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VOTES FOR WOMEN.

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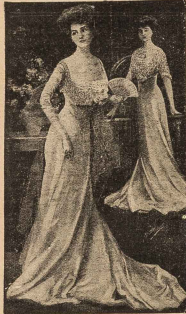
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DEDICATION.

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

THE OUTLOOK.

In our issue last week we described the arrest and trial of the first portion of the deputation to Mr. Asquith. Similar scenes were enacted on the following day, Wednesday, March 31, when the remaining members again endeavoured to see Mr. Asquith face to face and explain the women's position to him. A struggle ensued outside the Houses of Parliament and a further nine women were taken into custody. Brought up before Mr. Marshall on Thursday, they exhibited the same quiet courage and dignity which their colleagues had exhibited on the previous day, and, refusing to consider the

question of being bound over, all accepted the alternative sentence which was imposed upon them.

The Futility of Imprisonment.

In spite of the somewhat bantering tone adopted by the magistrates, it was impossible not to realise that, unfortunately, he felt the gravity of the situation—that, like Sir Albert De Ratzen, he could not help "admiring the courage of these women," and that, in common with one of the prisoners in the dock, he realised the futility of attempting to deal with this movement by sending those who took part in it to a prison-gaol.

Preparing for a Further Deputation.

If anything was needed to show how completely this treatment has failed to deter, it will be proved by the article which we print in this issue from the pen of Christabel Pankhurst, who calls on the women of the country to go in a deputation to Mr. Asquith on June 29 next in larger numbers than ever before and to insist upon their right to see him. This call we know will obtain the splendid response from the members of the Union which other similar calls have met with in the past; and once more we place this question before the Government of the day: Are they going even now, at this twelfth hour, to do justice, or are they, by their continued inaction, prepared to go down to posterity branded with the shame of the imprisonment of many hundreds of women who refuse any longer to submit to be deprived of their citizen rights?

The Release of Mrs. Pettick Lawrence.

Members of the Union are looking forward with great eagerness to the release on Friday morning, April 16, of Mrs. Pettick Lawrence, Treasurer of the Union and Co-Editor of this paper. A great welcome is being prepared at the prison gates, and at the breakfast at the Criterion Restaurant. And the special procession on the following day from Hyde Park to the Aldwych Theatre will mark the importance of the occasion. Full particulars of these events, in which we hope every London member will take part, will be found on page 533.

Women and the Law.

The prominence of the suffrage agitation brings to light many individual cases of hardship suffered by women under the law which would otherwise pass unnoticed. One of the recent cases is that of a married woman who is being forced by her husband to live in a workhouse in spite of her desire for her discharge and her undertaking to live with her own sister and earn her living. It appears that he is within his rights in taking this course, and the guardians have refused the application of the wife. There is in force an instruction issued some seventy years ago which provides that a husband may detain his wife in the workhouse against her wish, merely by exercising his marital authority. Yet there are people who say that married women are the spoilt children of the law!

General Activity.

The week that has gone by has been a very busy one. Meetings have been held in all parts of the country, including the interesting At Home in the Queen's Hall, London, where a specially large gathering took place to listen to the account given by Lady Constance Lytton of her reasons for taking part in the demonstration of February 24. A hearty welcome was given to Miss Gye on Thursday at the prison gates and at the meeting in the evening in the St. James's Hall. Ministers have had to encounter the Suffragettes in various places. At the Boat Race a special launch went up and down the course crowded with women wearing the W.S.P.U. colours; this elicited hearty cheers from the crowds along the bank. For the future we are promised by-elections in Edinburgh and in Stratford-on-Avon. These together with the great Albert Hall meeting on April 29 and the Exhibition from May 15 to 26, and all the other numerous activities of the Union, will keep members exceedingly busy directly after the Easter holidays.

ELEMENTS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMAND.

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence.—Chapter VII.—Origin of the Militant Campaign.

In the fifth chapter of this series an account was given of the so-called "constitutional" methods which were employed in the agitation for the vote prior to the formation of the Women's Social and Political Union. It was shown how the demand for the suffrage on the part of women was expressed by great meetings and great petitions, and that the movement had grown to great dimensions. It was shown how the opposition of the Liberal leaders in 1884, and how from that date onwards it diminished in size and influence. If Woman Suffrage was again to become a question of political practice, a new departure had to be made and a new set of tactics adopted, and the apathy and trickery which prevailed in political circles had to be broken down.

In 1905, before the commencement of the militant tactics, the Press had almost entirely ceased to report any Woman Suffrage meetings or to print any letters upon this question. Private members of Parliament and candidates for Parliamentary honours found a very easy means of dealing with Woman Suffrage. At election time, and when confronted by women whose help was required, they paid a lip-honour to Woman Suffrage, even promising, when occasion presented itself, to vote in favour of the Woman Suffrage Bill. When the need for this lip-honour had gone by, in the presence of their most friends, they smiled at the possibility of the vote, and promised themselves that no serious results would ensue from the pledge which they had given. Even those of them who were seriously in favour of the reform and honestly wished to carry it into law found that once in the House of Commons they were quite powerless to achieve their object. The question being a non-party one was never taken up by the Government of the day, and the private members had no means of forcing it into prominence, still less of actually bringing in a law on Woman Suffrage. Members of the Government, on the other hand, found that it was easy to evade the issue. While it might be difficult or dangerous to give a direct negative and so alienate the women who were good workers for the party, it was easy to give vague expressions of sympathy and assurance which could never be construed into definite pledges of immediate action. This was the situation in the year 1905.

The women of the older generation had inured themselves to submission, and those who ardently desired victory for the cause, saw with sorrowful hearts the object of their desire fading further and further away. But another movement was being born, a new spirit was entering into the hearts of women, the new lesson that submission may be a breach of trust was beginning to be understood.

A New Government.

The time was specially opportune. A new Government had come into being, pledged itself in all directions to the basing itself upon the "crests of democracy, and appealing to the country on the ground that it supported the people against the power of privileged classes." Christabel Pankhurst saw at once that the first step in the new campaign must be to find out where the Government stood in the matter. An appeal must be made directly to it as the fountain source of legislation; and just as it was no good asking for private support from the ordinary members of the House of Commons, so was it equally useless to elicit sympathy or approval from any Cabinet Minister in his individual capacity. The only thing that mattered was the intention of the Government as a whole, not the intention of support or good wishes, but the intention of action. Was the new Government going to do anything to help Woman Suffrage? This was the question to which Christabel Pankhurst determined that the new Government should give an answer.

Upon this issue the Government was equally determined to preserve silence. To give a favourable answer meant a pledge to action which they were not prepared to take; to give an unfavourable answer meant to disillusion that large body of Liberal women so useful in getting the Liberal Government returned to power, so conveniently put off by vague expressions of sympathy when once power had been obtained.

