

"The Suffragette," April 3, 1914.

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The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

The Official Organ of the
Women's Social and Political Union.

No. 77—Vol. II.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)
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A Review of the Week.

The Political Situation.
 Just as cases are sometimes laughed out of court, so the present Government is being laughed out of office, the laughter of the country being mingled with the most supreme contempt and condemnation. The plight of the Liberal Government could not be more ignominious and disgraceful than it is. Their shuffling, their cowardice, their dishonesty, have in the past been particularly displayed at women's expense, and now the men electors of the country are victims, too. That honesty is the best policy, the Liberal Government have always refused to believe, and it is their utter lack of any guiding principle that is now effecting their destruction. This want of principle is always bringing them into difficulties, and from these difficulties they try to escape in ways which are themselves unprincipled. First of all, they have adopted a policy with regard to the Army which they followers, and they themselves subsequently, declared to be contrary to the public interest. Then they abandoned this policy, and in doing so attempted to defy the good old Constitutional rule of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. It was not until this attempt had been frustrated as the result of the resignation of Sir John French and Sir J. S. Ewart, that they resolved to jettison Colonel Seely in order that the Cabinet as a whole might be spared the consequences of its own unscrupulous wobbling.
 Lord Morley's position is, however, still an extraordinary one.

The Cabinet's Double Game.
 Another sign of the Cabinet's dishonesty is afforded by the double game they are trying to play where the question of coercing Ulster is concerned. Thus, we have Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill, in order, as they think, to please the Radical and Liberal section of the Government's followers, making the most bellicose utterances—especially at political meetings—concerning the Government's belief that there are worse things than bloodshed, and

their intention to go forward without flinching. On the other hand, such members of the Cabinet as Lord Morley, Lord Haldane, and Sir Edward Grey seek to please more moderate political thinkers by saying in tones of conciliation, that force and coercion are no remedy, that there has been and is no intention on the part of the Government to use such methods against Ulster to compel its obedience to Home Rule, and that peace and compromise are the consummation devoutly wished by the Government. If men are content to be governed by tricksters such as these, militant women are not.

The establishment of a Federal system of Government for the British Isles is being discussed. What position is it proposed to accord to women under this system?

East Fife Election.

Mr. Asquith's resignation and attempt to seek re-election at East Fife, gives to the W.S.P.U. a magnificent opportunity of stating their case against the Government. As we go to press, it is not yet finally known whether the Unionists will contest the seat or not, but in either case the W.S.P.U. campaign will go forward, for even though there be no contest at this moment, it is time to prepare for the General Election, and to call upon the electors of East Fife to uphold true Liberalism and the principles of the Constitution, by voting against the man who, as head of the reactionary Liberal Government, is responsible for the disfranchisement and the torture of women. Mrs. Pankhurst is taking the field in opposition to Mr. Asquith, and left for East Fife last Wednesday.

To Hyde Park on Saturday!

For a whole year the Government have denied to the W.S.P.U. the right of public meeting and free speech in Hyde Park. This in itself was unjust and insolent enough, but the crowning point of injustice and insolence was reached when, without removing the veto upon W.S.P.U. meetings, the Government gave permission to the upholders of the policy of violence and bloodshed in Ulster to hold a meeting in Hyde Park next Saturday, April 4. On seeing this announcement, the W.S.P.U. at once renewed its application to meet in Hyde Park. As the Government will not assent to this request, the Union has arranged to hold a meeting next Saturday afternoon which will coincide with the meeting in support of Ulster militancy. If men can uphold militancy for Ulster and protest against the coercion of Ulster, then women have at least an equal right to uphold Suffragist militancy and to protest against the coercion of militant women. A procession will form up in Tothill Street, Westminster, between the hours of 2 and 2.30, and will march to Hyde Park, where a meeting is to be held. The "Daily News," commenting upon this matter says:

We do not see how any logically-minded person can refuse sympathy with the Women's Social and Political Union in their latest brush with the Government.

The Date of the Deputation to the King.

We are able to announce that the deputation to the King will proceed to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, May 21. Those who have not yet formally enrolled themselves as members of the deputation, are asked to send in their names as early as possible. As we pointed out last week, the King in connection with the Irish crisis has received in audience several persons other than members of the Government. This fact makes the right of the women's deputation to be received even stronger than before. Further particulars of the arrangements for May 21 will be published later, but the date is announced now in order that all members of the deputation may have early notice thereof.

Real War in Ulster.

