumour that the supply of strawberries was running out, which caused much perturbation.

Besides the frivolous, there were other lobbyists—ladies keen on Single Tax, on the Mental Deficiency Act, on Welsh Disestablishment—those patient hacks who toll for party politicians and are unashamed. One of them explained to us a la Sir Almroth Wright the mania of militant Suffragism which "all doctors will tell you" is a nervous disease of the physically and mentally unfit! She apparently did not diagnose the symptoms in the women beside her, wearing orange and green badges.

A Determined Protest
At last the weary vigil ends. At five, the appointed hour, we advanced to the steps of the lobby, where many members were lounging and chatting; we took the police by surprise by beginning to make a speech and were able to say quite a good deal before they recovered. At the sound of our voices, racial in protest, members of the lobby, among them Captain Craig and some Labour members, we stated the object of our deputation, that we had come all the way from Ireland to see Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith and had been refused an interview. One woman explained passionately: "Had we been men, they would have heard us!" and the listeners seemed to agree with her. Another (from Belfast) cried, "They only mind the militants who have guns!" At last the police woke up and told us that we must "behave" ourselves or go, but neither course commended itself to us; we continued to speak until they laid hands on us and forcibly, but not violently, conducted us, still speaking, down the long length of St. Stephen's Hall. We heard a murmur of sympathy, if not approval, as we went.

We were not detained in the Clock Tower—the usual penalty for unauthorized speech in the House, but when we emerged from the precincts we heard the police issue strict injunctions that we were on no account to be readmitted. But two hours of that atmosphere was about as much as one could well stand; there was no need of an angel—or a policeman—with a flaming sword to enforce the order. Better St. Peter or St. Helena, than that fool's paradise of strawberries and cream!

MR. ASQUITH'S REFUSAL

It was announced on Tuesday that Mr. Asquith had again refused to receive the working women's deputation. This, we understand, means that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on her release from Holloway, will continue the hunger and thirst strike until the Prime Minister sees his way to receiving them. She had not been released when we went to Press.

PRESS INEXACTITUDES HAVING IT BOTH WAYS

Despite the enormous crowds in the streets, both in the East and West End, there was no disturbance, except when Miss Pankhurst was arrested, but there was every evidence that the crowds had assembled in a hostile mood.—Daily Chronicle.

IMPORTANCE OF BEING BLIND

Of women supporters there were some twenty. The cause is not popular in the East End.—Standard.

Throughout the route a large number of spectators gathered to see the procession pass, and disappointment was expressed that it should have been of such meagre dimensions.—Morning Post.

THE MOUNTED POLICE, WE PRESUME!

All along the route there were dense crowds and a great deal of horseplay.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A BREATH OF TRUTH

A crowd of thousands of people marched right across London through crowds of other men and women of their own class, and not a single disturbance took place.—Daily Herald.

have been expected to attract the "incensed public," of which we have heard so much lately. On the contrary, however, the large audience composed to a very considerable extent of strangers, showed themselves favourable throughout to the speedy settlement of the present situation by means of the enfranchisement of women.

THE SPEECHES

Mrs. Ayrton Gould, in her opening remarks, said that the United Suffragists were very happy in having a meeting on that particular evening, for they were able to welcome the Irishwomen who had been on an unsuccessful deputation that day. Everyone knew that the deputation would be unsuccessful, because this Government was not really a constitutional Government at all, and it was an outrageous and unconstitutional thing that the Irishwomen who had come over to see Mr. Redmond and Mr. Asquith should not be received. Proceeding, Mrs. Ayrton Gould said that from time immemorial there had been martyrs to causes, but this was because there was always a large body of people in the country who, although they believed in justice, righteousness, and freedom, would not take the trouble to come forward and stand by the few who were working and fighting for these things. For this reason she appealed to every one present to come into the active movement.

The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield

A very interesting speech was made by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield on "Women's War." Describing war as a relic of barbarism, she said it was only possible for anyone who had seen it really to understand what an abominable and vile thing it was; and it was absurd to argue that women had no share in it. Her experience in South Africa at the time of the Boer War had taught her that everything in warfare tended to deteriorate those taking part. There were things which it was impossible for a woman to describe, outrages to women and terrible cruelty to animals. But if war was to be, it was clear that women could put up as well as men. Anti-Suffragists might say about it, "These are many instances of women in warfare, such as the sieges of Derry and Limerick, when the women fought their way in crowds to the front and fought with any missile to hand. Even in China there had been a women's regiment under the leadership of Mrs. Chang, and the Turkish Turk movement and in the Balkan war women had stood behind the men in the fight."

Mr. John Scurr

Mr. John Scurr then spoke on the "Abdication of George V." Extracts from his speech will be found on page 581.

THE IRISH DEPUTATION

Three members of the Irish deputation now came on the platform, and were received with enthusiasm. Miss Mellone, Secretary of the Irishwomen's Federation, the non-militant suffrage society, described the position of the suffrage movement in Ireland. English people sometimes expressed surprise that there was a suffrage movement in Ireland, but from Glenties Causeway down to Valentia Island, from Dublin to Galway, there were groups of women who heard the call of the child, Mrs. Chang, in the spinning-room, the half-timer working in the spinning-room of the linen mill, in an atmosphere hot and moist, the call of the women in the tenement house in the Dublin street, and of the women in the Limerick factory working perhaps for 5s. a week, or less than that. All over Ireland there were these groups of women who had banded themselves together to work for this one thing—the cause of womanhood, who, in all the storm of party feeling, were holding together and working together. (Applause.)

Mrs. McCoubrey

Mrs. McCoubrey, of the Irish Women's Franchise League, the militant group, emphasised the statement made by Miss Mellone, that throughout the length and breadth of Ireland women were united in their demand for suffrage, and were unanimous in their refusal to be longer governed without their consent. A Greek philosopher was to blame for saying that women should be kept in rabbit hutches at the end of the garden, and only let out when required for work; yet this seemed to describe the attitude of politicians, and nowhere was this more noticeable than in Ireland. Although Nationalists and Unionists clamoured for the help of women, yet neither party would raise their voice to gain for women the elementary rights of citizenship.

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington

The President of the Irishwomen's Franchise League, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, said that she was glad to be present on the platform in order to express the indignation that she felt at the treatment accorded to the Irishwomen by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond. Last week, Mr. Redmond held out the right hand of fellowship to his fellow countrymen, probably not thinking at all of his countrywomen, in the statement that he was ready to welcome any consultation of the Home Rule question by way of further concession that was not contrary to the principle of self-government. Irishwomen held that if words meant anything, votes for Irishwomen were the very essence of self-government.

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington concluded by saying that the Irish Members were hopelessly out of touch with Irish public opinion; they spent most of their time in Westminster, having become what the Irish people were accustomed to call "hopelessly Anglicised," but what should really be called "hopelessly Westminsterised." She had spent a few hours in Westminster that day, and had felt her moral character rapidly and visibly deteriorating as the time went on! Irishwomen were becoming very impatient, and were beginning to realise that party politicians were all the same, and they must press their grievances or they would not be redressed.

SUFFRAGIST CHURCHWOMEN'S PROTEST

The following letter has been sent by the Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London:—
The Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee desires to call the attention of the Hon. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London to the critical situation that has arisen, owing largely to the servile attitude of the heads of the Church towards an unjust and irresponsible Government—a Government which has met women's demand for enfranchisement with alternate levity and savage persecution. Owing to the neglect of the Bishops to authorise national prayer for God's guidance at such a momentous time, they have obviously failed, to the few recent exceptions, to receive such guidance. Hence the servile acquiescence of the Lords Spiritual when the iniquitous "Cat and Mouse" Act passed on. The few recent exceptions of the Church protested boldly and publicly against the substitution, in a Christian country, of any repression for justice, the present dangerous situation might by their influence have been averted. The Prime Minister's insolent refusal to receive a deputation of East End working women—a refusal which is likely to end in a terrible tragedy—is the logical outcome of the encouragement given to State tyranny by the State Church. The Committee urges the Lords Spiritual to use the whole of their influence to induce the Prime Minister to receive the deputation of working women. The just indignation of women at the treatment they have received has now become a serious menace to the Church as well as to the stability of government. Every fresh act of repression adds to the danger of the situation, and helps to spread rebellion among women. The Bishops would do well to remember that they are equally with the Government, will be held responsible for the death of any woman who die under the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, or in consequence of the Prime Minister's attitude.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION

The following resolutions have been passed by the Federated Council of Suffrage Societies:—
1. The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies protest against the conduct of the Government in opposing the exercise, on the part of unfranchised women, of the ancient constitutional right of the people of this realm of presenting a petition to the King.
2. They reprobate in the strongest manner the lawless way in which the police violently repelled and assaulted the women who came to present their petition, instead of immediately arresting them, and when they were guilty of any offence against the law.
3. The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies also protest against the words spoken from the bench by Mr. Hopkins, the police magistrate, namely, that "some day the exasperated crowd will break into a procession of militants, and then what will happen to you women nobody knows," as being an encouragement to the lowest men in the crowd to indulge, on the next occasion, in acts of Lynch law towards the women; and further, as suggesting in advance a lenient treatment by the judicial Bench of such acts.
4. Subsequent events have justified this anticipation, for no arrests were made of those who violently assaulted women protesters at Olympia and outside Westminster Cathedral and the Brompton Oratory.



THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY. With acknowledgments to the "Daily Sketch."

COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

LIGHT SENTENCES

Assault on a Wife
The *Sussex Daily News* (June 12) reports case of a man summoned before the Brighton Borough Bench (Sir John Baker and others) by his wife. She had been obliged to live apart from him owing to his conduct, but he met her one day, seized her by the throat, and threatened to kill her.
Sentence: Bound over.

Cruelty to a Horse

The *Evening Standard* (June 5) reports case of a carman charged at Marylebone Police Court with cruelly ill-treating a horse, and a horse foreman with causing it to be worked in an unfit condition. The carman had flogged it with a whip, cutting the skin in places, when it reached the yard it lay down and could not get up. It had to be killed, and a post-mortem revealed fatty degeneration of the heart.
Sentences: Carman fined 20s. and 11s. 6d. costs, and the foreman 40s. and 22s. costs.

"Anti"-for Obstructing Suffragists

The *Globe* (June 15) reports case of a tanner charged before the Hampstead Bench with being a ringleader and, by shouting "Duck them!" with egging on a crowd to maltreat Suffragists on Hampstead Heath on Sunday.
Sentence: Discharged with a caution.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT

So rarely do judges take our view of the relative values of property and human life that it is refreshing to find Mr. Justice Rowlatt saying, as he dismissed the appeal of a young man sentenced to ten years penal servitude for wounding a woman with a razor, that "If there is one thing that wants repressing, it is the crime of cowardly violence against women by men, whether they are drunk or sober." (See *Evening Standard*, June 15.)

The General View

The general view taken in the Courts of assaults upon women is that of the man who was charged at Holmfirth Police Court the other day, according to the *Daily News* (June 9), with assaulting a laundress. According to this account, "when the defendant had kicked, bit, and thumped her so as to render her almost incapable, he went on saying, 'That's the way to quieten women.'"

"A Great Pity"

"It was a great pity they could not live together," was the consolation offered by the Bench at Hoyland (see *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star*, June 11) to a wife who applied for a separation order on the ground of her husband's persistent cruelty. Evidence was called to show that defendant had been intemperate and violent, frequently ill-treating his wife, who had to take refuge at the houses of neighbours; one alleged assault followed her refusal to give him twopenny to go to a picture show. Since he left her he had given her no money for herself or the children.

THE GOD OF PROPERTY

The God of Property, on the other hand, continues to demand and receive toll from its worshippers. Before Mr. Horace Smith at Westminster, last Friday (*Evening Standard*, June 12), an elderly ticket-of-leave man was charged with stealing a loaf of bread worth 2d. He presented a pitiful appearance, and it was stated by the police that he was in actual want when he took the loaf and that he had committed no other theft since he last left Dartmoor. Yet, in spite of this evidence in his favour, he was committed for trial! When we remember the charges of personal violence and outrage that are dismissed on far less evidence continually in the Courts, we can understand why some women are impatient to win the status that will eventually enable them to alter the present inhuman and savage standard of punishments.

WHY "LAUGHTER"?

The humour of the Bench is even harder to understand sometimes than its inhumanity. If the *Daily News* (June 11) report is correct, Mr. Justice Coleridge is reported to have roused "laughter" in the Divisional Court last week over a matter which entirely lacks humour from the woman's point of view. The incident arose out of the Liverpool stipendiary's action in declining to convict a man charged with cruelty to his illegitimate children on the ground that the mother had not obtained an affiliation order and was therefore the legal parent. (The fact of the married mother not being the legal parent never seems to deter our justices from convicting her of cruelty to her husband's children, by the way, and we are

Alderman R. J. Russell, with outraging a little girl aged 4.

No consideration, however, was shown to a youth, aged 16, who was sentenced to three months' hard labour at Godalming last week (see *Daily Citizen*, June 9) for being concerned in stealing two bicycles, or to his brother, aged 14, who was sent to a reformatory school for five years for the same offence. We should be the last to call for undue severity of punishment for young offenders. But how incomparably greater the offence and how incomparably more necessary some form of re-

straint in the case of the boys convicted assaulting little girls than in the case of the young bicycle stealers!

THE ETERNAL "WHY?"

The *Globe*, in a leading article regretting that no provision has been made in the Finance Bill for the subsidizing of Schools for Mothers, asks—
"Why is the measure that is so obvious and efficacious neglected? Is it because there are no votes in it?"
The answer is in the affirmative.

THE PLURAL VOTING BILL

Lord Hugh Cecil's Denunciation

In the midst of all the unreality of the debate on the Third Reading of the Plural Voting Bill last Monday, Lord Hugh Cecil's denunciation of the Government for their treatment of the Suffrage question shone out like a white light. It was particularly unfortunate, he said, that such a Bill should be carried "at a time when part of the community are so deeply moved as they are about Woman Suffrage." He went on—
"It is hardly realised how very great and deep the provocation has been that has led them to the deplorable excesses of which we complain. . . . I quite agree that the Government may say verbally, 'We kept our promise.' But I do think that they have done a thing which no honest man would do in any private transaction with those who trusted to his honour. I am quite sure there is no member of the Government would act in a private capacity to any person whatsoever as they have acted in their public capacity to the advocates and the supporters of Woman Suffrage."
"I think that when women by winning the vote have raised motherhood to its proper status, judges and juries will not find matter for mirth in the shameful injustice that makes a mother sole guardian of her illegitimate child, but gives the legal control of her child born in wedlock entirely to its father."

Post-Impressionist Honour
Lord Hugh then recapitulated the events attending the Government's failure to keep their Reform Bill pledge to Suffragists, and ended with a scathing denunciation of the Prime Minister's sense of honour. "The Government," he said, "may be regarded as being the advocates and propagators of a post-impressionist honour. We do not seem to trace old familiar lines of the old-fashioned honour. We do not like it in its post-impressionist form."
He ended by saying the Bill would no doubt pass, leaving, however, "not only in the minds of the advocates of Woman Suffrage a strong and natural and legitimate sense of wrong, but also leaving with the Government an additional stain on already dirty hands."

LONDON GRADUATES' UNION
The following letter, protesting against the passing of the Plural Voting Bill, has been sent by the Executive of the London Graduates' Union to the members of the Cabinet and to the leaders of the

H. C. J. GWYNNE-VAUGHAN, Chairman.
ADELINE M. ROBERTS, Vice-Chairman.
MARIAN BUSK, Hon. Treasurer.
HARRIETTE CHICK, Hon. Secretary.

THE TWO GEORGES

The following letter was sent last week to the King by Mr. George Lansbury:—
To His Majesty King George.
Sir,—I wish to approach your Majesty for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the administration of law in this country has become a farce and a sham. I am an ex-prisoner, having been arrested and tried before a magistrate for offences alleged against me in connection with the Suffrage agitation, these alleged offences being that I incited men and women to commit outrages. In default of finding sureties I was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This sentence I have not served, as I was released after hunger striking under what is known as the "Cat and Mouse" Act. This took place in August, 1913, since which time I have been unmolested by the police and have spoken at all kinds of Suffrage and other meetings in all parts of the country, making exactly the same kind of speeches as that for which I was sentenced, even repeating exactly the same words.
At the same time that I was arrested, a young woman named Sylvia Pankhurst was also arrested, and under the same Act of Edward Third was also in default of sureties sentenced to three months' imprisonment. She also went on hunger strike and was released under the same "Cat and Mouse" Act, but in her case she has been taken back to prison at least eight times. Last night she was again rearrested, and is now lying in Holloway as hunger strike, and slowly but surely is being starved to death. She is rearrested in the name of the King and in the same name I am released, and what I wish to ask is: Why should a man in my position be allowed to go free and a young woman be forced back into prison time after time?
This is so gross an instance of partiality and is so alien to the spirit of Justice that I am impelled to ask you to override your Ministers and yourself exercise the prerogative of mercy and order the unconditional release of Miss Pankhurst forthwith or my rearrest—I am, your obedient servant.
(Signed) GEORGE LANSBURY,
103, St. Stephen's Road, Bow, E.