The first opportunity presented itself when Sir Edward Grey came to deliver a great speech at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, October 13, 1905, and proceeded to expound the

Liberal policy. At the close of his speech an opportunity was provided to those present of putting questions to the speaker. Many men asked questions and were answered, but when Annie Kenney rose to ask Sir Edward Grey whether, if the Liberal Government were returned to power, they would take steps to give votes to women, no answer was returned. Meanwhile she held up a small banner inscribed with the words "Votes for Women," in order that her question might be understood by all those in the hall. Sylvia Pankhurst, who in "History of the Suffrage Movement," thus describes the scene that followed:

She stood up and again pressed for answer to her question, but the sitting ladies first forced her down into her seat, and one of the secretaries of the meeting held his hat over her face. Meanwhile the hall was filled with a babel of confounding sound, shouts of "Sit down," "Be quiet," "What's the matter?" and "Let the lady speak" were based on every hand.

As the noise subsided a little, a second woman sitting beside the first got up and asked again: "Will the Liberal Government give women the vote?" But Sir Edward Grey made no answer, and again rose the tumult of cries and counter-cries. Then the chief constable of Manchester, Mr. William Peacock, came down from the platform to where the women were sitting, and asked a question which they had put to the speakers, saying that he would himself take it to the chairman and make sure that it received an answer. The women agreed to this, and the first woman who had spoken rose to speak. "Signed on behalf of the Oldham committee of the said 'Votes for Women' (member of the Oldham committee of the said 'Votes for Women' operation)." To this she added that as one of the secretaries of the meeting had said that she was not to be accepted, she earnestly desired that the question should be answered.

Mr. Peacock took the paper on which the question had been written back to the platform, and it was handed to Sir Edward Grey, who, having read it, smiled and passed it to the chairman, from whom it went the round of every speaker in turn. Then it was laid aside, and no answer was returned to it.

After this a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Grey was moved by Lord Durham and Mr. Winston Churchill, and when it had been carried Sir Edward Grey rose to reply, but he made no reference to the enforcement of women.

The Question Unanswered.

Then followed the moving of a vote of thanks to the chair, and in this time the meeting showed signs of breaking up. Some of the audience had left the hall, and some of those on the platform were preparing to go. The women's question still remained unanswered, and seemed in danger of being forgotten for ever unremembered. The two women, however, were anxiously awaiting their answer, and the one who had first spoken rose once again, and this time she took her seat, and then called out as loudly as she could: "Will the Liberal Government give working women the vote?" At one of the audience became a seething, infuriated mob. Thousands of angry men were on their feet shouting and protesting, and crying out against the woman who had again dared to disturb their meeting.

She stood there alone then, a little, slender, fragile figure. She had taken off her hat, and her soft, flowing hair gave her a child-like look. Her dress was flimsy and her eyes shone with earnestness. Annie Kenney, a mill girl, who had gone to work in a factory in Lancashire, had been born in a poor family, and was the only child of a working woman, whose life she had been passed among the workers. She stood there now, feeling herself to be the representative of thousands of struggling women, and in their own she asked for justice.

But the Liberal leaders who had spoken so kindly of their sympathy for the poor and needy were silent now when one woman there asking them for justice; and their followers, who had listened so eagerly and applauded with such enthusiastic approval to her words of liberty and equality, thought now of nothing but Liberal virtues. They fled at her ferocity, and numbers of Liberal goods came rushing to drag her down. Then Christabel Pankhurst, her companion, started up, and put one arm round Annie Kenney, and the other round her down. Then Christabel Pankhurst, her companion, started up, and put one arm round Annie Kenney, and the other round her down. Then Christabel Pankhurst, her companion, started up, and put one arm round Annie Kenney, and the other round her down. Then Christabel Pankhurst, her companion, started up, and put one arm round Annie Kenney, and the other round her down.

Thus dragged out of the hall and flung into the street, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney started a meeting of

protest outside the building. This police refused to allow, and arrested them on a fabricated charge of assault. Brought before the magistrate the next day, they were sentenced to fine or imprisonment. Christabel Pankhurst to one week and Annie Kenney to three days—and both elected to go to prison.

This did Sir Edward Grey prefer to see women flung out of his meeting and sent to prison rather than give an answer to the straightforward question.

The Liberal Government could not foresee in that day the kind of things that were awaiting them in consequence of that course. But they had come to the point of doing justice; they had placed before them the alternative of going the way and giving to women what they asked or of resisting their claim. Despairing their fate, they adopted the second course, and the challenge to battle thus thrown down was accepted by the women. Now, too late, the Liberal Government are finding out that the despised antagonism is capable of humiliating and defeating them.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN.

Presence of Mind.

By remarkable presence of mind a woman of seventy, named May Hall, the owner of a parashooting business at Birmingham, frustrated the designs of two burglars who broke into the place during the small hours. When the men entered the room in which she was sleeping they threatened her with violence. She remained calm, and, without exciting the notice of either of the burglars, she walked on tip-toe to the front door, smashed the window with her hand, and called loudly for help. The burglars decamped, leaving the body behind them, and a policeman came to the rescue of the plucky woman.

Mr. Adams, the manager of the Bank of the Pacific, was in Miss Vale, who detected suspicious marks and erasures in a savings bank book. The man who presented it then attempted to escape, but Miss Adams seized him by the arm while her colleague held the door and sent for the police. This capture led to the arrest of three prisoners, who are suspected of numerous similar frauds.

An International Link.

Suffragists of various nationalities in Paris have combined in organizing a society under the title of *Congress Permanent du Feminisme International*. The society, which will meet on the first Friday of every month, at 8.30, at the Cercle du Progrès, 40, Rue Lafayette, is intended to serve as a link between suffragists of different nationalities who may be passing through Paris, and to help in making the international aspect of the movement more prominent. Admission to the meetings can be obtained from the Committee of the Congress Permanent at the offices of *La Française*, 42, Rue Lafayette, on Fridays, between four and six o'clock. The secretary is Madame T. Orlé, 38, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris.

Women's Wages in 1906.

From figures compiled in connection with a Board of Trade inquiry into wages during 1906, it appears that the average earnings of women and girls in the textile trades in the United Kingdom were 15s. 5d. and 8s. 11d. per week respectively, while those of men and lads were, respectively, 28s. 1d. and 10s. 5d. The following table is interesting also:

	Men.	Women.
.....	26 6	13 6
Cotton	29 6	18 8
Woolen	35 10	13 10
Lace	39	13 5
.....	31 6	14 3
Linon	22 4	10 9
Date	21 7	15 5

Girls and First Aid.

Branches of the Church of Christ Brethren, a first aid corps with military organization for girls, have now been established at Burslem, Burton, Watnall (Staffs.), and Uxbridge. Tunbridge Wells, Shoreham, Leeds, and Birmingham are about to follow. Some of the papers have described this as a nursing corps; for this, in fact, is of course, erroneous. The only nursing corps formed for service in London is so far as the women are concerned, the Mary's Hospital, trained from the ranks of fully-trained civilian nurses.

Menstruators.

An International Association of Medical Women which should be of great value as a centre of scientific work has been formed in

America, and the secretary-treasurer, whose duties will naturally be responsible and important, is a woman, Dr. Maude E. Abbott, of McGill University.