There are some people who think, or say they think, that behind the menaces and the arming and drilling of militant Ulster there

is no serious intention to fight—that civil war will never come though the Home Rule Bill be carried. Be this as it may, no one can pretend that where women are concerned there is not already real war in Ulster. The militant women have declared war upon Sir Edward Carson and his policy, and they have followed up their words by deeds. The most important act of war as yet committed consists of the destruction by fire, of which news has reached us, of a large mansion known as Abbeylands, Whiteabbey, the property of Sir Hugh McCalmont. No arrest was made! But if an arrest had been made, then what would have happened to the woman concerned? Ulster does not believe in the coercion of those who take to violent methods in order to assert their right to British citizenship. What, therefore, will be the moral right of a Belfast jury to give a verdict of guilty against a Suffragist militant? Belfast juries do not and will not convict militant opponents of Home Rule who are put in the dock. In logic and in justice, therefore, they cannot convict a militant opponent of the disfranchisement of women.

The Charge of Drugging.

The charge of drugging Miss Phyllis Brady while she was being forcibly fed in Holloway Gaol was denied by the Home Secretary, but has since been established by an analysis at a pathological laboratory. Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Moxon have written to the "Times" on the matter, as follows:

In reply to questions in the House of Commons concerning the administration of drugs to Miss Phyllis Brady whilst in Holloway Prison, the Home Secretary said that our statements that she had been given bromides were "entirely without foundation."

Miss Brady was released from prison on March 25, she had a typical bromide rash, and she excreted bromide on the 25th, but not on the 26th, in proof of which we hold reports from a well-known pathological laboratory.

During the whole of her imprisonment, (30 days), Miss Brady had been on hunger strike and forcibly fed. Under these circumstances, since bromide is not normally to be found in the body, its presence in the secretions proves that bromides had been given to her in prison, and therefore without her knowledge or consent.—Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.Sc.
 FLORA MURRAY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

"Other and Older Issues."

To be a Suffragist and at the same time a Liberal, in the sense of party and not of principle, has long since become a matter of impossibility. This fact has just been illustrated anew. The Attorney-General, Sir John Simon, addressing the members of the Manchester branch of the Liberal Men's Association for Woman Suffrage, of which he is vice-president, said:

An obstacle in front of us is the preoccupation of the Liberal Party with other and older issues, and until they are solved, the problems on which we are now engaged have a claim on the undivided support of the Liberal Party which must be regarded as prior to the carrying out of Woman Suffrage proposals.

We invite our readers to reflect upon the number of General Elections at which this very same thing has been said by the so-called Suffragists among the leaders of the Liberal Party. It is a sign of the worthlessness of the Liberal Men's Association that its members have appointed Sir John Simon as a vice-president, and that they have permitted him to utter the highly treacherous words we have quoted above. The fact is that Liberal Suffrage organisations have as their prime object, not the gain of votes for women, but the shielding of the Liberal Government from the consequences of their refusal to grant women the vote.

Sacrificing the Women's Cause to Party.

The function which these Liberal Suffrage organisations perform is that of throwing dust in the eyes of Suffragists and of the general public. They profess to be cham-

pions of the Suffrage cause, in order that they may the better sacrifice that cause to the narrowest interests and prejudices of the Liberal Party.

For What Reasons?

We notice in the course of Sir John Simon's speech an impertinent and dishonest reference to militancy, which he describes as a "tremendous obstacle."

The Liberal-Labour Alliance.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald has again been engaged in breakfast-table conspiracy with Mr. Lloyd George. The rumour is current that as an outcome of these breakfast meetings, many Labour candidates, whose presence in the electoral field is likely to jeopardise the return of Liberal candidates, will be withdrawn and a bargain made whereby the Liberal Party recognises Labour's title to certain constituencies on condition that all or a great majority of Liberal candidates are not opposed elsewhere.

Interesting Symptoms.

That militancy is making a serious impression on the Government is at the present time shown in various ways. Take, for example, the Government measure to make married women eligible for town and county Councils!

the fight for the vote by affording new proof that it is embarrassing the Government.

Woman Suffrage in the House of Lords.

The W.S.P.U. notice that a Woman Suffrage Bill is to be introduced in the House of Lords. As we have long since abandoned all faith in private members' measures, we cannot approve of the scheme of introducing such a measure in the House of Lords, any more than we can approve of it in the House of Commons.

Lord Selborne, instead of introducing this Bill would have been better advised to refuse to take office in a Unionist Government, or to give any support to such a Government unless Woman Suffrage is to be made part of its programme.

The Decies Scandal.

The iniquitous sentence of seven years' imprisonment passed upon Julia Decies has been reviewed and confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal. The new Lord Chief Justice—the late Sir Rufus Isaacs—who is now able to exercise his woman-persecuting proclivities to the full, stated that the Court could not regard the sentence on Miss Decies as being too severe.

Men's Crime: Condoned.

Side by side with the seven years' imprisonment inflicted upon Miss Decies must stand the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed last Friday upon a man who in an omnibus wounded, by cutting her throat with a razor, the woman he was to marry.

