

The Suffragette, LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

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A Review of the Week.

The History of the Cause at a Glance.

Mr. Lansbury's Resignation.

Mr. Lansbury announced on Monday last his intention on the ensuing Thursday to apply for the Chiltern Hundreds, and to seek re-election as a truly independent Labour Member, free to oppose the Government in the interests of Woman Suffrage, which he believes to be, without exception, the greatest question now before the country.

The Case of Miss Gladys Evans.

When Miss Gladys Evans came before the Magistrate last Friday, after hunger striking upon remand, the charge brought against her proved to be a false one, and she was set at liberty. She had thus been put to this fresh strain and suffering without any legal excuse whatever.

An Impetus to Militancy.

The defeat of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Home Rule Bill has naturally given a fresh impetus to militancy. In Dublin there have been window-breaking protests and

attacks upon letter boxes made by Irish Suffragists. Those arrested for window breaking were taken before the Magistrate, and ordered to pay fines and damages, no sentence of imprisonment being imposed. The protestors have refused to make these money payments. On this side of the Irish Channel, also, many militant protests have been made. Mr. John Burns was challenged at a flower show in Battersea, whereupon he commanded and superintended the violent ejection of his hecklers, providing to these acts of violence a running accompaniment of vulgar abuse.

Violence or Votes Make an Effective Demand.

More than one of the opponents of Mr. Philip Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill asserted in their speeches in the House of Commons that Irish women make no effective demand for the vote. What is an effective demand? It is a demand which is backed either by violence or by votes.

The Government and Mr. Redmond are afraid of the armed and drilled men of Ulster, and therefore they are offering to these men all sorts of concessions and safeguards. The excuse given for refusing votes to Irish women is that the question of their enfranchisement must be settled by Irish men and by an Irish Parliament. This reasoning would apply equally to every other constitutional question settled by the Imperial Parliament on the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Philip Snowden's Startling Theory.

How are women to regard Mr. Philip Snowden? As honest but glib, or as disingenuous? Writing in the Christian Commonwealth, Mr. Snowden actually contends that as a result of the debate on his Amendment to the Home Rule Bill, the danger that the Nationalist Party will prevent the inclusion of women in the Manhood Suffrage Bill is now greatly diminished, if not entirely destroyed.

Important Notice.

How You can Help 'THE SUFFRAGETTE.'

Get one of your friends to purchase a copy regularly, and obtain it through the local newsagent. Post a copy for a few weeks until your friend is sufficiently interested in the paper; she will then order it herself.

Ask your local newsagent to show a poster; if he will do so, advise the Publisher, and a copy will be sent to him each week.

Great developments are taking place in the paper shortly, and we confidently ask for your help in pushing its sale.

Should any of our readers experience a difficulty in obtaining a copy of THE SUFFRAGETTE, either through a local newsagent or at the station bookstall, a note to the Publisher will enable him to put the matter right.

merits of this question as the Members of the Liberal Party will be under the pledge of the Prime Minister? Surely every Suffragist knows what that means! To read into Mr. Redmond's statement an assurance that fair play on the Woman's Suffrage issue is intended is gross political folly.

Special Pleading which does not Deceive.

Short of saying in so many words that he refuses to allow women to have the vote, Mr. Redmond could not have expressed his hostility more clearly than he did. It is obvious to the least intelligent that Mr. Redmond, when he claims that the Irish Parliament shall decide whether Irish women shall have the vote, necessarily means that he is determined, if he can, to prevent the passage of any Woman Suffrage Amendment to the coming Franchise Bill.

We know perfectly well why Mr. Snowden is anxious to prove that the Nationalist peril exists no longer so far as Woman's Suffrage is concerned. His object is to prove that there is no necessity for the Labour Party to coerce the Nationalists by adopting an anti-Government policy, and thus threatening the safety of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Views.

Mr. Keir Hardie has also been expressing his views on the situation. His first concern is, it seems, to maintain the unity of the Labour Party. True leadership consists in knowing when to sacrifice even Party unity for the sake of principle.

hardly seems consistent with Mr. Hardie's earlier view, and with the principle of political independence upon which the Labour Party was built up. "It is a question of tactics," says Mr. Keir Hardie. "We wish to get Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment out of the way, and then members of the Nationalist Party will be free to vote on the Labour ticket."

The Members for Leicester.

The two Members of Parliament for Leicester, Mr. Crawshaw Williams and Mr. J. R. MacDonald, have recently been interviewed by the W.S.P.U. Mr. Crawshaw Williams is, as our readers know, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, and acting in accordance with the wishes of his chief, he took a leading part in securing the defeat of the Conciliation Bill.

count in the framing of these recommendations. Parliament, on the other hand, consists entirely of men, who, in their turn, are elected by men only. There is no guarantee, therefore, that the women's point of view will be recognised in the new divorce legislation unless women are first enfranchised politically.

White Slavery.

We are glad to notice that the House of Commons has decided to make women equally punishable with men for the offence of living upon the immoral earnings of other women. Suffragists, when they claim equality, mean equality of burdens and penalties, as well as equality of rights.

Only Sex Ascendancy Allowed in Ireland.

Mr. Redmond, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "In view of the fears that are expressed by a certain class of our fellow-countrymen [in Ulster] we favour any scheme for the constitution of a Second Chamber which in our judgment absolutely assures a full and extravagant representation of the minority in the Senate."

Legal Defence Fund.

This fund was started by friends of the prisoners, both inside and outside the ranks of the W.S.P.U., to provide legal aid for the women who were making their protests against the continued treachery and broken pledges of the Government.

The Divorce Commission Report.

The Divorce Commission have now issued the long-awaited announcement of the result of their deliberations. Both the Majority and the Minority Reports agree in recommending that the Divorce Laws be made equal as between husband and wife. It now remains to be seen how and when Parliament will proceed to give effect to this and other recommendations.

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Bow and Bromley Election

Committee Rooms: 198, Bow-road, E. (nearest station, Bow-road, District or G.E.R., or Bow, L. & N.W.R.); and 152, Roman-road (nearest station, Coborn-road, G.E.R.).

Election result, December, 1910:—G. Lansbury (Lab.), 4,315; L. S. Amery (L. U.), 3,452. Labour majority, 863.

As our readers are probably aware, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P. for Bow and Bromley, has resigned his seat in order to fight the constituency as a Suffragist candidate. Mr. Lansbury placed his position before his executive at a meeting of the Poplar Trades Council and Labour Representation Committee on November 11, when the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting of the Executive of the Poplar Trades Council and Labour Representation Committee hereby expresses its complete satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., during the last eighteen months, and endorses his action in the House of Commons. We accept his resignation as Member for Bow and Bromley in order that he may submit himself for re-election, so as to obtain the endorsement of his constituents of his actions and policy.

Mr. Lansbury applied for the Chiltern Hundreds on Thursday.

The Women's Social and Political Union are concentrating all their efforts during the next fortnight on a great campaign to secure the triumphant return of Mr. Lansbury—the one man in the House of Commons who has put principle before party and deeds before words. Two committee rooms have already been taken, and speakers, workers, and canvassers are urgently needed from to-day onwards. Canvassing will be one of the most important features of the campaign, and all workers other than speakers are asked to volunteer at once for this specially important work, which will be organised from the Central Committee Rooms in Bow-road.

On Friday, November 15, Mr. Lansbury starts his campaign with a great meeting at Bow Baths at eight p.m.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been invited to speak. A great rally of workers are wanted to advertise this meeting and to help at the meeting itself.

Two halls have been booked each night for public meetings, and one hall each afternoon for women's meetings. Mrs. Pankhurst is devoting the greater part of her time to speaking at many of these meetings.

In addition to this, a large number of open-air meetings must be held, and Miss Glidewell, who is in charge of the campaign, makes an urgent appeal for speakers and workers, who should apply to her at 152, Roman-road.

The opportunities for work in this campaign are exceptional, owing to the unique occasion, and the help of every member is necessary to bring this election to a successful issue.

The W.S.P.U. election organiser, Miss Grace Roe, is in charge of the campaign, and all communications should be addressed to her at the Central Committee Rooms, 198, Bow-road, E.

Mr. Lansbury,

The Women's Candidate for Bow and Bromley, sends a

SPECIAL MESSAGE to the READERS of "THE SUFFRAGETTE."

I am asked to send a special message to the readers of THE SUFFRAGETTE. My message to them is just this. The fight I am waging in Bow and Bromley is one which includes the salvation of men as well as of women. The women, after all, are the mothers of our race. Here, in this place, they are forced to live amid squalor and destitution, and unless we can raise them from this condition, the outlook for the nation is dark and gloomy indeed. Therefore, in asking the nation that these women shall receive the status of citizenship, we are placing them in a position

of equality with the rich women and rich men all up and down the land. Fundamentally, it means the recognition of the fact that human life, however it is placed, is sacred. People who say that the vote does not matter, that citizenship is of no account where women are concerned, forget, not merely history, but the facts of life in every country where men are denied citizenship.

Who would dare compare the position of the ordinary Englishman with that of the crushed and oppressed men of Russia and Poland, and other parts of the world? True it is, that in this country the best of the manhood, as well as of the womanhood, are fighting side by side to realise their real position as men by training for the right to govern themselves and control their own lives. And we people in England—we men in England—glory in the fact that we, at least, have the power to rule ourselves and administer our own lives, if only we have the will to do it; and the women of our country are fighting just the same fight to be received into the circle of citizenship, as are the men and women in countries like Russia and other such like places. After all, we in Bow and Bromley will be placing ourselves in line with the men and women of Australia, the ten States of America, Finland, Norway, and those other countries where enlightened public opinion has brought women into the sphere of political life. Let those who believe in our fight, both men and women, come into Bow and Bromley and go to the houses of



MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.

the people with the message that it is not merely the vote we are after, but that we are wanting to take the first step—the very necessary first step forward—towards the social, political and economic freedom of women.

Treasurer's Note.

The question of the hour which absorbs the interest of all Women Suffragists is the Bow and Bromley by-election. That devoted friend of the women's cause, Mr. George Lansbury, resigns his seat in Parliament in order to obtain from his constituents a mandate to make the work of securing the immediate enfranchisement of women his first duty as a Member of Parliament.

The hearts of women are full of gratitude to Mr. Lansbury for his self-sacrificing fidelity to principle, and it is my duty, as Treasurer of the W.S.P.U., to urge our readers to give effect to their gratitude by helping in every possible way to make a Woman Suffrage victory an absolute certainty.

Money is Urgently Needed for the Election.

When I appealed for funds at the Pavilion meeting on Monday there was an immediate and enthusiastic response, and promises are still coming in. Much more is needed. We mean to make this Suffrage fight a model for all others. Halls are taken, committee rooms secured, workers are volunteering. I appeal most urgently to women all over the country to send me their promises and contributions to the election fund as quickly as possible. Let us show our gratitude to Mr. George Lansbury in a practical way, and secure by his triumphant return to Parliament a great victory for Woman's Suffrage.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

OCTOBER 22 to OCTOBER 29.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £250,000 fund, including entries like 'Already acknowledged £136,577 0 0' and 'Mrs. H. Heston 0 5 0'.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Educating the Official Labour Party.

During the past week the Women Suffragists have lost no opportunity of reminding Labour Members that as part of the coalition which enables the present Government to hold office they are responsible for the denial of the vote to women. Deputations have waited on the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and on other Labour Members, and Suffragists have been present at their meetings to question them whether they intend to carry out the Woman Suffrage pledge of the Labour Party in the only effective way—viz., by voting against the Government until they introduce a measure giving equal voting rights to men and women.

Mr. MacDonald Wiggles.

Such was the heading given to an account of the deputation to Mr. MacDonald in The Leicester Mail.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., received a Suffragette deputation at St. Mark's Vicarage, Leicester, this morning, and an interesting discussion ensued on the attitude of the Labour Party towards the question of Women's Suffrage. The deputation was from the Women's Social and Political Union, and included Mrs. Ionides, Mrs. Goddiffe, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Lowe, Miss Hazel, and Mrs. Peach.

Miss Hazel, who was the spokeswoman, reminded Mr. MacDonald of his statement at the Albert Hall Adult Suffrage meeting that he would strive to give women the vote on the same terms as men; that when asked whether he would turn out the Government he had said "Yes."

Miss Hazel then went on to point out that in the debate on the Women's Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill the Labour Party voted as individuals, and they asked Mr. MacDonald, as Chairman of the Labour Party, to tell them if it was the Labour Party's intention to vote as individuals on Adult Suffrage at the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill. When was his pledge to turn out the Government going to be redeemed? The Labour Party ought to declare war against the Government on the question of Adult Suffrage. They should make it clear to the Irish Nationalists that Home Rule would be in danger if they did not support Women's Suffrage.

Mr. MacDonald, in reply, characterised this latter remark as "an amusing suggestion," and "childish politics." So far from putting a pistol at Mr. Asquith's head and saying, "You must include Women's Suffrage in the Reform Bill, and, whether the House of Commons is favourable or not, you must put the Whips on and compel the Members to vote for it," personally—and he was speaking in this matter not as Chairman of the Labour Party, but as an individual member—he would oppose it, believing it a wrong policy. The principle of leaving such an amendment to the free and unfettered will of the House was sound democratic government, and part of the policy of the Labour Party. If the Home Rule Bill passed, the Irish Members had to face the problem of how to keep the Government in office for two years; and if they were convinced that it was necessary for them to vote against Women's Suffrage to keep the Government in office, he was not at all sure that they would not do so.