An honour described as unparalleled has been deservingly conferred on Mrs. Curie, who with her late husband, was the discoverer of radium, and who, after his tragic death, was appointed to carry on his professional work at the University of Paris. The honour alluded to is her nomination as president of the electric section of the International Chemistry Congress, shortly to be held in London.

The Woman at the Helm.

Mrs. John Buswell, who brought her husband's ship "Demaris" into Yarmouth after he had been drowned on the passage from Plymouth, is a slightly built woman. She has been sailing the seas for fourteen years with her husband, who had taught her to steer, and in fine weather she often took her turn at the wheel. "So there was nothing," she told a newspaper representative, "in my being at the tiller to bring the vessel into Yarmouth." She stated that she was lying ill in the cabin when she heard the cry "Captain's overboard!" Rushing on deck she cut a lifeline away with a knife and had it flung at him. She caught just one glimpse of her husband before he sank.

Dublin's First Woman Professor.

It is stated that the Board of Trinity College has elected Miss Constanza Elizabeth Maxwell an assistant to the Professor of Modern History. Miss Maxwell had a distinguished undergraduate course in Trinity College, and at the Moderation examination last year she obtained the first Senior Moderatorship and a gold medal in history and political science. She is the first woman to become a member of the teaching staff of Trinity College.

Triumph of a Woman Voter.

In Germany, says the *Forward*, "the woman" for the first time, an election has been set aside as illegal because a woman was not allowed to vote. A baroness in Westphalia was entitled to cast a proxy vote at a municipal election, but she had her proxy hooded, and the election was held without her. She appealed to the courts, which quashed the election, and decided that it must be held over again.

Votes for Women in California.

Mrs. Alice L. Park writes that she will have tables of reform literature during April at the annual convention of Santa Clara County Suffrage Association, and in May, at the annual convention of the California Federation Women's Clubs. Mr. Park adds: "I wonder who talked of 'political equality' and 'equal suffrage' so long, waiting for the Englishwomen to invent the plain English 'Votes for Women!'" The headquarters of the California Equal Suffrage Association are at 2410, California Street, San Francisco.

A Leader of Men.

The chief ruler of Swaziland, it is interesting to learn, is a woman who has ruled with great capacity and diplomacy for the twenty-five years, and under whom the country is in a very peaceful and prosperous condition.

A Woman Voter of Old Time.

An interesting discovery has been made concerning an antecedent of Mr. Taft, President of the United States of America. At her husband's death the town meeting granted her the right of suffrage during her son's minority. She exercised it creditably to her interest, and some occasion the Province of Massachusetts Bay made a special demand upon the town for money (possibly for some military emergency), and it was the widow Taft's vote in town meeting which carried the question, her patriotism being shown by her support of the measure.

Women in Finland.

A correspondent sends a glowing account to a daily paper of the activities of Finnish women. They occupy nearly all the offices in the public services, banks, railways, etc.; they enter all the professions, and even hold the posts of street-sweepers, milk carriers, and gardeners. They are also engaged in all the other occupations, such as paper-hangers, and book-binding. Evidently they hold these posts with credit, for as they are told they are medical, courteous, clever, industrious, speak several languages, and, above all this, enter into physical sports with enthusiasm.

Dr. Marie Stopes has just returned from Japan, where she has been carrying out research work for the Royal Society. Dr. Stopes, who is writing a report on her work, discovered thirty new genera of early plant forms, the age of which she estimates at 2,000,000 years at least.

BETWEEN TWO BOARDS.

By EVELYN SHARP.

More weather does not, of course, deter the militant Suffragist when it is her business to go on the march-path. Otherwise, a strong west-wind, with a sea of mud underfoot, and a real London, smutty drizzle overhead might well have discouraged us from saluting forth into the conventional streets of Kensington, girt about with sandwich-boards. Though our intentions were never more peaceful, I think we never felt more certain. If some accident had ensued as to bite the dust, we should have been as incapable of getting upon our feet again as any medical bell might ever find it, after being unhorsed by the other medical king.

Inside the Votes for Women shop, whence we started, I think we felt also a little like pantomime super-waiting in the wings for our call, as we strolled round in our unfamiliar accoutrements. We soon found that it requires both tact and skill, which we did not possess in any striking degree, to steer large sandwich-boards about a very small shop, so awkwardly furnished with a counter; and when, in these trial manoeuvres, we had swept a goodly portion of our available stock on to the floor, our shopkeeper remarked very pointedly that she thought it was time we started. Another worker, who had just looked in to ask for volunteers for a similar procession in her own district, asked a significant hint, as we filed past her, to the effect that intending helpers should make themselves look as smart as possible. This remark did not add to our self-possession, though I am sure it was not meant to suggest that a tramp along the gutter in mud, wind, and rain is the right occasion for sporting a new hat and a hot frock.

I always like to think that one of the many compensating by-products of the militant agitation is the human experience it brings with it of all sorts and conditions of life. After a morning spent in selling Votes for Women in the street, for instance, one always registers a vow to resume nothing in future from a street hawker, though it may seem stocking the home with quivering, ribbent boots, collar-studs, and toasting-forks. Similarly, the first effect of carrying a sandwich-board is to arouse an immense feeling of sympathy for those unfortunate derelicts of the social system, who have to do this sort of thing, not for a cause, but for a living. At the same time, I must admit that when, suffused with noble sentiment of this kind, I looked pityingly at the first real sandwich-man we passed, I was not, in return, by a still more eloquent expression of pity from his eye—the one that did not wink—and I found it a little disconcerting. The fact that one of my sandwich-boards was securing its meetings at the moment when we have had something to do with his professional contempt.

I cannot honestly say that our appearance was professional. The pace, though magnificent, never once suggested the easy saunter of the real sandwich-man. In time, no doubt, one could acquire his sublime indifference to the motor-combines that crash past from behind along a woman's pavement ready for skirts. It was a distinct gain, I thought, that in our first trip we did learn not to look back timorously at the motor when these perils threatened. Besides, it is a Suffragette's business to look straight ahead and smile, even if at any moment she may be assailed several yards on her way by a chassis or a carriage-pole; and these trifles are not nearly so distracting to her as a real herring, in the shape of a fabulous Reform Bill, seems to be in the path of some people.

As usual, for every gibe from the street after one could not get a greeting from the right sort of citizen. An omnibus driver who waved his hat to us, the woman who dropped her skirts in the mud—a real sacrifice, as every woman knows—to take one of our bills, to say nothing of the enthusiastic calm

who, giving us his views on the justice of enfranchising Mrs. Pankhurst as well as himself, admitted ingeniously, "I am sure you, ain't she got a little intelligence in her head as well as her 'ave!" All these things, however wildly interpreted, are cheering. And even the postman, returning home with his empty bag, and therefore in a position, I suppose, to join issues with the unofficial man in the street, did not grudgingly deprive us of his chief remark: "Votes for a few more women, ain't it?" Until that moment we had not thought of our rain-soaked, mud-beddered garments as suggesting anything but ease.