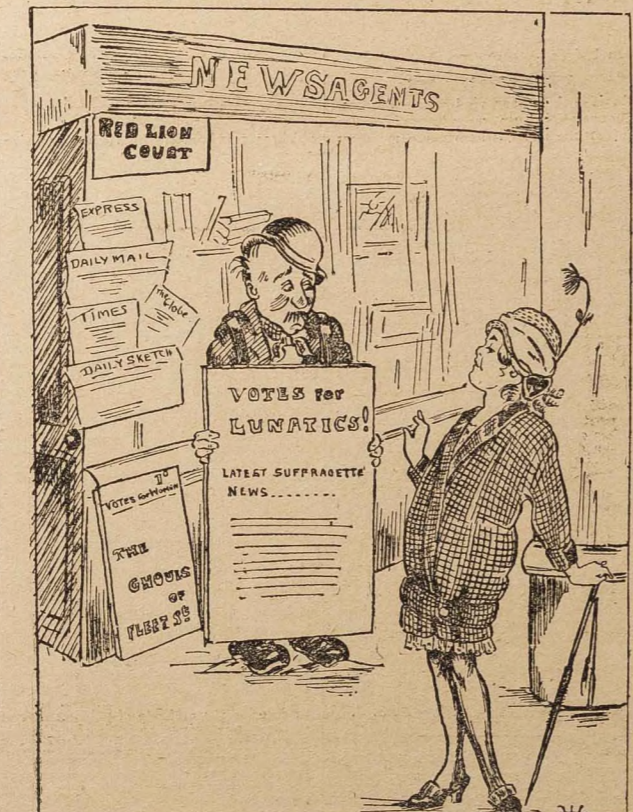
Suffragist—for Obstructing Police

The *Globe* (June 15) reports case of a manager and a journalist, members of the Men's Political Union, charged before Mr. Denman at Marlborough Street with obstructing the police by refusing to desist when called upon to stop holding a Suffrage meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday. Three in the crowd who mobbed them were not arrested.
Sentence: Fined 40s. each, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

THE BOY OF SIXTEEN

We noticed in our issue of May 15 the case of a youth of sixteen who was merely bound over at the West Riding Assizes for an offence against a fifteen-year-old girl, because the Judge, Mr. Justice Atkin, took into consideration the age of the offender. A worse case was that mentioned in our issue of May 8 in which a youth of fifteen escaped with a fine of £1 when charged at the Birkenhead Juvenile Court before

SEEN OUTSIDE "VOTES FOR WOMEN" OFFICE



MODERN MAID (Commenting on would-be offensive poster):—"Really! I thought lunatics had them already!"

YOUR HELP NEEDED

A great rally of readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN is needed immediately in order to turn the opportunity of reaching new people, which is afforded by our special Summer Double Number of the paper, to the best possible effect.

With great pride we draw the attention of our readers to the number of brilliant writers who have generously given their literary contribution to this special number of the paper, and have thereby ensured its immense attractiveness. It is for the readers to come in now and evince the same spirit of generous service. The Editors make a special appeal for their co-operation in several ways:—

1. The Double Summer Number (price 2d.), which will be published on June 26, should be ordered now from local newspapers. This would greatly aid the distribution of the paper. Instead of one copy, every reader should take six copies at least, and, if possible, dozens and scores of copies to redistribute amongst friends and acquaintances either by gift or by sale. Newspapers who have never stocked the paper before should be induced to sell it on this occasion. The Double Summer Number should be asked for at railway bookstalls and at all newspaper depots.
2. Volunteers are needed for selling in the street. Miss Boutling, the Hon. Organiser of the Street Selling Department in London, is making great plans. There are to be poster parades with Japanese umbrellas in the morning, and with flags in the evening. New pitches are to be opened and hundreds of sellers are wanted. I appeal to friends and fellow-workers to send in their names at once to 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C., and to set aside Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 25 to 27 inclusive, for special effort and self-denial, with the object of immensely increasing the prestige and circulation of the paper.
3. We ask all readers to deal in business, so far as possible, with the firms that advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN, and to use the adhesive labels, which can be supplied from 4-7, Red Lion Court, E.C., upon their orders and cheques.

Now is the time to prove the mettle of every believer in "Votes for Women." It is our business one and all to demonstrate the folly and futility of the idea

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that dominates the Government, together with their newspaper allies and all hoodlums and bullies—the idea that coercion can be chosen as an alternative to justice. It is for one and all to make clear to the world that a blow directed upon any section of the movement, so far from inflicting injury, stimulates the whole body, and that the rage and abuse of the enemies of the women's enfranchisement are the very breath and life-blood of the women's agitation for constitutional liberty.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

ALL BAD!

Colonel Haggard really knows something of French history, but this latest book is the merest skumble-scumble concerning the French Court and various disreputable persons of both sexes who frequented it. The badness of these "remarkable women"—many of them were not particularly "remarkable" at all—distresses Colonel Haggard. All he tells us brings out their badness, and, alas! for the reader, he has nothing new to tell at that. The author is of the school that does not favour any reference to authorities, but prefers to address the world from the fullness of its heart, in the good old British way, on the inequities of other people. The moralising of Colonel Haggard, if more forcible, is not more valuable than the pious platitudes of that schoolroom classic, "Little Arthur." It is quite impossible for the reader to understand what sort of men Richelieu and Mazarin were from these pages. And the sketch of Madame de Maintenon is the merest caricature, unrecognisable by anyone acquainted with the real woman as we know her. For Henry of Navarre and Madame de Guyon Colonel Haggard has a good word, but everybody else displeases him. The whole thing is a travesty of history, misleading, not so much from positive misstatements, as from its omissions, and because of the cheerful assurance of certainty on many points by no means clear. We can see no reason for wasting time over such a book, and our chief regret is that Colonel Haggard, who has done better work, should have perpetrated the volume. J. C.

"BARBED WIRE"

The high-spirited heroine of this novel, full of confidence in herself and in the people she meets, has a rude awakening before she goes very far. In a moment of temptation she succumbs and steals the clothes of a woman who has befriended her, and these stolen garments enable her to carry out a successful social campaign. Eventually everything ends happily for her. The victim of the theft, who, indeed, by her carelessness and extravagance, courts some such disaster, behaves with magnanimity; the supposed villain, really a guardian angel, and a keeper of a dangerous lunatic, marries the young lady; the two men who misled and robbed her at the start, reappear in time to receive just punishment at his hands.

The writer has sought, and unfortunately missed, that touch of reality which would have given full value to the inner interpretation of an original plot. E. V.

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Owing to the energies of Mrs. Masters and her helpers our Oxford Street pitch has trebled its sale within a very few weeks. If there were more helpers it might be increased tenfold. The propaganda is excellent, for colonial and foreign visitors by our paper with avidity.

The Captain of our Dublin pitch writes that the paper sells so well that she needs many more workers. Will Dublin members come forward?

Poster Paraders Wanted
All who possibly can are urgently invited to give all the time they can to the sale of our double Summer Number. We should take the opportunity of making the last week in June a VOTES FOR WOMEN week. Poster parade will be held on Thursday, June 25, at 3 and 6.30 p.m.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Lovers' Meetings." By Katherine Tynan. (London: T. Werner Laurie. Price 6s.)
"Constitutional Year Book." 1914. (London: National Unionist Association of Constitutional and Liberal Unionist Organisations. Price 2s.)
"Stories from Wagner's Operas." By Gladys Davidson. (London: T. Werner Laurie. Price 1s. net.)
"Universal Union." Quarterly Review. (London: G. Bell and Sons. Price 10d. net.)
"Women under a Liberal Government. 1906-1914." By Winifred Holiday. (London: New Constitutional Society. Price 2d.)
"Eight Suffrage Sonnets." By Edward Urrick. (London: I. Robert Street. Price not stated.)

* "Remarkable Women of France, from 1481 to 1749." By Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D.S.O. (Stanley Paul. Price 1s. net.)
** "Barbed Wire." By E. Everett-Green. (London: Stanley Paul. Price 6s.)



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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

CRIMINALS IN HIGH PLACES

The number of women who commit crimes of that kind are comparatively small, but the number of sympathisers with them is extremely great, and one of the difficulties which the police have in detecting this form of crime and bringing home the offence to the criminal is that the criminals find so many sympathisers amongst the well-to-do and thoroughly respectable classes, that the ordinary administration of the law is rendered comparatively impossible.

These words formed part of the defence which Mr. McKenna offered in the House of Commons on Thursday in last week to the criticism of the policy of the Government with regard to the suffrage agitation. In his mind they appeared to provide an extenuation, if not a justification, of the course which the Government have adopted. In our view, and we believe, in the view of all thoughtful people to-day and of the unanimous verdict of posterity, they constitute the most severe and complete condemnation.

What is the root basis upon which the fabric of society exists? The mutual co-operation of every component section. Upon this, and upon this alone, depends the whole civil and criminal law. There is no other sanction for the punishment or segregation of wrongdoers than the consciousness of the community that these are individuals whose anti-social tendencies have to be restrained if necessary by force.

The English are proverbially a law-abiding people, who carry their reverence for property to such lengths that they have tolerated from time immemorial the infliction of the most vindictive punishments upon poor and half-starved men and women convicted of trifling theft. What, then, are we to think when we learn that the deliberate destruction of property by arson to the extent of a million pounds in value finds "amongst the well-to-do and thoroughly respectable classes" sympathisers whose number is "extremely great." There is only one conclusion—that in the opinion of this large number of sympathisers the crimes committed by the Government in handling the woman suffrage agitation have been so outrageous that the crimes of the revolutionaries, if not justifiable, are at least negligible in comparison. If this be in fact the explanation—and we see no other—it is not surprising that this "extremely great" body of sympathisers refuse to sanction the vindictive punishment of the lesser criminals until the principal offenders have been compelled to make such reparation as is open to them.

Those who have followed carefully the suffrage history of the last nine years will not need to be reminded what these crimes of the Government have been, but for those less acquainted it may be well to set them out in order:—

(1) The members of the present Government, before taking office in 1905, deliberately, for party purposes, threw dust in the eyes of women as to what their

attitude would be on the question of the enfranchisement of women.

(2) They connived at the giving of pledges by Parliamentary candidates of their party which they intended to render of no account.

(3) They blocked all woman suffrage Bills, however large was the majority by which they were carried on the second reading.

(4) Their leader for many years refused to receive all deputations of women, however influential their personnel and however great the bodies of women they represented.

(5) When the women persisted in their attempt to see him, he had them met by posses of police, and allowed gross violence and outrage to be inflicted on them in spite of the fact that they were absolutely peaceful.