Miss Hazel: You see no reason to believe that the Labour Party are prepared to endanger the life of the Government? Mr. MacDonald: You have no reason to believe the opposite. In the course of further discussion the deputation contended that all other questions should be subordinated to that of Women's Suffrage. Mr. MacDonald: You are willing to change this Government, because it is anti-Suffragist, for a Government that is sure to contain Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. F. E. Smith, and others equal anti-suffrage?

Miss Hazel: Yes, we are willing to drive out this Government until we can get a Suffrage Government. Mr. MacDonald said he was amazed at the gamble of the whole business. He admitted that the proposal was definite enough. "Turn out the Government," but after that there was nothing but darkness. In his humble opinion their new Government was going to be as bad as the old, and they were going to gain nothing for seven years. Mrs. Hawkins: Have the Liberals been so very bad that the country won't send them back?

What would it matter if the Labour Party had a different Government in office?

Mr. MacDonald: I think that is a matter for the Labour Party to decide. He went on to say that the Labour Party had at all times been, and always would be, in favour of suffrage, but in addition they had a social programme and other things to do. Their position was different to that of the Nationalists, who were aliens to the House of Commons. The Labour Party could not sacrifice everything else to one question. The deputation then withdrew.

Other Interviews.

Mr. W. E. Harvey, Labour Member for North-East Derbyshire, interviewed by local members of the W.S.P.U., accompanied by Miss Charlotte Marsh, stated that he had voted against Mr. Snowden's amendment, as he considered it a question for the Irish Parliament to decide, and also because he had taken Mr. Redmond's word that there was no demand for Woman Suffrage in Ireland. He declared that he had been an Adult Suffragist for thirty years, and would vote for the womanhood and the "Norwegian" amendments to the Franchise Bill. He refused to oppose the Government in order to force them to take up the question of Votes for Women, stating that he had undertaken to support Home Rule. He admitted, however, that that measure only affected a section of men, and that Woman Suffrage had a foremost place in the Labour Party's programme. He had not decided as to what his action would be if all the Woman Suffrage amendments to the Franchise Bill were defeated.

Mr. J. Haslam, Labour Member for the Chesterfield Division of Derbyshire, interviewed by local members of the W.S.P.U. and Miss Charlotte Marsh, stated his intention of voting for all three amendments to the Franchise Bill. He thought, however, that private Members' amendments would have no chance of passing. He would act as the majority of the Labour Members of Parliament decided, but he was not prepared to oppose the Government in every division until they granted Woman Suffrage.

Mr. MacDonald in Leicester.

A correspondent who was present at the usual Sunday meeting of the I.L.P., at the Trades Hall, Leicester, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spoke on Woman Suffrage, writes:—

There was evidence early in the meeting that Mr. MacDonald was going to be very severely heckled, and the gathering showed signs of becoming disorganised, until the chairman appealed to the audience to wait, saying that there would be plenty of time for questions after the speech. The result of this statement was that only an occasional irresistible interjection was made.

For instance, when Mr. MacDonald tried to show how militancy put back political causes, he was asked by a working woman if it was not a fact that the Miners' Minimum Wage Bill was only carried through militancy.

Again, when he said that men did not get previous extensions of the franchise through violence, he was stopped by the question, "How did they get it?" (This he left to be answered by the audience, and passed on to the next business.) When he asked the question, "What could I say when I came back to you if I had 'turned out' the Government on Woman Suffrage?" a woman answered "That you had made a good fight." (Mr. MacDonald's scorn at the idea of fighting was magnificent—and illuminating!)

At question-time, among other things, Mr. MacDonald was asked whether if women were not included in the Bill when it came up for its third reading he was prepared to vote against it. This question he appeared to avoid, merely saying he would vote for Woman Suffrage.

Upon its being repeated, he said he would vote against the Bill. He was then pressed as to whether he meant to keep his celebrated Albert Hall "pledge" to turn out the Government, and to the amendment of at least a considerable section of the women present he denied having given such a pledge, and stated that he had only said in the Albert Hall that if the Government opposed Woman Suffrage he was prepared to vote against them—making it clear under further pressure that that only meant if the Government, as a Government, directly opposed it.

When it was pointed out to him that women had believed he meant that he would fight the Government on the Reform Bill, he said with a sneer that he was not responsible for what some women believed. In a dead silence, a woman stood up and challenged him so that everyone could hear. "You have no pledge to give us then, only vague sympathy." He did not take the challenge up.

He disclaimed any responsibility for his actions to women outside the Labour League and the National Union in a statement that must have been very suggestive to Leicester working women who did not belong to either of these organisations. Mr. MacDonald devoted much time to pointing out the uselessness and danger (to the cause) of militancy. Pressed at question-time as to how he accounted for the five second readings during the six years, he said that there was a greater vote for Woman Suffrage before militancy began. This drew the question, "Wasn't that because there was no danger of the Bill passing?" which was disregarded.

The uncomfortable question about the Miners' Bill was asked again—this time by a working man in another part of the hall—and had to be repeated twice before the following answer was forthcoming. It was not got through in a week as the questioner had suggested because of the men's coming out on strike: it was done by the peaceful work of Members sitting in the House. (We were left to draw the inference that it was in spite of the men's militancy.)

The questions followed so vigorously on each other that only a few can be quoted; as far as possible they are representative of the different points raised. They were in full stream when Mr. MacDonald left. Altogether it was a most instructive and illuminating meeting from which the fact emerged without any shadow of doubt that Mr. MacDonald will not endanger the life of the Government on the question of Woman Suffrage.

Labour M.P.s Heckled.

Mr. J. Parker, Labour M.P. for Huddersfield, was questioned by Suffragists at Bath at a War-against-Poverty meeting there. He stated that he was pledged to Welsh Disestablishment and Home Rule, and that he refused to sacrifice those questions to Woman Suffrage. He supported Mr. Ramsay MacDonald throughout.

Mr. Philip Snowden, questioned by Suffragists at Rochester, stated that the Labour Party had not the power to give women the vote. "Yes you have," said the questioner, "by going into opposition." "No," replied Mr. Snowden, "there is absolutely no foundation of truth in what you say." Questioned as to whether he would vote against the third reading of the Franchise Bill if women were not included in it on equal terms with men, Mr. Snowden declined to answer.

Birmingham Conference Resolution.

The Labour Leader says:—It has been suggested that the resolution carried at the Birmingham Conference did not give the Parliamentary Party a definite instruction to oppose a Manhood Suffrage measure on third reading. A perusal of the official report of the proceedings proves this view to be inaccurate. Mr. Robert Smillie, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the miners, remarked: "The motion says that 'no Bill will be acceptable'; I hold that means the party will oppose it and do everything to reject it unless it includes women." It was on that understanding the vote was taken at the conference, and if the Parliamentary party do not act in accordance with this interpretation they will rightly be condemned.

Labour Opponents and Absentees.

The following Labour Members voted against Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill:—F. Hall (Normanton), W. E. Harvey (N.E. Derbyshire), S. Walsh (Ince), W. T. Wilson (West-houghton), J. Wadsworth (York, East Riding). The following Labour Members were absent:—Right Hon. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda), J. Haslam (Derbyshire, Chesterfield), W. Johnson (Warwick, Nuneaton), J. O'Grady (Leeds, E.), T. Richards (Monmouthshire, W.), G. H. Roberts (Norwich), Albert Stanley (Staffordshire N.W.), J. R. Sutton (Manchester, E.).

COMPOSER AND SUFFRAGIST.

Dr. Ethel Smyth in Vienna.

Vienna, November 5, 1912. It was a brilliant and a crowded audience that assembled last night in the great hall of the Musikverein for the first of the season's concerts, under the conductorship of Bruno Walter. In more than one sense the programme was of peculiar interest. It offered three compositions by Dr. Ethel Smyth, already known in Vienna as a composer, and also as an active member of the Militant Suffrage Movement in England; and Gustav Mahler's posthumous work, Das Lied von der Erde, now first given here. It is a notable tribute to Dr. Smyth that her work should have been bracketed with Mahler's as an occasion of such a first performance, awaited with the highest expectancy by the ardent Viennese advocates of Mahler.

The admirable rendering by the orchestra of the three numbers by Dr. Smyth, the Overture to the second act of "The Wreckers," "Sleepless Dreams," and the Tudor manuscript song for chorus "Hey Nonny No," gave the audience proof of the various power and scope of the composer. Both conductor and players seemed to bring a special enthusiasm and sympathy to the interpretation, whether of the stormy and tragic breadth of "The Wreckers," or of the yearning, forlorn mystery of Rossetti's sonnet, or yet of the laggard, haunted mirth of the mediæval drinking-song. A powerful of activity, as well as an intimate and subtle lyric quality, informed these various pieces. The result was something of the nature of a triumph for Dr. Smyth, who again and again was called out to acknowledge the acclamations of the audience. Who did not feel the significance of the spectacle of a woman receiving as a creator, not as so often before, as an interpreter in the realm of music, the homage of the public? And who did not feel a new meaning in the applause—the welcome of a new victor, whose success is the richer because it has stormed the citadel which others may enter?

Nor, as one looked about, was it women only who felt this, though for them the occasion had its deeper enthusiasm. For Dr. Ethel Smyth as a militant suffragist has many friends in Vienna, and has found in literary circles able justification of her action in the movement, over against the critics of militancy. And in the generous applause which Dr. Smyth reaped last night, one felt the grateful recognition for the devoted woman who, while earning for herself, by reason of her gift and power of discipline, great successes as an artist in new fields, is consciously helping to win the cause of justice for the nameless ranks in the obscure battle of day by day. And the wealth of freshness and power and resiliency which one felt in the music—and not less in the personality of the composer—did it not, too, derive in part from the happy contest with two movements—the joyous warfare waged by art against the formless, wherever it appear, and that waged by an awakening sex against the ancient darkness that retards its human day?

Interesting to the reflective was the contrast in the music that followed—Mahler's interpretation of the esoteric tenderness and humour of the Chinese lyrics of the eighth century. And in the back of the mind the thought recurred like a refrain: To-day women sit in a Chinese Parliament.

F. V. K.

Yesterday the Vienna "New Woman Club" was honoured with the presence of Dr. Ethel Smyth, a distinguished guest not often seen at the club. This lady, whose choral works have recently been given with such success in Vienna, as well as being a musician, is an active worker in the cause of woman suffrage, and was invited by the club's president, Frau Yella Hertzka, to a reception that passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. In company with representatives of all the leading daily papers were also present to greet the distinguished guest the Director of the Court Orchestra and his wife, Frau Ross, sister of the painter of undying fame; Frau Paula Wittgenstein; Director Vetter, of the Office for the Furtherance of Industry; writers Helene Schou and Marie Franz; Baroness Falke, the representative of the Woman's Franchise Committee; Frau Marie Lang, Frau Marie Herzfeld, Frau Gisela Urban, Frau Beer-Angerer, president of the Imperial Organisation of Women, and others.

After tea, Dr. Smyth, mounting the

'NOT ACTING ILLEGALLY.'

Miss Evans Again Discharged.

Miss Gladys Evans was brought up at the Juvenile Court, Northern Police, Dublin, on Friday morning, November 8, and was charged on remand, before Mr. Mahony, with having failed to notify her change of address.

Mr. George MacSweeney, K.C., and Mr. Gerald Horan, B.L. (instructed by Mr. Robertson, of the Chief Crown Solicitor's Office), prosecuted; Mr. Gerald Byrne, solicitor, defended. The case excited keen interest, and the doors of the room were strictly guarded to prevent overcrowding. Miss Evans was accompanied by several lady friends. She appeared pale and somewhat feeble, although she followed the proceedings with alert attention.

Mr. MacSweeney having quoted the sections of the Act of 1908 under which the prosecution was brought, pointed out that Miss Evans was convicted on August 6 on an offence for which she was sentenced to servitude. On October 3 she was released on licence and was served with a notice to report herself.

Mr. Byrne—Whom was the notice served on? We got no such notice. The police took this lady into custody, and we do not know whatever they did with her boxes and papers.

Mr. MacSweeney went on to prove the release on licence of Miss Evans. Mr. Byrne said that the licence—the original one—was under the seal of Mr. Birrell. On the front of that licence was the name of Mr. Birrell, permitting her to be at large during the remaining portion of her penal servitude term unless Gladys Evans be convicted of an offence. On the back of this licence there was no provision stating that she should report herself.

Major Owen Lewis, Willfeld, Ballsbridge, said that he was formerly Governor of Mountjoy Prison. He identified the warrant (produced) as that under which the defendant was in his custody at Mountjoy.

Mr. Byrne—The conditions of licence for convicts were usually endorsed thereon. There was usually a condition endorsed directing the convict to report himself to the police. He saw there was no condition on the defendant's licence about reporting herself. The conditions about reporting were put on the copy given to the convict.

Captain Robert Johnston, Deputy Governor Mountjoy Prison, said that he gave a copy of the licence (produced) to the defendant when she was being discharged on October 3.

To Mr. Byrne—He did not tell her she was bound to report to the police.