"It is the cause and not the death that makes the martyr," some people might have quoted at us from Napoleon, when we re-entered the purple, white, and green haven of our shop in Church Street. But, of course, we neither looked nor felt like martyrs. That is the best of going out to conquer the world with a sandwich-board. You feel a little tremulous, perhaps, at starting forth into the unknown, but you always end in finding that it is the same friendly old world as before, incapable of resisting a frontal attack. It is only the enemy who likes to call us martyrs for our pains. The real Suffragette rather goes cheerily to herself from George Herbert—

"God gave thee thy soul brave wings; put not those feathers
Into a bed to sleep out all ill weathers."

THE PRISON.

And I saw a goal, lifting its grey walls to heaven,
And they that passed by looked at it askance, for they said "It is the abode of Sin."

And to them the broad sky and all the earth was fair to look upon,
For they saw the early birds opening their eyes,
And had come back from the south, and they felt the sun which
was warm warning the hearts of beast and plant.
But within the prison, and behind its cold, thick buttresses,
and its small, round, triple-barred windows, that looked like tunnels,
they heard faint groanings and sighings and much lamentation,
and they said, "It is most just, for 'tis the abode of Sin."

And I heard a Voice saying, "Wee too, for 'tis the cell that hath
passed through a prison!"

And I looked again, and I saw in the world those deliverers who in
each age have saved the world from itself, and set it free, and
given eyes to their weak and sinful.

And I saw Israel in the house of bondage before it came forth to
possess Duty for mankind.

Wee to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And I saw the Prætorian Hall and One that was bound there,
and the soldiers bowed the knees before Him and motioned Him,
and then led Him away to proclaim Love to the world.

Wee to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And I saw within the goal them that gave liberty to the slave, and
then that subduing the mind of man, and them that strove to
free his conscience, and them that led onward to Freedom and
Justice and Love.

Wee to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And I saw also those in our own time who counted themselves as
nothing if they could not point out God's way to their
brethren, and there were many, too, of the prophets who as
still to come, and these also were in bonds.

Wee to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And then the sky became clouded, and night fell, and there were no
birds nor blossoms, but a chill came upon the earth, and that
that passed by shivered and trembled; and I beheld, and saw
that they were not men, but that they were really woe, and
ages, and swine.

And within the goal was a great light, and a pleasant warmth came
from the barred windows, and I heard a huge, triumphant
song.

And the gates fell from the limbs of the prisoners, and there was
great joy.

And they that passed by would come in, but they could not; and
wee within was freedom, and without was captivity.

And the hosts within held their arms, and the marks of their
shackles were upon them.

But I hid my hands behind me, for there was no mark on my
wrists.

Wee to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

EVELYN SHARP.

OUR POST BOX.

A TEACHER'S SECTION IN THE PROCESSION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—I bear that special demonstration has been arranged for April 23, the day following Mr. Pethick Lawrence's release. My appeal to all my fellow teachers who will be taking a holiday to return to London in order to take part in this demonstration. My suggestion that before going any distance will not permit after (some) we are very desirous to ensure that all our friends who believe in the enfranchisement of duly-qualified women should be among those who welcome our beloved Teacher on the 23rd. May I also suggest every member of the local unions who is only represented, but that each one brings as many sympathisers as possible.—Yours, etc.,
FLORENCE M. BRESSELL,
25, FRANCIS ROAD, CLAPHAM, S.W.

A NURSES' SECTION.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—In connection with the release of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence from Holloway Gaol on the expiration of the iniquitous sentence passed upon her, I have been asked by Miss Charlotte Pankhurst to assist in forming a contingent of nurses to take part in the procession which has been arranged to start from Marble Arch at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, April 17. I am extremely anxious that we shall have a large number of our profession to show our appreciation of the noble work accomplished by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the fight for women's freedom. Remembering how splendidly nurses responded to the call on June 21 last in extending a most cordial invitation to 38 members of the profession to give us our support in the procession on this occasion. Thus taking part in the procession and distress of attending the meeting will be entitled to tickets of admission to the body of the arena at a special price of 6d each, which may be obtained from me or at the offices of the Union. I shall be at Home at 20, Bridgegate Buildings, Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Road, E.C., on Sunday April 11, from 4 to 6.30 p.m., when all nurses intending to join us on the occasion, or those who wish for further information regarding it, will be welcome.

Will each nurse having the Cross at heart make herself responsible for informing and bringing a small party of at least three to six nurses, so helping to make the nursing contingent another conspicuous success!—

EDA BEAZLEY.

ANOTHER DISGUSTED LIBERAL.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Pankhurst has written the following letter:—
Dear MAMM.—As a plural voter you permit me to add my name to the already long list of those who, as a mark of their disgust at the action of the present Government with regard to the question of Female Suffrage, and in view of the promising end to be reserved, intend to vote as you direct until it is brought about as usual, Madam, yours very truly,
A. J. BAYFERN,
17, Aldgate Court Buildings, West Kensington, W.

P.S.—May I suggest that you keep a register of voters who, by so doing, you send a coup de time to those whose list it is supposed to be a disquieting justice!

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—Having the privilege of two votes, whilst women with its some qualifications are not yet allowed one, I write to say that both will be used against the present Government, together with my influence upon other voters. The denial of this elementary right when so many members of Parliament are pledged to vote for it brands the Government as undemocratic, reactionary, and also to truth and justice. Hence the fight is to the death. Accurate lists of our best voters and all my best wishes are yours,
—Yours, etc.,
JOHN N. KAY, Men's League,
Biar House, Heywood.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—We have had great interest Mr. Charles W. Allen's letter in your issue of March 19, and my husband wishes me to tell you that he also has control of two votes, one for the North-West division and another for the West Somerset, and will be delighted to place them at your disposal for the next General Election.—Yours, etc.,
ELIZABETH T. OLIVER.

The Manacles, Minster, Malmesbury, Wilts.

SUBSCRIPTION TO "VOTES FOR WOMEN" FIRST.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR.—On more than one occasion I have seen it suggested that the supporters of Women's Suffrage should either reduce or stop some of their regular subscriptions, and devote the money thus saved to the furtherance of that cause. What particular list should be chosen from which toll could be taken would depend on the personal opinion of the subscribers, but to render the proposed action effective it will be necessary to spread the net very widely. There are a great number of persons who believe that the grant of the Suffrage to duly-qualified women will be a benefit to the country in general, while on the other hand there are many who declare that it will be an unmitigated evil. But between these two groups there is a vast majority who, having little or no interest in the subject, would much prefer not to be troubled about it, and these are the people whose attention the Suffragettes should endeavour to attract. A conviction that one has to pay for an object will generally call attention to that object; and if associations of persons find their funds diminishing and are told the cause of this falling off, it is not unreasonable to expect that they will endeavour to remove that cause.

If only a few persons will at once adopt this plan of stopping subscriptions, others will probably soon follow their example; and if all those who declare themselves ardent supporters of Women's Suffrage will allow their conviction to conquer their sentiment, I believe they will greatly further the object they have in view.

When refusing a new or stopping an old subscription it will be necessary to carefully and fully explain the reason for so doing; and all at the same time the person so refusing could give a personal promise that if within a reasonable time duly qualified women are granted the franchise, then the subscription, with, if possible, the arrears paid up, would be continued, only good could result.