(6) The magistrates were encouraged to sentence the women to long terms of imprisonment for purely technical offences.

(7) Political treatment in prison was refused to political prisoners.

(8) When this reactionary policy had resulted in the hunger strike—which originated in an attempt to secure political treatment in prison—the Government instituted the infamous process of forcible feeding.

(9) When a "truce" in militancy was declared in 1910 the Government refused to accede to the almost unanimous wish of the country (expressed by the votes of County Councils, by great popular demonstrations, and by the overwhelming majority in the House of Commons) for the passage of the Conciliation Bill.

(10) The Government gave a promise in July, 1911, and shamelessly "torpedoed" it in November of the same year.

(11) They gave another promise, specific and definite, as to an Electoral Reform Bill, which they entirely failed to keep. They have never attempted to make the slightest genuine reparation for this gross breach of faith.

(12) They gave bad advice to the King in counselling him not to receive the women's deputation in the current year; and by their brutal handling of this deputation provoked women to violence.

(13) They have placed on the Statute Book the inhuman Cat and Mouse Act.

(14) They have shown scandalous partiality in dealing severely and brutally with poor and unknown men and women, while showing leniency to men and women well-known or of high estate.

To these must be added the fundamental crime of the Government as a whole of denying constitutional representation to the womanhood of the country—a crime no less serious because certain members of the Government, in defiance of the established doctrine of joint Cabinet responsibility, profess to be keen supporters of women's enfranchisement. No wonder that Lord Hugh Cecil in his speech on Monday last on the Plural Voting Bill said that "it was hardly realised how great and deep the provocation had been which had led to the recent deplorable excesses."

There is a view prevailing in certain quarters that the Government ought not to put an end to the present appalling state of affairs by the simple expedient of doing justice, for that would be yielding to force, and would encourage the women to repeat their methods whenever, after winning the vote, they have any grievance to rectify. We entirely dissent from this doctrine. There is no occasion when the refusal to do justice is either right or expedient. To give votes to women to-day would not be to yield to the violence of the revolutionaries, but to recognise that behind the revolutionaries there is an immense body of public opinion who support woman suffrage, and who believe that women, militant and non-militant, have been shamefully dealt with by the present Government. As to the future (when women possess the constitutional weapon of the vote), there are always a few extremists and fanatics who are prepared to resort to force to win their way, but because they will not have behind them then, as the revolutionaries have to-day, this "extremely great" number of sympathisers, they will be powerless to achieve their purpose.

THE ABDICATION OF GEORGE V.

By John Scurr

(Extracts from a speech delivered at a meeting of the United Suffragists at Essex Hall, on Thursday evening, June 11.)

I am no lover of the hereditary principle in government (although Presidents of Republics are not substitutes of which to be enamoured), yet I must confess to having had a measure of respect for both Victoria and Edward VII., who maintained within the Constitution the rights and privileges which belonged to their office.

Whiggism has now triumphed, and the whole actual powers of the Sovereign have been transferred to his Ministers. We have reached the period when the saying of Lord North in 1783 has come true, "The King ought to be treated with all sort of respect and attention; but the appearance of power is all that a king of this country can have."

Rebels and Revolutionaries may not think these things matter, and possibly at first blush would welcome this abandonment of the position of the Sovereign, regarding it as a step on the road towards the realisation of democracy. I can only differ from this view, inasmuch as I see that the people of this country are handed over to the unchecked control of an oligarchy, who govern by the permission of particular interests. There is no check upon Parliament.

Inasmuch as all the appointments, Executive, Military, and Judicial, are in the hands of the oligarchy, and, by the growth and extension of the caucus system, Parliament is also under its control, laws are passed upon which the people are never consulted, and which are enforced with all the force of the State—physical and moral. The admission of Mr. Lloyd George to the Oxford University M.P.U. on the Insurance Act should be remembered in this connection. The Sovereign alone, by the exercise of the Prerogative, can protect the people against the usurpation of Ministers.

The King's Contract with his People

I would recall the fact that the present Monarch holds his position by virtue of a contract with the people of this country. He took the following oath on his Coronation. The question is put: "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the People of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament, agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same?" To which he replies: "I solemnly promise to do so."

The Sovereign has no right to abandon any of his powers, unless it be at the demand of his people, and as the result of a new compact.

It is of supreme importance to the nation that the Sovereign should protect the people against the usurpation of Ministers, otherwise our liberties are in grave danger, for a Minister possessed of unbridled power will use it for one of three purposes or for a combination of the three—his personal advantage; the benefit of his family and connections; the aggrandisement of his party. Whenever the Sovereign, either actively or passively, allows such a usurpation to take place he is not carrying out either the letter or the spirit of the various charters of English liberties.

Ministers are always trying to annex the Royal powers, and to reduce the Monarch to a mere figure-head. I am aware that in the interests of the democracy we must not allow the monarch to overstep the bounds of the Constitution, but in turn we must stay the hand of Ministers from obtaining unbridled power. So long as we have a Monarch we must maintain the checks.

Ministers have sought to gain this unbridled power through the agency of Parliament. No better means could be invented to inveigle us into a sense of false security. Elected apparently by the people, what more flattering unctio can be laid on the soul of Demos, than the idea that all power was in its hands through the medium of the representative assembly? How eloquent would wax the orators of the Radical clubs? How glibly would they not quote Dicey defining the prerogative as "the discretionary authority of the executive"? How they would pour

scorn on Blackstone's definition, "the prerogative is a special pre-eminence which the King hath, over and above all other persons and out of the course of the Common Law, in right of his Royal dignity"?

But in reality the House of Commons has lost control over its Ministers. In 1899, Lord Rosebery, a modern Prime Minister, said that the theoretical accountability of the Cabinet is normally and regularly in abeyance for half the year. "During the whole of the Parliamentary recess we have not the faintest idea of what our rulers are doing, or planning, or negotiating, except in so far as light is afforded by the independent investigations of the Press."

But, as Mr. Sidney Low points out, that even when the House is sitting:—

It must be remembered that the situation of the Ministerial member, outside the Ministry itself, is not much better than that of his rival on the opposite benches. He also is only in a limited sense a legislator; he has scarcely any power to make new laws or to prevent them being made, or to amend old ones. He is not consulted, any more than the members of the Opposition, on Bills which members propose to introduce; he sees them only when they come from the printers; and then he knows that, whether he likes them or not, he will be expected to support them by his vote in the lobbies.

The extension of this usurpation of all powers by Ministers was brought out rather prominently during the controversy over the Parliament Act. Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons on March 29, 1910, asserted: "The Royal Veto, then (time of Elizabeth), and for long afterwards, an active and potent enemy of popular rights, is literally as dead as Queen Anne." This claim puts us, as a nation, absolutely under the control of Ministers; moreover, it is unconstitutional. For as Mr. Alphaeus Todd, in his "Parliamentary Government in England," says: "The Royal Veto upon Bills in Parliament has not been exercised for upwards of 160 years; nevertheless, its continued existence is undoubted, and circumstances might at any time arise that would justify the Crown in resorting thereto." "Her Majesty has no constitutional right to abdicate that part of her prerogative which entitles her to put a veto upon any measure she thinks fit." As Lord Beaconsfield remarked: "Nor is this veto of the English Monarch an empty form. It is not difficult to conceive the occasion, when supported by the sympathies of a loyal people, its exercise might defeat an unconstitutional Ministry, and a corrupt Parliament."

[Mr. Scurr illustrated the use of this prerogative by George III. and William IV., and proceeded to take a more modern illustration.]

Must the Sovereign be guided by the advice alone of his Ministers? Victoria, we know, strongly objected to being "a mere signing machine."

Queen Victoria's View

In 1860 she successfully resisted the Ministerial policy regarding Italy. To Lord Palmerston she said: "She must refer to the constitutional position of her Ministers towards herself. They are responsible for the advice they gave her, but they are bound fully, respectfully, and openly to place before her the grounds and reasons whether she can give her assent to that advice or not." In 1864, so opposed was she to the warlike policy of Lord Palmerston, she caused it to be known that she would dissolve Parliament and let the nation decide between her and the Ministry. The threatened war was averted.

Yet in 1902 Mr. Sidney Lee could write that custom, it is true, "requires the Minister to acquaint the occupant of the throne with his intentions, particularly in the domain of foreign affairs before carrying them into effect." The Sovereign may criticise, but then "usage forbids the Minister to attach to the Royal criticisms any paramount force." The Minister "invariably treats them as unauthoritative suggestions," and he is "entitled to ignore them altogether." The doctrine of the puppet king could not be pushed much further. The usurpation of Ministers was nearly complete.

Is the Monarch bound to rely on the advice of his

responsible Ministers alone? He is not. "The King has the right," says Chitty in "Prerogatives of the Crown," "to the services and advice of all his subjects" at any time.

But we shall be told that the Ministry is responsible to Parliament, that Parliament represents the people, and therefore it is but a further extension of the powers of the democracy and in accordance with the development of our constitution.

Let us examine this theory for a moment or two. I am no friend of the House of Lords. The hereditary theory makes no appeal. Further, it departed from its only justifiable position of acting as a revising chamber, a watch-dog, so to speak, and became the mere appanage of one party in the State. Yet under the Parliament Act we must remember, despite Mr. Asquith's antipathy to one-chambered legislatures, we are ruled by one chamber to-day.

