

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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## THE BERMONDSEY BY-ELECTION.



A. PATRIOT.

### CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
Our Cartoon . . . . . 49	Mr. Winston Churchill. By Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B. . . . . 56
The Outlook . . . . . 49	The Unconquerable Spirit. By Emmeline Pethick Lawrence. . . . . 57
A Circulation of One Hundred Thousand. By F. W. Pethick Lawrence. . . . . 50	Treasurer's Note. . . . . 57
The Sincerest Form. By W. Peth Ridge . . . . . 51	Contributions to the £100,000 Fund. . . . . 57
W.S.P.U. Announcements . . . 51	The By-Election at Bermondsey. . . . . 58
An Answer to Slanders. . . . . 51	Adult Suffrage. . . . . 58
Forcible Feeding in Prison.—Release at Newcastle and Birmingham . . . . . 52	Post Box . . . . . 59
Emma Robinson Re-arrested, Imprisoned, and Released . . 53	Programme of Events . . . . . 59
Release of Miss Paul. . . . . 53	Echoes of the Scottish Demonstration . . . . . 60
Preferential Treatment . . . . 53	At Queen's Hall . . . . . 60
Reminding Ministers of Their Duties . . . . . 54	Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Gawthorpe at St. James's Hall. . . 60
Mr. Churchill and the Militant Movement . . . . . 54	The Campaign Throughout the Country . . . . . 61
The World we Live In. A Woman Fruit Farmer. By G. V. . . . . 55	Local Notes . . . . . 62

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

### THE OUTLOOK.

Late on Wednesday night in last week Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. Brailsford were released from Newcastle Gaol. Our joy at this good news is clouded by the knowledge that Mrs. Leigh, whose offence was precisely similar to that of Lady Constance Lytton, is still being tortured by forcible feeding in Birmingham Gaol, and that other women in Newcastle and in Birmingham are being treated in a similar way. The story of the special treatment which these two women received—the withdrawal of all the most serious charges against them at the police court, the imposition of a special punishment different from that given to the others, the sending down

of a specialist to examine their hearts, their release at an early stage of the proceedings, point to but one conclusion, that the Government is a "respector of persons," and that it wittingly inflicts upon the body of a working woman that from which it recoils in the case of a daughter of a peer and the wife of an important Liberal journalist.

#### In Newcastle Gaol.

Of the other nine women sentenced to prison in Newcastle seven are still in gaol, and all of them, it is understood, are being subjected to forcible feeding by the officials. The other two, Miss Brown and Miss Pitman, were released on Thursday evening, as the infliction of this torture would, it is thought, almost certainly have caused their death. Miss Pitman describes the awful sensation of the night before her release, when she heard the cries of the other women upon whom the operation was being performed. The actual facts of the case will speedily become known, for Miss Violet Bryant, Miss Ellen Pitfield, Miss Lily Asquith, and Miss Dorothy Shallard will be released this morning, and to-morrow morning Miss Pethick and Miss Jones will be released, while Miss Marion will be released on Wednesday, November 10. We understand that all these women have made an application to see their solicitor in prison, but illegally the Home Secretary has taken no steps to allow this to be done.

#### The Prisoners in Birmingham.

Meanwhile, from the Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, two prisoners, Miss Barnwell and Miss Burkitt, were released on Saturday last, and gave a terrible account of what occurred in the prison. Miss Burkitt narrated how she had gone through three hunger strikes of 81 hours, 76 hours, and 24 hours. Of the other prisoners, Miss Patricia Woodlock, Miss Mabel Capper, and Miss Leslie Hall will have been released before this paper is in the hands of our readers. Miss Mary Edwards, Mrs. Leigh, and Miss Marsh are still in prison carrying on their

lonely and heroic fight—a fight which in years to come will be recalled and honoured by men and women who with clearer vision will appreciate the debt of gratitude which is their due.

#### Bermondsey.

An opportunity will very soon be provided for the men of the country to pronounce with no uncertain voice on these actions of the Government. At Bermondsey, where a by-election is in progress, a vigorous campaign is being conducted by the W.S.P.U., and the electors are showing their appreciation of the situation. A strong adverse vote against the Liberal candidate is confidently looked forward to.

#### Our Pastors and Masters!

Time was when the patronising little sermon delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill at Dundee to women who went on a deputation to him might have been listened to with respect and even deference, but the "arrival" of the Suffragette has changed all that. Women now read between the lines of pious humbug whether delivered by "promising" politicians or by a hypocritical Press. More gullible people can take their choice between Mr. Churchill's recent utterance, where he says that the militant action of the last four years has steadily put the cause back, and his utterance at Easter of last year, when, in order to try and detach women from joining hands with the Women's Social and Political Union, he promised his assistance, and declared:—

The women had always had a logical case, and they had now got behind them a great popular demand among women. It is . . . a movement which is spreading to all classes of women, and that being so, it assumes the same character as franchise-movements had previously assumed.

We prefer to be equally incredulous of his promises of assistance and of the expression of his "candid and truthful opinions."

#### Talk and Action.

For after all it is all talk. Whatever Mr. Winston Churchill may say, everyone throughout the country

knows that Woman Suffrage is practical politics to-day where it was a matter for ridicule four years ago, and no one knows it better than Mr. Churchill, in whose interest the police had to erect barricades last Tuesday around the hall where he was speaking and where the crowd, in their support of the women, on one occasion at least, rushed and broke down the barriers that had been erected. The five women and two men who were arrested on that day showed their determination by action, and Mr. Churchill, when he receives his orders at the ballot-box, will either do as he is bid or be dismissed from service of the nation. Meanwhile in Manchester the vigorous protest of women at Mr. Runciman's meeting led to turbulent scenes at the objection of the women.

**A Spider's Web.**

Those who are anxious to obtain Votes for Women at the earliest possible date will have nothing to do with the new Suffrage Federation, whose avowed objective is Adult Suffrage. The record of Adult Suffragists in the past (many of whose names figure among the promoters of the new federation) is such that not only does it not inspire confidence, but that it actually inspires suspicion. Their campaign has all along been directed towards blocking and injuring the agitation for the simple removal of the sex disqualification; and at the same time they have carried out no genuinely constructive agitation for the Vote. There are no grounds for supposing that the new society will pursue a different course.

**A Question of Tactics.**

The question of tactics is a simple one, and has been argued often in these columns before. Shall women ask for a simple matter of justice on which the vast majority of the country are agreed; or shall they voluntarily confuse the issue by tacking on to that proposal another involving the highly controversial question of the virtual extension of the franchise to different classes of men and the troubling of the voters' roll? The answer seems so obvious that it is difficult to understand how any sane, sincere person can be in doubt for a single instant. To quote from the *Manchester Guardian* of October 26, 1907:—

Nominal friends of the movement see quite clearly that the awkwardness of the present demand lies in its moderation, and that the bigger you can make it the longer you may put it off.

Precisely! Yet this is the step which the Adult Suffrage party are asking women to take professedly in their own interest.

**Rona Robinson.**

Since we went to press last week Miss Rona Robinson, one of the hunger strikers at Liverpool, has been arrested (on a charge of doing damage amounting to 1s. 6d. during her previous imprisonment) and sent to prison for a fortnight. She immediately adopted the hunger strike, and after three days was released because the condition of her throat was such that to have attempted forcible feeding in her case would have been almost certainly fatal. By this vindictive process the Government have acquired fresh odium. They have not broken the spirit of Miss Robinson, but they have aroused the same spirit which she possesses in other women who respect her example. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice that in the course of the trial the magistrate said:—

You broke the windows of the cell. That is a good reason if the cell is badly ventilated. That is a good explanation if you first call people's attention to it, and those people do not remedy it.

After this we have hopes that one day a magistrate will be found who will justify the actions of Suffragettes in every particular!

**The Case of Senor Ferrer.**

The righteous indignation by the Liberal newspapers at the riots which have taken place in different parts of the world on account of the treatment of Senor Ferrer throw an interesting sidelight upon their denunciation of riot where the liberties of the women of this country are concerned. We read that in London on Sunday last the crowd was violent, that it made ugly rushes, that it attempted to attack the Spanish Embassy, that it encountered the police with stones, and that the Chief Commissioner of Police himself received a blow from a missile in the street, but no arrests were made. We wonder what would have been the result if a similar disturbance had been created by the supporters of Woman Suffrage. Meanwhile, we notice the following telegram in the *Westminster Gazette* for Tuesday last:—

**CRISIS IN SPAIN.**

An Exchange special telegram from Madrid says that General Weyler declines the existence of a Ministry is impossible where 100 persons are required to guard the Premier and 80 to guard the Home Minister. We await with interest the news that a message has been received from Lord Kitchener informing us that for the same reason it is impossible that the Asquith Ministry shall continue another day in office!

**Contents of this Issue.**

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers in this issue a short story, specially contributed to our columns by Mr. Pett Ridge, and we take this public opportunity of thanking him most heartily for his kindness in doing so. Miss Christabel Pankhurst deals at length with Mr. Churchill's utterance. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence writes on "The Unconquerable Spirit." We would also draw attention to the correspondence between Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, which appears on the next page. Owing to pressure of space, our "Review of the Week" is held over until our next issue.

**A CIRCULATION OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.**

**How to carry out Mrs. Pankhurst's Wish.**

In her final message before leaving for America, Mrs. Pankhurst expressed the wish that before the end of the current year the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN should have reached a figure of 100,000 copies a week; that is to say, she asked that three copies should be sold for every copy that is sold to-day. The fulfilment of that wish will take some hard work, but it will be accomplished if all of us put our backs into it with the determination that it can be done. We at the publishing office here, 4, Clements Inn, have been considering what we can do, and we have already decided upon a number of new schemes. We ask all our readers similarly to put to themselves the question how they can help to fulfil Mrs. Pankhurst's wish.

At the present time the paper is sold in some five distinct ways: by direct subscription to the head office; through the newspapers; at the railway bookstalls; at the meetings of the W.S.P.U.; and fifthly, by street sales, in particular from the various "points" for street sale which have been established in London. In order to treble our circulation, in addition to securing a far greater sale through every one of these channels, we want to establish a large supplemental sale by means of a new method of personal canvass.