I have pledged myself to do all in my power to promote Women's Suffrage, and so when, a few days ago, I was asked to send a further subscription for a cause which I highly approve, I sent a refusal, explaining my reasons for so doing.—Yours, etc.,

LESLIE BLATHWAYT, Lt. Colonel,

Eagle House, Bathurst, Bath, April 3, 1909.

IN CANADA.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—Without, at present, active measures, I am creating in my mind considerable interest and some surprise. Like all the truly "great," the Suffragettes have been "misunderstood" here, as formerly elsewhere! Of course, there are "Anita's" who are doing good useful work. Their confident platitudes make excellent leverage for me. I have lately had an easy last word in the Press with an enthusiastic "Anita," who considerably hammered up a new page of paper to be hung unobtainable facts on. It was delightful.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario (Conservative), will receive a deputation of women suffragists at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday next, the 23rd. This will be the second opportunity to wait on him within a very short time. The women of Ontario will not be suffered to go to the lengths we have to in order to obtain their political freedom—which I feel is very close at hand.

I should like to suggest that it might be best to publish in the terms of subscriptions for Votes for Women the amount in dollars and cents. Shillings and pence are very puzzling to people out here. For instance, yearly about \$8.84, (\$2.06, quarterly 2s. 2d. 62 cents).

Praying that the Liberal Government of old England may take a lesson in liberality and courtesy from the Conservative Government of young Ontario—and specially—Yours, etc.,

MARY KEZAN.

Dundas, Ontario, Canada, March 22, 1909.

THE DATE OF THE ALBERT HALL MEETING.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sirs.—I see in VOTES FOR WOMEN this week you give date of Albert Hall meeting for United Suffrage Societies as April 29. On our tickets it says Tuesday, April 27.

M. R.

[The date of the Albert Hall meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union is Thursday, April 29. Since this meeting was organized another meeting on April 27 has been arranged by the N.C.W.S.S.—Ed., VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

The National Women's Social & Political Union.

OFFICE:
4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND, W.C.

Telegrams:—WOPFOLU, LONDON. Telephone: Robinson 2724 (three lines)

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Mrs. PANKHURST, President and Hon. Sec.
Mrs. TURE, Joint Hon. Sec.
Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE, Hon. Treasurer.
Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, Organising Secy.

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the same.

All persons who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

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

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

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

The moment has come to give the campaign of the spring and summer as a whole. The work of the coming months falls into two divisions—militant and non-militant—for in this, as in other armies, there are duties to be performed by combatants and non-combatants both.

In London and all parts of the country we shall hold innumerable open-air meetings in parks, at street-corners, and at factory gates; for this is the best of all means of popularising a movement. At an open-air meeting one gets the ear of the general public, and all danger of speaking solely to a partisan audience is removed. It is generally admitted that women speakers are specially well qualified to grapple with the difficulties of open-air speaking, and the success of our outdoor meetings is acknowledged both by friend and foe.

The great need at the present time is a larger number of speakers. The interest of the people has been aroused, and from all over the country comes the demand for meetings. This demand must be supplied. The organisers of this movement are very glad to give advice and provide the necessary opportunities to those who are prepared to train as speakers.

In addition to the open-air campaign there are to be indoor meetings; in particular the series of weekly gatherings in the Queen's Hall and St. James's Hall, London, and in the various provincial centres will be continued until the end of July. This campaign of education presents three outstanding features:—

First—comes the welcome to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence on her release from Holloway. The breakfast at the Criterion Restaurant on the morning of the 16th, the great procession from Marble Arch, and the meeting in the Aldwych Theatre on Saturday, April 17, will be attended not only by London members, but by the organisers and other representatives of the movement throughout the country. Second, in order of time, comes the great demonstration in the Albert Hall on Thursday, April 29. Here will be gathered together the women who have suffered imprisonment during the whole course of the militant movement. With us, as our guests, will be the representatives of the International Woman Suffrage Movement who have chosen this country as their place of meeting because of the interest they feel in our militant campaign.

Then follows the Exhibition in the Princess's Skating Rink, which opens on May 15 and closes on May 26. The objects to be achieved by the holding of this Exhibition are several. It will be a means of popularising the colours of the Union. Since their adoption last June we have learnt the value of the appeal to the eye which they enable us to make. The raising of funds is another main purpose of the Exhibition. Quite apart from its value in enabling practical work to be done, a big campaign fund is an argument which, to some minds, carries more conviction than any other. Since the appearance of the annual report we have had evidence of the impression which our success in raising £20,000 during the past year has made upon the political world. The Exhibition, if it is to more than provide the large addition to the war chest which we hope, would be well worth the time and energy which the Union is expending upon it. Beyond this, we shall have the further, and no less valuable result of increasing our active membership. During these twelve days the Exhibition will be visited by large numbers of women who are as yet strangers to the movement. We shall give them the opportunity of learning more of the movement, of becoming subscribers to the paper, of joining the Union.

But this campaign of education, if it is to bring us even one step nearer to our goal, must have some outcome in action. We rouse and educate the people in vain unless, having so roused and educated them, we are able to tell them what it is we want them to do. By converting the public to women suffrage we generate a great political force, but we must know how to apply that force, or our eloquent wit is vain. In a word, a definite policy is essential to the success of the Woman Suffrage movement. Such a policy the Women's Social and Political Union has, and it consists in bringing pressure to bear upon the Government by acting in opposition to them. In the case of men that opposition can be rendered effective by means of their Parliamentary vote, but those who are voteless cannot show their dissent with the Government, except by the use of unconstituted methods, which may be more or less moderate according to the temperance of those who use them and the political conditions of the time. The methods in use by the Women's Social and Political Union are, as we know, more moderate than those adopted by other political outlaws, though they are, yet, we hope, vigorous enough to gain the end in view. These methods are to be pursued unceasingly throughout the year. Many opportunities of bringing our claim before the members of the Government will certainly present themselves, and we shall avail ourselves of every one.

The determination to gain an interview with the Prime Minister and obtain from him a definite undertaking to remove forthwith the political disability of sex is quite unshakable; the treatment meted out to the deputation which went to Westminster some days ago. Members of the Union are not to be driven back by the physical force tactics to which the Government have recourse. The vindictive sentence of three months' imprisonment inflicted on Patricia Woodcock has made those who have not yet taken part in these deputations feel that they ought now to volunteer for such service in the place of those who have suffered imprisonment before. The course of political affairs may render it necessary for another deputation to go to Westminster in the very near future, and our action in this matter must necessarily depend upon events. But it has been definitely decided that a great deputation of women shall approach the Prime Minister on Tuesday, June 29. Members of the Union are deeply grateful to the women who on their behalf lately went to Westminster and are now suffering imprisonment in Holloway Gaol; but the feeling is strong in our ranks that the women ought not to be allowed to fall only on the few, and that a large and representative deputation of women ought before long to proceed to Westminster to demand an interview with the Prime Minister. Such a deputation is now being formed, and the appointed day for action is June 29. From this moment our attention will be fixed upon that day; all our work, militant and non-militant, will be preparation for it. Day by day volunteers for the deputation will be enrolled. Constantly we shall think of June 29, we shall speak of it, we shall work towards it, in order that the deputation may by its size and representative character give the strongest possible proof that women are determined to make good their claim to political liberty.