The House of Commons has, as I have already pointed out, lost control of Ministers. On the contrary, they are controlled. It is a common-places of writers on public affairs to draw attention to the work of the caucus. Let me give two typical instances of its power. In North-East Derbyshire, a typical mining constituency, Mr. J. Martin was the Labour candidate. He was a respected official of the Miners' Union. He was not tainted with Socialist doctrine. He was a Liberal in politics. The caucus would not have him. It did not desire to share power with the Labour caucus. Mr. Martin was third on the poll.

In Ipswich the Unionists had selected two candidates for the general election. One a popular local man, the other selected from the centre. At the by-election the local man was passed over. The Liberals had a good local man whom they would have run. The caucus supplied a Cabinet Minister. The Labour Party wanted to fight. They had an excellent local candidate. The caucus stopped them from fighting. Ipswich, which had three good local men, of different politics, any one of whom would have known her local needs, was not allowed such a choice. Three strangers sought her suffrages. Yet they call this representation.

We turn then, if we keep within the constitution, to the Sovereign to protect us against this continuous usurpation. We find he has desisted us.

When Miss Blomfield knelt before the King at the recent Court she was committing no outrage, neither was she offering any insult. She was exercising the ancient right of an English subject in presenting her petition in person. If the King had not abdicated her petition would have been received, and she would have passed on. Instead of which she was seized by officials and expelled from the precincts of the palace.

Mrs. Pankhurst was exercising an undoubted right in presenting her petition, and she should not have been interfered with. If it were not convenient for the King to receive her petition at a particular time, a convenient time should have been stated. There was no justification for the action of the authorities, and by permitting what was done both to Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Blomfield the King broke the contract into which he had entered on the occasion of his Coronation. He has accordingly abdicated his authority.

WAS SPENSER A SUFFRAGIST?

Here have I cause in men just blame to find,
That in their proper praise too partial bee,
And not indifferent to woman kind
To whom no share in arms and chevalree
They do impart, ne maken memoree
Of their brave gestes and prowess martiall:
Scaree do they spare to one, or two, or three,
Rowms in their writtes; yet the same writing small
Does all their dedes deface, and dims their glorie
all.

But by record of antique times I finde
That women wont in warres to bear most sway,
And to all great exploits themselves inclin'd,
Of which they still the girlond bore away;
Till envious men, fearing their rules decay,
Gan coyne straight lawes to curb their liberty;
Yet, sith they warlike armes have laide away,
They have exceed in artes and pollicy,
That now we foolish men that prayse gin eke t'envy.

—From Spenser's "Faerie Queen. Canto II."

SUFFRAGISTS IN PRISON

Debate in the House of Commons, June 11, 1914

On Thursday in last week an important debate took place in the House of Commons on the methods of the Government in dealing with the revolutionary movement of the militant suffragists.

THE DEBATE

Lord Robert Cecil began by recapitulating the revolutionary actions of the last few years, and went on to say he did not agree with the suggestion that there was a similarity between what was taking place in Ireland and the acts of the suffragists.

Lord Robert then dwelt on the possibility and the horrors of lynch law, and hoped, indeed felt sure, that the Government were not coming at lynch law in any way or becoming slack in protecting suffragists.

The Government's Responsibility
Saying that he believed the militant leaders now cared more about the existence of their organisation than about the success of their political propaganda, the



Block kindly lent by "Daily Graphic." LORD ROBERT CECIL. "The serious mistakes made over and over again by the Government."

speaker said the House would not be in a position to deal with the case satisfactorily unless they realised the devotion of the followers to their leaders, who were really almost wholly responsible.

Lord Robert also dealt with the "terrible waste" of "admirable material" and "splendid qualities" that the movement involves.

Deportation
Dealing with proposed remedies, he scouted the idea as "grossly unjust and wholly futile" that suffragist M.P.'s should withdraw their support from the movement till outrages ceased.

He also suggested that the French authorities should take proceedings against the militant leader living in Paris.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY

Mr. McKenna opened his reply by saying they had to deal with a phenomenon "absolutely without precedent in our history."

He proceeded: "The number of women who commit crimes of that kind is extremely small, but the number of those who sympathise with them is extremely large. One of the difficulties which the police have in detecting this form of crime and in bringing home the offence to the criminal is that the criminals find so many sympathisers among the well-to-do and thoroughly respectable classes that the ordinary administration of the law is rendered comparatively impossible.

Mr. McKenna then dealt with the methods of dealing with Suffragettes which had been suggested to him in an "unlimited correspondence from every section of the public."

Recalling on the Government

He realised fully the growing sense of public indignation, not merely at the crimes but at "the very folly of a political propaganda which in this country is sought to be pushed by such means."

Mr. McKenna added: "Their one hope is, rightly or wrongly, that the well-advertised indignation of the public will recoil on the head of the Government."

With regard to "the recent gross rudenesses which have been committed against the King," the Home Secretary proceeded to state that "all subjects of the King have the right of petitioning His Majesty provided the petition is couched in respectful terms, but there is no right on the part of the subjects generally to personal audience for the purpose of the presentation of the petition or otherwise."

Suffragists and the King

It was, he said, the duty of the Home Secretary to present all such petitions to the King, and further to advise His Majesty what action should be taken.

Dealing with proposed remedies, he scouted the idea as "grossly unjust and wholly futile" that suffragist M.P.'s should withdraw their support from the movement till outrages ceased.

recent absurdities which they have perpetrated in relation to the King."

The Press

The Home Secretary then uttered a wish that the Press would not "give headlines to these matters," and said that while he did not deny that their legal propaganda should get a full share of advertisement in the Press, it was regrettable that so much space was devoted to the advertisement of militancy, thus playing into the hands of the militants.

On the other hand, it was important not to be misled into thinking that all the crimes attributed to the Suffragettes were really committed by them.

PROPOSED METHODS OF ACTION

Mr. McKenna then dealt with the methods of dealing with Suffragettes which had been suggested to him in an "unlimited correspondence from every section of the public."

The first suggestion was usually, not always, based on the assumption that the women would take their food if they knew that the alternative was death.

Militancy Would Increase

"Let me say, also, with actual experience of dealing with suffragists, in many cases they have got in their refusal of food and water beyond the point when they could help themselves, and they have clearly done all that they could do to show their readiness to die."

Mr. McKenna: "My hon. friend says so it will I believe he is mistaken." (Hear, hear.) I do not think any rational people, when they come to consider the action of the suffragette, will really blame the Government because these women are so foolish and mischievous.

With regard to "the recent gross rudenesses which have been committed against the King," the Home Secretary proceeded to state that "all subjects of the King have the right of petitioning His Majesty provided the petition is couched in respectful terms, but there is no right on the part of the subjects generally to personal audience for the purpose of the presentation of the petition or otherwise."

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out an Act of Parliament. For the reasons I have given I have not asked Parliament to remove from prison officials the responsibility under which they now rest for doing their best to keep those committed to their charge alive.

On the other hand, it was important not to be misled into thinking that all the crimes attributed to the Suffragettes were really committed by them.

Other Suggestions Dismissed

The Home Secretary then dismissed the idea of deportation on the grounds that this would merely be putting the same difficulty at a distance.

Proposal to Attack Subscribers

Mr. McKenna then came to the constructive portion of his speech, the proposal to proceed against subscribers to the W.S.P.U.

He also showed the impossibility of treating the women as lunatics. He had not been able to get them certified as lunatics by doctors; he could not get certification by Act of Parliament contrary to the advice of medical opinion.

To Give Them the Franchise

"There remains the last proposal," said Mr. McKenna, "that we should give them the franchise."

Mr. McKenna: "Whatever may be said as to the merits or demerits of that proposal it is clearly not one I can discuss now in Committee of Supply. I am not responsible, as Home Secretary, for the state of the law on the franchise, nor is there any occasion for me to express or conceal my own opinions on the point; but I certainly do not think, and I am sure the Committee will agree with me, that that could be seriously treated as a remedy for the existing state of lawlessness."

They are Punished Now

It was not true to say, he argued further, that the women committed crimes and then went scot-free. Those who were released after a six or eight days' hunger and thirst strike "may not get the precise punishment immediately in the form adjudicated by the magistrate; but are they punished in fact?"

The Cat and Mouse Act

The noble lord says we do not prevent them committing crime. What evidence is there that many of these crimes are again committed by the same prisoners? I have here an analysis of all the prisoners who have been discharged under the Temporary Discharge Act.

That policy could not be adopted with-

effective, has had several effects. First of all, it has operated in inducing fifteen out of eighty-three to give up militancy.

Previous to the Act

Giving the figures previous to the passage of the Act, the speaker said there were 250 commitments to prison in 1912, "the largest year we have yet had."

I say deliberately that they paid her to go and commit these crimes. When the noble lord speaks of some of them being paid to commit crimes, I wonder if he knows how many of them are paid.

Other Speeches

Mr. Cave
Mr. Cave equally rejected the proposed new measures of dealing with the question, but welcomed the attack upon the subscribers.

Proposal to Attack Subscribers

Mr. McKenna then came to the constructive portion of his speech, the proposal to proceed against subscribers to the W.S.P.U.