**What we are Doing at the Head Office.**

At the head office we are extending our plans in a number of directions. A member of the staff is visiting many of the bookstalls in and around London, with a view to having posters displayed at them, which will be seen by people on their arrival at or on their departure from the principal stations. Then, we have already appointed an organiser for the paper in London, who has arranged for the establishment of "points" in the streets where women are always to be found selling the paper. Then she is also working up the sale of the paper at all meetings of the Union in London, and further, she intends to arrange for personal canvass in various parts of the metropolis. We hope shortly to be able to appoint one or more travelling organisers, who will be able to assist the distribution of the paper in other parts of the country. But these arrangements will take time to show valuable results. We want our readers and their friends to work simultaneously along similar lines in other parts of the country.

**What Our Readers Can Do.**

In order to secure a circulation of 100,000 three copies must be sold for every copy that is disposed of at the present time. It is the duty of everyone, therefore, who is at present purchasing a single copy so to arrange it that by the end of December at least three copies are being bought. Anyone who does not do at least as much as this is falling below the standard which Mrs. Pankhurst is asking for; but members and their friends have been so generous in the past and have so often exceeded every request that has been made of them that we have hopes that many of them will not stop at this, but will go further and will secure a sale of five or ten, or even twenty, copies where at present there is only one.

Let us see how this can be done. In the first place, there are two methods of sale which are adapted to those who are already in the Suffrage Movement—direct subscription to the office and an order through the newspaper. Many a man or woman will express an interest in the doings of the Women's Social and Political Union, and yet, through forgetfulness or through inertia, may not take the trouble to become a permanent subscriber to VOTES FOR WOMEN. Our readers, where they find this to be the case, should try and get the matter clinched at once by asking him to give a permanent order to the newspaper or to send up a definite subscription to 4, Clements Inn; and when once VOTES FOR WOMEN has been ordered regularly, even if only for a quarter, they can rest assured that the interest of the paper each week will be enough to secure a permanent subscription.

**A Vigorous Sale at Meetings.**

Then there are the people who come to meetings, who are inspired with a new zeal for the cause of Woman Suffrage, but who are sometimes allowed to go away from the meeting without having been induced to buy a copy of the paper. This will not be the case if the paper is brought prominently before the notice of every single member of the audience, both by reference from the platform and by active stewarding on the part of the literature sellers. Then many of those who are regular attendants at the meetings, instead of taking away with them a single copy of the paper each week, can help materially by taking away a dozen copies or even more in order to give them away to their friends, or to sell them again in their own locality. This is regularly done at the London At Home every Thursday night, and this example may be copied in other parts of the country. The importance of the large distribution of the paper, in view of the difficulty of obtaining the facts from other newspapers, cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

**Finding New Readers.**

It is one of the essentials of a rapidly increasing sale that the paper should be brought to the attention of an ever-widening circle of readers. This is not only essential to the growth of the paper, but it is one of the very best means of extending the knowledge and interest in the Movement as a whole. Many letters are received at Clements Inn telling how the first acquaintance with the

Women's Social and Political Union was the purchase of a casual paper in the street, more out of curiosity than from direct interest, how this casual purchase resulted in attendance at one of the meetings, and how from that a hearty support both financially and personally was given to the Movement. This new circle of readers will not come to us—we have to go to them and find them either in the streets or in their own homes.

**London "Points."**

It has long been the practice in London for women to come forward to act as street sellers, and their example has been copied in different parts of the country. But during the last few weeks a new move has been made by establishing definite "points" in different parts of London, where a woman has permanently taken up her place with a supply of papers alongside the vendors of other newspapers. Each "point" has been under the command of a captain, who has undertaken to see that it shall be constantly served by women all the hours of light in the day. This plan has proved so successful (at one of our points in London nearly 1,000 copies are sold during the week) that we are endeavouring to arrange for its increase in London to a number of additional "points," and we hope that a similar plan will be adopted in all the important provincial centres. But this can only be done if women will volunteer for the work.

Some are wanted for the positions of captains, who will make themselves responsible for seeing that the "point" is permanently supplied with a seller; others who will undertake to give so many hours of personal service each week.

**Sale by Personal Canvass.**

But there are still a large number of people, of women in particular, who are not touched by any of these methods. They will not order a paper regularly through their newspapers; they are not in the habit of buying papers at lookstalls or in the street; their lives are so much lived in their own homes that in order to reach them at all they have to be sought out there. And yet there is in their hearts a very deep interest in the Suffrage Movement, and if the paper could be actually brought to their doors they would be willing to purchase it and take it in regularly.

In order to supply them we call upon our readers to make a new and additional departure in effecting a sale. We would ask them, in fact, to start a regular weekly canvass. This is work which those who do not feel able to stand for several hours a week in the public thoroughfares selling the paper may yet very valuably accomplish. We would suggest that they begin by offering the paper for sale each Friday at every house in a given street. And they should aim at a regular list of customers on a definite round who will buy the paper from them regularly. No doubt they will be met in the first instance with rebuffs from some of those upon whom they call, but in most cases they will find courtesy and kindness, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that every copy which they dispose of in this way is going to swell the grand total and is going to explain the meaning of the "Votes for Women" movement to many to whom hitherto it has been but a name and an inexplicable phenomenon. Those of our readers who are prepared to help us in this way will be able to obtain their papers from their local organisations or through their ordinary newspapers, or direct from the head office, but we would ask them in any case to write direct to us at 4, Clements Inn, telling us of their experiences and successes. It is in this way that the work which they are doing will be known to others, who will be able to copy their example.

**F. W. Pethick Lawrence.**

**LIMERICKS.**

There was once a primeval Prime Minister  
Whose methods were ancient and sinister;  
He murmured, "Alack!  
They've abolished the rack;  
I am positive that would have finished her!"

**II.**

An extremely advanced Suffragette  
Tried to hustle a slow Cabinet;  
They observed, "You forget,  
In the best Liberal set  
To be Liberal is not etiquette."

**III.**

In an underground passage they met  
That stalwart and brave Cabinet;  
But although they said, "Budget,"  
You quite safely may judge it  
An excuse not to say "Suffragette."

**WOMEN WRITERS AND ACTRESSES.**

The Women Writers' Suffrage League has decided to give an entertainment, in conjunction with the Actresses' Franchise League, on November 12, and the Scala Theatre has been taken for the purpose. Three plays will be produced, one by Mrs. Moulton, one by Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Christopher St. John, and another by Miss Beatrice Harraden and Miss Bessie Hutton. Miss Ellen Terry will take part in a pageant. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., at ordinary theatre prices.

**THE SINCEREST FORM.**

**By W. Pett Ridge.**

"Now, don't you two hang about," ordered the husbands, severely, in duet. "Make a start with your work at once," added one, "and then you'll get it over all the sooner!" The other shared a match, and said, following the line of argument, "Delay beginnin', and you can't never tell where you are, or where you ought to be, or anything about it."

The shorter woman came forward to the doorway, a basket of linen under one arm. "Here!" she called. "Just one moment."

"Now begin again."  
"What do you think you two are going up to?"  
"What are we going up to?" repeated her husband, looking about in a dazed way, as one who mistrusted his powers of hearing. He muttered a few ejaculations to his companion, and turned to give the answer. "You jolly well mind your own business. And give us another sixpence for this one. It's worn. Perhaps"—generously, as he accepted the coin—"perhaps I may as well keep both."

"What," she asked again, "do you think you two are going up to?"

"If you must know," he replied; "we're going to have our usual look round. Now, are you satisfied?"  
"Hope you'll find something worth looking at," she remarked. And retired indoors.

The tall woman, having listened to the proposition, shook her head, and said "Not half good enough!" Five minutes later she was admitting there might perhaps be something in the idea, but that she herself had never pretended to be a good hand at monkeying. Another three minutes, and she, whilst disclaiming all responsibility, left the artificial flowers on which she had been working, gave the short woman permission to lace up boots, and the two went out into Gossett Street, sharing not quite equally a look of determination.

They started to walk briskly, as is the custom of busy women, but one gave a word of caution, and they forced themselves to stop and look through the windows of newspaper shops, to examine, without haste, exhibitions of picture post-cards. In arriving near Shore-ditch Church they took a more pronounced air of leisureliness, rejecting the offers and inquiries of omnibus conductors, and contenting themselves by watching the tangle of tram-cars tied up at the cross-roads. From a vendor of Brazil nuts they purchased a bag, and cracked the contents; from a newspaper boy they obtained an early copy of an evening journal that promised to give the latest news from Kempton.

"We've come out on a fool's errand, my dear," said the tall woman, despairingly. "Let's admit it and bunk off 'ome again."

"Stay where you are," commanded her friend.

There was certainly plenty of incident at the junction of streets, with folk passing to and fro, traffic constantly on the move, and once the back became accustomed to the support of railings, you could watch with a fair amount of comfort. Inside the churchyard men sat about and sometimes smoked and sometimes dozed; near the public-house over the way they stood, hands in pockets, waiting for miracles to happen. A young constable strolling by noted the two women and asked, politely, whether he could be of any assistance in enabling them to gain their destination; the short woman answered that they had already reached it, and he begged them to pardon him and went on. A few of the leading men glanced around, obviously resenting the presence of the two, and mentioned to each other, rather bitterly, that it seemed a pity women-folk could not find work to do at home, instead of wasting their time in the public thoroughfares; one went so far as to express a very definite, almost hysterical, view in regard to extension of the suffrage to the sex to which he did not belong, and his failure to obtain a retort induced him to remark that the whole lot ought to be dashed well Pankhurst out of the way.

"Here come ours!" exclaimed the short woman.

"You'll have to do all the talking, mind," warned her friend.

The men were lounging along with a clear objective in view; their eyes went now and again in the direction to make sure that no disaster had occurred, no earthquake, that would rob them of the celebration of a mid-day rite. They were still smoking, and in stepping back to choose an auspicious moment for making the transit of the roadway, their pipes fell and smashed on the pavement.