Christabel Pankhurst.

WELCOME TO MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

DEAR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE W.S.P.U.—

The Easter holidays of 1900 will always be memorable to me because they come immediately before the release of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence from prison.

Those of us who know and love her most did our best to persuade her not to take the risk which for women who work for votes means loss of liberty. "You have done and are doing enough in other ways," we said. "Let others who can bear imprisonment better do that part of the work." We know how she loves the open air, the sight of the sky and fields and flowers, and we could not bear the thought of her bright spirit being dimmed by the gloom monotony of prison.

We dreaded the loss of her from the work of the Union. No one could fill her place as Treasurer. No one could do her special work as Editor, writer, and speaker!

But all our objections had to yield before her determination to make her giving of herself to the women's movement full and complete, and so she went to prison.

In her own beautiful and eloquent way she has told us how she came into the movement and why she is now in prison. I shall never forget the evening when first I met her. It was in the early days of the Union's work in London. The struggle seemed almost hopeless, but at once she threw herself whole-heartedly into the work to which she now devotes her life.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence returns to us and to active service.

How eagerly she is looking forward to that coming out!

As she sits sewing in her bare and narrow cell she is making mind-pictures of what her friends and comrades are doing outside. She is wondering how the members are working, how the movement is spreading and growing in strength and power. She thinks of the paper and its usefulness, and makes plans for increasing its circulation. She says to herself, "What progress is being made with the May Exhibition? Are the stalls all taken up, and is work and money coming in?" When she comes through the prison gates on the 16th her greeting to us who meet her will be: "Is it well with the cause, dear friends?" Just as to reply she longs to put that question, so we are waiting to reply, "It is well."

We want her to feel how much we have missed her bright presence and how rejoiced we are to have her back again, but most of all we want to convince her that her sacrifice has been worth the making.

Let us all, then, be at the prison gate on Friday, the morning of the 16th, to welcome her as our dear sister and personal friend. Let that welcome be for her very self. She must feel that not only is she a leader of a great women's movement, she is the friend and comrade of every woman in the Union, and we are there each and all of us as members of our great and united family of women. It may mean for some the shortening of a holiday, for others a very early rising, but those who have themselves been in prison know what it means to see that gathering of women outside the gates of Holloway.

Then on Saturday, the 17th, comes the official and public welcome. On that day we show the politicians and the public how women honour those who suffer in the woman's cause. Our procession must be the most effective we have yet held. Let us all take part in it and do all in our power to make it a great success. It must be large in numbers, dignified and impressive. Every one of us if possible must wear the colours. Our dear Treasurer with her keen artistic sense knows how the human mind is affected by colour. Let us then wear the purple, white and green, and with bands playing and banners waving march through London, and brave army of women engaged in a war against a Government which refuses us power to help to build up a truly Imperial race.

Our procession ends at the Aldwych Theatre where Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak once more to us all.

The theatre must be filled to overflowing.

This, then, is how we shall show our appreciation of all that Mrs. Lawrence has done and is doing for our cause. Let each one of us do our part and the demonstration will be a magnificent success.

I know what Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will think as she drives in the procession through the streets of London with all the promise of spring in the air. It will be this. That in spite of hardships of prison it is good to be alive and able to play a noble part in the fight for the freedom of women and the upliftment of the human race.

Yours in the cause,

Emmeline Pankhurst.

PROGRAMME.

The arrangements for the welcome to be accorded to the Honorary Treasurer of the W.S.P.U. on her release from Holloway are as follows:—

Friday, April 19.

9 a.m.—Welcome at the gates of Holloway.
9 a.m.—Breakfast, Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus.
There will be no procession from the prison to the restaurant. Members and friends will make their own arrangements either to drive or to go by train from the Caledonian Road Station to Piccadilly Circus.

Saturday, April 17.

PROCESSION FROM MARBLE ARCH, TO THE ALDWYCH THEATRE.

2.30 p.m.—Form up inside Hyde Park Gate as follows:—
Colour bearer.
Special band of thirty performers.
Great silk banner.
Committee and organisers.
A symbolic figure representing Joan of Arc.
Local W.S.P.U.'s—Barnes, Bovey Park, Bristol, Camberwell, Clapton, Chelsea, Forest Gate, Fulham and Putney.
second band.
Local W.S.P.U.'s—Kensington, Hammersmith, Hendon, Hoxney, Huddersfield, Lewisham, Richmond, Streatham, Wimbledon.
Horsewomen.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
Representatives of the deputation of February 21.
Girls in white carrying flowers.

Third band.
Great silk banner.
Hibernian Girls' Club.
Y.H.F.'s.
Fourth band.
Officers and members.
Women's Clubs and Professional Women.
General public.

Fifth band.
Carriage.

9 p.m.—March via Oxford Street, Strand Street, Cockspur Street, Currier Court, Regent, to the Aldwych Theatre.

4.30 p.m.—GREAT PUBLIC MEETING ALDWYCH THEATRE.
Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Hon. Mrs. Pankhurst.
All seats reserved, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., from Ticket Secretary,
4, Clements Inn.

FURTHER ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW MR. ASQUITH. Nine Women Arrested and Sent to Prison for a Month.

Owing to the action of Mr. Asquith in refusing to see a deputation which was appointed from the Women's Parliament on Tuesday, March 30, eleven women were arrested on that day and sent to prison. The remaining members of the deputation determined to make a fresh attempt on the following day to interview the Prime Minister, and, as reported briefly in our columns of last week, nine of them suffered arrest.

They started in a hako from Clements Inn, and at the main entrance to St. Stephen's they got out of the vehicle and attempted to pass through the iron gates of the House of Parliament Square, but these were immediately shut in their faces by the policemen. They then explained that a letter had been sent to Mr. Asquith stating their desire to interview him, but they were not allowed to proceed. The police pushed them away from the gates and flung them into the crowd. Again and again they came forward, and in several cases started to address the people; but the police, acting on instructions from headquarters, repeated the same tactics. This went on for about half an hour, and at length finding the women determined to gain admission, they presently into the House of Commons, the police took them into custody.

A number of members of Parliament, among them Mrs. Winifred Churchill, watched the proceedings from inside the railings. Mrs. Estlin said: "I was very angry when, after a time, Mrs. Churchill came out and walked up Whitehall a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss May Drew, accompanied him for some distance, and discussed with him the Woman's Suffrage movement."

At Bow Street.

On the following morning the nine defendants were brought up at Bow Street Police Court. Sir Albert de Rutzen was not present on this occasion, but the cases were heard by Mr. Marshall, who has on several occasions heard cases of the Suffragettes. No charge except that of obstructing the police was preferred against any of the women. Mr. Maskell adopted the same plan as on the previous day, and made no statement in opening the case, but merely directed upon Superintendent Wells, who said that the disturbances bred roughly from ten minutes past four to half past five, and that a crowd of several hundred persons congregated. He stated that the roadway was blocked and the carriage-way was obstructed part of the time, that the police found it necessary to make arrangements to the continuance of the disorder, and that reserves were called out, both foot and mounted, but that no serious accident of any kind occurred.