The Home Secretary has been questioned in the House of Commons, but as might be expected of a vindictive man, his answer is that he will not intervene in the matter.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions Jan. 7, 1914.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund as of Jan. 7, 1914. Includes names like Miss Alice Heale, Mrs. Mackay, and various totals for different regions like Aberdeen and Dundee.

PREPARE FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION

HOW THE "SUFFRAGETTE" WILL HELP.

New Readers Wanted.

EVENTS are marching rapidly towards a General Election. The Liberal Government, who have betrayed the woman's cause and tortured Suffrage prisoners, will ask the electors to grant them another lease of power in order that they, as a Government, may repeat this treachery and continue this torture in the next Parliament.

The W.S.P.U. will attack the iniquitous Liberal Government with the object of defeating them at the polls and turning them out of office. This anti-Government campaign begins at once.

The first step in the campaign is to win new readers for the "Suffragette," so that we may add to the large band of thinking people who are already its readers and are resolved to use all their power and influence against the Liberal Government when the Election comes.

The "Suffragette" lays before the public the case against the reactionary and woman-torturing Liberal Government.

The "Suffragette" tells the public why women want the vote. More important, still, the "Suffragette" tells the public HOW women want the vote—with what ardour, with what devotion, with what heroism, with what inflexible and invincible determination!

For forty years Suffragists had been explaining why women want the vote but nothing came of this. The W.S.P.U. realised that the country must be told not only why women want the vote—that, though important, was a question of words only—the country must be told also HOW women want the vote and WHY THEY ARE GOING TO GET IT!

The vital importance of gaining new readers for the "Suffragette" is shown by the following letter from a Lancashire working man:—

Dear Madam, To the Editress of the "Suffragette," I have for some time been a supporter of Woman Suffrage in a vague, theoretical kind of way; you know the type. More, I always prided myself on being logical, and militancy was, to me, unreasonable and foolish.

If a single copy of the "Suffragette" sold to one elector has had this magnificent result, it is easy to see how important it is to sell the "Suffragette" to thousands of electors, and to thousands of women who ought to be electors.

Readers of the "Suffragette" are urged at once to set to work by getting new permanent subscribers to the paper (a subscription form which will be useful but is not essential is given on page 574); by selling the paper in the street and at public gatherings and elsewhere; by canvassing newsagents and asking them to stock the "Suffragette" and display its poster; and in countless other ways.

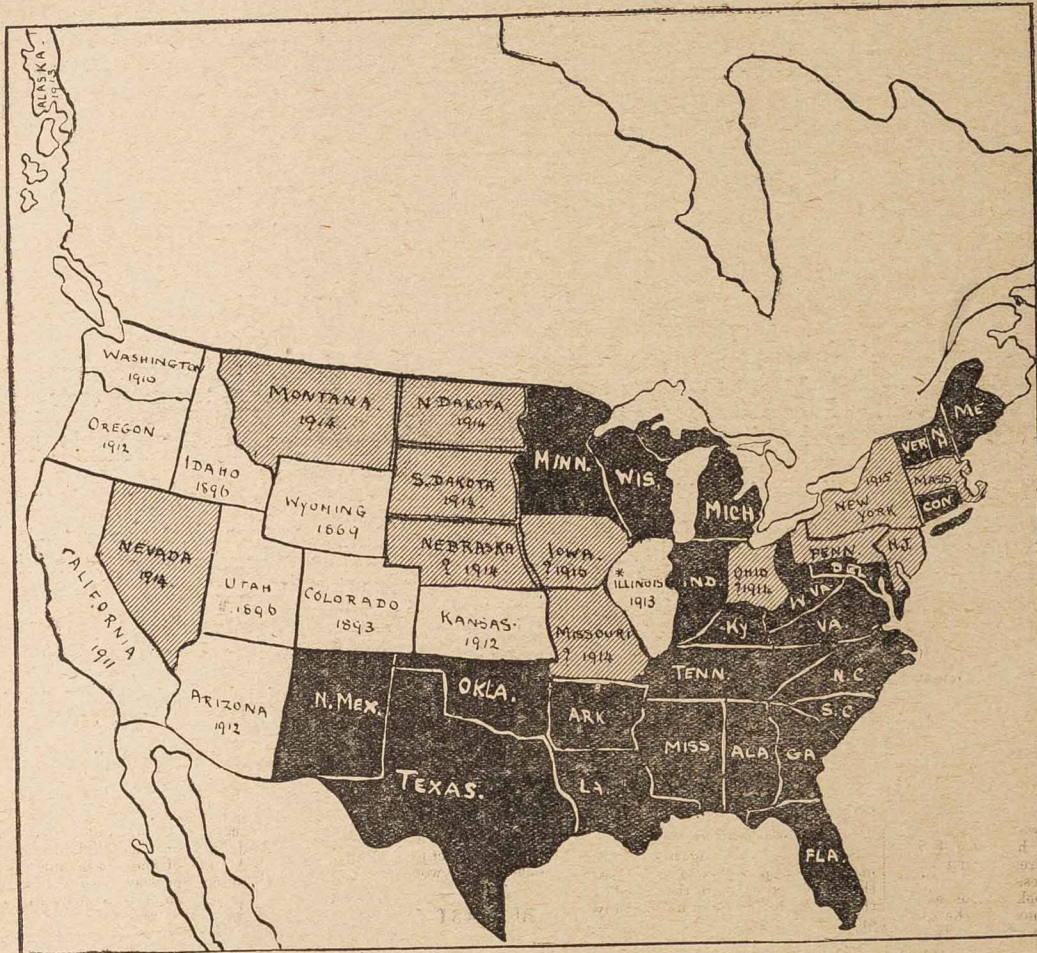
Mrs. Pankhurst, in urging all "Suffragette" readers to take part in this special effort, writes: "Every member of the W.S.P.U. should feel it her duty to make new readers for the "Suffragette" because,