Sergeant Stedmond (15 G) stated that he let a notice with the defendant on October 4, 1912, by giving it to Mrs. Earls, at 39, Raglan-road, for her.

Constable Lynch stated he saw the defendant leaving 39, Raglan-road, on October 22 and returning in the evening in a taxi.

Replying to an observation by Mr. Byrne, Mr. MacSweeney said he was not taken possession of by the police. They were now in the house she had left.

Chief Inspector O'Brien's deposition, made on the previous Tuesday, was then put in evidence.

Mr. Byrne submitted that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that Miss Evans was leaving the Dublin police district. The evidence might go to show that she was temporarily leaving Raglan-road. She may have been going to Kingstown, and that would still be in the Dublin Metropolitan Police district. The charge was not proved.

Mr. MacSweeney referred to the deposition of Chief Inspector O'Brien. Mr. Mahony—But where is the evidence that she is about to leave the police district? The evidence might go to show that she was about to leave the police district. "I do not wish to inflict any pain, but these Acts are to keep the police informed of the movements of criminals. The presumption that she was going to act legally was displaced by the fact that she refused to report herself.

The case was dismissed, and the prisoner discharged. Mr. Mahony remarking there was no evidence to show she was acting illegally, a slight outburst of applause was suppressed. Miss Evans was not allowed to speak.

MORE MILITANCY.

Letter Boxes and Post Office Windows Suffer.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a postman, clearing some pillar-boxes in the district of Winchmore-hill found a number of letters partly burned and others altogether destroyed. The number was estimated at a hundred and fifty. Some liquid and a white powder were found in the box, besides a cord which had been soaked in paraffin and ignited.

A quantity of heavy black liquid was found in a private mail-box in a business establishment, Charles-street, Bradford, on October 30.

A circular bearing the words "Votes for Women" and containing a quantity of red ochre was found in a letter-box at Westbury Park, Bristol, on November 7. Ten letters were discoloured, but the damage was slight.

On the morning after the defeat of the Snowden amendment to the Home Rule Bill, it was found that a number of letter-boxes in various parts of Dublin had been tampered with, quantities of a dark fluid having been poured into them, damaging a number of letters.

On the same day the principal window of the Donegal-square Post Office, Belfast, was broken. A large white stone was found inside the office, tied up in a copy of Votes for Women, to which was attached a paper bearing the words, "Snowden's amendment defeated. Irish women never. A crack from the women of Down." According to one newspaper account, "the gaping window still remains, a mute testimony to the desperate valour which, no doubt, struck terror into the hearts of all whom it may concern."

On November 10, a passer-by in Joicey-road, Gateshead, noticed smoke issuing from a pillar-box. On examination it was found that the contents had been set on fire and a number of letters reduced to ashes.

The postal authorities in Southport discovered that an attempt had been made to set fire to the contents of a pillar-box in Lord-street on November 8. A lighted match had been thrown into the box, but owing to its being after an hour at which a clearance was made the damage was not serious.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of November 8, a quantity of black fluid was poured into a pillar-box near Sloane-square Station (London). Some eighteen letters were damaged.

Great East-end Demonstration

More Canvassers Wanted.

The monster demonstration held in Victoria Park last Sunday afternoon was a magnificent success from every point of view. A procession marched from Bow Church to the park where the meeting was held.

In perfect organisation and artistic effect, the demonstration was worthy of its organisers, Mrs. Drummond and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Bands, banners and speakers all conveyed to the great listening crowd the idea of the struggle for liberty which the demonstration voiced. It is estimated that at least 50,000 people were assembled in the park. Each platform was surrounded by a large crowd, who gave an attentive and sympathetic hearing to the speakers.

The resolution calling upon the Government to insert in the Reform Bill provision for securing votes for women on equal terms with men, and demanding the rejection of the whole Bill unless this is done, was passed by huge majorities at all the platforms. The organisers of the demonstration wish to offer their sincere thanks to all the workers, banner-bearers, group captains and all through whose tireless efforts they were enabled to make the demonstration such a noteworthy success. It is impossible to give the names of all the helpers, but special thanks are due to Mrs. Fisher, who generously gave tea to all the speakers and helpers. The committee rooms in Mr. Masterman's constituency are being kept open for another fortnight, and a most urgent appeal is made for volunteers who will canvass the women municipal voters. Members and sympathisers are asked to call at 84, Green-street, Bethnal Green, and give their names to Miss Daglish.

WAR—WHY WE ARE MILITANT.

A REPLY TO NON-MILITANT CRITICS.

Every Woman's Duty!

Non-militant Suffragists have recently been making their answer to the criticisms of the W.S.P.U. Asked why they do not fight at this hour of crisis in the Woman's Movement, they reply that they are fighting, and they actually compare the tactics which they are pursuing to those by which Mr. Redmond is securing the enactment of the Bill for Home Rule for men. This comparison is false in two respects. Firstly, Mr. Redmond has the weapon of political power, and the non-militant Suffragists have not this weapon. Secondly, Mr. Redmond would refuse to depend upon a Private Member's measure, and would oppose the Government unless Home Rule were dealt with by means of a Government measure; whereas the non-militant Suffragists consent to depend upon an unofficial amendment and they do not oppose the Government, although a Government measure of woman suffrage is refused.

Militants are accused of holding the belief "that legislators are more easily and quickly to be affected by means of riots, window-breaking, &c., than by the ordinary means of peaceful propaganda." Such is, indeed, the belief held by the militants. Force majeure it is that counts in politics, as an ex-member of the Government candidly informed the women in the Suffrage Movement some years ago. No reform ever has been or can be obtained in this country except by violence or by votes. As Gladstone said, "If the people of this country had been taught to hate violence, the liberties of this country would never have been attained."

It is undoubtedly true that the women of this or any other country can make government without their consent impossible. Those Suffragists are spiritless, indeed, who shrink from that enterprise. A strange thing it is that anyone should be denying the value and the power of militancy at a moment when these are being proved before the eyes of the whole world. The victories of the Balkan Allies over the Turks, and the effect of these victories upon international opinion, are an object-lesson to Suffragists. The sayings of the members of our own Liberal Government are instructive, too. Their pro-Turkish sympathies have been sorely injured, if not killed, by Balkan militancy. Sir Edward Grey says that "in view of the results of the war up to date, no one will be disposed to dispute the right of the Balkan States to formulate when they please the terms on which they would be prepared to conclude peace." And he adds: "I do not think that the Great Powers have been, or will be, more slow than other people to adjust their own views to the march of events."

The Prime Minister has also made his comment upon the situation. After saying that the Balkan States had decided that force was the only effectual remedy, and had taken the matter into their own hands, he declared: "Things cannot ever again be as they were, and it is the business of statesmen everywhere to recognise and accept the accomplished fact. The victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which have cost them so dear." As for Mr. Winston Churchill, he demands to know "What man, face to face with these manifestations, is bold enough to say that force is never a remedy? Who is the man who is foolish enough to say that martial virtues do not play a vital part in the health and honour of every people?"

Non-militant Suffragists are feeling, if only in a slight degree, the compelling force of the Balkan example. Even their conscience stirs uneasily when they witness this peasant heroism and its swift success. These non-militant women therefore cast about for some means of proving to themselves and to others that sex-dominance as riveted by a Liberal Government is not quite the same thing as the domination of the Turk over people of another race. In other words, they try to show that whereas rebellion is the right and the duty of the peasants in the Balkans, it is not the right

and the duty of the women of the United Kingdom. Surely, they say, you cannot compare the Liberal Government with the Turkish Government! We answer that the difference between them is one only of degree, and that there is a corresponding difference of degree between the militancy of the Balkan armies and the militancy of the W.S.P.U. The spirit existing on either side is precisely the same. The spirit which impels the militant Suffragist to fight. The spirit of domination and cruelty is working in the Turk and in the British Cabinet Minister alike. The members of the Liberal Government are a type which is found in every land and which has persisted throughout all history. It is simply opportunity which makes the difference in the actions of such men. The Asquiths of Turkey and of Russia dare to act more cruelly than does the Asquith of this country. The men who form the present Liberal Government, who have stood to see women violently ejected from meetings, who have fed women political prisoners by force, who are persecuting Gladys Evans, are the counterparts of the men who nailed Christ to the Cross, who sent Joan of Arc to the stake, who killed Marie Spiridonova, who have sent thousands of reformers to living death in Siberia, who in Turkey have massacred men and women of another faith.

Militancy is right for the many and wrong for the few. Such seems to be the conviction of non-militant Suffragists. If all women were militant, or if the majority of women were militant, then militancy would be justified they seem to think. That is not true. If it is right for a million to be militant, it is right for one to be militant. Success has nothing to do with morality. Away also with the false theory that the few must fail! That the few can triumph over the many and the strong is not only a historical truth. It is a fact of spiritual beauty that has stirred humanity to rapture from the earliest times. "There is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." If militants are few, that is not the fault of those who fight, it is the fault of those who shrink from battle. Every woman who makes the smallness of the army her excuse for not joining it is self-convicted of cowardice. That other women are not ready to take their share of fighting is no excuse for her. If every body had acted upon this principle, there never would, since the world began, have been a battle or a victory in the cause of Freedom. As for the militants, they waste no time in waiting for other women to join forces with them. After all, the fewer the fighters, the greater the honour!

We notice that even the least militant of Suffragists find themselves using, almost in spite of themselves, the language of militancy. They speak of being armed with the sword of the spirit and with the sword of the flesh. If they were so armed, we should see something more than a policy of relying upon a men's political party to do the fighting. To use the metaphors of militancy and then to condemn militant action is surely a contradictory thing to do. When will the non-militant women be touched by the fire and spirit of revolt that are covering the face of the world. They actually tell us that they rejoice in the militancy in the Balkans and in militancy in China. It is only when the need of fighting themselves arises that they declare for peace.

Bolton By-election.

Results of last election, December, 1910:—G. Harwood (L.), 10,258; A. N. Gill (Lab.), 10,108; Colonel G. Hesketh (C.), 8,697. Liberal majority, 1,411.

Organiser, Miss Mary Phillips, Committee Rooms, 14, Ashburner-street, Bolton. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. George Harwood, a vacancy occurs in the Bolton division and a by-election is imminent. During the interval which has elapsed before the parties have put forward their respective candidates the W.S.P.U. has set to work. Committee rooms have been taken and the campaign has been planned out. Volunteers for speaking, canvassing, bill-distributing, are needed immediately.

"Shirkers"?

An Interesting Message from Miss Lillah McCarthy, the Famous Actress.

It is impossible for me even superficially to attack any of the many controversial points with which the question of Women's Suffrage is honeycombed. Their significance is far too grave to be treated lightly, and much too far-reaching to be thrown into a few words.

However, I should like to discuss shortly some of the reasons why there are still so many women who are shirkers and will not face the responsibility which the vote would give them, but prefer the apathetic view of life which has for its motto that we shall all be dead in a hundred years. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, but the principal one to my mind is that generations of non-responsible existences have atrophied women's powers of work and efficiency in the well-to-do classes, and it is among those that you will find the largest army of recruits for the Anti-Suffragettes. Efficiency (as one of our modern authors defines it) is "the best part of truth and honesty of statement"; but there are, I fear, many women who think it simpler to avoid the mill of hard work which leads them to the best part of truth. Everybody knows that truth is often a very unpleasant and inconvenient factor which has to be faced; but it is always intensely intriguing, and if more women were ready to face it we should rob our enemies of a powerful weapon against the reform of the position of women. As it is, women who lead irresponsible and idle lives are the cause of far more harm in the world than they realise; for idleness is a catching disease which fills the mind with ill-nourished thoughts and gives a false standard to the values of life. Hence the total inability of these people to see that they must be implicated directly or indirectly in the perils and difficulties of less fortunate women. Whether they like it or not, their responsibility to their fellow-creatures will face them sooner or later.

There is another reason why people fear the Suffrage. It is, to my mind, because an unfortunate expression is used among certain people when they describe the whole question as a sex war. On the face of it such a war is an impossibility. It is ludicrous to think it possible that men and women can live in open antagonism to each other. As long as the world continues they need each other, for the whole scheme of Nature is in favour of their partnership.

That equality of opportunity does not mean identity of nature should be kept before the minds of those who think that the enfranchisement of women will cause them to alter their nature completely.

LILLAH MCCARTHY.

Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary Favours Words, Not Deeds.

Mr. Crawshaw Williams, M.P. (Leicester), Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, received a deputation of W.S.P.U. members on Saturday. The object of the deputation was to ascertain Mr. Crawshaw Williams' latest views with regard to Women's Suffrage. Mr. Crawshaw Williams voted against Mr. Snowden's amendment to include women in the Home Rule Bill, in addition to having voted against the second reading of the Conciliation Bill in the Spring of this year, although he had previously declared himself a supporter of Women's Suffrage.

In reply to questions from Miss Gladys Hazel, Mr. Crawshaw Williams expressed himself as personally in favour of a democratic amendment for Women's Suffrage, refusing however to pledge himself to support such an amendment if circumstances should later render it inconvenient.

Miss Hazel intimated that he could only be considered a genuine supporter if he would promise to use his influence to force the Government to introduce a clause of its own into the Government Franchise Bill giving votes to women on the same terms as men. This Mr. Williams characterised as an absurd idea.