"Well, of all the ———!" began one.

"Whatever in the world ———?" demanded the other.

"Glad we've run across you," said the short wife, equally.

"Told her we should if we waited here long enough. Isn't it about time for one of your frequent half-pints?"

"Yes," sulkily.

"Very well; we'll come in with you."

"What sort of pleasure can you get out of coming and looking on at us whilst we have a drink?"

"We'll have one, too."

"But you're both staunch teetotals."

"That won't be hard to alter," she remarked. "It's only a 'obby."

"'Obby or no 'obby," declared her husband, strenuously. "It don't look nice to see the wife of a working man——"

She laughed so much at this description that he treated her to stomp, pointing out that folk were looking on; such indication of amusement on the part of a married woman could only suggest mental failure. A semi-circle had indeed gathered, and he, with a jerk of the head, gave the two permission to follow. In the bar, the two men replied with reserve to the cheery salutation of the publican's son, and demanded of their respective wives (with no attempt at gentility) what it was to be.

"Same as what you have," they replied, in unison.

Argument ensued. One person's meat was another one's poison; everyone knew the truth of this. A man required a certain amount of stimulant to get him through the day; a woman was different. The wives insisted, however, on their original request, and the men, after conferring, ordered four small lemonades; the publican's son, diverted at the slip of the tongue, begged them to think again.

"Four small lemons," repeated one, firmly; "and look slippy about it. We don't want to stay here all day. Someone might come in."

The ladies gave an exclamation of content on taking the first sip; the grunt made by their husbands indicated a contrary opinion. To the suggestion that a seedy biscuit should be provided the men protested that they were not made of money, and the short woman asked them at once why, in recognising this fact, they did not set to and earn some. It was her duty to warn them that if, when offered such a job of work as had been tendered the day before they declined to take advantage of it, then there was nothing for the wives to do but to imitate the example; there must, she felt certain, be something attractive about loafing, and one could doubtless speedily acquire the trick. The two ladies, turning to each other, talked of the Budget, and its probable effect on the comfort of Dukes.

"Well," said one husband, desperately, upsetting the matches in the stone holder, after discussion with his companion, "we must be off. If you partly want to know, we're going along to Curtain Road. To make a start. To make a fresh beginning, in fact. Now, are you satisfied?"

"Quite," she said. "Mrs. What-is-it, we may as well get along back. We've got work to do, too!"

**W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

To-day, Friday, Miss Violet Bryant, Miss Ellen Pitfield, Miss Lily Asquith, and Miss Dorothy Shallard, who were sentenced on Saturday, October 9, to fourteen days' imprisonment in connection with their protest during Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Newcastle, will be released. Miss Winifred Jones and Miss Dorothy Pethick, who were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour on Monday, October 11, in connection with the same protest, will be released to-morrow (Saturday). Miss Mary Edwards, sentenced on September 22 at Birmingham to six weeks' imprisonment in connection with the Bingley Hall protest, will be released on Tuesday, November 2. On that date also there will be a public welcome to the Birmingham prisoners in the Town Hall, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak.

**The By-Election at Bermondsey.**

There remain several days yet before polling takes place in the Bermondsey Division of Southwark, and volunteers anxious to take part in the W.S.P.U. campaign can still have work allotted to them. Names should be sent in to Miss Christabel Pankhurst at once. Particulars of meetings, etc., will be found on page 53.

**Free Meetings in London.**

Mr. H. W. Nevinston will speak at next Monday's meeting in the Queen's Hall at 3 p.m. On the following Monday several of the Newcastle and Birmingham hunger-strikers will speak.

Next Thursday, October 28, St. James's Hall has been engaged by another society, and the weekly meeting, open to the public, will, therefore, take place in the small Queen's Hall, Langham Place, at 8 p.m. The speaker will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst. These meetings are free to the public.

**Meetings Throughout the Country.**

Among other important meetings taking place throughout the country is one to-day at Truro, at 7.30 p.m., to be addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Annie Kenney. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Newcastle next Thursday. Next Saturday Miss Pankhurst is speaking at Edinburgh, and on Sunday at the Playgoers' Club, Hotel Cecil, when the chair will be taken by Israel Zangwill, Esq. The Glasgow meeting announced for Friday has been cancelled in favour of a great meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on December 1, when, in addition to Miss Pankhurst, Lady Constance Lytton will speak.

**Demonstration at the Alexandra Palace.**

Extensive preparations are being made throughout North London for the great Demonstration to be held in the large theatre of the Alexandra Palace on November 3, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others will speak. Tickets, price 1s. (numbered and reserved), 6d. and 3d. (unreserved), may be obtained from Miss Bonwick, Weston Park, Crouch End; Miss Kate Jackson, 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate; or of the Ticket Secretary, Miss Cooke, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Application should be made at once—very few 1s. tickets remain.

**AN ANSWER TO SLANDERS.**

The following correspondence has passed between Lady Betty Balfour and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. On October 16 Lady Betty Balfour wrote:—

My Dear Miss Pankhurst,—I am repeatedly being told that members of the W.S.P.U. have persecuted the wife of the Prime Minister with letters, signed and unsigned, threatening the lives of her husband and of her son, and that members of the W.S.P.U. tell the detectives that they intend firing with revolvers and throwing bombs.

The only incident which seems to give ground for belief that any members of the W.S.P.U. could be capable of writing such letters is the acknowledged fact that at Birmingham two mops were prepared steeped with kerosene, though they were not used. I know that the leaders at once disclaimed having given any authority for the preparation of such dangerous implements, but the fact that one of them had spoken of the tarpaulin cover of the roof of the hall as "inflammable" may have been understood as an incitement.

The leaders who have adopted militant methods as a desperate way of bringing forward the urgency of the claim for the enfranchisement of women, have to bear a heavy burden of responsibility. I think it, therefore, only fair to give them an opportunity not only of indignantly denying their knowledge or approval of such proceedings as I have described, but of urging their followers not to degrade the Association to which they belong with deeds so underhand and cruel, and so singularly unlike the spirit of straightforwardness and concern for life which has hitherto marked even the most militant actions of the W.S.P.U.

**Miss Pankhurst's Reply.**

To this Miss Pankhurst replied:—

Dear Lady Betty Balfour,—I have received your letter informing me that you have been told that "members of the Women's Social and Political Union have persecuted the wife of the Prime Minister with letters, signed and unsigned, threatening the lives of her husband and of her son, and that members of the Women's Social and Political Union tell the detectives that they intend firing with revolvers and throwing bombs."

So far as I know, both these statements are entirely untrue. The Women's Social and Political Union has never had any dealings with the wife or relatives of the Prime Minister. It is recognised by the members of our Society that they are not responsible for the policy of the Government, and are not in any way to blame for its misdeeds. Therefore, anything which we may have to say to the Prime Minister, or to any of his colleagues in the Cabinet, we say to them direct. Nor do we make use of threatening letters. Declarations as to our future action are embodied either in articles appearing in our paper VOTES FOR WOMEN, in speeches, or in formal letters addressed to members of the Cabinet, copies of which are usually sent to the newspapers.

This is the course adopted by the leaders of this movement, and I do not for one moment believe that individual members of the Women's Social and Political Union have ever sent communications such as you describe to Mrs. Asquith or to any other person. Everyone engaged in public life is in the habit of receiving such letters, written by irresponsible and mischievous people. Threatening, abusive, and indecent letters come at times to Clements Inn (written in some cases on House of Commons notepaper), but we do not dream of attributing their authorship to Mrs. Asquith, to the Prime Minister, or to any of his supporters.

As to the threats of violence alleged to be made by our members to detectives, your informants seem to have given you no evidence in support of the statement that such threats have been made. I myself have heard nothing of them. You refer to the rumour (never as yet substantiated) that mops soaked in kerosene were found in Birmingham one week after the Prime Minister's visit.

It may be that these mops had no existence, or were placed there as a practical joke by some third person. I know no more of this matter than I have read in the columns of the public Press. From Miss Keevil, our Birmingham organiser, I ascertained that she was also in ignorance upon the matter. Her reference to the inflammable character of tarpaulin was, I gather, simply meant to indicate that if the women who carried through the Birmingham protest had wished to do it, they could have destroyed the tarpaulin roof-covering, thus defeating the object of those who placed it there. The fact that no attempt was made to destroy it is the best answer to your question on the subject.

We hope that our political opponents will allow us to retain a remnant of respect for them by refraining from childish gossip as to the doings of the Women's Social and Political Union.

I am greatly obliged to you for your letter and the opportunity it gives me of replying, once and for all, to the frivolous and irresponsible talk which seems to be current in Liberal circles at the present time.

**"FED BY FORCE."**

Mrs. Leigh's statement with regard to forcible feeding in Winton Green Gaol has been issued by the Women's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., as a leaflet—"Fed by Force," price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000, post free.

FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PRISON.

Release of Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. Brailsford.