It is the only paper that gives the true history of the militant agitation for Woman Suffrage and fully explains the political policy of the W.S.P.U.

Every number of the paper contains articles giving information which, when read by women, makes them realise their need of the vote and rouses them to work for it.

It is our own paper. I am convinced that our loyal and devoted members will start at once to win new readers and subscribers, and thus make "Suffragette" week a splendid success."

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN AMERICA.



States and Territories where women vote in White.
 Illinois has Presidential and Partial State and Municipal Suffrage for women.
 Campaign States Shaded. In these States the question of votes for women is to be submitted to a Referendum in the years indicated.
 Iowa, Missouri, Ohio: In these States Initiative Petitions are being circulated to bring Woman Suffrage before the voters in the years indicated.

Mr. Asquith, the Liberal Prime Minister, has, by way of excuse for refusing votes to British women, often committed himself to the statement that no great nation has ever yet tried the experiment of giving votes to women.

America is giving Mr Asquith the lie! Already in ten States covering a large proportion of United States territory, Woman Suffrage is the law of the land.

Another great onward step has just been taken by Massachusetts. A Woman Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, and now awaits confirmation by the electors. Another State is thus added to the number of those in which women are likely to be enfranchised during the present year and the year following.

The decision of the Massachusetts Legislature is highly significant because it shows that American support for women's enfranchisement is not confined to the progressive Western States, but now exists in a very large degree in the more conservative Eastern States.

There is no doubt that the law of votes for

women will soon run throughout the whole of the territory of the United States.

Some of the more ignorant among the leaders of the British Liberal Party would seem to be under the impression that Woman Suffrage as it exists in America, applies only to the Government of the individual States and not to the Government of the nation as a whole. The truth is that the women voters of America enjoy full voting rights and share in the election of the United States President and of the Federal Legislature. Their part in the government of the country is not confined to matters of domestic concern. They co-operate with the men electors in the shaping of foreign policy and in the decision, of the questions of peace and war.

In view of the rapid progress of women's enfranchisement in America, what has Mr. Asquith to say in defence of his policy of robbing our country of the leading place which once it occupied in the onward procession of the nations?

While British women rejoice in the enfranchisement of their American sisters, they feel at the same time a great indignation

that they are kept voteless while American women are being set politically free. It is a deep dishonour not only to the politicians but to the whole manhood of Great Britain, that whereas American women have the vote given to them in response to peaceful appeal, the women of this country, after close upon half a century of peaceful appeal have been driven to revolt.

There is only one thing in the situation that is not deplorable and it is that militancy is giving to the women of our own country an education and a means of development which they could have gained in no other way. Looking at the matter from the point of view of their own spiritual and intellectual advantage, the militants of Great Britain, eager as they are to enter into possession of the vote, do not envy American women a peaceful victory.

Indeed if the militant movement had never been, the women of all nations would have lost greatly because they might never have learned, and the men of the world might never have learned, that women can fight as women for women, and in vindication of the rights and dignity of their sex.

ULSTER WOMEN OPEN HOSTILITIES.

£20,000 FIRE IN BELFAST.

Palatial Mansion in Ruins.

HOUSES ABLAZE AT BIRMINGHAM.

Hostilities in Belfast opened in earnest a week ago, when a beautiful mansion known as Abbeylands was completely gutted by fire, the damage being estimated at £20,000. The finding of suffrage literature and messages has led to the belief that Suffragettes were responsible for the outbreak.

Other fires have occurred at Birmingham, where two houses suffered damage, and at a farm at Chorlton a haystack being burnt to the ground, while attacks have been made on pillar-boxes in Preston and Norwich.

GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST.

BEAUTIFUL SEAT REDUCED TO CINDERS.

£20,000 DAMAGE.