In reply to further questions Mr. Crawshaw Williams condemned militant actions on the part of women as likely to prejudice their cause, and especially as not having a sufficient number of women engaged in them to render them effective. Militant outbursts to carry weight, he said, must be spontaneous, not organised or deliberate.

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interested in the Suffrage Movement has been formed. Premises have been taken at 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. The Club premises will be open for the use of members on Saturday, November 16, and the opening addresses will be given on November 27th, at 4 p.m. There are 30 vacancies only for Members at £1 rs., and no entrance fee. Early application advisable.

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A GENERAL ELECTION.

The Government have sustained defeat in the House of Commons. It will need more than the mere reversal of the decision on the Banbury amendment to avert another and a final defeat of the Government in the near future. The recent disaster may not have reflected the sentiment of the House of Commons, but it certainly reflects the feeling of the country.

The Government's present political enterprises leave the public cold and indifferent. There is, in fact, only one great measure whose passage will excite the enthusiasm of all sections of the community, and that is the enfranchisement of women.

A Government measure or a General Election! That is the objective of the Women's Social and Political Union. It cannot be tolerated that the Government shall remain in office until Home Rule for men only, and Franchise Reform for men only, have been carried into law under the terms of the Parliament Act. Women can at least prevent that, and prevent it they will.

The Liberal-Labour-Nationalist Coalition, in deciding to brave the antagonism of women, have made a fatal blunder.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE LANSBURY ELECTION.

All does very well enough of course, All does very well till one flash of defiance.

So says Walt Whitman; and how true it is! There are hundreds of so-called friends of Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons. We have the Labour Party saying that it intends to use "all its influence" to secure the inclusion of women in the Reform Bill, while at the same time maintaining an anti-suffragist Government in office. It all sounds well enough, at any rate to some people, until there comes the flash of defiance, and a man, for the sake of Votes for Women, resigns his seat in Parliament, and goes back to his constituents, asking them for a mandate to oppose the anti-suffragist and coercionist Liberal Government. Then it becomes plain to the Suffragists, who have hitherto been content with words instead of deeds, that they have been living in a vain show. The friendship of ineffective friends in the House appears as the empty, worthless thing it is, and the "fight" that the official Labour Party is making is seen to be only a sham fight after all.

Mr. Lansbury, by resigning his seat, has created a genuine standard by which every Suffragist M.P. and every political party will henceforward be tested. That standard will be applied above all in the case of the Labour Party. Who will deny that Mr. Lansbury is more true than all the other Labour Members to the principle of political independence, which is supposed to be the very foundation of the Labour Party. It is indeed no exaggeration to say that Mr. Lansbury is the Labour Party, and that the other so-called Labour Members constitute the Liberal-Labour Party.

It is not our contention that under no circumstances ought the Labour Party to accept the responsibility of keeping a Liberal or Conservative Government in office; but what we do contend is

that a Labour Party ought not to give its support to this or any Government without securing in return the enactment of some great measure upon the Labour programme. The Labour Party, under Mr. Macdonald's leadership, is supporting the Liberal Government without getting anything in return. Mr. John Redmond also supports the Government, but the Government pay him for his support by promoting the Home Rule Bill. Even the Welsh Liberal Members, who number only twenty-six, as compared with the forty-one Labour Members, have secured the introduction of a Government measure for Welsh Disestablishment. The Labour Members alone are giving something for nothing. It would be impossible to regard a mere Trade Union Bill, however comprehensive in scope, as a sufficient price for Labour support, but the present Trade Union Bill is not even a satisfactory one from the Labour point of view. What the Labour Party are entitled to have, and what they disgrace themselves by refusing to demand, is a Government measure giving votes to working women. Adult Suffrage is, as the Labour Members have so often assured us, one of the chief points in the Labour programme. The Government have brought in a Bill for Manhood Suffrage already, therefore it is for the Labour Party to concentrate upon getting Womanhood Suffrage, and to fight against the Government until they get it. The great mystery of present-day politics, is the Labour Members' refusal to do this obvious duty. Instead of making votes for working women the price of their support of the Government, they profess to believe what no other Suffragist now believes, that their allies, the Prime Minister and Mr. Redmond, are willing to allow an unofficial Woman Suffrage Amendment to be passed in Committee and added to the Manhood Suffrage Bill. The fact is that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond are opposing and intriguing against this unofficial amendment, and the Labour Party, instead of retaliating by putting the life of the Government and the Home Rule Bill in danger, are allowing this opposition and these intrigues to wreck the cause of women's enfranchisement. Even supposing that the optimistic views professed by Labour Members were sound, and that a Woman Suffrage Amendment could be got through Committee in spite of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond, the Labour Party would still be in duty bound to oppose the Government. The reason for this is that no mere unofficial amendment could possibly be carried without Unionist votes, and that as the Unionist M.P.s intend to support only a limited franchise for women, nothing but a limited amendment would be carried. The Labour Members have always declared that they want votes for working women, and especially for the working man's wife. Millions of working women, both married and unmarried, will be left outside the franchise unless the Labour Party compel the Government to take up the question of Woman's Suffrage and to settle it on democratic lines. In short, the refusal of the Labour Party to force the hand of the Government by fighting against them, involves a double betrayal of women's interests, because it places women in danger of getting either no votes at all, or of getting them on a limited basis, while men under the same Bill get an unlimited franchise.

The whole point of the situation is, that any man or any Party that supports the present Anti-Suffragist Government is, by the fact of supporting them, responsible for the disfranchisement of woman. Mr. Lansbury recognises this fact; hence his present action.

The election in Bow and Bromley marks a turning-point in the movement for Votes for Women. It is the beginning of the end of the politician's resistance to the enfranchisement of women. Those whose political fate is at stake in this contest have now to see to it that Mr. Lansbury is triumphantly re-elected, that he is returned to Parliament empowered and authorised by his constituents to fight this Government of Anti-Suffragists. Work and money will not be stinted to ensure victory. The Women's Social and Political Union has opened an election fund, and Mrs. Pankhurst's call for subscriptions to this fund has had a generous response.

Personal service is even more valuable than money, but those who cannot work in the constituency will feel, if they contribute to the election fund, that they also are taking a direct share in the campaign. It is essential that women shall show, by gifts of service and of money, that they are not behind Mr. Lansbury, who is doing the utmost that it is possible for any public man to do to win the right of citizenship for women.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

CABINET MINISTERS ROUTED.—MILITANTS TRIUMPH.

No Escape for Cabinet Ministers.

During the week no opportunities have been lost of vigorously reminding Cabinet Ministers of their duty to the women of the country. Notable among such occasions was the opening of a Chrysanthemum Show at Battersea Town Hall by Mr. John Burns, at which Suffragists were ejected with violence under the special supervision of the President of the Local Government Board. At Leeds Mr. Runciman, on his way to a private call on the University during an anticipated quiet week-end, was met by some alert members of the Leeds and Bradford local unions, and keenly catechised on his vote against the Snowden amendment and his duty as a Cabinet Minister to the women of the country.

Mr. Burns at Battersea.

Whilst I was waiting in the Battersea Town Hall for Mr. Burns to arrive, two Press reporters came and sat down immediately in front of me. "Do you think John will come?" said one. "I don't know if he'll face the women," was the reply. "I've known him for fifteen years, and he's hale and hearty for his age, but the women have taken more out of him in the last five years than all the other years put together. He's as nervous as a cat now whenever he has to speak." Then the little man arrived. As soon as he began to speak a magnificent protest was made. The protester was so brutally treated that men and women all over the hall rose from their seats and cried "Shame!" Even those adorning the platform rose in horror. Mr. Burns turned scowling, and ordered them, just like a very irate, incompetent schoolmaster to "Sit down, you people." Meekly they obeyed. In vain he tried to gain the public attention; four times did he commence to speak; four times was there uproar and ejection. Then came my turn. Linking arms and feet round parts of chairs, I said: "Do your duty, and give votes for women; that is far more important than flower shows." Mr. Burns turned furiously. "Chuck her out! Chuck her out! Out with her!" he yelled. As I was being assisted past the platform I said: "You are no democrat. Put your principles into practice." As we neared the swing doors I gave one last, defiant war-cry, "Votes for women!" that was really too much for my captors. Lifting me bodily from the ground, they hurled me through the door. Had I collided with the wall an accident would have been inevitable. As it was, a steward was just returning, hot from the last ejection, and I shot straight into him. Down he went like a ninepin, and I reposed on top of him. Before I had a chance to rise a foot descended heavily upon my face. I was then hauled up and told to walk out. For a moment I stood still, and one man came up and asked, "Have you hurt her?" "Oh, no," said the other; "she's only obstinate." As I then refused to walk out, he said, "Give us a hand with this." Three men grasped various parts of me, trying to make me run out. But firmly planted feet and stiff legs prevented them. The floor was very slippery, so they slid me the whole length of the passage, shooting me over the two steps out into the street. It appears that Mr. Burns complimented the stewards upon their "courage." If his idea of a fair British fight is a struggle of six to one, if his notion of a courageous action is to kick man or woman when they are down, no wonder we women must oppose his Government in every possible way until we get the vote to protect our interests and bring higher ideals into public life.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

As soon as the chairman had finished his "flowery" speech, and a flashlight photograph had been taken of the group on the platform, the Right Hon. John Burns rose and began: "Ladies and gentlemen." Immediately a girl sprang to her feet. "Mr. Burns, you have no right to come here talking about chrysanthemums or anything else—" Three stewards pounced upon her, one putting his hand over her mouth and bending her head back over her chair. She resisted their efforts to remove her, and from all parts of the hall came cries of "Shame!" "Cowards!" and

"Brutes!" as they roughly tried to tear her from her place. People jumped up from their seats, while Mr. Burns looked coolly on, and kept repeating, "Keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen; don't take any notice and we'll manage quite well." Finally the interrupter was carried out feet foremost. Mr. Burns made another attempt to speak, but another woman at once stood up. "Mr. Burns, you have no right to come here while women are being tortured in prison!" Another uproar ensued, while the stewards fell upon her and dragged her out, protesting and calling "Votes for women!" to the last. Again Mr. Burns began, "Sit down, ladies," but a lady sitting right behind me called out, "Sit down yourself, Mr. Burns." He ordered her removal. This led to another scene, and several people left the meeting. Two other young women made indignant protests against the way women were being treated, after which there came a lull for a few minutes, and by that time I thought it was my turn. Just as he was saying, "There's one thing I want to say," I called out quickly, "Votes for women!" He paused, and advised everyone not to "take any notice of that little bleat." Next time I called, "Sit down, Mr. Burns!" A steward hurried across, and clapping his hand over my mouth, bent my head back. At this an elderly gentleman shouted, "Take your hand off that girl's face." He dropped me like a hot potato, and sitting down beside me with a would-be charming smile, began to try and persuade me to keep quiet. I answered as sweetly as possible that I should do exactly as I thought fit. As I again requested Mr. Burns to sit down, two more stewards came puffing up, and began to pull me out. I resisted as much as possible by holding on to the bottom of the chair. As I felt myself going I called out, "Why did you vote against the amendment, Mr. Burns?" When I asked the stewards if they called themselves Englishmen, one of them said, "What do you call yourself?" and seemed rather surprised when I answered, "Canadian, thank God!"

Mr. Runciman at Leeds.

Probably much to his surprise and embarrassment, the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., found himself run to earth in Leeds last week-end by several Leeds and Bradford members of the Women's Social and Political Union. The hon. Member's visit to Leeds was of a private nature, writes one of the militant deputation, and consisted of a call at the Leeds University. "We knew of this in Leeds about the middle of the week, and as there still rankled in our hearts the knowledge that Mr. Runciman's name figured in the list of 'Noes' against Mr. Philip Snowden's suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill, we decided that if it was at all possible we should interview him on the point and obtain the satisfaction of having a personal explanation from him. But in these days Cabinet Ministers are wily birds, and discretion was necessary if we were to circumvent the object of our attentions. "Our plans were laid accordingly. The scheme was communicated to Bradford comrades, who heartily entered into the spirit of the occasion. On Saturday morning, therefore, about a dozen of us, including several Bradford members, were astir early and met in the centre of the city. Not quite certain as to how Mr. Runciman might journey to Leeds—he having been speaking in his own neighbouring division of Dewsbury the previous night—we decided to walk up to the University, to concentrate our strength there. When nearing the building we had the satisfaction of observing Mr. Runciman whiz past us in a taxi. We at once gave chase, and one member of the party—more fleet of foot than the remainder—overtook him at the entrance to the University, as he was paying off the taxi driver. "She grasped him by the arm, and, breathless with the sprint she had just indulged in, besought him to wait a moment, as there were

several ladies who very much desired to have a word with him. There was a moment's pause, but this was just sufficient to allow the remainder of the party to arrive in full cry. The sudden onslaught did not sweep Mr. Runciman off his feet, and, although naturally surprised at finding his movements so closely watched, he set himself to receive the fusillade of questions with a courtesy that was quite refreshing.