Last week we chronicled the great demonstration at Newcastle, when eleven women were sentenced for attempting to pass through the barricade and for making other protests in the form of window-breaking. We may recapitulate the names and the sentences here:—One month with hard labour: Kathleen Brown, Kitty Marion; one month in default of being bound over: Constance Lytton and Jane Brailsford; fourteen days with hard labour: Winifred Jones, Ellen Pitman, Dorothy Peshick; fourteen days: Violet Bryant, Ellen Pitfield, Lily Asquith, and Dorothy Shallard. On Wednesday, October 13, Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. Brailsford were released after serving two and a-half days of their month's sentence. They were both naturally affected by the long fast, having taken nothing while in goal. Both protested strongly against the distinctions made in their favour, whereby while they were released their comrades were treated to the tortures of forcible feeding. They write:—"Certainly in one case, if not two or three, the risks from starvation or

and told me to go to bed and stay there. I never felt hunger, but on Tuesday night my heart started beating rapidly, which continued till I was released, and made either movement or sleep impossible. On Wednesday morning a heart specialist accompanied the other doctors, and I was told to be quite still. About an hour after they left cry after cry, full of agony, rang through the prison, and she realised that one at least of my comrades was undergoing the torture of forcible feeding. I have never gone through a time so full of mental and physical agony as I endured that night. On Thursday morning again I listened in helpless fury to the cries of my comrades, and waited for my turn. Hour after hour of suspense passed away, but when the doctors eventually came it was only to repeat the former injunction to lie quite still. About five o'clock the Governor entered with the order for my release, the doctors having considered that I was not physically strong enough to bear the strain of forcible feeding. Only for the moment was I grateful for the reprieve.

food poured from a feeding cup through the crevice of the teeth, which remained closed. She did not swallow any, and after half-an-hour they gave it up. She was now fearfully weak. Forcing the Nasal Tube. The prison doctor then said: "Well, illegal or not, I'm going to use it." The nasal tube was then forced up, but she coughed it back twice. She was supported back to her cell and put in bed by the wardresses. Miss Burkitt then said: "This, I think, will kill me sooner than starving; I can't stand much more of it, but I am proud you have not beaten me yet." She was left alone for about an hour and a-half—head, nose, and throat exceedingly painful. The matron and wardresses tried by persuasion to get her to take food. They said: "Well, you'll have to come again; they are waiting." "Oh, surely not the torture chamber again!" She was lifted out of bed and taken once more. Three doctors were waiting, one being Dr. Cassels, of Handsworth, four wardresses and the matron. She protested, but was too weak to resist much. Her head was forced back, feeding-cup used, but no food swallowed. Dr. Helby, (prison doctor) said: "Are you going to swallow; if not, the Home Office has given me every power to use what force I like. I am going to use the stomach pump." She said: "It is illegal, and an assault. I shall summon you." A gag was suddenly pushed into her mouth a tube pushed in also, and then taken out. She was covered with hot and cold perspiration, and then swallowed from a feeding cup. "I'm broken, but not beaten," she said to the wardresses. Each day she was fed every two hours by wardresses, but continued her resistance. On Wednesday she knew the other women had come in by hearing a line from the "Marseillaise." "Are we of meaner soul than they, coming faintly through the walls. Examine the following reply had come from the Home Secretary: "I cannot interfere with the magistrate's decision. I have given the prison authorities every power to use what force they think necessary to make you take food." On Saturday and Sunday she took food in order to get back into a prison cell near the other women who had happened, and then to start a hunger strike again. On Monday she had breakfast, and was taken back to cell, and went without food until late on Wednesday night.

The average citizen, who is particularly careful to be at home at meal times, can hardly fail to be convinced of the sincerity of these advocates of the extended franchise when he learns of the ordeal of starvation which they voluntarily undergo, and the degradation of forcible feeding in addition seems a punishment entirely out of proportion to the offence. Suffragettes, of course, must not be permitted to put themselves above the law, but, after all, when they have staved themselves to the verge of exhaustion the police did not keep to their agreement, but arrested her earlier in the evening on her arrival at the buildings. Miss Gawthorpe, speaking at the meeting, said that she had just come from the Town Hall, from which Miss Robinson was probably now on her way to the Liverpool police cells. (Miss Gawthorpe proceeded) she asked an officer if there was anything they could do for Miss Robinson. He said there was not, and Miss Gawthorpe said she then heard a scream from inside. She knew it was very unlike Miss Robinson to scream, and she demanded to be allowed inside. She and Miss Marsden were not permitted to go in, and she then asked whether Miss Robinson had a woman with her. The detective to whom she spoke replied: "I do not care what you demand; that is our business." Miss Gawthorpe said, "No, it is not, it is my business," and she asked a lady with her to go to the telephone and ring up the police authorities and ask if a woman was with Miss Robinson, because they had reason to think she had been hurt, and there was no

The Government itself cannot by logic get rid of distinctions which the public will make in spite of it. The contemptuous Suffragist is not identical with the contemptuous bootlegger. Though the actions of the two may defy discrimination, the motive and the purpose will count. After all, one main object of punishment is to prevent crime, and feeding women with tubes pushed down their throats is hardly likely to have that effect upon other contemptuous and feeble-minded persons outside the prison gates. It will be well, therefore, if the Government can see their way to instruct the authorities at Winslow Green to resort to the practice hitherto observed in other goals. —Yorkshire Observer.

We are receiving letters of protest against the "compulsory feeding" of the imprisoned Suffragettes. The present situation is from every point of view deplorable, and, we fear, likely to become worse, unless the Government give convincing evidence of an intention to take steps to meet the demand for Votes for Women. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone cannot be regarded by their best friends as having conspicuously shone either as statesmen or tacticians in dealing with the agitation for the extension of the franchise. —Christian Commonwealth.

Justifiable indignation has been aroused by the statement made in the House of Commons that this delicate manipulation has, at the Winslow Green Goal, near Birmingham, been deputized to wardresses, for it is one which should only be performed by medical practitioners or trained nurses; and, in the second place, it should be employed only for the benefit of the prisoner, and in the case of a sane adult, only after his or her consent has been obtained. —British Journal of Nursing.

A New Form of Assault.

Then more food was forced down by one doctor and two wardresses in a new way. The doctor stood behind, pushed the patient into a reclining position, caught hold of her throat, then forced the feeding cup into her mouth. On Thursday morning she was unconscious when they came into her cell, and was fed during the day. She had very great pain at night, and told the doctor in the morning that too much food had been given. On Friday morning she said: "For mercy's sake, let me be, I'm too tired," but was forced to take brandy and Benger's food. She was icy cold. She was put back to hospital, and remained there until her release. Every scrap of food taken was forced. She only slept four nights out of the whole month. Miss Burkitt did three hunger strikes during her month, one for eighty-one hours, one for ninety-six hours, and one for twenty-four hours.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

Our Democratic Toadicks. The release from Newcastle Goal of the two militant Suffragettes, Lady Constance Lytton and Mrs. Brailsford—because they took part in the hunger strike in which all imprisoned Suffragettes had taken part—has created considerable surprise in many quarters. Such treatment certainly contrasts very strangely with that of the Suffragettes at Birmingham Goal, where the hunger striker has been fed through a feeding tube. —Evening News.



Lady Constance Lytton.

[Photo by Lafayette.]

from resisted forcible feeding are much greater than they were to us. Four of our friends who were sentenced on October 9 were already being forcibly fed; their cries of protest and distress reached us in our cells.

I had gone with the resolve to take my share in breaking down this abominable system, and it was in great sorrow that I left the battle for my plucky comrades to fight without me. KATHLEEN BROWN.

TWO MORE RELEASES AT NEWCASTLE.

On Thursday, after serving three and a-half days of their sentences of one month and fourteen days, Miss Kathleen Brown and Miss Pitman were released. They looked very weak after a fast of seventy-seven hours, and Miss Pitman was taken to a nursing home. It was Miss Brown's second hunger strike. No attempt at forcible feeding had been made in either case, as it was understood that it would be likely to have resulted in fatal consequences. Nurse Pitman says that she will never forget the horror of the night before her release, when, within her locked cell, she could hear the cries of the others who were being forcibly fed. Miss Marion had barricaded herself in her cell, and the officers had great difficulty in forcing the door.

Miss Kathleen Brown's Statement. We were taken to the Manchester Prison soon after lunch on Monday, October 11, and immediately asked to see the Governor. We told him that we protested, first, against being imprisoned since the Government's refusal to recognise women's political rights rendered them directly responsible for any damage done as a protest against such a refusal; and, secondly, we protested against being imprisoned as criminals instead of political prisoners. We therefore refused to obey rules and regulations, or to part voluntarily with our clothes. The Governor promised to communicate our protest to the Home Secretary, and allowed us to keep our clothes till he heard from the Prison Commissioners. We refused food from the first, and I lost strength very rapidly. Early on Tuesday afternoon, when I was already almost too weak to stand, I was told I must change into prison clothes. I refused, and two wardresses removed my own clothes and dressed me in the prison garb. Shortly afterwards two doctors came,

THE BIRMINGHAM PRISONERS

At Birmingham the torture of forcible feeding continues, and the only releases have been those of Miss Burkitt and Miss Darwell, who had completed their sentences. Miss Durkin reports that Mrs. Leigh one day escaped from her cell and spoke to Miss Durkin before she left, and said they were all being forcibly fed. Miss Burkitt is seriously ill and in a nursing home.

Miss Burkitt's Experiences. Miss Hilda Burkitt was sentenced on Saturday, September 18, to a month in the second division. On arriving at the prison she refused to take off her clothes or to take any food. On Monday morning the doctor came and made her rest on her bed, as she was feeling weak. She was afterwards taken down to see the governor, and stated to him that she wished to send a petition to the Home Secretary to be placed in the first division. She was then given a blue paper, on which she wrote her petition. The governor said "I will not punish you for breaking three panes of glass in your cell, because you are fasting." About five o'clock the same evening a wardress brought her a dressing gown and told her to go to the hospital, by doctor's orders. A pint of hot milk was left by her side, but she turned her back upon it. On Tuesday the doctor arrived at 6.30 and tried in vain to persuade her to take some fresh milk. In the middle of the morning two doctors came, one being sent specially from the Home Office, and they made a careful examination. Ordinary hospital diet sent for dinner, but not eaten. In the afternoon she was taken into the hospital kitchen. There were two doctors, four wardresses, and matron. They forced her to sit in a chair and tried to wrap a blanket round her. A struggle then ensued, but she was eventually overpowered by wardresses and held in the chair. She said: "I will not take food! I refuse! I will not swallow!" Her lips were forced open and

RONA ROBINSON RE-ARRESTED, IMPRISONED, AND RELEASED.

Magistrate Says Bad Ventilation May Justify Window Breaking.

On Friday last Miss Rona Robinson, against whom a warrant had been out for window breaking during her imprisonment at Walton Goal, Liverpool, was arrested in Manchester. Though it had been arranged with the police that she would give herself up at 10 o'clock after a meeting at Onward Buildings, and on this undertaking was openly proceeding to the meeting, she did not keep to their agreement, but arrested her earlier in the evening on her arrival at the buildings.