The palatial residence known as Abbeylands, Whiteabbey, near Belfast, the property of Sir General Hugh McAlmont, was burned to the ground at an early hour last Friday morning, the outbreak being attributed to Suffragettes.

The house was looked upon as one of the finest residences on the coast-line. It stood on an elevation of several hundred feet above the sea and commanded an ideal prospect, embracing the Holywood Hills, immediately opposite, and was surrounded by large grounds opulent in plantation and foliage.

A comparatively modern structure—it dates back to 1890—the house was built with obvious regard for architectural elegance and massive solidity, whilst the internal fittings, including a grand oak staircase, were of the most costly description. Everything has been demolished—reduced to a cinder—and all that remains of this splendid residence are the bare walls.

It will be remembered that a short time ago an intimation was published that the grounds had been placed at the disposal of the Ulster Volunteers for military evolutions. The house itself had been idle for a number of years.

Discovery of the Outbreak.

The outbreak was first discovered at half-past three o'clock by the night fireman of the Whiteabbey Mills, who lost no time in communicating with the resident gardener at Abbeylands. It was an exceptionally clear morning, and for this reason the glare of the fire was not as accentuated as it would have been with a darker background. The volume of flame, however, which revealed the surrounding landscape in all its scenic glory, furnished an impressive spectacle.

The Belfast Fire Brigade were summoned by telephone, and the alarm was immediately given to the police. The volunteers of the district were also called out, and they responded to the order with such celerity that a force of 250 men were shortly available. Some of these

patrolled the adjoining district in the hope of capturing the perpetrators, while others rendered assistance to the firemen.

When the brigade arrived flames were belching out of every window, and the interior presented the appearance of an immense devouring furnace with an unrestricted outlet for its development. The difficulty of fighting the conflagration was intensified by a limited supply of water.

An Immense Devouring Furnace.

Half an hour after the brigade had commenced operations the roof began to give way, and a little later it crashed through the rafters and flooring with destructive force. Sparks rose in myriads and then descended in showers, producing a weird but beautiful display. At six o'clock in the morning the fine mansion was completely gutted, and nothing remained but gaunt, blackened walls and charred timbers. In the smoking debris could be seen many valuable fittings, rendered quite useless by the terrific heat to which they had been subjected, while the lead that had been worked into the walls and roof lay melted and mixed with slates, broken glass, and other reminders of the general ruin. The grand oak staircase that had risen from the hall was destroyed at a very early stage of the outbreak, and so also were some highly prized pictures.

"Illuminating the World." Searching investigations were made by the police as to the cause of the outbreak, though the people on the ground before them had destroyed any possible clues in the way of foot-prints. Attention was drawn to one of the windows at the south-east angle, which is at the rear, where a pane presented the appearance of having been deliberately broken. It is said that some substance like black soap had been put on the glass with the object of preventing a noise while

the damage was being done. The finding of fire-lighters in the apartment into which this window opened favoured the idea that entry had been effected through the smashed pane. Inflammable material, resembling oilcake had evidently been placed in the principal rooms and ignited.

Later in the day Suffrage literature was found near the scene. This consisted of a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, dated March 20, and three postcards addressed to Sir Edward Carson. The cards, which had been pinned to the paper, bore the following messages: "To betray women is to court disaster," "The women's blaze will illuminate the world," and "We need to be provoked—goaded like oxen as we are—into a trot." It is estimated that the damage amounts to over £20,000, and this sum, in case the burning is established as malicious, will fall on the county. A great many people visited the scene of the fire on the following day.

SCENE AT A PICTURE HOUSE.

SYMPATHETIC AUDIENCE.

On Thursday evening, March 26, a successful protest was made at the Picture House, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

At the close of one of the films, and as the strains of the Marseillaise were dying away, a woman rose and addressed the audience on the subject of the imprisonment and torture of British women. She stood upon a seat immediately in front of the stalls, and her voice rang out clearly, until an attendant intervened and made her leave the building. The audience received the short speech very favourably, and eagerly took the leaflets. "Doctors as Torturers," which another woman distributed.

BELFAST PILLAR-BOX FIRES.

Great agitation is still rife in Belfast concerning the recent letter-box fires. It is stated that a great amount of damage was done, and that in one box alone 600 letters were destroyed.

TWO HOUSES FIRED AT BIRMINGHAM.

INFLAMMABLE LIQUID AND SUFFRAGE MESSAGES.

Two fires, which are supposed to have been the work of Suffragettes, occurred at Handsworth, near Birmingham, during the early hours of last Sunday morning. A cyclist, who was proceeding along Friary Road, Handsworth, noticed that the door of No. 50—one of a number of houses in course of erection—was open, and that flames were issuing from the vicinity of the staircase. He at once aroused a gentleman who lives a few doors away, and the latter thought it advisable that the fire brigade should be summoned. When the firemen reached Friary Road it was found that the stairs leading from the ground floor to the storey above were ablaze. The fire, though burning fiercely, had not attacked other portions of the premises, and the flames were soon got under control. The brigade then returned to the station.