Mr. Keir Hardie

Mr. Keir Hardie said that if more concession and tolerance had been shown to the movement in the earlier days they should not have had the recent develop-

continued, "that we have evidence which will enable us to proceed against the subscribers (loud cheers) in civil action, and if we succeed, the subscribers will become personally liable for all the damage done (Cheers). It is a question of evidence."

Are they Paid to Suffer?

"The militants live only by the subscriptions of rich women—(cheers)—who themselves enjoy all the advantages of wealth secured for them by the labour of others—(cheers)—and use their wealth against the interests of society, paying their unfortunate victims to undergo all the horrors of a hunger and thirst strike in the commission of a crime."

Other Speeches

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Mr. Keir Hardie

Mr. Keir Hardie said that if more concession and tolerance had been shown to the movement in the earlier days they should not have had the recent develop-

ments which they all deplored, and went on to say:— "We may not to-day discuss the question of the franchise, but surely it was possible for the Home Secretary, without any transgression on the rules of the House, to have held out just a ray of hope for the future as to the intentions of the Government in regard to this most urgent question."

MR. WEDGWOOD

Mr. Wedgwood said: "We are dealing with a problem which is a very serious one indeed. To my mind, when you find a large body of public opinion, and a large number of people capable of going to these lengths, there is only one thing for a respectable House of Commons to do, and that is to consider very closely and clearly whether the complaints of those who complain are or are not justified."

SIR ARTHUR MARKHAM

Sir Arthur Markham, saying he should vote for the reduction as a protest against the inaction of the Government, strongly advocated the "let them die" proposition.

MR. RUPERT GWYNNE

Mr. Rupert Gwynne also warmly denounced the inaction of the Government and its consequences. "Nobody," he declared, "is in a more ridiculous position than the members on the Treasury Bench. They cannot address a meeting, or go to a railway station, or even get into a taxi-cab, without having detectives with them."

Further, said Mr. Gwynne, if the Home Secretary "is correct in saying that these

women are prepared to die, and invite death, in order to advertise their devotion to their cause, does he really think they are going to mind if their funds are attached?"

THE THIRD RAID

The third raid on the militant headquarters took place last Friday, when the police seized a house in Campden Hill Square where the office work of the W.S.P.U. had been carried on since the raid on the Tophill Street premises on June 5.

Since October, 1913, five prisoners under remand and five committed for trial have been forcibly fed by tube, and three under remand and one for trial have been fed by cup.

FORCIBLE FEEDING OF UNCONVICTED PRISONERS

In the House of Commons last Tuesday, in answer to Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. McKenna made the following admission:— Since October, 1913, five prisoners under remand and five committed for trial have been forcibly fed by tube, and three under remand and one for trial have been fed by cup.

On Tuesday, July 7th, at 8 p.m. Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE will speak at the KINGSWAY HALL FOR THE UNITED SUFFRAGISTS and will make an announcement of the greatest interest to all Suffragists Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell Further Speakers: Mr. H. D. Harben and others. TICKETS:—Numbered and Reserved, Stalls and Balcony, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; Unreserved, 6d.; from Ticket Secretary, United Suffragists, 3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

MISS LAURA GREY

We have received a number of letters on the subject of Miss Laura Grey and the remarks made by the coroner at her inquest, from which we are only able to print the following selection. We comment on the matter in our Outlook this week.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—May I be allowed to express, through your sympathetic columns, the burning indignation I feel at the gratuitously insulting remarks of the coroner at the inquest on Miss Laura Grey? And could anything be more wantonly heartless than the cruel publicity given to the case by the Press? The Morning Post devoted a column and a half to repeating every tragic detail.

Do they wish in this way to hurt the peaceful dead? Or do they wish—as I suspect—to strike a blow at our movement? But the cause of Woman Suffrage being so far removed from such petty and futile wags' stings, the one who has to hear their cruel vengeance is the grief-stricken mother. Here was a chance for the much-valued chivalry of man, of which we hear so constantly nowadays. I suggest that it never existed in these callous hearts. Even the most hardened would think twice before giving the final crush, with cruel iron hands, to the tender heart of a mother already broken with sorrow.

For my part, reading between the lines of the coroner's horrible questions and remarks, I can only see a brave young soul wishing to probe for itself the terrible and mysterious depths of life, but who, having tried her youthful strength too far, fell by the way.

Is it for the smug coroner and the noble British Press to cast the first stones?—Yours, &c.,

INDIGNANT.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—If what the militants state is true, that "revolutionary prisoners—convicted or unconvicted—are given bromide and drugs in the course of forcible feeding," this would account for the downfall of the beautiful, gifted, and spirited girl, Miss Lavender Guthrie. She served four months in prison for a militant protest, was forcibly fed, and returned home very ill. Such a practice as giving drugs to persons in a state of starvation, and without the consent of their friends, is both diabolical and dangerous, being likely to cause the downfall of others equally gifted and equally spirited. Therefore, for the sake of humanity, Suffragists or Anti-Suffragists, militants or non-militants, should demand a public enquiry, so that enquiry represents all shades of opinions, and is not left in the hands of one particular party or one particular man.—Yours, &c.,

FLORENCE DE FONBLANQUE.

Duncton, Peterborough, Suffolk.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—It is only fair to the leaders of the W.S.P.U., to state that the unfortunate mental collapse and suicide of Miss Guthrie had nothing to do with them or their teaching. As a matter of fact, whilst she was a member of their Union she led, according to her own statement to me, a perfectly moral and upright life. About eighteen months ago she sought my advice in reference to a certain man who had obtained an improper influence over her. Whilst in prison she had been forcibly fed, and this had apparently a very bad effect upon a delicate system, and coupled with the man's desertion, had caused her to take drugs. I have a similar case in hand now. In my opinion, venereal ought not to be allowed to be sold without a doctor's certificate.—Yours, &c.,

ANTONIA MOSER.

Southampton House, 317, High Holborn, W.C., June 12, 1914.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Whatever opinions have been formed by the death of Laura Grey—and her death has placed a number of questions before us for consideration—one cannot help feeling that her end was extremely sad, and that she herself cannot be commended.—She was intellectual, beautiful, cultured, and a hard worker. Yet she dies by her own hand at the age of twenty-four years, after eighteen months of an immoral life, becoming addicted to drugs and alcohol, expecting to bear a child, and lost, as the coroner put it at the inquest on her body, to all sense of shame and decency because there were found among her papers photographs of a very undesirable character. "Her degradation," said the coroner, "was complete." No, she was not lost to all sense of shame and decency, as her letter to her mother

proved, and she vindicated herself completely by her death. Her death matters simply because we humans are not born in order that we may die at the age of twenty-four years. Something has gone wrong, and it is our duty to discover it.

Laura Grey was a woman who had dreamed dreams of a reconstructed and happier state of society. "She studied hard," said her mother, "and she had ideas of Socialism and had given her life and fortune for her more unfortunate sisters. She tried many other occupations before she went on the stage, and she found the wages of unskilled women's labour would not support life. The stage seemed the only way. She believed that everyone ought to earn her own bread. In all her life she had been a very good and spiritual-minded girl, and had not cared for any of the ordinary pleasures of life or enjoyments of life. All her ideal was to work and work very hard, and she was very highly educated and extremely intellectual."

There were a glimpse of Laura Grey's life and character. Life for her was a big thing, and she went into it bodily, never counting the cost. She was sent back bruised and battered and broken. Her death was due, maybe, partly to the mental instability which, it is said, she possessed. It was also due in a greater degree, and more directly, to the brutality of the men who placed her body on the rack, both inside prison and out of it. It was also due partly to the disappointment with the present conditions of existence that all sensitive minds generally experience. She was "very, very tired of things in general."

The women's movement does not suffer by her death. It is strengthened by it. Like the scientist who sacrifices himself to the cause he investigates, Laura Grey was a victim of the social and moral conditions which the women's movement has always striven to establish on a juster basis. The movement must go on until it makes those conditions equal for men and women alike, and tragedies such as that of Laura Grey shall no longer occur.

Her body has returned to the elements from which it came, and her mind, we hope, is now at peace. Let us honour her memory by doing our utmost to advance the cause which we have at heart.—Yours, &c.,

ANTON JONES.

39, Mount Nod Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

PRESS CORRESPONDENCE

A great deal of correspondence has appeared in the daily newspapers in condemnation of the coroner's remarks at the inquest on Laura Grey. Professor Osler, Mr. Hugh Law, M.P., and Mr. Wedgwood, M.P., in the Westminster Gazette, and Dr. Harry Roberts in the Times, are among those who have written sympathetically on the subject.

WOMEN AND THE CHURCH

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—It is time, as M. D. E. (Bath) says, that women should make their buying power felt by refusing to subsidize churches presided over by reactionaries, or filled with hoodlums such as the devotees of the Brompton Oratory. At the same time, should they not recognize and support such churches and clergy as recognise the equal rights of men and women? How many Suffragettes attend St. George's, Bloomsbury? By withdrawing themselves from the churches, Suffragist women leave the machine in the hands of reactionaries. In church work, as in shopping, let women taboo the reactionaries and support those who play the game. The buying power of women is their greatest asset. Let Trade follow the Suffrage flag both in material and spiritual things. You cannot buy a strong parson. But you can very easily frighten a weak one, whose conservatism as a rule is based upon sound economic motives. Judas carried the bag.—Yours, &c.,

REGINALD R. BRUCKLEY.

Woodcot, Brockwin, nr. Chipstow.