Miss Gawthorpe, speaking at the meeting, said that she had just come from the Town Hall, from which Miss Robinson was probably now on her way to the Liverpool police cells. (Miss Gawthorpe proceeded) she asked an officer if there was anything they could do for Miss Robinson. He said there was not, and Miss Gawthorpe said she then heard a scream from inside. She knew it was very unlike Miss Robinson to scream, and she demanded to be allowed inside. She and Miss Marsden were not permitted to go in, and she then asked whether Miss Robinson had a woman with her. The detective to whom she spoke replied: "I do not care what you demand; that is our business." Miss Gawthorpe said, "No, it is not, it is my business," and she asked a lady with her to go to the telephone and ring up the police authorities and ask if a woman was with Miss Robinson, because they had reason to think she had been hurt, and there was no



Miss Rona Robinson, M.Sc.

Prisoner: I did not. The prisoner, continuing, said with regard to the breaking of the windows in the cell last night that she was put in the cell about 11.30—in a cell which contained an open closet, and it was so badly ventilated that the air was foul. Unit for a Living Room. She considered such a place was unfit for a living room for any human being, and as she had a weak throat at the time she protested against it, and drew the attention of the matron to it to see if she could not put her in some other place. Had she done so she would not have broken the window. She also drew the chief inspector's attention to it, and he said he would send for the doctor. The doctor was seen, and she asked him to find her another place, as it was dangerous for her to remain there. He said he could not, and so she remedied the place by breaking the windows. Mr. Shepherd Little: Do you want to call the doctor? Prisoner: Yes. Mr. Duder said he understood that statement was substantially correct, and if prisoner had not pleaded guilty to the charge he would not have proceeded with the charge. Mr. Shepherd Little: Then I will not take that charge. The prisoner said that in Walton Prison she was refused exercise in the ground, and she was sent back to her cell. After fifteen minutes in the cell the air was unclean, and she broke the windows to purify it.

Cal Governor's Evidence. The governor of the goal, who was in court, in reply to questions by the stipendiary, said that the ventilation of the cells was approved by the surveyor of the department and the foreman of works of the prison. It was news to him that she broke the windows as a protest against ventilation. The windows were broken immediately following his refusal to allow the prisoners to exercise in the ground and collect together and walk arm-in-arm round the ground. They would not conform to the regulations of the prison, and they were sent back to the cell and broke the windows. The prisoner said she had already been punished for that offence, for the governor sent her to the punishment cell, where she remained from Sunday afternoon till she came up there again. If the Home Office was driven to such an act of malicious vindictiveness it was playing its last card. "I am interested to hear what punishment the Home Secretary has ordered

IN THE POLICE COURT.

Miss Robinson, who is M.Sc. of Manchester University, was brought before Mr. T. Shepherd Little, the stipendiary magistrate, at the Dale Street Police Court on Saturday. The original charge against her was of "failing to appear to a summons for wilfully breaking seven panes of glass at His Majesty's prison, Walton, on August 22"; and there was now also a further charge preferred against her "that she did break certain cell windows at the main buildwell and doing damage to the extent of 2s." The latter charge being the outcome of her conduct whilst in the cells on Saturday morning. When the case was called and the charges were read over to the prisoner, she pleaded guilty to both charges. Mr. Duder, addressing the Court, said the woman was originally to appear on October 8

for the first offence, but she did not appear, and his worship issued a warrant. He (Mr. Duder) appeared on the instructions of the Home Secretary, and apparently any sentence which his worship passed on the prisoner would be carried out not only in her case but in other further cases. She was sent from that buildwell to Walton Prison, and when she was put in the cell she deliberately broke a number of panes of glass. It was part of the militant campaign that those people adopted. When arrested and put in the cells at the main buildwell last evening she also deliberately broke the windows of her cell.

Mr. Shepherd Little inquired if there was anything previously known against the prisoner, and the record of her conviction in respect of the Sun Hall disturbance was read out, when she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Miss Robinson's Statement.

Prisoner replied that she had. She wished, first of all, that the magistrate would consider the two charges quite separately, because the motive in the two incidents was quite different. It was not true, as the gentleman had said, that she broke the windows immediately she reached the prison. As his worship probably knew, on August 20 she made a protest at Mr. Haldane's meeting. The stipendiary: But I can't bear anything about that. The prisoner went on to say that she went to prison as a political prisoner, and when she got there she found she was to be submitted to prison discipline. The governor of the prison could tell his worship that.

The Stipendiary: Are you going to call him as a witness? The Prisoner: I don't know that I will. The Stipendiary: Well, it is a question for you.

The Prisoner: Then I will call him. The prisoner went on to explain that her conduct in goal was a protest against the punishment, and further in order to remedy the inadequate ventilation of the cell, which seemed to her characteristic of most of the prison cells throughout the land.

Mr. Shepherd Little: You broke the windows of the cell. That is a good reason if the cell is badly ventilated—that is a good explanation if you first call the people's attention to it, and if those people do not remedy it. Did you call the attention of the people to it? Prisoner: I did not. The prisoner, continuing, said with regard to the breaking of the windows in the cell last night that she was put in the cell about 11.30—in a cell which contained an open closet, and it was so badly ventilated that the air was foul.

Unit for a Living Room.

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you to give me for those offences," she inquired, amidst considerable laughter.

Mr. Shepherd Little said that on the second charge she would be discharged, but he must deal with her on the first. He could only regret that she deemed it necessary to tell him something which, when he had heard the governor of the prison, he found was not true. It was quite clear to him that this cell window was not broken because fifteen minutes had elapsed in foul air, but it was broken immediately she went into the cell after she had refused to take exercise in the ground. It was not for him to say whether her cause was good or bad, but he must say that any cause was injured by any person who was not careful enough to speak accurately.

Prisoner: I will not allow you to speak to me in that way. What I have said is accurate and perfectly true, and the governor will tell you we only refrained from making a protest earlier because he asked us to conform to the regulations as far as we could until our trial in order not to confuse the issues. The ventilation was bad from the start, and I tell you frankly I will not allow you to make a statement which you have made.

Mr. Shepherd Little said he noticed her health had not suffered, and she had addressed him in a way that was unusual amongst prisoners in that court. It was for him to judge whether the prisoner was accurate or not. When he came to the conclusion that a person was not accurate and announced it, it mattered little what view anyone else took as to whether he formed a correct judgment or not, and it did not concern him whether she disagreed with him or not. He had to deal with the question of sentence. She seemed to be misinformed, as he had had no communication from the Home Secretary, and if the Home Secretary had intimated to him any sentence to be imposed upon any person in a case, he would have told him it was no business of his, even if he had taken the trouble to acknowledge the letter at all. He was inclined to think that the proper way to deal with her was not to send her to prison, as he had done if he thought that was not a misguided way of expressing her views, but thinking as he did that it was a thorough misapprehension of what was at all likely to advance her case he fined her 20s. and costs or fourteen days.

Prisoner: What division did you say? Mr. Shepherd Little: I did not say any division.

Prisoner: Will you please tell me? Mr. Shepherd Little: I will pronounce no division. The law fixes the division for me.

Prisoner: Will you allow me to know what division before I leave the court? Mr. Shepherd Little: I don't know that I ought.

"I Shall Adopt the Hunger Strike."

Prisoner: It is your duty to do so. I demand first division treatment. I have done it for a political motive, and according to the law of the land, I am entitled to the first division. I warn you I shall adopt the hunger strike, and will not conform to the rules of the prison. I have medical men to prove that that will be extremely dangerous, and if the Home Secretary does not release me I tell you frankly the results will be fatal. (Laughter.) I warn you, and therefore you do this with a full knowledge of your responsibility.

Mr. Shepherd Little: I may tell you that I refuse you the first division. As regards your treatment in the prison that is a matter for the governor.

At this point the other Suffragettes in court broke out into loud cries of disapproval of the treatment meted out to the prisoner.

Miss Flatman rose from her seat and exclaimed: "Towards!" She has already been punished for what she has done. The remarks immediately left the court, uttering remarks of discontent.

Mrs. Robinson (mother of the prisoner) exclaimed: "I am her mother. You ought to be ashamed to send a girl to prison like that."

MISS ROBINSON'S PRISON EXPERIENCES.

I was placed in a special compartment of the Black Maria, the remainder of which was filled with men and women and taken to Walton Goal. I slipped my watch-garden in the colours of the Union through the ventilator, so that our women who were alongside me in hansom cab should know where I was. At the entrance to the goal I was greeted with loud cheers of "Votes for Women," and saw through the ventilator my friends waving the tricolours. In prison I refused all information, and asked to see the Governor, but was told that I could not see him at that moment. I refused to move, but was seized by three wardresses and carried to a reception cell. Here I sang the "Marseillaise" and all our war songs, and finally the hymn "Eternal Father Strong to Save," for Mrs. Pankhurst. Wardresses then came and dragged me before the Governor. I informed him that I should not submit to prison discipline, and made a request for a form of petition which the Governor refused to allow me to have, and did not send to me until Monday morning. Four wardresses were required to remove my clothes, and I was carried into the bath and dressed by two wardresses. Afterwards I was

weighed and dragged to the reception cell. The doctor came to me here and asked to be allowed to examine me, but I refused. I was then taken to my own cell, of unusual type in that it was properly ventilated, where I removed the prison clothes and went to bed, where I remained until Tuesday at 10 a.m. The doctor visited me on Sunday morning, and I again refused examination. He asked if I would have food of any description, but of course I refused.