A Second Outbreak.

Shortly after this a member of the firm of builders and contractors who have charge of the erection of the houses paid a visit to the property and heard a crackling noise proceeding from the adjoining house, No. 40. On this house being entered it was found that a similar outbreak had occurred. The Handsworth detachment of the brigade returned to the scene, but neighbours had already extinguished the flames, which, as in the case next door, had caused serious damage to the staircase.

On making an investigation into the cause of the two fires, the police found in the cupboard underneath the stairs two bottles that had evidently contained inflammable liquid. A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was also found, together with a message stating: "Votes for women, and militant work will cease."

Those responsible had apparently entered by forcing a window in the front of No. 50, and had left the door open with the object of fanning the flames. They had then effected an entrance into the adjoining house from the rear. The damage is estimated at about £20.

AN EMPTY SHELL



ABBAYLANDS AFTER THE FIRE.

MILITANT WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MILITANT MEN.

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

WE WILL NOT TAKE "NO" FOR AN ANSWER.

THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION
WILL HOLD A

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 4,
At the same time as the Ulster Demonstration.

A Procession will form up in Tothill Street, Westminster, at 2 p.m., and will march to Hyde Park, where the meeting will be held.

GENERAL FLORA DRUMMOND WILL SPEAK.
Chair: MISS PHYLLIS AYRTON.

FREE SPEECH AND FAIR PLAY.

The Women who are fighting for the Vote have, by a so-called Liberal Government, been refused the right of public meeting in Hyde Park.

Suddenly they notice, from announcements in the Press, that the men who are preparing to fight against Home Rule by methods far more violent than the methods of militant women have permission to hold a Hyde Park meeting next Saturday, April 4.

This being so, the women have applied to the Government to remove the veto on all their meetings.

The Government have refused.

This unjust refusal the women have declined to accept, and they will hold a Procession and Hyde Park Demonstration on Saturday, April 4, at the same time that the Ulster men are holding theirs.

If Men are allowed to preach militancy and protest against the coercion of men militants, Women have an equal right to preach militancy and protest against the coercion of women militants.

If men militants can hold meetings in Hyde Park, women militants will hold meetings in Hyde Park.

Citizens of London! Come to Hyde Park next Saturday to protest against the Government's policy of refusing to give Fair Play and Free Speech to Women.

WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT OF MEETING.

GOVERNMENT REFUSE PERMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICE OF WORKS.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mrs. Dacre Fox and H.M. Office of Works:

The First Commissioner,
H.M. Office of Works,
Storeys Gate, S.W.
March 24, 1914.

Dear Sir,—We notice that there is to be a meeting of Ulster militants in Hyde Park next Saturday.

The W.S.P.U. has been refused a permit for their meetings in Hyde Park over and over again, and there-

fore, if permission is granted to the organisers of the Ulster demonstration, permission should at once be granted to the W.S.P.U.

We would especially call your attention to the fact that at the coming Ulster demonstration the speakers will of course be defending Ulster militancy and protesting against the use of coercion to repress that militancy.

If these people have a right to hold their meeting in Hyde Park, the W.S.P.U. has a right also to hold its meetings there, and we therefore demand for the W.S.P.U. the same treatment as is given to Ulster militants and their meetings.

We desire to make application for a permit to hold a meeting on behalf of the W.S.P.U. on Sunday, April 19.

—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) NORAH DACRE FOX.

H.M. Office of Works, etc.,
Storey's Gate,
Westminster, S.W.
March 25, 1914.

MADAM.—I am directed by the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and to say that a reply to your application for permission to take a vehicle over the grass in Hyde Park for use as a platform on the 19th will be sent to you shortly.—I am, madam, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. R. ANTON.

The First Commissioner,
H.M. Office of Works,
Storeys Gate, S.W.
March 28, 1914.

Dear Sir,—We have your letter which is entirely unsatisfactory, and we notice from an announcement in the Press that the Government

have already given permission for a meeting to be held in Hyde Park on Saturday next by the advocates of the policy of violence and bloodshed in Ulster.

There can therefore be no objection to a W.S.P.U. meeting which does not apply even more strongly to the meeting of Ulster militants next Saturday.

We therefore shall decline to accept any refusal of our application to hold meetings in Hyde Park.

We regard the delay in according to our request as a grave discourtesy and as tantamount to a refusal of our request.

We therefore wish to say that if we do not receive, by 12 o'clock today, a definite permission to hold meetings in Hyde Park, we shall send to the newspapers an announcement of a meeting to be held by the W.S.P.U. in Hyde Park next Saturday afternoon at the same time as the Ulster demonstration.—Yours faithfully,
NORAH DACRE FOX.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.,
March 31, 1914.