"THE FURIES"

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Editors,—With regard to the militant suffragettes one of the favourite terms employed by the Evening News and kindred publications to designate these women is "The Furies." It may be noted that standard classical dictionaries define "Furies" as "Three . . . whose work was to carry out the vengeance of the gods upon countries and individuals . . . and to pursue and torment offenders." Magna veritas or veritas, would be equally applicable here.—Yours, &c.,

M. L. L. PRYNE.

104, Elselham Street, Southfields, S.W.

ANTI-TEA CRUSADE

Several correspondents have written to us expressing their willingness to join an Anti-Tea-drinking League should one be formed. We suggest that they should communicate with Miss Iris Simpson (8, Avenue Marceau, Paris), who proposed the scheme in our columns last week.

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REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed to Suffragists in the Press during the week—

Thursday, June 11.—Four grocers of the Murrayfield Golf Course damaged at Edinburgh.

Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey damaged by bomb explosion.

Friday, June 12.—Attempt to burn Chipstead Church, near Redhill. Suffragist messages found.

Saturday, June 13.—Reigate Hill cricket pavilion destroyed by fire.

Attempt to fire an unoccupied house in Nottingham Park.

Sunday, June 14.—Bomb explosion in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, W.

Tuesday, June 16.—Motor garage, owned by Mr. Herbert Martin, Belfast, destroyed by fire. Suffragist literature found.

Six golf greens damaged at Edinburgh.

IN THE COURTS

Thursday, June 11.—At Bow Street, before Mr. Hopkins, charged with obstructing the police, two men, Paul Boulet and Clifford Collins. Both stated that they were not in sympathy with the Suffragists, and were discharged.

Saturday, June 13.—At Birmingham, charged with inciting people to commit wilful damage. Miss Lilian Mitchell. Ordered to be bound over, or in default go to prison for six months.

At Birmingham, charged with breaking two windows, Miss Margaret Haley. Committed for trial.

At the North London Police Court, charged on remand with conveying drugs to a Suffragist prisoner in Holloway Prison. Arthur Barnes, clerk to Messrs. Hatchett, Jones, Bisgood, and Marshall. Fined £10 and five guineas costs.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, charged with throwing eggs as a Suffragist speaker, George Hoy, a constable. Bound over.

Monday, June 15.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, charged with obstructing the police by trying to hold a Suffrage meeting. Mr. Ernest Duval and Mr. Henry Johnson. Fined 40s. each, or in default 14 days imprisonment.

At Lambeth, before Mr. Biron, charged with insulting behaviour at a Suffrage meeting. Luther Wilke, a German clerk. Fined 2s.

At Stratford, charged with insulting behaviour at a Suffrage meeting. Arthur McAdam. Discharged with a caution.

Tuesday, June 16.—At the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Lyesister, charged with making an inciting speech. Mrs. Melvina Walker. Ordered to find sureties, or in default go to prison for two months. Sentence afterwards reduced to one month.

THE DRUGGING CASE

The summons against Mr. Arthur James Barrett, managing clerk to Messrs. Hatchett, Jones, Bisgood, and Marshall, solicitors, alleging that he conveyed a letter containing drugs to Miss Grace Roe in Holloway Gaol, came on for hearing at the North London Police Court last Saturday. The defence was that he had been trapped into committing a breach of the prison regulations; he did not know that the letter contained drugs or that it was contrary to the regulations to take it to his client. It had been given to him by a Miss Cunningham, and he had quite openly delivered it to Miss Roe. Mr. Marshall was away at the time, and knew nothing of the occurrence. It was stated in Court that the firm would not act in future for the W.S.P.U.

The defendant was fined £10 and five guineas costs.

Mr. Bodkin's Remarks

At the close of the case Mr. Bodkin referred to the allegations of drugging which had been made by Suffragists, supported by members of the medical profession, and said—

"The suggestion is an absolute and deliberate falsehood from beginning to end. I have here in court—although the turn which this case has taken does not enable me, except with your permission, to call them—Dr. Forward, Dr. Sass, and Dr. Dixon, who are His Majesty's prison doctors at Holloway, to state on oath that it is an absolute lie that they have ever administered other than aperient or tonic to any woman under their charge. It is said deliberately by this woman, Grace Roe, that they got these drugs smuggled into prison as an antidote to the drugs which the Government were putting down their throats." Mr. Bodkin repeated that he was prepared to call the doctors mentioned, adding, "I rather gather from your attitude, your Worship, that it will not be necessary for me to do so."

The magistrate acquiesced.

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ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. President: Lady Forbes-Robertson

All arrangements have now been made for the stall at the White City. Will members and friends who are willing to assist by taking charge of the stall for any period of time, however short, please communicate with the Secretary at once. This work will occupy much time and energy, and assistance from other Leagues is urgently requested. Literature may be distributed gratis, but not sold. Gifts of leaflets would be very acceptable.

The Sunday meetings in Hyde Park will begin in July. Will any member offer to do the secretarial work connected with them?

The Costume Dinner is being much looked forward to, and promises to be a very brilliant affair. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has consented to preside at the Oriental table, and will represent Deborah, the "mother in Israel," and Miss Sarah Brooke has undertaken the Russian table as the famous Martha Possadnitzka, who laid down her life for the freedom of the people of Novgorod, under the Czar Ivan the Terrible.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C. Telephone: Regent 5150

Colours: Purple, White and Orange

Committee: Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. H. D. Harben, Mr. Gerald Gould, Mrs. Evelyn Sharp, Mr. Henry W., Mrs. Frederick Whelen, Mr. J. Nevinson, Mr. J. Gillespie, Hon. Treasurer Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary

Join Us (United Suffragists)

Meeting in Kingsway Hall

The important public meeting which we announced last week will be held in the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday, July 7, at 8 p.m. The subject of the speeches will be "The Only Way to Stop Militancy."

Speakers so far arranged: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. H. D. Harben; Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell. Other interesting names will be announced next week. In view of the present very critical situation, owing to the attitude of the Government towards Women's Suffrage, all adherents of the movement are urged to come and to bring their friends. Tickets: Stalls and balcony, numbered and reserved, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; unreserved, 6d. To be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, 3, Adam Street.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in the course of her speech, will make an announcement of great interest to all concerned in the woman's movement.

Those willing to act as stewards, men or women, are asked to communicate at once with Miss Hambling, at 3, Adam Street. A great deal of help will also be needed to work up so large a meeting in so short a time, and it is hoped that everyone who will give drawing-room meetings, poster-parade, distribute bills, even for half an hour at a time, will send in his or her name to the Hon. Sec. at once.

Members Meeting.—Every Thursday, at 3, Adam Street, at 8.15 p.m. Speaker this week (June 18), Miss Evelyn Sharp. Next week (June 25), Mrs. Ayrton Gould and others. Strangers welcome.

Speakers' Class.—Every Tuesday, same address, at 8.15 p.m. Conducted by Miss Winifred Mayo. Fees: Members, 2s. 6d. for ten lessons; non-members, 3s. 6d. Single lessons, 6d.

Election Campaign.—Open-air meetings at 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, June 18: corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road, Mr. C. Gray and Mr. E. R. Ransom.

Monday, June 22: corner of Heygate Street and Walworth Road, Miss S. Dransfield, Mrs. Ayrton Gould, and Mr. A. Hall.

Tuesday, June 23: corner of Friar Street and Great Suffolk Street, Miss P. Rickards, Miss A. Somers.

Thursday, June 25: corner of Liverpool Street and Walworth Road, Miss Hickey and Miss A. Mackinlay.

WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE

98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., Tel. City 3335 Secretary: Mrs. Kineton Parkes

Forthcoming Sale

Friday, June 19.—Miss Maud Roll will have goods sold for tax resistance at 3 p.m. in the Assembly Rooms, Finsbury, Finsbury Circus. Protest meeting on the Commons after the sale. Speakers: Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Kineton Parkes.

PASTORAL ENTERTAINMENT

The Duchess of Marlborough has given her patronage to a Pastoral Entertainment which is being organised by Miss Bessie Hutton in aid of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, to be held on the afternoon of June 25 (by kind permission of the Lady Byron), at Byron Cottage, Hampstead Heath, for many years the home of the great Wilberforce, who did so much to abolish slavery. Important items on the programme will be Milton's "Comus," and dances from "Where the Rainbow Ends," produced by Miss Italia Conti, with the assistance of her famous acting and dancing children, and Miss Mavis Yorke and Mr. Sidney Sherwood and Mr. Philip Groom. There will be some interesting side-shows, and Miss Lena Ashwell has consented to take charge of the sweet stall; while Mesdames Nina Bouteillault, Sarah Brooke, Dora and Eva Moore, Cathleen Nesbitt, Edyth Olive, and Christine Silver will assist at the refreshment buffet. Tickets, 5s., can be obtained from the Secretary, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W.

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INSURANCE ACT RESISTANCE

For refusing to comply with the regulations of the National Insurance Act in respect to two servants, Dr. Elizabeth Knight, Hon. Treasurer to the Women's Freedom League, was last Tuesday arrested and taken to Holloway to serve one month's imprisonment. She had refused to pay a £20 fine which was imposed on February 11, and had no goods to be distrained upon.