Evidence was then given against Mrs. Reinold by an inspector of the A Division, who said that she had seized him and said to him, "To the Prime Minister, please," and attempted to drag him along. Mrs. Reinold did not question the police evidence, but maintained that she had a constitutional right to see the Prime Minister.

Mr. Marshall: You have no right to force yourself on the Prime Minister if he does not want to see you. I do not suppose it would do much good if he did see you.

Mrs. Reinold: Mr. Asquith is our servant, and he ought to see us.

Mr. Marshall then endeavoured to persuade the prisoner to give an undertaking not to repeat the offence. This she refused to do, saying, "I cannot be bound by any undertaking."

Mrs. Marshall: I am sorry to have to send you to prison, but as you refuse to be bound over I have no other alternative.

The sentence was then read, and it was for three months, or one month's imprisonment. Mrs. Reinold chose to go to prison for one month.

Against Mrs. Broughton, of Liverpool, it was alleged that she caught hold of the policeman and refused to go away. In reply, Mrs. Broughton stated that she had been commissioned by the Women's Parliament to present a petition to Mr. Asquith. It was the right of the subject in the old days to present a petition to the King, and nowadays the kindly feelings had developed on the part of the Prime Minister. She therefore considered she had a right to go to Mr. Asquith.

The magistrate said: "It would be no good if you did see the Prime Minister." She also received one month's imprisonment in default of finding sureties.

Mrs. Hilton, of Liverpool, was next placed in the dock. After the police captain had been given the opportunity to ask her whether she had considered the point carefully about being bound over, she replied, "Yes," and received the same sentence as the previous prisoners.

Miss Stratfield said that she had noted as she did in order to obtain protection—the protection of the vote. She demanded, if sent to prison, to be placed in the first division. The magistrate refused, saying, "It is utterly silly acting as you do; you are not furthering your cause, you are only setting the people against you." To this Miss Stratfield replied, "No, I do not think so."

Miss Binnie said that she was determined that Mr. Asquith should see them face to face.

Mrs. Wiseman said: "I am a woman of over fifty years, and in a great portion of that time I have had a very strong bitterness against the position of women as assigned to them by men, and this is the expression of that opinion. I find it in this political movement that which is likely to make men understand what we feel about this matter. We are here to obtain equal rights with men, and we will never cease our efforts until we obtain them."

Miss Fesk said: "No one in this Court desires to obey law and order more than I do, but I still in reality to protest against the continuance of the position of women. The Government is setting itself up against the ancient desire for freedom; it is no use shutting up this sort of thing in a prison."

Mr. Fesk for the prosecution said: "I have no objection to political prisoners should not be charged in a police court. The whole world knows we go for a political object. It is this Mr. Marshall who has got us charged with obstructing the police. The other prisoners did not make any remarks. All of them refused to be bound over, and accepted the alternative of one month's imprisonment in the second division, which was the common fate."

Miss Norah Binnie joined the London City W.S.P.U. last May, and is one of Miss Sylvia Parkhurst's helpers when organizing the Chelsea procession in June. She is the youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Binnie, civil engineer.

Mrs. Broughton became a student of social and political questions under Dr. F. A. Alder. She is deeply interested in temperance work, having worked for the British Women's Temperance Association and other temperance bodies. She is Secretary to the Fenshok Social Reform League and President of the newly formed Liverpool Women Workers' Federation.

Mrs. Louise M. Estes acted as Honorary Secretary to the Investigating Committee of the Women's Industrial Council, and did valuable work under the late Mrs. Oakshott. She joined the W.S.P.U. in May, 1906, since when she has been one of the most earnest of workers. Mrs. Estes is the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Kensington W.S.P.U., and is uniting in her efforts for the furtherance of our movement.

Miss Florence Fesk, a Liberal at heart, has always been a Suffragette, and joined the W.S.P.U. after the late Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence came in Hamstead two years ago. Miss Fesk has done a good deal of social work among women, girls, and expatriates, and has continued her belief that much of it under present economic conditions must fail. She is sending her annual holiday in militant activity for the movement.

Mrs. Hilton has never formerly been associated with any Women's Suffrage society. She was converted to the W.S.P.U. at the Liverpool meeting at the Sun Hall when Miss Churchill, Parkhurst, and Fesk determined that she would take part in militant action forthwith.

Mrs. Reinold is the daughter of Sir Francis Lely, the Parliamentary candidate for one of the Kent divisions.

Miss Selina Martin was a member of the deputation last October, and is also the efficacy of militant action; that she volunteered to represent Liverpool in the deputation of March 30.

Miss Kathleen Stratfield comes of a military family, and is the great-granddaughter of Henry Stratfield, Esq., of Chiddingfold, Kent, High Sheriff for the county in 1772. Two of her-uncles were distinguished in the Indian Mutiny. Miss Stratfield is an admirer of the late Mrs. St. John and the Crystal Palace School of Art. She has exhibited at various London picture exhibitions.

Mrs. Wiseman is a working woman. She told the magistrate in the dock when she was charged, that she had all her life been, by her earlier days, filled with a sense of the injustice of the position of women in this country, and that she was proud to be in a position to help to change a practical way.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

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The week we are, of course, concentrating all our energies on the women to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at Victoria Gate, April 22, and the great procession from Hyde Park Marble Arch to the Albany Theatre on the following day, April 23. The arrangements for the procession necessitate energetic work, and with the bands and all of the procession, the display of the colours, and, most of all, our well-organized committee, organizers, messengers, and others, it is a exceedingly effective. Miss Margaret Cameron is organizing the London campaign, and is concentrating on the district. Miss L. Lawton, D. Douglas, Aytoun, and Corwin are approaching the district along the route in order to persuade the proprietors to show colour on the day of the procession. We should be very glad indeed if others willing to help in the same way would send in their names to Miss Cameron, 4, Clements Inn.

In Paddington Miss Dalus and Miss K. Mills are working in the local Union here. Mrs. Cross and Miss Hewitt are actively engaged in the districts beyond Bayswater towards Shepherd's Bush. Several ladies, including Mrs. Hyton Dale, Mrs. de Lancy, Mrs. Miss L. Lawton, D. Douglas, Aytoun, and Corwin are approaching the district along the route in order to persuade the proprietors to show colour on the day of the procession. We should be very glad indeed if others willing to help in the same way would send in their names to Miss Cameron, 4, Clements Inn.

We will report to the actual results, which takes place on the day previous, Friday, April 16, we want to have as many friends as possible at the prison gate. As the treasurer may be released a little before 10, we recommend that we meet soon after 7.30 a.m. And the welcome has been given, everyone who is able will proceed to the breakfast at the Albany Theatre. The ladies who take place at 6 o'clock. Members must make their own arrangements to drive or go by train from Colindale Road Tube Station to the Albany Theatre. A few extra tickets are still available, see page 26.

Ball Meeting.—Members willing to act as stewards at the next meeting on the 29th are asked to send in their names at once to Mrs. Hambling. Help in this capacity is greatly needed.