"Between her gasps for breath, one member asked: 'Why don't you give votes for women?' Mr. Runciman replied that he was in favour of women's suffrage. Quick as lightning he was asked: 'Then why did you not vote for Mr. Snowden's amendment?' To this we received no answer. Then he was asked how could he, as a Liberal, consistently support a Government which is opposed to giving votes to women. He then said: 'But the Government is not opposed to giving votes to women.' To the query: 'Would Ireland be content with a private Member's amendment on the Suffrage question?' he replied that he knew nothing about Ireland. Asked whether he had never heard of any other cause that had been won by militancy, he replied he was sick of militancy, and that we depended upon the vote from the votes of stupid and lukewarm men. This evoked the pertinent comment: 'But we shall never get it from lukewarm supporters. Pressure must be brought to bear upon the Government.' To which he replied: 'I don't regard myself as a stupid man.' A chorus of voices: 'But we regard you as a lukewarm supporter.'

"This was too much for the right hon. gentleman, who turned upon his heels and fled. "It was impossible to resist the temptation of giving him another thrust, and whilst he was still at the University we sent him the following telegram: "Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, Leeds University. Women's enfranchisement is more alive than gagged and throttled Home Rule Bill! Therefore give justice to women!"

John Harries Westbourne Grove W.

FAMOUS FOR VALUE. WINTER WEAR. All goods are delivered free and anything is willingly exchanged or money refunded in the event of disapproval.

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H. 1. Warm Stocking-ette Di-rectoire Knickers in White, Navy, Sax, Grey & Tan. Finest-lined, finished at knees with Satin ribbon & bow, 1/11. H. 2. Morley's Reliable Black Cashmere Hose full fashioned, 1/3 per pr. G. 3. Hard-wearing Gloves in Real Nappa, Tan and Grey. Two horn buttons. Perfect fitting. The ideal every day glove. Special price, 1/11 per pair.

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"BUS SERVICES, 7, 27, 28, 31, 32, 49, 1

John Harries Westbourne Grove W.

Important Meetings. Welcome to Men Suffragists.

A meeting under the auspices of the Men's Political Union for Women's Emancipation was held at the Town Hall, Kensington, on Friday evening, November 8, when Mr. Petrick Lawrence and Mr. Charles Gray were given a public welcome.

In the absence of Mr. Nevinson, the chair was taken by Mr. Victor Duval. Mr. Gray then rose, amid tumultuous applause, to address the meeting. He gave a brief account of his encounter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Kennington Theatre, and quoted incidents from his own imprisonment which showed most clearly that property was valued far higher than human life. It was because the Government valued property that it became necessary to attack the Government in the quarter it most highly prized. If between the enfranchisement of women and women in the condition in which they were found to-day, there were five thousand pounds' worth of glass, then the glass must go. If an hour of emancipation for women there happened to be so many buildings, so much property, then the buildings and the property must go.

Mr. Petrick Lawrence was received with a great burst of applause, which ended in the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow." When at last Mr. Lawrence rose to make his own speech, having dealt with the defeat of the Snowden amendment to the Home Rule Bill, he went on to speak of the events of the last nine months. In March last he took a share in that great and glorious demonstration which resulted in putting for the first time, on this issue, fear into the hearts of the British public, and it was feared that the British public would be the British public and material wealth.

In response to a continued call from the audience, Mrs. Petrick Lawrence said how very pleased she was to be among them again. She also alluded to the recent Woman Suffrage successes in Canada.

Tax Resisters at Caxton Hall.

There were joyous and humorous notes in that chord of triumph struck in the Caxton Hall on Monday night, when the Women's Tax Resistance League welcomed Dr. Elizabeth Wilks and Mr. Mark Wilks to a reception held in their honour. The Hall has been made historic by many a scene full of poignant interest in the course of the struggle by women for their enfranchisement, but only the thrill of victory was in the vibrations of the cheery, lightsome atmosphere as the speakers took their places on the flower-bedecked platform. How could it be otherwise when every approach to the meeting had been punctuated by posters announcing in big black letters "The Defeat of the Government."

But Mr. Mark Wilks, although imprisoned, presumably for the term of his natural life, unless he chose to pay his wife's income-tax, had already defeated that egregious Government, and made it look as ridiculous as it deserved when he walked out of gaol at the end of a fortnight. Fitting and eloquent speeches on the subject were made by Mr. George Lansbury, Dr. and Mr. Mark Wilks, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Despard; whilst that of Mr. Petrick Lawrence was to the obvious delight of the audience, more militant than ever. "Be bold to break unrighteous laws," ran the motto on the John Hampden banner behind the speakers, and on either side smaller banners also in the brown, white and black of the League, were inscribed with the names of the widowed Barrington, Mistress Westall, Widow Goodchild, and Widow Temple, who in 1635 resisted the payment of ship money. Miss Decima Moore gave an interesting account of a conflict which she had been carrying on for years, and Miss Bensusan recited "The Anti-Suffragist" with point and spirited effect.

Llanystumdwy.

In connection with the outrages at Llanystumdwy, we are informed that summonses have been issued by the Chief Constable of Carnarvon in the cases of Mrs. Watson and Miss Jordan for assault and resisting the police. The cases will be heard at the County Justices' Court, Pwllheli, at 12 noon on November 20.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

Parliament and Militant Suffragists.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, November 7, Mr. Harold Smith asked the Home Secretary whether any proceedings had yet been instituted against any persons in connection with the disturbances at Wrexham and Llanystumdwy?

Mr. Ellis Griffith: My right hon. friend understands that the Carnarvonshire police are prepared to institute proceedings in respect of offences committed at Llanystumdwy as soon as they receive from the persons assaulted the necessary authority to lay a complaint before the magistrates. He has no information with regard to disturbances at Wrexham, but I will make inquiry.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, November 7.

Mr. Keir Hardie: I wish to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland a question of which I have given private notice—whether the re-arrest of Miss Gladys Evans in Dublin was due to the fact that she, being a convict released on ticket-of-leave, failed to report herself to the prison authorities; whether it is not a fact that she was arrested for precisely the same reason a fortnight ago, and owing to her refusal of food was discharged by the magistrate before whom she came for trial seven days later; and what object the authorities have in view in persisting in these futile arrests?

Mr. Birrell: Miss Evans is a convict released before the completion of her sentence on a ticket-of-leave, which imposed on her certain conditions, some expressed in the licence itself and some of statutory obligation. Amongst these conditions was a duty to report her place of abode and any proposed change. Miss Evans not only has never notified her address, but has on two occasions attempted to leave it without acquainting the authorities with either her intention or her place of destination. On both the occasions of her re-arrest she was actually on the point of departure. The authorities obviously cannot allow a convict to pay no attention to her terms of release, and the only course is either to revoke Miss Evans's ticket-of-leave altogether or to bring her before the magistrate.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Is the obligation to report a change of address a statutory one or one imposed by regulation; and if the latter, will the right hon. gentleman, in the circumstances, see that it shall be abrogated? Mr. Birrell: No. Whichever way it is, I could not recommend its abrogation. The most essential matter in these things is that we should know where the convict is about to go, and she would give us that information her re-arrest would not be necessary.

In the House of Commons on Monday, November 11, Mr. King asked how many shops and other premises suffered from window-smashing by Suffragettes on the night of November 6, and what was the total amount of the damage? Mr. McKenna: I am informed that nineteen premises suffered damage, estimated at £400.

Militancy in Dublin.

The Irish papers attribute the revival of militant Suffragist "outrages" to the rejection of Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill. The Government offices in Dublin have been watched by an extra number of police, but the windows of the Custom House were broken on Wednesday evening last by two women, who were arrested and detained by the police. The excitement was great, and the Government offices are being closely guarded. Meanwhile the post-boxes in various parts of the city had been attacked, damaging a quantity of letters. Intimation of the arrest of Miss Convery and Mrs. Emerson was conveyed to Mr. Palmer and Mr. Sheehy Skeffington, who demanded bail for the two women charged, but, it being refused, they were removed to the Bridewell. At their trial in the Northern Police Court before Mr. Macomer, K.C., Miss Convery and Mrs. Emerson were not professionally represented. They were sentenced to a fine of £1 each. They decided to go to prison.

THE CAUSE IN CANADA.

Interesting Communication from Miss Wylie, W.S.P.U. Organizer in Canada.

The effect of my visit to Toronto can only be described as most encouraging. The last meeting I held there was in the Margaret Eaton Hall, when at the request of the Equal Franchise League I spoke at their opening meeting. The hall was crammed, and the liveliest interest and support was manifested.

I appealed for a tangible proof of their support, and a special collection was taken towards our funds, which was a larger one than the one taken for their own.

The Social Study Club also gave a contribution, and heartily endorsed our aims and methods.

Resolutions demanding votes for women this Session have been sent to Mr. Borden and his Cabinet from all the meetings, and a very healthy spirit of determination is growing up amongst the Canadian women, who, fortunately, have a very strong sense of duty, and are once convinced that it is their duty to agitate for the vote, nothing will keep them back.

On Wednesday, October 30, I spoke in St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa. The Suffrage Society had advertised the meeting splendidly, and as a result the hall was filled to overflowing, many having to be turned away at the door. I spoke for an hour and a-half, and was still asked to go on. Militancy was thoroughly explained and applauded, and at the close of the meeting men and women crowded round to shake hands and express their earnest sympathy with the woman's movement.

To-morrow afternoon (November 1) I speak in the Carnegie Library, and on Saturday night to the Teachers' Association; Sunday I go to Montreal and speak for the Women's Local Council on November 4, and at several other meetings arranged by Mrs. Henderson.

The meeting at Guelph was most successful. The hall was quite full (a charge was made for entrance), and there, as everywhere else, militancy was explained and approved of when understood. Only one old gentleman disappeared, and he left the hall complaining that such women should not be supported, as he knew, for a fact, Mr. Lloyd George had been laid up for three weeks owing to his head having been cut open by a hatchet.

A Suffrage Society is to be formed in Guelph, and as we passed a group of women animatedly discussing the question in the street on our way home from the meeting, my hostess truly prophesied, "there is the spring meeting." I wish to express my most hearty thanks to Mrs. Buckingham at Guelph, to Mrs. Erickson Brown at Toronto, and to Mrs. Cox at Ottawa for their very kind hospitality and the energy with which they have organised these meetings.

The accounts I send are scrappy, I am afraid, but as much travelling has to be done, as well as interviewing and speaking, I know the W.S.P.U. will understand that the flag is being hoisted all over Canada, and is kept flying by deeds which leave but little time for words.

I add a line to say that I spent a morning going over Toronto Gaol. There I found several poor old women whose only offence was that they were old and had become senile. There is no other shelter available for them, apparently, but the prison.

Woman's place is the home so long as she can't hold it; when it should be a shelter for her old age, where is it? In the prison were women who had been there year after year, and girls of sixteen and seventeen, all herded together.

One girl of seventeen was there, pregnant, and charged with procuring. Another young Swedish girl, unable to speak English, was on remand charged with killing her baby. That one prison proved that the women of the New Country need the vote as badly as the women of the Old Country.

BARBARA WYLIE.

John Burns Incites to Brutality.

Independent Witness Describes the Scene at Battersea.

Mr. John Burns was the principal speaker at the opening of a chrysanthemum show at Battersea Town Hall on Friday night, and was subjected to a severe heckling by militant women who were present. See reports elsewhere. The following account, by Albert Jones Davy, appeared in *The Daily Citizen* on Tuesday last.

Some few of those persons who were actually and corporally present, were neither amused nor impressed. To their credit, their blood boiled with indignation at the spectacle of women and girls being beaten till their faces were a pulp, because they had, as was supposed, dared to offer some affront to the majesty of a humane and democratic President of the Local Government Board, the banisher of poverty and suffering, and the alleviator of the lot of the pauper and the vagrant.

The expression, "beaten till their faces were a pulp," is not mine. It is that of a Tory official, a thorough-going anti-Suffragist, but he denounced the brutalities that he witnessed, and would himself have been subjected to violence but for the restraining fact that his personal physique was vastly superior to his political professions. Ministers of the Gospel looked on with horror, and with an approving smile. The Church is always on the side of power, and her worship of might is not less sincere than her adoration of wealth.

I was there. My blood boiled as furiously as did that of the Tory official, though it is not as blue as his. But a pressman is only a herald. He may go from camp to camp, from party to party, but only on condition that he maintains at least the semblance of perfect impassivity. He may not strive nor cry, nor suffer his voice to be heard in the hall, no, not though within a yard of where he stands ruffians seize girls by the throat, punch them till they are almost insensible, fling them on the floor, tumble them over in their rage and fury, and finally drag them into the street.

All is well. On the platform stands the President of the Local Government Board, striving to be immovable, the very embodiment of the divinity who presides over the liberties of the people. "Throw her out!" he exclaims, with a dignity that would be majestic if he were not white with anger and trembling with indignation. And then, lest the people should see too much of the operation of throwing her out, he commands them to "look this way," to gaze, as it were, on a brazen image, and be restored to calm and confidence and comfort and security. The marvellous thing is that Mr. Burns, though he stands tensely erect and holds his head up, and is the very embodiment of Ministerial majesty, feels to overawe the women. Violence cannot quell them, but the eye of the President should subdue. It does not, and therein is the bitterness of the strife. "Turn her out!" Look this way," Mr. Burns exclaims, with savage fierceness. We see now, those of us who look as directed, how thin is the veneer of supple snavity which has covered him. His official head may bleed for the orphan and the tramp, but touch his skin and he will curse thee to thy face.