On Monday morning the form arrived, and I wrote my petition. The Governor came in, and I asked his reasons for not sending the form to me before. He refused to give me reasons, and I demanded to see the visiting magistrates in order to know why the Governor dared to stand between me and the Home Office. The magistrates explained to me that the thing could not possibly have been done on Saturday evening, but they did not know why it had not been brought on Sunday, and promised me that inquiries should be made. I heard nothing further. About 8 o'clock on Monday evening my cell door was opened, and the doctor informed me that he had brought a lady doctor to examine me. After a thorough examination they left me, and the Governor ordering that on this night, as on the two previous nights, a light was to be left in my cell the whole night. Throughout the whole of the time I suffered greatly from sleeplessness and headache, and on Tuesday morning became violently sick. At 10 o'clock the Governor, doctor, and matron entered my cell, and the Governor gave me the order for my release after a fast of seventy-two hours. I was driven to a Home in Liverpool until arrangements could be made to convey me to my own home. I am now in a very weak state of health, and my heart has again been severely tried with the hunger strike, but I hope after rest to be able to take my place once more in the fighting line.

RONA ROBINSON.

MISS PAUL'S RELEASE.

In our issue last week we were only able to chronicle the bare fact that a protest had taken place at a bazaar opened by Sir Edward Grey at Berwick on Wednesday, that Miss Alice Paul, M.A., had been arrested, and that another woman on being ejected had been gagged with a handkerchief. "The strange ladies," as the *Berwick Evening News* calls them, were there in numbers, and as soon as Sir Edward Grey began to speak they made their protest, and were in turn speedily ejected by bazaar assistants and police. Sir Edward Grey, the same paper continues, witnessed the objections unmoved, and Miss Grey, roused by his attitude of indifference, asked when he was going to introduce a Bill for women instead of opening bazaars. Was he going to stand there unmoved while women were being forcibly fed in prison? He was a disgrace to his country. Another protester was Mrs. J. D. Atkinson, of Newcastle, who informed Sir Edward Grey that her niece was in Newcastle Prison at that moment, undergoing a hunger strike for the women's cause, and she asked, would he not exert his influence to get the question settled? Miss Burns reminded Sir Edward Grey of his refusal four years ago to answer a constitutional question put at his meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, by Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenner. Miss Paul was hustled out of the room when she had got no further than "Sir Edward Grey?" Sir Edward said he had never refused to answer questions in his own constituency, and should never do so. He would answer political questions at political meetings, and not at gatherings such as that.

After being ejected Miss Paul tried to enter the bazaar door, having paid for admission, but was arrested as she walked in and taken to the police station. Here the officials seemed unable to formulate any charge against her, but told her they would let her know later with what offence she was charged. She was then searched and locked in a cell. After three hours she was released on a £10 bail, but the officials were still unable to think of anything to charge her with, and said they would decide on the charge in time for the court on Thursday. When her case was called in court the chief constable stated that apparently a slight breach of the peace had been created, but that Miss Paul had been sufficiently punished by being locked in a police court cell three hours, and he wished to withdraw the case. To this the Court agreed, and she was accordingly set free without being tried.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Alden asked whether the seven Suffragettes now in Newcastle Goal were being fed by force, and whether any representations had been made by the medical attendant of Miss Robinson, who was convicted of breaking her cell window to the effect that, owing to the weakness of her heart, to feed her by force might be dangerous. Mr. Gladstone said only three of the Suffragettes in Newcastle Goal were at present being fed by tubes. The others were now taking food without active resistance.

Mr. Alden: Why were seven detained and four released? Mr. Gladstone: Four were released on purely medical grounds. In each case the prison medical authorities certified that the prisoner was either suffering from heart disease or was in a feeble state of health with cardiac symptoms.

Mr. Boulton put similar questions, and received the same reply.



Miss Kathleen Brown's Welcome at Newcastle.

REMINDING MINISTERS OF THEIR DUTIES.

Five Women Sent to Prison—Brutality of Liberal Stewards.

During the week Suffragettes have taken full advantage of a large number of opportunities to heckle Cabinet Ministers. The treatment of their comrades in prison has added fuel to their ardour, and Ministers are reminded of that outrage as well as of their failure in the old-time Liberal principles of representation.

MR. CHURCHILL AT DUNDEE.

During Mr. Winston Churchill's visit to Dundee, early in the week, the elaborate police arrangements which have become a part of a Cabinet Minister's meetings were made to cope with possible Suffragette demonstrations outside Kinraid Hall, where he spoke on Tuesday, Bank Street, which gives access to the hall, was cleared and barricaded at each end, and a strong force of police was posted at each barricade.

her to the ground; one twisted this woman's scarf round her neck, and, pulling both ends, attempted to choke her. Finally they tore up the turf from the roadside and bombarded the women and the chauffeur from all directions, repeatedly hitting the occupants of the car most dangerous blows on the face and body. This conduct was continued until, to save the car from being utterly wrecked, the chauffeur drove off. This correspondent asks under whose authority the concerted action of these hooligans was taken, and says that almost every one of them wore the rosette of the stewards guarding Mr. Smith's grounds, and that, although a strong force of the Perth County Police was present, not one of them raised a finger to protect the women from this dastardly outrage.

A Press Comment.

An inquiry should immediately be demanded into the conduct of the Perthshire police at Aberdeen on Saturday. According to the reports that have come to hand, county constables stood complacently idle when women were assaulted in their presence, and when a motor-car was wantonly destroyed by a mob of howling hooligans styling themselves Liberals. Of Suffragette tactics it is not always possible to approve, but on Saturday the women seem to have acted in a perfectly legal manner. At all events, they were not warned by any competent authority that they were breaking the law, and yet the police allowed them to be violently attacked. If the Suffragettes were wrong the police were doubly negligent. They did not seek to prevent the holding of a meeting by the wayside, nor did they seek to stay the disorderly proceedings that followed. For this twofold dereliction of duty they assuredly ought to be held responsible.

The Sentences.

At the court on Wednesday morning all the women were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. Before they went to jail they sent the following brave letters to the Scottish members:—Dear Scotch members:—Just before we go to prison we send you our love and greetings, and ask you to keep the flag flying in money, membership, and the circulation of Votes for Women and militant action. Two men sympathisers, arrested at the same time as the women, were discharged.

SAVAGE ATTACK BY LIBERAL STEWARDS.

The Liberal stewards in charge of Mr. Winston Churchill's meeting in Mr. W. Smith's garden at Abernethy on Saturday behaved with unwarranted violence towards the Suffragettes. Miss Adela Pankhurst, Mrs. Archibald, Miss Evans, and Mrs. Frank Corbett drove in a motor-car to Abernethy, crossing to Eife by the ferry, their object being to hold a protest meeting and to distribute literature. They intended waiting to hear what Mr. Churchill said to Monday's deputation of the Women's Freedom League before making a protest, and they had no intention of interrupting Mr. Churchill's meeting.

The moment they appeared upon the scene the stewards came upon them shouting and howling, clutched at the flag on the motor, and tried to smash the car, hanging on the back and pulling wildly at the hood, at the same time using coarse and revolting language. They had apparently determined to leave nothing to chance. Miss Adela Pankhurst was nearly pulled out of the car, and the clothes of other women were torn. A board on the side of the car with the words "Does Mr. Churchill sanction the torture of women?" was torn up, and an endeavour was made to smash the engines. The damage to the car consisted in smashing the hood and the footboard and the ripping up of one of the tyres. The women were struck and had soda thrown at them, and they had literally to fight for their lives. The women have no grievances whatever against the crowd, several of whom came to their assistance, but the stewards, who had been waiting all day for the Suffragettes, behaved "like a pack of wolves."

Mr. John S. MacGillivray, writing from Auchtermuchty to the Dundee Courier, says: "The behaviour of these men was such as he would never have believed possible in any civilised land, had he not been an eye-witness. The women were quite legitimately advocating their cause by the roadside, and in no way creating an obstruction; this was admitted by the officer in charge of the police. He says that, despite this, the 'rocketed hooligans' tore the cover of the car, broke the framework and one of the tyres with their knives, and, having attempted to overturn the car with the women in it, they proceeded to personal violence. Several of them seized one of the women by the arms and attempted to drag

FORTY-SIX INTERRUPTIONS.

Forty-six militant Suffragettes succeeded in protesting at the United Kingdom Alliance meeting at Manchester Free Trade Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Runciman, who was in the chair, no sooner uttered the free words when a protestor was promptly ejected. He announced that he would receive a deputation of the Men's League after the meeting. This diplomacy did not prevent other protests, whereupon he declared the interruptions a nuisance and said it was small encouragement to him to receive a deputation. Some interruptions were very pertinent: "I ask you to consider," said the chairman, etc. A voice replied, "Votes for Women." Again, speaking of teaching in schools, Mr. Runciman remarked the greatest hope in the future lay—"in giving Votes to Women," said someone. His bright and constant hope was—"Votes for Women," someone added. Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., said, "I suppose they act from a sense of duty, and that they see under the delusion that they are seeing their cause."

MR. GLADSTONE'S GUARDS.

Strong forces of police were on duty inside and outside the Mansion House on Monday, where the Home Secretary was expected to speak on behalf of the National Physical Recreation Society, but a telegram from Mr. Gladstone announced that he found himself unable to return to town. As an additional precaution against Suffragette scenes, says the Evening News, Mr. Gladstone's promise to speak had been kept a secret.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN WALES.

During Mr. Lloyd George's visit to Troorhy very careful precautions were taken to protect him from the Suffragettes, his car being surrounded by police, both mounted and on foot. Notwithstanding earnest appeals from the crowds to address them on leaving the chapel, where he had delivered an address, he hurried into a closed car and drove off as speedily as possible. All the movements of the Chancellor were kept dark, and the house where he stayed was well guarded.

A TALK WITH MR. HARCOURT.

A quiet and amiable "protest" was made a few days ago to Mr. Harcourt when he went down to Oxford to a meeting in connection

with the Free Trade Conference. Every precaution had, of course, been taken, police and detectives were present, and no ladies were admitted, but two men supporters gained admission to the hall on condition that they did not disturb the meeting. This condition they, of course, carried out, but they had the chance before the meeting of a short conversation with Mr. Harcourt, in which they taxed him with the Government's treatment of women.

HIGH WYCOMBE MEETING.