The Boat Race.—An effective display in a steam launch was made to the great crowd that watched the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race last Saturday, while before long the banks did a brisk trade in literature. Full particulars will be found on page 50.

The Drum and File Band is working energetically. There are still a few vacancies to be filled. Intending volunteers should note that it is necessary to give three nights a week for practice. All inquiries may be addressed to Miss Jessie Kenney.

Questioning Cabinet Ministers.—Two opportunities occurred during the past week. Mr. Asquith was questioned as to his intention, and Mr. Balfour was addressed personally and through the megaphone. See page 50.

The At Homes.—There will be no At Home next Monday, April 12 (Easter Holiday), nor on Thursday, the 15th.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Shop and Committee Rooms.—37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), London, S.W. 8.

At Homes—British: Victoria Rooms, every Monday, 1.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Gloucester Buildings, every Wednesday, 1.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Bath, New Bath Rooms, meeting every Wednesday, 1.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Weston-super-Mare, every Wednesday, 1.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Important Events: 21. Bath, (Friday), 3 o'clock; speakers, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. L. C. Lytton. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., 6d.

The great feature of the Bristol work last week was the lecture given by Miss Binnie, who in it dealt with the work of the women and an enthusiastic audience, and much good has been done by the way to Bristol. Many people have had some idea of the way in which the work is done. We are so glad to have had a fine day in this help in our Bristol work.

The following features have been the removal to our new office. In place of the one we have had a much larger shop, a voluntary staff room, and a secretary's room. Mrs. Baldock has been invaluable in this work. The work of Mr. Berrill's constituency has been going on, and many meetings have been held.

We are now starting our meetings on April 26, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Lady Constantine Lytton are going to speak in the Victoria Rooms. Clifton, Mrs. Dove Wilson has promised to speak for the meeting on April 27, and all time to Bristol.

At Homes for Women.—The plans arranged by Miss Clarkson's organization. That will leave me free to develop work in Cardiff and in the district of the St. John's School of Art. Miss Clarkson has been on Easter Monday, April 12, nor Monday, April 19, but will return again on Monday, April 26. We have stopped the evening meetings, and the next evening meetings will be held in their place.

Last night a report that Bath is going ahead. The local members have set to work speedily to make the meeting on April 22 a great success. The market stall is opened every Saturday. The At Homes go on, and last Saturday Mrs. Everett, of Windsor, was

speaking. Her address was greatly appreciated. There will be no At Home on Saturday, April 10, but the following Saturday the At Home will be held as usual in Bath. I have sent the following collection, Victoria Rooms, Bath, 21.5s. and the afternoon, Assembly Room, 3s. collection, Mrs. Hicking's meeting, 5s.

Miss Binnie's Bristol number, has given a banner in honour of the Bristol women who have suffered imprisonment. We are very glad of this splendid offer.

Weston-super-Mare and District.—Two very successful meetings were held in Clevedon on Friday last. The At Home in the afternoon was for women only, and the hall was packed. The women (most of whom had never thought about the matter before) were keenly interested, and were anxious for us to have another meeting later on. The Public Hall in the evening was packed to overflowing, and the audience was most enthusiastic. The weekly At Home in Weston was exceptionally good this week, and Miss Wrey has kindly promised to speak for us this week, and we expect a packed meeting. Miss Balfour came to spend a few days with us this week, and was a great help in working up the meetings. Help is still urgently needed for the stall at the Exhibition. Miss Edith Ford has promised goods to the value of 20s. This I am sending to the Treasurer, Weston-super-Mare collection, 8s.; Clevedon collection, 22.6s.; 7d.; subscription from Miss Edith Ford, 3s.; total, 42.2s. 7d. [Vera Westwirth.]

Wiltshire and Torquay.

At Homes for Women's Shop.—Victoria Parade, Torquay. At Home: 10.30 to 12.30 p.m. First Friday every month, 4.10 p.m. (Torquay) 10.30 to 12.30 p.m. Second and fourth Tuesday, 4.10 p.m. (Torquay) 10.30 to 12.30 p.m. (Torquay) 10.30 to 12.30 p.m.

Our At Home at Plymouth last Friday was well attended, and at the close those members who were present handed in their promise to attend the exhibition.

Our offices in Torquay are still a great centre of attraction, and the sale of literature and colours is most satisfactory. I am sending the Treasurer £1 from Mrs. M. Boker towards furniture for the stall collection. More volunteers are needed to pass the sale of Votes on Wiltshire. Mrs. Boker has found a new shop at Marshfield, and will display our posters every week. Miss Millard is arranging open-air meetings next week at Brixham and Dartmouth to catch the holiday crowd.

(E. N. HOWE.)

Annie Kenney.

LANCASHIRE.

Headquarters—Manchester: 161, Oxford Road, Local Offices.—Preston, 41, Oliver's Court, Boothgate, 48, Yorkshire Street.

At Homes—Manchester: Memorial Hall, Albert Square, Tuesday, 3-5; Oswald Building, Wednesday, 4-6; 17, Corporation Street, Thursday, 4-10; 17, Corporation Street, Wednesday, 4-10 p.m.; 17, Corporation Street, Thursday, 4-10 p.m.; Southampton: Assembly Rooms, Cambridge Hall, Saturday, 3 p.m.

Events have moved fast during the past week, and the Government's studied intransigence to the Lancashire deputation will only serve still further to discredit the Government in the eyes of all who believe, and wish that justice should prevail. We will fight all the harder!

Manchester.—The chief event of the week here in the propaganda line has been the commencement of our afternoon series of "At Homes," which we hope very shortly (backed by the love and service of members) to develop into a small "Queen's Hall" gathering! The first of the series was attended by the presence of Mr. Forster and Mr. Balfour, and was most successful. A large number of people, who naturally enough drew a large and interesting audience, which became most enthusiastic as Mr. Berrill's inspiring address was given.

This week we are having Miss Isabel Seymour from London, and locally we are holding a sort of official goodbye to that splendid work-woman Dr. Letitia Fairfield, who is shortly to leave Manchester to take up duties elsewhere. Members will see that with the removal, and with other regular work in prison for the women, I must depend more and more upon new recruits, of whom I cannot possibly have too many. The immediate practical need is to get the afternoon "At Homes," just as well known as the evening ones; and as the financial utility is heavy there is even more necessity for genuine hard work in connection.

On Wednesday last week Miss Lillian Williamson represented the Union at a most successful meeting in Warrick, near Roebald, Thursday was chosen for an splendid protest meeting in connection with the Manchester prisoners in Stevenson Square.

The issue of "At Home" is now held in the Portico Library, Mr. Lillian Williamson, and Miss Lillian Williamson, and will be given by the speakers.

At Homes for Women.—The plans arranged by Miss Clarkson's organization. That will leave me free to develop work in Cardiff and in the district of the St. John's School of Art. Miss Clarkson has been on Easter Monday, April 12, nor Monday, April 19, but will return again on Monday, April 26. We have stopped the evening meetings, and the next evening meetings will be held in their place.

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I have received many letters... I feel that we shall be able to tell her when she comes out of prison that we have kept the flag flying...

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