One thing Mr. Burns did on Friday which he little intended to do. He demonstrated his own unfitness; his actions proclaimed that pride and avarice of power and place have rendered him incapable of ruling his own spirit. In charity such a man should be deprived of office, and, for a season, at any rate, relegated to the position of a private citizen.

This scold may appear belated. It is purposely so. He who writes within the fire of indignation blazes within him may be unjust, and that I have endeavoured not to be.

To be sure of getting The Suffragette Place it on Order at your Newsagent's.

A REMARKABLE BOOK ON FEMINISM.

"Woman and To-morrow."

By W. L. GEORGE.

This book is a notable addition to feminist literature. It shows so real an understanding of feminine nature that one suspects it to be the work of a woman until one reaches the chapter on "Woman and Passion," where the writer's sex is obvious. In the chapter on "Suffrage" the wording of some of the earlier sentences would suggest to the casual reader a hyper-criticism and an almost savage misunderstanding of woman's intelligence. As one reads further, however, one realises that every criticism made is answered, and fully answered, and that the gaining of the vote by women is a thing not only ardently desired by the writer, but confidently expected. After finding fault with women for being occupied with little things, with ignorance of political questions, with a mean attitude in matters financial, with impulsive stupidity as to prohibition and similar questions, he explains to our utmost satisfaction the reasons for this limited outlook, this uneducated condition, and assures us that the vote will give women the sense of responsibility, the eager desire to acquire knowledge of the right kind, the large and Imperial outlook that is, necessarily, lacking to-day. Mr. George's whole book is a splendid bit of Suffrage propaganda.

The one or two foolish things in "Woman and To-morrow" are of such minor import that one hesitates to refer to them. When he says that "women" read the serial in the penny paper when a man reads the more serious and important parts, his observation or nomenclature is inaccurate. I venture also to disagree with him as to woman's "sadistic" tendencies; women as women hate war under any conditions.

The whole tenor of Mr. George's argument is for full and free expression for women; for the removal of any sort of man-erected barrier; for the justice and desirability not only to women, but to the world, of unlimited opportunity. For his own personal, feminist view point, he says, "Believing, as I do, that woman is potentially cleverer than man, more industrious, keener—though I do not claim that she is more creative—I have no doubt that she will justify the claim which the vote will compel her to assert."

There will be many who will be shocked at the chapter on "The Home," yet a careful reading of it shows no flaw in its merciless logic. A few extracts given verbatim will be enlightening as to the character of the book, and the intention of the author.

"Elizabeth Barrett and Jane Austen, notably, grew up in bitter, sceptical, limited homes, where they were doubted, mocked, censored and oppressed. They triumphed, but I think that they would have done bigger work if they had not, in early years, been ground by traditional discipline. And they succeeded. What of those who were not so strong—whose talent was delicate rather than robust? The world knows nothing of these. In art as in science they have never had their recognition. Who knows that Miss Herschell was as great as her brother? Who is surprised when Mr. H. G. Wells causes a merit character to attribute to Curie alone the merit of the discoveries he made with his wife? In arts it has seldom been acknowledged that woman did more than assist when she collaborated, and when she stood alone she has been discounted. That has discouraged her, compelled her to do "woman's work," bred in her the habit of producing this minor work, because thus only could she earn man's praise.

"I want to open all occupations to her, for the usual Feminist reason that any limit set

upon the ambition of a woman, however misguided, is degrading and depraving. But I do not see why she should use all her liberties. Let me quote a second time the instance of the landlord who may, under his covenant with a railway company, stop certain trains as they pass certain points. He does not stop trains, but he may do so. It is the power makes him strong, not the exercise of the power; and this is a little what I want for women."

"The Feminists . . . wish to establish that the proportion of generally efficient women is as great as the proportion of efficient men. This being established, they claim that those women should not be looked upon as essentially different from men, but as essentially similar to them.

"We are bold enough to believe that woman has had no opportunity, in the Feminist sense, since the intellectual life of the world began. Notably in the arts the works of women have not been judged as works, but as the works of women, and that spirit is the one we wish to destroy.

"We wish to establish that the intellectual capacities of the two sexes, though different, are not unequal. We do not contend that a woman will make a good soldier, sailor, judge, Foreign Minister, railway guard, or horse slaughterer, but we do contend that she should not be debarred by law, or by custom, from competing for these more or less valuable offices. We ask that women should be allowed to enter the lists, and that she should not receive a handicap. At present male society either favours women or hampers them; it is unable to look upon them as rivals or equals, but must consider them as humble collaborators, or as gracious queens. The Feminist claim is that they should be treated as human beings."

A. H.



MR. W. L. GEORGE.

Will the Government Break Up?

Politicians are to-day, says *The Western Mail*, discussing Lord Haldane's outspoken conviction that nothing can now keep back the cause of women's suffrage. Such a declaration, in the face of the notorious fact that the Prime Minister is bending all his energies to have the "cause" defeated, is sufficiently remarkable not only to challenge attention, but to make people wonder whether this Government may not break up on the question of women's suffrage. There is more than this to take into account. Some of the Radical and Labour Home Rulers, as was shown in last night's debate, are becoming restive under what they are convinced is the determination of the Redmondites to lend themselves to Mr. Asquith's plans for the defeat of the women, and they are beginning to threaten reprisals. The reminder to Mr. Redmond that the Home Rule Bill will not come into law because the House of Commons passes it this time, but that it will have to show its head again next year, is very significant. Not only may the question of the female franchise bring down the Government, but it may hasten that further sub-division of Parliamentary parties which certain shrewd politicians believe to be inevitable.

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Saturday, November 16. Chiswick, Duke's-road. Miss Gildswell. 8 p.m. Holloway-road (outside Jones Bros). Mr. Dacro Fox. Miss Gwynne. 8 p.m. Hford, Hallow-road. Chair: Miss Haslam. 8 p.m. Palmers Green, Alderbury-hill. Dr. Letitia Fairfield. Chair: Mr. Victor Front. 7.30 p.m. Richmond, Heron-cour. Miss Jacobs. 8 p.m. Stratford, Maryland Point. Miss Fook. 8 p.m. Wimbledon-broadway. Miss C. Green. Chair: Mrs. Huggett. 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 17. Clafford, Clifton Club, Brownhill-road. Mrs. Bouvier. 8 p.m. Clapham Common. Miss Winifred Mayo. 3 p.m. Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff. Miss Joan Duggdale. 11.30 p.m. Regent's Park. Miss F. Eskard. Mrs. Freeman. 3.15 p.m. Wimbledon Common. Mrs. Teresa Gough. Chair: Mrs. Lantartine Yates. 3 p.m.

Monday, November 18. London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus, W. Mrs. Fankhaas, Mr. H. D. Farben, Miss Inez Bensusan. 3 p.m. Streatham Town Hall. Mrs. Drummond. Mrs. Lantartine Yates. Chair: Miss Elliott. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 19. Hammersmith, The Grove. Miss Kelly. 8 p.m. Kilburn, 310, High-road. Debate. Mrs. Cameron Swan. Miss Beatrice Harnden. 8 p.m. Limehouse, Staithe. Mrs. Dacro Fox. 8.30 p.m. Merton, The Grove. Mrs. Dacro Fox. Chair: Miss Laughton. 7 p.m.

Wednesday, November 20. Finchley, Church-end, Grayville Hall, Grayville-road. Miss Douglas Smith. 3 p.m. Hford, East Ham (opposite The Cook). Miss Haslam. 8 p.m. Limehouse, Pigott-street. Mrs. Dacro Fox. 12 noon. Wimbledon, Lecture Hall, Langthorpe-road. F. M. Green, Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc. Chair: Mrs. Lantartine Yates. 8 p.m.

Thursday, November 21. Highgate, Northlands, Bishop's-wood-road. Mrs. A. J. Welles. Chair: Mrs. Frankford. B.Sc. Kilburn, 310, High-road. Rev. C. A. Wilks, Mrs. Stoddard. Lower Seymour-street. 3.30 p.m. Portman-square, W. Mrs. Teresa Gough, Mrs. Fankhaas, Mr. Mark Wilks. 8 p.m.

Friday, November 22. Balham, High-road, Assembly Rooms. Mrs. Drummond. Miss M. Thompson. Miss Amy Winter. 8 p.m. Golden Green, The Cozier House, Woodstock-road. Mrs. Winifred Mayo. Hostess: Mrs. Her. Grives. 8 p.m. Seven Sisters-road, Thane-villas, N. Miss Bonwick. B.A., Miss Frankford, B.Sc. 8 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, November 15. Ayr, Masonic Hall. Mr. S. D. Shalhard. Chair: 7.30 p.m. Cambridge, Peterhouse. Miss G. Brackenbury. 5 p.m. Cambridge, Craigait. Teissac-road. Miss G. Brackenbury. 8.30 p.m. Cardiff, Wyndham's Hotel, Cowbridge-road. Miss E. Davison, B.A. 7 p.m. Dundee, 14, New Road. Mrs. S. Scott. Chair: Edinburgh, Leith. Miss E. Macdonald. Chair: Miss Shaw. 8 p.m. Edinburgh, High-street. Mrs. S. Scott. Chair: Miss Brown. 8 p.m.

Saturday, November 16. Brighton, Seaford. Miss Kelly. 3.30 p.m. Cambridge, 50, Jesus-lane. Miss G. Brackenbury. 8.30 p.m. Cardiff, corner of St. Mary and St. Andrew-streets. Miss E. Davison, B.A. 7 p.m. Edinburgh, Mound. Mrs. Finlayson Gault. Chair: Miss Moorhead. 4.30 p.m. Edinburgh, West-end. Miss Melrose. Chair: Miss E. Macdonald. 8 p.m. Edinburgh, Leith. Mrs. Burn. 8 p.m. Edinburgh, Portobello. Miss M. Scott. Chair: Miss Brown. 8 p.m. Glasgow, Charing Cross Hall. Miss Moorhead. 3.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 17. Brighton, Seaford. Miss Kelly. 11.30 a.m. Barrow, Sidney Hall, Hindpool-road. British Socialist Party. Miss E. Green. 3.30 p.m. Hastings, 7, Wellington-place. Putney, Palace. British Socialist Party. Miss Hicks, M.A. 6.30 p.m. Stourbridge Labour Church. Mrs. Bessie Smith. 6.30 p.m. Wolverhampton, Labour Church. Miss B. Evans. 6.30 p.m.

Monday, November 18. Brighton, 8, North-street Quadrant. Miss Kelly. 8 p.m. Bristol, Victoria Rooms. At Home. Miss Pridden. 3.30 p.m. Cardiff, Cathays Park (near Law Courts). Miss E. Davison, B.A. 7 p.m. Hastings, Lower Public Hall. At Home. Miss Hicks, M.A. 4.6 p.m. Ipswich, New St. Peter's Hall. Miss Olive Bartels. 8 p.m. Tunbridge Wells, The Great Hall. Miss S. Pankhurst & others. 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 19. Bexhill, W.S.P.U. Shop. Miss Hicks, M.A. 4.6 p.m. Cambridge, Victoria Assembly Rooms, Market-place. Miss Eva Moore. Miss Douglas Smith. 3.30 p.m. Dundee, Capar. Miss May Grant. 8 p.m. Dundee, Free Church Hall, Dudhope-street. Miss F. M. Parfior. 8.30 p.m. Glasgow, City Hall. Mrs. H. Shalhard. 8 p.m. York, Colby Chambers, Coppergate. Mrs. Coullate. Chair: Mr. Anderson. 8 p.m.

Wednesday, November 20. Birmingham, Queen's College. Miss C. Marsh. 8 p.m. Cardiff, 27, Charles-street. Miss Annie Williams. 5.30 p.m. Newport, Temperance Hall, No. 2 Room. Rev. Mon. Evans. Chair: Mrs. Moon. 3.30 p.m. Walsall, Co-operative Hall. Mr. E. Jones, 2nd. 8 p.m. York, Villages Hall, New Earswick. Debate. Miss Key Jones, Miss Agnes Suffield, Mr. Grey. 8 p.m.

Thursday, November 21. Bolton, I.L.P., Borough Hall, Corporation-street. 8 p.m. Bolton, Mary Phillips. 8 p.m. Cambridge, Wenhams College. Miss Evelyn Sharp. 8.30 p.m. Doncaster, At Home. Hostess: Mrs. Anderson-Pitman. 8 p.m. Hertford, Bull Flinn. Mrs. Impcy. 8 p.m.

Women's March from Edinburgh to London.

Suffragists Invited to Welcome them at Camden Town.

The Women's March is just venturing its way towards its destination—London, and by the time this report is published its purpose will well-nigh be an accomplished fact.

The great petition made its first appeal to the country on the question of Woman Suffrage five weeks ago, and has now become the petition of the people, for wherever the march has touched, the people have shown by their sympathy and ready support that they are with the women in their demand for enfranchisement.

True, it is but a long, thin line of country the March has traversed; yet one ventures to assume that it is sufficiently varied in character of circumstance and environment to be claimed as a fair standard by which the attitude of the whole country may be gauged. Cordiality, sympathetic support, and enthusiasm have been met with from town and country-side alike, along the whole route, which, at the time of writing, is 350 miles. So far the people have emphatically declared their "will," and London will not be one wit behind the provinces.