A series of interruptions were made by male supporters of the Cause on Friday last at a Budget League meeting at High Wycombe, when Earl Carrington was in the chair. At the commencement a man stood up and said in a loud voice, "I protest against the exclusion of women from this Budget meeting." A score of Liberal stalwarts fell upon him, and, amidst terrific din, he was flung out. Quiet being restored, Earl Carrington continued, but he had not said ten words when another man interjected with, "Do the Government propose taxing votes for women?" The stewards promptly ejected him. Both men were badly mauled, but in spite of this they held a meeting fifty yards from the hall, and were received most enthusiastically. Eventually a police-constable, recognising them as the men who had been ejected, ordered them to move off.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "HIRELINGS."

Mr. Lloyd George's insulting remark that the men who protested at his Newcastle meeting were "hired by the Suffragists" has been accepted as gospel by the Merthyr Express, which says in its leader of last Saturday:—"It is one of the unfortunate penalties of the Woman Suffrage campaign against the Government that our Minister of the front rank dare venture to address a free public meeting of his fellow-countrymen without the certainty of a fierce struggle with women for a hearing. At Newcastle, even with a masculine attendance only, the militant Suffragists hired a few young men who were rash enough to undertake the job to interrupt the Chancellor, and in the result, perhaps, they carried out the conclusion that they were poorly paid for such mailings as they received."

A CORRECTION.

In our account of the protest on the occasion of Mr. Birrell's visit to Bristol, reported in last week's Votes for Women, our correspondent inadvertently conveyed the impression that someone in Mr. Birrell's car struck Nurse Pitman. It appears that the car in which Mr. Birrell was seated was followed by a police car, and that it was a detective in the second car who put out his hand and caught Nurse Pitman in the face.

LORD PENTLAND INTERVIEWED.

At Glasgow last Wednesday a deputation, representing the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Women Suffrage, was received by Lord Pentland, who in his reply said that while he was glad to receive the deputation, all he could do was to convey their request to Mr. Asquith and his colleagues.

LORD ROBERT CECIL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the debate on the London Elections Bill in the House of Commons on Monday, Lord Robert Cecil, in speaking on various electoral anomalies, said:—"But why select these particular anomalies now, when there are much greater anomalies left untouched? There is the question of the female worker. Hon. members smile; but why? Because they know that numbers of them are pledged to this, and they have done nothing whatever to redeem their pledges. Personally, I am in favour of woman suffrage, and I always have been. But, for the moment, let me put myself in the position of a Radical member. (Hon. members: "Hear, hear.") It is not a position I at all desire. But I cannot conceive, and never have been able to conceive, how a Radical can possibly resist such a claim. Every argument the First Commissioner put forward in favour of his Bill applies equally to the enfranchisement of women, even the fact that they vote for county councils; yet there is no provision at all for redressing that particular anomaly."

DEBATE AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry Bleasby, a Suffrage debate took place at the National Liberal Club on Monday night. Miss Rachel Parrett, W.S.P.U., who opened, devoted most of her address to a denunciation of the militant methods, declaring that women were blamed for doing things that were justified when done by men. Women were desperately in earnest, and the backing of Cabinet Ministers was the result of the refusal of the Prime Minister to receive a deputation. The Government would find that the desire of women for participation in the vote was the strongest force at the present time. Miss Violet Markham, speaking on behalf of the Women's Anti-Suffrage League, contended that in the interests of the community the Parliamentary enfranchisement of women is not desirable.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE MILITANT MOVEMENT.

After a long correspondence, the Women's Freedom League (Dundee Branch) succeeded in making Mr. Churchill keep a promise he made last January to receive a Suffragist deputation. Nine women accordingly waited upon him at Dundee on Monday and asked him for a definite pledge that the Government would put the question of the enfranchisement of women in the forefront at the next General Election.

In reply, Mr. Churchill said that so far as the merits of the question were concerned his views were known. Seven years ago he voted in Parliament in favour of the enfranchisement of women, and his views on the merits of the question had not altered in the time that had passed. "I think, however," he continued, "many other things have altered in the last four years, and so far as they have altered they have altered to the disadvantage of your cause. What you have to do if you wish to see the great reform that you seek carried is to convert the substantial majority of this great sober-minded community of forty millions; and in order to convert them—which you will not do in a day, or in a month, or in a year—you have, as a very prominent feature in your movement, to show the support on your side of millions of women. The frenzy of a few is no substitute for the earnest convictions and wishes of millions; and looking back over the last four years I am bound to say that I think your cause has marched backwards. I do not mean by that that anything has been done which will prevent the ultimate success of the movement—I do not think that is so—but I am quite sure that while these tactics of silly display and petty violence continue there is not the slightest chance of any Government that will be called into power, or any House of Commons which is likely to be elected, giving you the reform which you seek. That is my honest, unprejudiced view. After all, the success of militant tactics must be judged by results. What are the results? Very soon we may be in the turmoil of an election. At the election, as far as I can see, as far as I know, women's enfranchisement is not going to figure in the programme of any great political party—neither great political party—nor do I expect it will figure in the election address of any prominent man on either side of politics. That is not a very satisfactory result for four years' earnest, strenuous, passionate agitation such as you have carried on. It seems to me a very melancholy result. I was told by someone with whom I was discussing this question: 'But see how low are the subscriptions that flow into the Women's Political and Social movement!' But you started out to get votes, not money, and, so far as votes are concerned, in my opinion, I can honestly and truthfully say you stand in a worse position now than you did four years ago. I do not know whether, if you had continued, I will not say constitutional tactics, but, at any rate, dignified tactics—after all, we Liberals have defended passive resistors—you would have succeeded in making your question one of the cardinal issues at the next election; but I think you would have had a good chance of it, and I am quite sure you would have had a great many prominent and powerful friends who would have exercised themselves on your behalf. What you have done, it seems to me, makes it almost certain that the next Parliament will be less friendly to the cause of Votes for Women than the last. Now that is a very bad result of four years' agitation, of earnest effort and self-sacrifice. I do not in the least despise it or underrate it at all on the part of many gifted and educated women; but I think it is a very depressing result, and what you have to ask yourselves is, how are you to get out of this lane into which you have gone? You do not really suppose you are going to get the vote by pestering a few individuals who happen for the time being to be Cabinet Ministers; you do not imagine that you are to convert this tremendous community by turning the spirit of the people against you, by straining in every way the patience and forbearance of large crowds, by breaking up public meetings, by appeals to violence, which, after all, is woman's worst enemy? You do not imagine you are to get the vote by those means? The longer you go on in this road the more disastrous it will be to your cause, and while you go on in this road I certainly shall not be able to assist you. I am sorry, indeed, to have to speak in tones and in phrases that you do not like, but I have truthfully stated my opinion."

G. B. S. ON THE VOTE.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, lecturing on photography at the Photographic Salon, stated, in the course of his remarks, that they were all very much interested in the question of giving women the vote. The moment it was proposed a number of men said, "The idea of giving Aunt Maria the vote, what does she know of foreign politics?" It was not an injustice to the Aunt Maria, but it assumed the complete political capacity of their Uncle John. (Laughter.)

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. A Woman Fruit-Farmer.

I met her at the house of a mutual friend in the country. She was a rent collector in Bermondsey, and intensely interested in her tenants. But she had to tear herself away from them, for she had fallen a victim to severe neuralgia, and she had decided to give up city life and turn fruit-farmer.

We met again in London yesterday, after an interval of three years, and at first I did not recognise her. The voice—low and musical—was the same, and the manner—gentle, courteous, and quiet—that had not changed either. What was it, then? From being narrow-shouldered and inclined to stoop, she would now compare favourably in chest girth with any well-developed man of equal height—5 ft. 8 ins., I think she told me. The honest pride with which she said, "I'm as strong as a horse, and the strongest man on the farm can't lift the weights I can," was good to see.

Let me try to picture her life during the last two years, after her training ended. She goes out to work on the seven-acre farm which she and her partner have developed from rough land, at 6 a.m. in summer and 7 in winter. They take an hour, if work allows, for breakfast, and another hour for dinner, and they work at hard, manual labour with their farm "hands" until dusk. After the hands—two men and two boys—have left they spend the evening in account-keeping, writing out seed-lists, business correspondence, etc., and in carpentering. This is the fancy-work taken up as recreation when the day is done, and my friend does all the carpentering necessary on the farm. Her latest job has been making frames for the protection of young plants during the winter. The first hour of the day is spent in the stables, where the pony and donkey have to be fed and groomed. "And who rows the boys and sacks them if they don't do their work?"

"I do," she answered, in the gentlest possible tones; and I learnt further that her character in the village is that "She won't stand no nonsense!"

Twice a week there are boxes of fruit and vegetables to be packed and despatched to various customers in London and elsewhere, and this the partners do with their own hands. "It is so difficult to get the men to be careful enough with details," she said.

To begin with, the entire farm had to be ploughed and made ready for sowing and planting, and one of the investments made by the partners was a pony drill, which, driven by my friend ("Farm men are so careless; they drive too near the trees and break off the branches"), does the day's work of two people in an hour and a-half. The standard wages of the farm labourers in the district are 15s. weekly, but these women fruit-farmers pay "top wages"—i.e., 14s.—and "a time and a-half" when, as in fruit-gathering seasons, overtime has to be worked. There is never any difficulty in getting hands. The two boys at present employed on the farm are ambitious to become gardeners themselves, and they are being thoroughly trained under the supervision of these two women.

"The worst of the 'landed proprietor' business," she said, "is the sense of responsibility towards the men and boys. You are your brother's keeper, and you can't get away from that. Some of them have wretched homes. Both the father and mother, for example, of one of my boys are constantly drunk. Drink is the curse of the village." And so, although the winter evenings are precious, because they afford the only chance of indulging in intellectual pleasures, she is planning a course of evening lessons to help these boys in their future career.

In the course of our talk I learned that my friend had made about two tons of jam this summer, chiefly from fruit grown on their land. Besides fruit, a great many vegetables are grown, and only the cabbages, "which anyone can grow," are trusted to the farm hands. Cardoon (of the same family as the green artichoke), salsify, and scorzonera are among the more uncommon. Only private customers are supplied.