MADAM.—With reference to your call at this office on the 24th inst., regarding arrangements for a proposed meeting in Hyde Park on April 19, I am directed by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to say that he has been consulted on the subject by the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., to whom he has made known his views, and to add that you will doubtless receive, in due course, a communication from His Majesty's Office of Works.—I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. KENDALL,
Chief Clerk.

H.M. Office of Works, etc., Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.,
March 31, 1914.

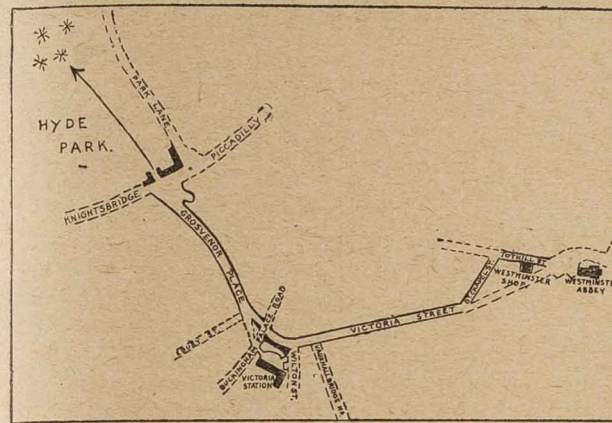
MADAM.—In reply to your letter of the 28th inst., I am directed by the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., to inform you that, in view of the representations made to them by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, the Board must adhere to the decision contained in their letters of April 17, 1913, to Mrs. Drummond and of Aug. 23, 1913, to Mrs. Crawford Lyell. 2. In view of the terms of your letter I am to remind you that the decision above referred to relates only to the taking of vehicles across the grass for use as platforms.—I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. A. ROBINSON.

Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., April 1, 1914.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your letter received this morning, we wish to state that the refusal to allow a vehicle to be taken across the grass to use as a platform is tantamount to a refusal to allow the meeting to be held. It is highly dangerous for a speaker to address a meeting from a platform less substantial than a vehicle. Any movement among the crowd might cause the speaker to be thrown to the ground and trampled to death.

I have to inform you, therefore, that we adhere to our purpose of holding a meeting in Hyde Park on Saturday, and that in accordance with our decision we shall take a carriage into the park to be used as a platform.

As the advocates of violence and bloodshed in Ulster are permitted to have proper facilities for holding their meeting, the W.S.P.U. regard the refusal of similar facilities to them as a further attempt on the part of the Government to coerce militant women, while conciliating militant men.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) NORAH DACRE FOX.



THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

GREAT WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

PROTEST AGAINST UNEQUAL TREATMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COME TO HYDE PARK!

Next Saturday the rebels of Ulster will march to Hyde Park to protest against the coercion of Ulstermen by the Army, and on the same day women will march to Hyde Park to protest against the coercion of British women by the Government.

The W.S.P.U. is famed for the impressive demonstrations and processions it has organised in the past, but though there has never been a protest so inspired by determination and enthusiasm, there has also never before been so little time in which to arrange such an important demonstration.

Do Your Part.

For this reason it is all the more important that members and friends, and all those who are indignant at the differential treatment shown by the Government to men and women political opponents, should put off every other engagement and join this huge protest of women.

Come to Tothill Street on Saturday and support the W.S.P.U. in its fight for fair play and free speech for men and women alike.

There are other ways in which those who are eager to do more can

help in the success of this important demonstration.

How You Can Help.

An enormous number of handbills advertising the meeting have to be distributed. These can be obtained at Lincoln's Inn House, and volunteers should come forward at once. Chalking parties will leave the Westminster shop, 17, Tothill Street, at 7 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, and poster parades will start from the same place at 1.45 p.m. (prompt) on Thursday and Friday and 11.30 a.m. on Saturday. A poster parade will leave Lincoln's Inn House at 2 p.m. on Friday, and those taking part are requested to be at Lincoln's Inn House a little earlier.

All inquiries and offers of help should be sent to Miss Marie Roberts at Lincoln's Inn House.

Instructions.

The procession will form up in Tothill Street at 2 p.m.

A colour-bearer, who will be followed by a double band, will lead the procession, and after the band will come general members and the local London Unions, who are requested to form up four abreast. Each contingent will be headed by its own banner, while others will be carried bearing various mottoes.

The women will march along the route marked in the diagram, and will make their way to the centre of the park, where a meeting will be addressed by General Drummond,



W.S.P.U. PROCESSION, JUNE, 1911

Miss Phyllis Ayrton being in the chair. General Drummond will speak from a cart, which will be in the centre of the procession until the meeting-place is reached.