Sections of the petition are now in the hands of all London branches of every Suffrage Society, and all men and women who are in sympathy with the object of the March are cordially invited to sign it, and strengthen the efforts of those who have marched through rain and shine to obtain this message from the people and deliver it to the Government.

The March will hold a meeting in Barnet to-night (Friday), and then push on to Finchley, where another meeting will be held.

To-morrow (Saturday) will see the last stage of this strenuous campaign. Come to Trafalgar-square, if you cannot join earlier, at 2.30 p.m., and support the resolution.

Entry into London.

The Women Marchers will leave Tally-Ho Corner, North Finchley, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m., proceeding via Great North-road, Highgate Station, Archway Tavern, Junction-road, and Kentish-town-road (over Canal Bridge), to Camden-road Tube Station, where they are due to arrive about 2 p.m. A halt will be made to receive the London petitions, and the procession will then reform and march via Hampstead-road, Tottenham-court-road, and Charing-cross-road, to Trafalgar-square, where a great demonstration will be held.

The speakers will include Mrs. Despard, Mrs. de Fonblanque, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Sarah Bennett, Miss Margaret Byham, Miss Annie Roff, Mrs. Amy Sanderson, Mrs. Finlayson Gould, Miss Anna Munro, Professor Bickerton, the Rev. Claude Hincliffe, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Mr. Reginald Pott, Mr. John Simpson, Mr. Victor Duval. Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett will preside. The following resolution will be put at 4 p.m.:—"This meeting prays that the Government will bring in a Bill giving votes to women this Session."

All Suffrage Societies and their branches are cordially invited to be at the rallying-point, Camden-town Tube Station, at 1.30 p.m. sharp and to bring their banners, colours, own group captains, and signed petitions, and there await marchers.

The following correspondence has passed between the Prime Minister and Mrs. de Fonblanque:—

MADAM.—The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. There is no objection to your delivering the petition at No. 10, Downing-street on the afternoon of Saturday, November 16, in the manner which you suggest. If you will kindly send me the names of your companions I will arrange that they shall be admitted with you to Downing-street for this purpose. You will understand that the police cannot allow a crowd to assemble in Downing-street itself. I therefore ask you to send me the names in order that there should be no difficulty about the admission of your party.—Yours faithfully, M. BONHAM CARTER.

Mrs. de Fonblanque, c.o. Miss Roff, Easebourne, Midhurst, Sussex, November 8, 1912.

To the Rt. Hon. H. H. ASQUITH. SIR.—I beg to thank you for your letter of the 5th inst., and in reply to inform you that the only

lady to accompany me to No. 10, Downing-street on the afternoon of Saturday, November 16, will be our treasurer, Miss Margaret E. Byham.

We should be glad to know into whose hands we are to deliver this valuable petition from the people to the Prime Minister.—Yours obediently, FLORENCE DE FONBLANQUE.

"The New Kind of Liberalism."

Mr. G. A. McCurdy, M.P., writing in The Northampton Daily Echo, November 9, on women's suffrage and Home Rule, says:—"The debate and division on Mr. Philip Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill followed the course usually observed in debates in this House on Women's Suffrage. Nearly all the speeches were eloquently in favour of women obtaining the vote—the division left them as far as ever from any prospect of getting it."

The Home Rule Bill for Ireland seems to me, unless accompanied by a measure of women's suffrage, to make a much further and more drastic inroad into what I thought was a cardinal principle of Liberalism—the principle that good government must rest upon the consent of those who are governed.

Not only, it appears, are we entitled to tax and fine and imprison, and, when necessary, forcibly feed one million adult women in Ireland, but we arrogate to ourselves the right to transfer to any other body of men whom we may appoint our peculiar rights over these million voteless, unrepresented, and (in some cases) imprisoned and forcibly-fed females.

Mr. John Redmond says that this transfer of adult females to the governance and domination of a fresh set of political masters is "a purely domestic question" which ought to be settled, not by their old masters, but by the purchasers, or transferees, or whatever the appropriate legal designation of their new masters may be.

This seems a curiously "domestic" question. The old Turks may be losing ground in Eastern Europe, but there are, apparently, still some of them left in the United Kingdom.

And so these million women are to be handed over to new masters, to be legislated for, and administered, and taxed, and imprisoned for breach of any new laws which their new masters may impose, without being consulted in the matter.

This seems to me a new kind of Liberalism. And no one troubles about "safeguards" or "guarantees."

The gallant men of Ulster are all armed to the teeth, with guns and swords and cannon; they are furnished with the finest military talent in generals which the English Bar can supply; and still they are uncomfortable at the idea of having these new masters. So we are all agreed they must have "safeguards" and "guarantees" against oppression. But the women are unarmed and ungeneralled—are they to have more safeguards, further guarantees? Not at all; by no means. They can go on drawing their small but economic wages and obeying the laws of whatever Parliament we choose to impose on them. "Their's not to reason why!"

It seems to me all very undemocratic. And it raises great questions of principle, which Liberals ought to consider, and which cannot be permanently obscured by the crash of broken shop windows in Bond-street or by the ineffective disturbance of public meetings.

Are we entitled to transfer one million Irish adult women from the governance and dominion of the Parliament under which they are not to be represented, without their consent, without even consulting them in the matter? Should we be acting consistently with Liberal principles in so doing? This is the problem which I am at present considering.

After the meeting the Petition will be taken to the official residence of the Premier, No. 10, Downing-street, by Mrs. de Fonblanque and Miss Margaret Pytts (Hon. Treasurer for the March).

Come in your thousands to support the Petition and the Great Peaceful Protest of the Edinburgh Marchers against the passing of any Reform Bill that does not include women.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

OUT ON THURSDAY. PRICE 1d. Place it on order at your newsagent's and it will be delivered at your house.

Edinburgh to London for the Vote.

MARCHERS' ENTRY INTO LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16th OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Motto: "Co-operation and Goodwill."

Marchers' Uniform: Brown Dresses and Hats, with Green Cocksades. Leave Tally-Ho Corner, North Finchley . . . 11. 0 a.m. (Form up at 10.30 a.m.) Arrive Highgate Station . . . 12 noon

Halt one hour for Lunch. Leave Highgate Station . . . 1. 0 p.m. Arrive Camden Town Tube Station about . . . 2. 0 p.m.

Arrive Trafalgar Square about . . . 2.30 p.m. Route of March from Tally-Ho Corner, North Finchley, will be via:—

Great North Road, Highgate Station, Archway Tavern, Junction Road, Kentish Town Road (over canal bridge), CAMDEN TOWN TUBE STATION, Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

All Societies and their Branches are cordially invited to attend at the Rallying Point, Camden Town Tube Station, at 1.30 sharp, and to bring their Banners, which may previously be sent to Messrs. Frederick Horn and Sons, 176, High-street, Camden Town (adjoining Camden Town Station), Colours, own group Captains, and signed Petitions (which must be delivered up to the London Petition Secretary outside the station), and there await arrival of Marchers.

Form up in the following order:— SPECIAL BANNER to be carried by Members of Men's League. "THE FLAMING TORCH OF TRUTH."

BAND NO. 1. SECTION I. WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE. THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY. THE CURIOUS LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE. THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

BAND NO. 2. SECTION II. LONDON BRANCHES W.S.P.U. LEAS W.S.P.U. THE LONDON GRADUATES' UNION. THE TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

SECTION III. THE SUFFRAGE ATELIER. THE WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE. THE POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE. THE CYMIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

SECTION IV. THE CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY. THE IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY. THE FABIAN GROUP OF WOMEN. THE FREE CHURCH LEAGUE. HAMPSHIRE GARDEN SUFFRAGE WOMEN SYMPATHISERS AND FRIENDS.

SECTION V. THE MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. THE MEN'S POLITICAL UNION. THE MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. THE MEN'S COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE TO WOMEN.

On the arrival of the Marchers at Camden Town Tube Station the Procession will be led off by the Special Banner, followed by 1st Band, after which will come the Marchers and Petition, led by Mrs. de Fonblanque, followed by all the Societies in the order above named.

The Speakers will include:— Mrs. de FONBLANQUE (Leader of the March), Mrs. GAVENDISH BENTINCK, Mrs. DESPARD, Miss MARGARET BYHAM, Miss ANNIE ROFF, Miss SARAH BENNETT, Mrs. FINLAYSON GOULD, Miss ANNA MUNRO, Professor BICKERTON. The Rev. CLAUDE HINCLIFFE. MALCOLM MITCHELL, Esq., REGINALD POTT, Esq., JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., VICTOR DUVAL, Esq., C. GRAY, Esq., E. SHAW, Esq., B. FURNISS, Esq. Chant: Mrs. ARNOLFF SENNETT.

The Resolution will be put at 4 p.m.

RESOLUTION:—"This Meeting prays that the Government will bring in a Bill giving Votes to Women this Session."

After the meeting the Petition will be taken to the official residence of the Premier, No. 10, Downing-street, by Mrs. de Fonblanque and Miss Margaret Pytts (Hon. Treasurer for the March).

Come in your thousands to support the Petition and the Great Peaceful Protest of the Edinburgh Marchers against the passing of any Reform Bill that does not include women.

All Subscriptions towards expenses and offers of help to be addressed to Mrs. ARNOLFF SENNETT, 6, WELLINGTON-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Announcements.

OUR CHRISTMAS SALE—AN APPEAL TO PAPER-SELLERS—SEASONABLE CALENDARS—OUR NEW POSTER.

Christmas Presents Sale.

Time is flying; only three short weeks before the Hall at Lincoln's Inn House must be transformed into an Aladdin's palace, full of choice and pretty things for presents to our friends.

Every member of the W.S.P.U. must feel her personal responsibility in this matter, and determine to do her utmost to ensure success. Bricks cannot be made without straw, and goods must pour in "thick and fast" before December 5.

Now that the time of making Christmas puddings is drawing nearer, it is suggested that members who are preparing for the Christmas feast should send a plum pudding and mincemeat to the sale. Those who kindly propose to send any other delicacies to the provision stall, such as potted meats, chicken patties, new-laid eggs, &c., are reminded that the secretaries will be glad if they notify them on what days provisions will be despatched, so as to avoid over-lapping; at this stall it is hoped to have a good supply of home-made marmalade, jams, jellies, and pickles. One stall will be devoted to tea and cigarettes, and, of course, as many sweets and crackers as possible are wanted.

It is proposed to have a "Glostershire Gift" stall, and all can help to stock it. A Glostershire gift, as everyone knows, is something one does not want oneself. Look round your homes, and you will easily find something you can spare—a pretty bit of china, an antique, a piece of jewellery—maybe you are tired of it, whereas someone else will love to have it. If you all enter into the spirit of this, it will be the most interesting stall at the sale.

A Spanish guitar, a beautiful enamel butterfly, and a gold elephant charm have already been received, and a necklace has been promised. The Hampstead local union has kindly offered to undertake all arrangements for tea for one week.

Lucky Tub.

Mrs. East, 21, Brandenburgh-road, Cliswick, will be glad of contributions as soon as possible. Parcels are gratefully acknowledged from Miss Billing, Hampstead W.S.P.U.; Mrs. Leatherbrow, Mrs. Bevan Williams, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Dowry, Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. Moore; and Miss Nelly Neave, 41, Anon., 21. All parcels and contributions will be acknowledged weekly in this paper. Donors are earnestly requested to price each article sent. Hon. Secs.: Miss Fergus, Miss Goodfille, Miss Sibert, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Paper-sellers Needed.

Every member of the W.S.P.U. should take a real and practical interest in the circulation of their own paper, THE SUFFRAGETTE. One of the best and most lasting ways of increasing the circulation is by having a regular staff of sellers on all the London pitches. Members and friends who can give even one hour a week regularly are asked to send in their names to Miss Rogers, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

Miss Rogers appeals specially for volunteers for to-morrow (Saturday), on the occasion of the Women Marchers' entry into London. The paper cart will be at the rallying-point, Camden Town Tube Station, at 1 p.m., when all helpers may obtain papers. Sellers are asked to note that new bags labelled THE SUFFRAGETTE can now be had at The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, price 2s. 6d. each.

Advertising the Paper. Members are reminded that a Poster Parade to advertise THE SUFFRAGETTE leaves Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, this and every Friday morning at 11.30 a.m. Volunteers urgently needed.

The Woman's Press. Members will be glad to know that specially-designed Christmas cards in the colours are now ready, and can be had at the Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, price 1d., 2d. and 3d. A special block

Mrs. Pankhurst's Engagements.

Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at the following meetings in the near future:—Hastings, Tuesday, November 26; Birmingham, Tuesday, November 28; Leicester, Friday, November 29; Manchester, December 3; Liverpool, Wednesday, December 4; Norwich, Tuesday, December 10; Cambridge, Thursday, December 12.

London Meetings.

Visitors and friends in London wishing to bear the truth about the militant movement should make a point of attending the meeting which is held at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus, every Monday afternoon at 3.15 p.m. Next Monday the speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. H. D. Harben. Miss Inez Bensusan has kindly promised to recite.

Mrs. Pankhurst will also address the meeting at the Steynway Hall, Lower Seymour-street, on Thursday, November 21, at 8 p.m. Mrs. Theresa Gough and Mr. Mark Wilks will also speak.