A PROPAGANDA CIRCUIT OF LONDON

A scheme which should prove to be a most effective form of propaganda work has been devised by the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. A circuit of open-air meetings are to be held all round London to appeal to the intelligence of electors and thus counteract the prejudice roused against the Suffrage movement by the daily Press. The circuit, which has started in Palmer's Green, Wood Green, and other suburbs in North London, will extend round Hackney, Old Ford, and Poplar, and then cross the river to the southern suburbs, making a complete circuit, and ending at the place where it began. Mr. John Seurr, the Rev. C. A. Willis, Mr. Victor Prout, the Rev. F. H. Swan, Dr. MacPherson, and Mr. Mark Wills are among those who have promised to speak at these meetings.

COMING EVENTS

"Votes for Women" Fellowship

Lancashire Centre Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell, Wington House, Ansdale, Lancashire. There will be an open-air meeting at the Pielon Clock, Wavertree, on Saturday, June 20, at 7 p.m.

The Cycle Corps will leave Southport for Formby on Saturday, June 27. Members will meet by the Town Hall steps (Southport) promptly at 3.30 p.m.

Other Meetings

The Uxbridge Society for Woman Suffrage will hold an informal Social Meeting at Lyon House, Manor Way, Rushup, on June 20. Tea at 7 o'clock, and at 7.30 speeches, discussion, and dialogue.

The Daily Herald League will hold a reunion at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, June 20. Messrs. Will Dyson, Quetch, Harben, and others will speak. Tickets, 1s. each, can be obtained at the door, and from the Herald League.

The Women's Freedom League will hold a Public Meeting at the Caxton Hall on Wednesday, June 24, at 3.30 p.m. Speakers: The Rev. W. A. Houston Colhoun on "Militancy," and Miss Nina Boyle. Chair: Mrs. de Vissem.

Madame Rosika Schwimmer will lecture on "Difference Between English and Hungarian Feminism," at the International Women's Franchise Club on June 24, at 4.30 p.m. Club tea, 3.30-6 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Church League for Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at a meeting at Mortimer on Thursday, July 2.

The United Suffragists will hold a Public Meeting at the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday, July 7. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. H. D. Harben, and others. Chair: Miss Lena Ashwell.

HELP THE CAUSE

We should like to remind our readers that we are still able to supply the wonderfully cheap fountain pen advertisement that we are advertising, although the advertisement does not appear this week. You should send to us by return post for one of these bargains for yourself, and a useful gift for your friend. Two for 10s. 6d.—[ADVT.]

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LECTURE

BY

Mrs. Annie Besant

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD,

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WOMEN DOCTORS FOR CHILDREN

(From a Correspondent.)

At the Second Annual Court of the Women's Hospital for Children (688, Harrow Road, W.) on June 9, presided over by Countess Brassey, Miss Lena Ashwell described the little hospital, crowded out with mothers and children—mothers needing not only medical help for their babies, but the education that only women can give to women. As Miss Ashwell spoke of the appalling social conditions that are responsible for so much ill-health among children, and of the poverty with which so many thousands of mothers have to contend, and of the splendid work the women doctors are doing, two thoughts must have been in the minds of the audience—that she was making an excellent Suffrage speech, and that it is an amazing thing that the Women's Hospital for Children should be the only London children's hospital with women doctors on the resident staff.

The Reverend Hugh Chapman, who promised to hold a service in the autumn at the Chapel Royal Savoy for the benefit of the hospital, which so sorely needed an adequate building for its important work, said that when women loved women they loved them more than men loved men, and that the millennium would not come until women were enabled to take up women's burdens. He pointed out that the slum question was a woman's question with all the other matters that affected the health and welfare of children. And welcoming the Women's Hospital for Children as a beacon and a symbol of more great work to come, he declared that the same doctors in their academic robes would send him away from the meeting even prouder of women than he was when he arrived.

Dr. Flora Murray, Hon. Secretary of the Hospital, spoke of the great help the little ward had been since it was opened in December, though they often wished the seven cots were twenty. About 10,000 out-patients have been treated since the hospital started two years ago. Dr. Murray said the education the children received was invaluable, and she learned a confidence in women's sympathy and skill, and acquired a faith in the capabilities of women that would never leave them; that was one of the most hopeful sides of the work.

The Patients Themselves A row of very good and intensely serious little patients sat through the proceedings like judges, or graven images, or any other emblems of inscrutable solemnity, until Dr. Flora Murray rose to speak, when their faces lit up. For she spoke of the hospital as they know it, a very happy place where there are toys, and plenty of nice things to eat, and a great deal of petting; in fact, to the children the hospital is more than a beacon in the woman's movement, it stands for a model for the reconstruction of the rest of the world.

THE CART WITHOUT THE HORSE

The Council of the Women's Liberal Federation, at its annual meeting in London last week, made all sorts of suggestions concerning the better inspection of factories, the reduction of armaments, compulsory military service, and other matters of vital importance to women, the mothers of men. But how do they expect these things to be carried out without the driving force of the woman's vote? And in that case, why waste any time, that might be spent on a Suffrage campaign, in discussing the unattainable? If there is one thing more foolish than putting the cart before the horse, it is to regret the absence of the horse in a unanimous resolution and then try to propel the cart without it!

OUR WEALTHY VOTERS

According to the Daily News, "a crowd of well-dressed City men showed their anger with the Suffragettes" last Friday "by hustling a woman selling Suffragist papers and chasing her into an Underground station, where she sought refuge in a train."

We wonder very much that the same paper did not add that this conduct on the part of our wealthy electors also showed how much more fitted they are to have the vote than the militant women!

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FOR MOTHERS

We are asked to state that the appeal for weekly copies of Votes for Women for the Mothers' Club at Caldecott School House has been most generously responded to, and that if some of those kind readers who still desire to send copies of the paper would like to transfer their offer to some of the individual mothers, who eagerly read it whenever it comes their way, Miss Phyllis Potter (25, Carrington Gardens, N.W.) will be delighted on application to supply names and addresses.

HELD OVER

Owing to want of space we are compelled this week to hold over the Suffrage Directory.

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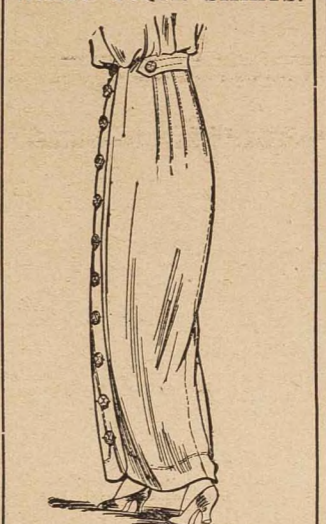
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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 40, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.—First International Convention Meeting, 11.15; also Doré Gallery, Steinway Hall, Bechstein Hall, 2.30, Doré Gallery, Symposium; 7, Bechstein Hall, Mass Meeting.—Apply Secretary for list of meetings during the week.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL—Church Army Church, Eastcheap, Sundays, 9 and 6, women, orchestra, band, Prebendary Carlile.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—Distrain for Taxes. Goods belonging to Miss Roll will be sold at the Assembly Rooms in the Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, on Friday, June 19, 1914, at 3 p.m. Protest Meeting on the Common. Speakers: Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mrs. Kineton Parkes.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE—Tuesday, June 23, at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge, Debate on Women's Suffrage; Mr. Horace Crawford for the motion, Mrs. Macdonald (of the N.L.O.W.S.) against. Chair, Miss Alexandra Wright, B.Sc.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE holds meetings at Caxton Hall each Wednesday afternoon. Speakers: June 24, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Houston Collinson; subject, "Militancy"; and Miss C. Nina Boyle. The Chair will be taken at 3.30 by Mrs. de Visomes. Admission free.

JOIN THE Suffrage Speakers' Defence Corps, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand. Supporters are needed every Sunday at 3 p.m. in Hyde Park, near Police Box (Marble Arch entrance), and on Streatham Common; in Emsbury Park at 11.30 a.m., and on Hampstead, 11.15 to 3 p.m., near Flagstaff, at 11.15 a.m.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

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Bournemouth—Comfortable Apartments. Cooking a speciality, vegetarian if required. One minute from splendid golf links; close to sea and shops.—Miss E., "Allendale," 8, Buchanan Avenue.

BRIGHTON—**TITCHFIELD HOUSE**, B. 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 2s. weekly.—Mrs. Gray, W.S.P.U.

BROADSTAIRS—"Waverley." The Vale. Board-residence; near sea and bandstand, nice shady garden, late dinner, separate tables; bath (h. and c.); terms moderate.—Apply, Proprietress.

FOLKESTONE—"Trovarra." Bourne Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, lens, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

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

LANSDOWNE PRIVATE HOTEL, Worcester Park, Surrey (30 minutes from town, 3 minutes from station); standing in own grounds; Badminton, tennis, croquet, billiards; moderate and inclusive terms.

PRIVATE HOTEL for Ladies only, quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED Bed-sitting Room, near High Street, Kensington; large window looking south; rent 12s. 6d. week.—Apply, Box 574, Votes for Women, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

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FLATS TO LET, newly decorated, close Crystal Palace and High Level Station; rent 42s. to 48s. per annum.—Apply, Owner, 22, St. Aubyns Road, Upper Norwood.

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WANTED.

WILL ANY READER lend Country or Seaside Cottage to underpaid woman worker, August? Most careful tenant; free or nominal.—Box 572, Votes for Women, 47, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

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