In addition to the banners, sticks decorated with ribbons in purple, white, and green will be carried by the processionists.

ORDER OF PROCESSION AND LIST OF OFFICERS.

- Chief Marshal—MISS PALMER.
- Chief Stewards—MISS VIRTUE and MISS ROGERS.
- Banner Secretary—MISS CYNTHIA MAGUIRE.
- Paper Secretary—MISS CONNOR.
- Section Stewards—LOCAL SECRETARIES.
- CLOUR BEARER.
- Double Band.
- GENERAL MEMBERS.
- BALHAM AND Tooting.
- BOWES PARK.
- Banner: "We claim free speech."
- BATTERSEA.

CHELSEA.
CLAPHAM.
CROYDON.
Banner: "Why should women be coerced?"
CLERKS' W.S.P.U.
FULHAM and PUTNEY.
HAMMERSMITH.
HAMPSTEAD.
Banner: "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

HENDON and GOLDS' GREEN.
HORNSEY.
HARROW.
ISLINGTON.

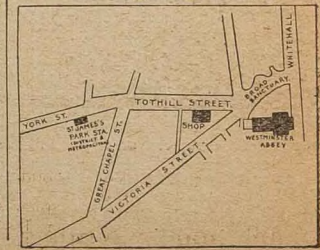
GENERAL DRUMMOND'S LOFRY.
Banner: "Is this fair play?"
ILFORD.
KENNINGTON.
Banner: "Mrs. Pankhurst tortured."

KINGSTON.
LEWISHAM.
Banner: "Sir Edward Carson free."
NORTH-WEST LONDON.
STREATHAM.
SYDENHAM.
NORTH ISLINGTON.
Banner: "We claim free speech."

PINNER.
PUTNEY.
WOOLWICH.
WANDSWORTH.
Banner: "Why should women be coerced?"

SOUTH WIMBLEDON and WIMBLEDON PARK.
WIMBLEDON.
FRIENDS AND SYMPATHISERS.

THE STARTING POINT.



W.S.P.U. DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK, JUNE, 1908

Dainty Robes for Easter

TWO examples from the
BLOUSE DEPARTMENT




CATALOGUES, post free of BLOUSES and ROBES; also of Costumes, Coats, Mantles, Coats and Skirts, Day and Evening Gowns, Millinery, &c.

K443 — Smart and dainty Robe in white cotton crepe spotted in soft shades, the collar, sleeves and waistcoat trimmed with fine figured lawn to tone with spot, waistbelt and skirt trimming of corded silk in same colour, fastening in front with oblong shell pearl buttons. Can be had in pink, rose, wedge-wood or helio. Price ... £4 : 9 : 6

K441 — Charming Robe in colouré cotton voile, the plain part being in voile to tone with the figured tunic effect and trimmed down front with barrel-shaped crochet buttons, finished at neck with dainty white embroidered lawn collar. In sage, pink & navy. Price ... 42/-

Half a Century's
Reputation
for Value

Frederick Gorringe, Ltd

One Minute from VICTORIA
Buckingham Palace Road
LONDON . S.W.

The Season's Modes


at the

HANAN - GINGELL

AMERICAN SHOE STORE,
328 to 332, OXFORD ST., W.


Beautifully cut walking pump, in Patent Leather, Glacé Kid, Brown and Black Calf Skin. Also in Black, Brown, Mole, Grey and White suede.

Price
21/9



Smart and serviceable Brogue Shoe, in Brown or Black Willow Calf. Double sole.

Price
16/6



The
Regent St. House of Peter Robinson Ltd.

Easter Fashions

LADIES will find this a particularly interesting time to visit our REGENT STREET HOUSE, for just now it is *en fête* in all departments with striking displays of New Fashions for the coming season. In every section, whether Millinery, Tailor-mades, Evening Frocks, Afternoon Gowns, Blouses, Opera Cloaks, or Day Coats, the dominating features of the garments shown are GOOD TASTE, GOOD QUALITY, and last, but not least, GOOD VALUE.

R.S. "MARCEAU" (as sketch below). Charming Suit, in a pale shade of biscuit Repp Cord. Coat cut on latest lines with straight back, slightly full and held in at bottom of Coat with two straps and buckles; black velvet collar. Skirt with the fullness falling from a tight hip piece; finished with amber buttons. Price **7½ gns.**

CORSET DEMONSTRATION.
MADEMOISELLE SUZANNE from the famous Merveilleux Corset House of Paris, is now here to demonstrate the new Models in Merveilleux Corsets. She is at your disposal for advice and fitting—quite free of charge.



Stylish Cape in fine quality Faced Cloth in shades of flame, navy, white, powder blue and black. The long fronts are turned back with artistic coloured ribbons, which also form the cross-over effect at waist. For day or evening wear. Price **4½ gns.**

Peter Robinson's of Regent Street.