A New Poster.

Members of the W.S.P.U. will feel deeply grateful to Miss Dallas, who has designed and presented to the Union a beautiful and artistic poster for THE SUFFRAGETTE. It represents Joan of Arc in armour carrying a pennant bearing the letters "W.S.P.U."

A Militant in Germany.

Dear Editor.—I should like to tell you of a very delightful and successful meeting held yesterday evening (November 6) in Bielefeld by Miss Leonora Tyson. I read the announcement of the meeting in the daily paper, so pinned on my badge and went—by no means alone. Staying with family friends, I insisted that the old gentleman and his son should accompany me.

The hall was considerably large and nearly every seat occupied. Miss Tyson was first introduced to a small committee of German ladies, then ascended the platform and addressed us in perfect German. She gave a brief outline of the growth of the movement, and thoroughly explained the militant methods.

One little incident happened while I was putting on my hat and coat. I overheard one lady say to another, "Obwohl diese Engländerin Strümpfe stopfen kann?" (Do you think that English lady can darn stockings?). I could not resist the opportunity; I touched her lightly on the arm, and pointing to my badge said, "Entschuldigen Sie, ich bin auch eine Engländerin und ich kann Strümpfe stopfen!" (Excuse me, I am also an English girl, and I can darn stockings). The good lady was full of apologies.

I think my friends will cease to tease me in future about Suffragettes. They found Miss Tyson's speech extremely interesting and, above all, logical!—Yours, etc., GRETA CLARK.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP.

Towards this fund £411 2s. has been promised. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following:—

Table listing donors and amounts: Mrs. Fels 2 8 d., Mrs. Bernard Shaw 10 0, Mrs. Despard 5 0, Miss Clely Hamilton 1 0, Miss Martineau 1 0, Mrs. P. Thompson 1 0, Miss D. E. Brown 1 0, Mrs. Haslegrave 1 0, Mrs. Gowen 10 0, Mrs. Swanwick 2 0, Miss Clark per Dr. Tschakovsky 5 0, Mrs. Sudd Brown 1 0, Mrs. Holmes 1 0, Mrs. Avels Cox 1 0, Henry S. Fry 1 0, Mrs. Fagan 1 0, Mrs. M. Beck 1 0, Mrs. Denton 1 0, Mrs. Owen 1 0, Mrs. G. P. Forth (per Mrs. Gullick) 1 0, Mrs. Owen 1 0.

W.S.P.U. GENERAL OFFICES, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

It was decided at the members' meeting on Thursday, November 7, to have Poster Parades on the following dates to advertise Assembly Rooms meeting on November 22: Tuesday, November 19, at 7 p.m.; Thursday, November 21, at 7 p.m.; and Friday, November 22, at 3 p.m., starting from No. 2, Huron-road, and Hurley's, Ritherdon-road. Members asked especially to note these dates. Tickets for meeting may be had from Miss Havers, 7, Sainton-road, 12, Foxbourne-road, and Hurley's, Ritherdon-road. Meeting to meet at Balham Station 12.15 to-morrow (Saturday) to join the Women Marchers from Edinburg. It is hoped that all who possibly can will make a point of attending. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Cocksedge, 12, Foxbourne-road.)

Barnet.

Members and sympathisers asked to be at Camden-road Tube Station to-morrow (Saturday) at 1.30 p.m., in order that they may march in women's procession for last few miles and help in making a very impressive finale. (Hon. Sec., Miss Maud Mace, Selborne, Hadley.)

Bowes Park and District.

Successful meeting held Tuesday, November 5, at "Prestwick" where Mrs. Noel gave second part of Olive Schreiner's book, "Woman and Labour." A large and attentive crowd listened to Miss Meakin and Miss Gargett at Alderman's-hill on Saturday last. Many thanks to those who have sold papers. Tickets are ready for magic-lantern lecture on "History of Militant Movement for Woman's Suffrage" to be given in St. John's Hall, Palmer's-green, Tuesday, December 3. Tickets, prices 1s. and 6d. (Org., Miss Hilda Gargett, 4, Stonard-road, Palmer's-green.)

Chelsea.

Miss Monica Baldwin is welcomed as a new member. Active work in Chelsea district is still in abeyance, on account of Chelsea's activity in Leaking in-door meetings. Will all the results of Chelsea's work in East-end be that Miss May Fischer, of Florence Villa, 304, Old Kent-road, E., has kindly consented to act as hon. sec. for Steppay. She will have open-air meetings in that district, and wants people to come forward to help her; they should write direct to Miss Fischer. (Hon. Secs., Miss Haig, Miss Blacklock, Office, 308, King's-road.)

Clapham.

Many thanks to all who helped with Victoria-park Demonstration. Will members who intend sending goods for sale on December 5 please send them to the secretary, who will forward during first week in December. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Black, 26, Miss J. Wiltshire, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Clara Strong, Office, 84, Elipseth-road, S.W.)

Croydon.

Thanks to Miss J. Smith for two new books for library. Next Monday's social will take the form of an impromptu debate. Croydon contingent for Women's March to-morrow (Saturday) will form up at Camden-town Tube Station at 2 p.m. Those who cannot fall in line are asked to do so at Hampstead-road, Tottenham-court-road, or Charing-cross-road, or else swell meeting in Trafalgar-square at about 2.30 p.m. Please sell tickets for fancy dress dance, November 22. Refreshment Committee will be glad of contributions. Miss Julia is thanked for her gift of new poster-parade boards. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss M. Cambers, 12s. 6d., and Dr. Mary MacDonagh, 12s. 6d., for poster at East Croydon Station; per Miss Gay, 1s. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. Cameron Swan, Shop, 50, High-street.)

Ealing.

A jumble sale will be held at the Old Assembly Room, 24, St. Mary's-road, opposite the Parish Church, on Monday, November 18. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Finlay, 35, Warwick-road.)

Fulham and Putney.

Jumble sale great success, over £9 being raised. Many thanks to Mrs. Hills, Mr. Humphrey Hills, Mrs. and Miss Shellhearer, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. and Miss Sloan, Mrs. C. Gordon Sloan and friends, Mrs. Bowker, Miss Beadle, Miss Rose, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. C. Grately acknowledged for general fund: Miss Evelyn Sharp, £5; Miss Housman, 5s.; Miss Oldring, 5s.; Miss K. Birnsmine, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec. pro tem, Miss Posthuma, Shop and Office, 143, Church-street, Telephone, 2116 Western.)

Kingston and District.

Members please note that jumble sale is fixed for Saturday, November 23, at 3 p.m. All who have not already sent parcels are asked to do so without delay. Many thanks to those who have already contributed. All who can help at jumble sale or on previous day are asked to notify organisers at once. Help of all kinds needed. Will members note that meetings (see programme) must be well supported? Paper-sellers are urgently needed. Mrs. Drummond will speak at Church-street

House meetings (see programme). Those join-

ing Women's March to-morrow (Saturday) are asked to meet at shop at noon. (Hon. Secs., Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss L. Cutton, Shop, 905, Fulham-road.)

Greenwich, Deptford and Woolwich.

A large and interested crowd listened to Miss Kelly and Mr. Wilks at Broadway on November 5. Many thanks for jumble parcels. A few more would be acceptable. Will members push sale of paper? (Hon. Sec., Miss B. M. Billinghurst, 7, Oakcroft-road, Blackheath, S.E.)

Hampstead.

Additional speakers at White Slave Traffic meeting on November 25 at Hampstead Town Hall, Mr. Lyon Blease, Rev. A. A. Green, Mr. F. E. Cox, and every member do her utmost to ensure crowded meeting. It is hoped to have strong Hampstead contingent to join Women's March leaving Camden Town Tube 1.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Jumble sale will take place at shop, December 14. Contributions urgently needed. Latest attractions at shop include a splendid variety of children's toys and games, Christmas cards and calendars, chocolates, and home-made jam. More regular orders wanted. Mrs. Bouvier and Miss D. Pearce attracted large audience on Hampstead Heath last Sunday. Papers sold out. Gratefully acknowledged towards shop-rent: Mrs. George Gulish, 5s. New local members welcomed: Mrs. Smith and Miss Musgrave. (Hon. Org. Sec., Miss D. Solomon; Sec., Miss G. Batoon, Shop, 178, Finchley-road.)

Hendon and Golders' Green.

Members again reminded of series of drawing-room meetings, beginning Wednesday, November 20. Many helpers wanted for poster-parading, bill-distributing, &c., before Mrs. Drummond's meeting, Monday, December 2. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears are urgently reminded to send them in. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Morris, Office, 28a, The Parade, Golders' Green.)

Hornsey.

Very successful meetings, two weekly, have been held in Hackney and Stamford-hill during October and November in connection with East-end campaign. Now that these are over, members are urged to concentrate on activity in Leaking in-door meetings. Will all members who have not yet promised to help kindly send in their names to Hon. Sec., Mrs. Lamb, Potter, Masters, Towler, Gosel, Casperley, Ell, Robson, and Stringer; Misses Beat, Herbert, Wentworth, Nicholls, Farrin, Graham, Wilks, and Marks; two or three parcels containing no name or address were also received. (Hon. Sec., Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston-park, Crouch End, N.)

Ilford.

The whole district, Ilford, Manor Park, East Ham, and Barking, was visited with trap and megaphone on Friday to advertise Sunday's demonstration. The two meetings on Saturday were addressed by Miss Bailie Guthrie and Miss Haslam. On Sunday some members drove in decorated traps to Stratford, and there joined West Ham, marching thence to Victoria Park. Both banners were much admired. Many Broadway Chambers today (Friday). Stewards and paper-sellers needed. Each member must come and bring a friend. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. C. Haalam, 65, Cranbrook-road.)

Islington.

Members asked to join Women Marchers as they come through North London to-morrow (Saturday). Particulars and programme at office. Now that the East-end campaign is over, it is hoped that indoor meetings can be arranged in Islington for the winter. Who will help? (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Casserley, Office, 347, Goswell-road, E.C.)

Kensington.

Miss Maribel Thompson, Rev. E. Houslow, and Miss Morrison, B.A., were the speakers at monthly "At Home" kindly given by Mrs. Corbould. Will members give drawing-room meetings now or during December? Thanks to Miss Gibbs, Miss Fox, Miss Burdett, Miss Moore, and Miss Douglas for their splendid help in carrying banners in procession to Victoria-park on Sunday. Miss B. Stephens, besides selling paper in the street, sends twelve copies away weekly to the country. Members are reminded of jumble sale to-morrow (Saturday). Private sale, 12 to 1; free to 2.30. Contributions are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. C. Gordon Sloan and friends, Mrs. Bowker, Miss Beadle, Miss Rose, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. C. Grately acknowledged for general fund: Miss Evelyn Sharp, £5; Miss Housman, 5s.; Miss Oldring, 5s.; Miss K. Birnsmine, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec. pro tem, Miss Posthuma, Shop and Office, 143, Church-street, Telephone, 2116 Western.)

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House meetings (see programme). Those join-



The Horsmonden.

The Chettiscombe.

A Set of Rich Furs makes an Excellent Gift for Yuletide Offering

'TIS not a bit too soon to make plans for the Xmas present-giving, and we suggest a Set of Rich Furs as being eminently suitable for Yuletide offering—it makes a useful, elegant, seasonable, and in-every-way-acceptable present.

Our stock of Furs offers a wide scope for choice—the newest Styles and all fashionable peltry are included in the assortments, and the skins are, without exception, of the most reliable kind, and may be depended upon absolutely.

The "HORSMONDEN." Beautiful Ermine Stole made from good quality skins, mounted with real Ermine tails, 80 inches in length and 7 inches wide. Price 15 guineas.

The "CHETTISCOMBE." Elegant Stole in real Ermine, made in strands, double Fur throughout, mounted with real Ermine tails. Price 29 guineas. Handsome Muff to match. Price 14 guineas.

Orders by post receive immediate attention—and we pay carriage on all purchases to anywhere in the United Kingdom.

The Fairies' Festival

designed and arranged to amuse the children
NOW IN PROGRESS

at Peter Robinson's Grand Xmas Bazaar, which has been greatly enlarged.

Everyone Welcome.

Presents of every kind for the "grown-ups" as well as little folks.

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD ST LONDON



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single Insertion 1d. per word, minimum 1s. (Four insertions for the price of three.) All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisements Manager, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL.
ADA MOORE.—LESSONS IN SINGING, Voice Production, Diction.—106, Beaufort-mansions, London.

ELOCUTION, SINGING.—LESSONS GIVEN. Terms on application.—Miss JONES-HILL, 171, Manor-place, Newington, S.E.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress. Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 7d. (15 cts., American Stamps) for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—KATHARINE BISHOP, "Bernard Lodge," 10a, Drayton-park, Highbury, London, N.

NURSING HOME for nervous and other cases. Highly recommended by doctors. Vacancy for chronic patient. Successful results. Massage treatment by experienced workers. Patients visited and received.—39, Beauchamp-road, Clapham Junction.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION given on Utility Poultry Farm, 16 acres. Incubation, rearing, fattening for market. Terms moderate.—Shone, Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.F.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth-mansions, Elgin-avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes—"Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness, . . . while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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