As to financial results, I learnt that the proceeds all round during the first year paid the wages bill—£60-£70. The amount sunk was about £1,100. As soon as time allows the women-farmers intend to turn their attention to improving their flower garden, and they have taken a wild flower—Echium vulgare, under their wing, and are trying to improve its native blueness. The seeds were collected last year for the purpose.

The house, a comfortable seven-roomed cottage, heated throughout with hot-water pipes, with a jam-making shed attached, was designed by my friend, who prepared the plans and specifications, and had them carried out by a local builder. Water is obtained from a concrete tank sunk in the field and from the rain supply collected in the yard.

I left her on her way to buy supports for wire-fencing to enclose a new field just added to the farm. She had already bought the fencing itself, and had pointed out to the wholesale merchant who supplied it that a really businesslike firm would have stocked the supports as well, at which rebuke his self-esteem had received a distinct shock.

And to-day she has gone back to where "the rook strides over the newly-turned furrow" and the trees are almost ready for pruning, and where the spirit of autumn broods over the hidden life of future harvests. G. V.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill is the latest member of the Government to speak publicly on the question of Woman Suffrage. Addressing a deputation of the Women's Freedom League, he said that Women Suffragists must convert the substantial majority of the community to their cause, and that if this is to be done, the support of millions of women must be shown. By speaking thus, Mr. Churchill seems to suggest, though he carefully abstains from giving any proof of it, that the majority of the nation is not converted to Woman Suffrage. This is a familiar and very stale method of shelving political reform. These were the tactics adopted by the late Lord Randolph Churchill with the object of obstructing the bill for the enfranchisement of the agricultural labourer in 1884. He, like his son to-day, refused to be convinced that those whom it was proposed to enfranchise really wanted the vote, or that the country as a whole supported their claim. Not only does Mr. Winston Churchill suggest that the country is as yet unconvinced to Woman Suffrage, but he also declares that the cause has been "marching backward" during the past four years owing to the use of militant methods, and that he, personally, so long as these methods continue, will do nothing to support it.

The statement that the Woman Suffrage movement has lost ground since the militant methods began is so fantastically and glaringly untrue, that to record evidence in its disproof is hardly necessary, but a very effective contradiction of Mr. Winston Churchill's present assertions as to the position of our cause is given by his own words, spoken at Manchester no more than eighteen months ago. At a public meeting on April 15, 1908, he said:—"I do sincerely think that the women always had a logical case, and that they have now got behind them a great and popular demand among women. It is no longer a movement of a few extravagant and excitable people, but a movement which is gradually spreading to all classes of women, and that being so, it assumes the same character as Franchise movements have previously assumed," and to this he added a pledge, which he now withdraws, to work for women's enfranchisement.

In order that his change of front may be understood, it is well to explain that this earlier utterance was made during the course of the North-West Manchester by-election, in the hope of counteracting the vigorous and, as the event proved, successful opposition of militant Suffragists. Being at this moment safely seated in the House of Commons, and believing, perhaps, that Scottish Liberals will tolerate his own and his colleagues' violation of Liberal principles, he now adopts such an attitude as shows that if he is to be brought back to the position he assumed at the North-West Manchester by-election, increased activity on the part of militant Suffragists is called for.

Asked by the deputation whether the Government would put the question of the enfranchisement of women in the forefront of their programme at the next General Election, Mr. Winston Churchill said that he did not think so, and went so far as to claim that this state of affairs was the result of the militant agitation. He then went on to say:—"I do not know whether, if you had continued, I will not say constitutional tactics, but I will say, at any rate, dignified tactics, you would have succeeded in making your question one of the cardinal issues at the next election, but I think you would have had a good chance of it.

What are these tactics, dignified though unconstitutional, whose use he would recommend to us Mr. Churchill did not explain. Again it is necessary to compare the utterance of Mr. Churchill in Parliament with that made by Mr. Churchill out of Parliament. Taught by his defeat in Manchester that women have power to influence election results, he sought to win their support in the Dundee by-election by declaring publicly that the question of their enfranchisement was one of practical politics, that no one could be blind to the fact that at the next General Election Woman Suffrage would be a real practical issue, and that the next Parliament ought to see the gratification of their claims.

whose use he would recommend to us Mr. Churchill did not explain.

In discussing the probable attitude of the Government in the event of an early General Election, Mr. Churchill does not speak on behalf of the Government, nor does he profess to utter anything more than a personal and individual opinion, and it is not, of course, to him that we should look for an official and authoritative statement as to the Government's policy. If and when the announcement of an immediate General Election is made, Mr. Asquith will be invited to say whether or no he intends, if returned to power, to grant votes to women. Mr. Churchill thinks that his leader will not declare for Woman Suffrage, and will continue to oppose this reform. He may have some good reason for his belief, but his contention that save for the militant methods Mr. Asquith might or would have decided to grant women's enfranchisement is an absurd one.

There are other Suffragists—the Liberal women and the so-called "constitutional" Suffragists—who adopt methods which presumably are such as the Liberal leaders approve. Would Mr. Churchill have us believe that Mr. Asquith is moved to withhold the vote from these women, and from British womanhood as a whole, solely by his dislike of the policy of a section? No! it is obvious that if Votes for Women is not an issue at the General Election the real reason of it will be, not that the active Suffragists have been too militant, but that they have not been militant enough. When the militant movement is sufficiently strong, the Government of the day will be compelled to yield; and if at the present moment the party politicians are not prepared to enfranchise women, that is proof that militant methods must henceforth be still more vigorously pursued.

The resources of the militant movement are boundless, for they consist in the courage, enthusiasm, and devotion of British womanhood. Every woman who fights and suffers in this cause brings into the ranks more women whom she has inspired to follow her example. As yet, only the few—the pioneers—have come into action, but behind these are countless others, who, if the conflict lasts long enough, will, in obedience to the call of duty, enter into the battle for political freedom.

"You don't really suppose," remonstrated Mr. Churchill, "that you are going to get the vote by pestering a few individuals who happen for the time being to be Cabinet Ministers?" Twenty-four hours after Mr. Churchill had spoken, the women made their reply to his question by means of a great demonstration of protest, which roused the interest and enlisted the sympathy of the public, and led to the arrest of seven persons. This will show Mr. Churchill and other Ministers that we do indeed suppose that the vote may be obtained by opposing and embarrassing the Government.

Mr. Churchill adjures us "not to imagine that you can convert this tremendous community by turning the spirit of the people against you, by straining in every way the patience and forbearance of large crowds, and by appeals to violence, which after all is woman's worst enemy." But we understand better than he does the character and spirit of our countrymen. They love justice, and ours is a just cause; they admire courage, and our worst enemy admits that we have that. In spite of the dust that Cabinet Ministers throw in their eyes, they see more clearly every day that we are doing nothing more than is necessary to break down the reactionary opposition of the Government to our claim. They see, too, that at every stage in the conflict the Government are the first to strike a blow, and that the violence they use is far greater than any employed by us.

"Violence," says Mr. Churchill, "is woman's worst enemy." That is true, but he will find that women cannot be by that violence cowed into submission.

Members of the present Government must learn that neither their violent and coercive measures nor their inconsequent and abusive utterances will have the effect of checking the militant campaign.

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT.

"We shall put before the Government, by means of the 'hunger strike,' four alternatives." So wrote the eleven fighters for freedom in the Newcastle Police Court cells before they disappeared into the silence behind prison walls. "To release us in a few days; to inflict violence upon our bodies; to add death to the champions of our cause by leaving us to starve; to give women the vote." The last course is, as they point out, the only good and wise alternative, the only alternative worthy of the faith and traditions of Liberalism. For women to-day are making a demand based upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution—the demand that taxation and representation shall go together.

The right of the people to tax themselves is, we are told by Mr. Lloyd George, the essence of the imminent struggle over the Budget between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Peers do not deny this claim; they base their opposition to the Budget on the contention that before revolutionary principles of taxation are introduced as law the people of the country must first be consulted. Against this contention the Government declares that the members of the House of Commons are the representatives elected by the people and empowered to carry out their will. Yet one entire class of the tax-paying community has no representation whatever in the House of Commons.

"Abolition of government by privilege," cries Mr. Lloyd George, and he speaks as the voice of the entire Liberal Cabinet; yet the men of the country are governing the women by the most absolute privilege of birth. By every principle of the Constitution; by every tenet of Liberal faith; by every word that is being uttered at the present moment of constitutional crisis over the Budget, the Government is bound to give duly qualified women the vote.

But rather than do this act of justice, the Government has chosen the first alternative in the case of Mrs. Brailsford and Lady Constance Lytton, and has released them after two days' starvation, for reasons which are obvious to everybody and are clearly understood by all. Then, lest death should be added then and there to the champions of the women's cause, they released Miss Kathleen Brown and Nurse Pitman and also Miss Robinson, the victim of the meanest spirit of revenge. With regard to the others the Government has chosen the second alternative. It has done violence upon the bodies of its political opponents in prison. The violence which it dare not do to women who enjoy social position or national reputation it is prepared to do to women who do not possess these advantages. If feeding by force is dangerous for Lady Constance Lytton and for Mrs. Brailsford, it is dangerous for all. "But the women can save themselves if they will," says the objector. Yes, they can save themselves. "They can come down from the cross" upon which they are being crucified for the salvation of womanhood. That is the argument that has been used from the outset of the campaign. That was said when women were thrown into prison for two or three months because they refused to give a promise to abandon their attempt to petition the Prime Minister. In those days women were taunted and told that they liked prison, and wanted to go there and stay there. It is now thrown in their teeth that they are not prepared to endure their full term of imprisonment, and that they attempt to escape from prison by means of the "hunger strike." There was no truth in the first taunt and there is no truth in the second. The "hunger strike" is a manifestation of the fact so often acknowledged by Liberals, that "government rests on the consent of the governed." The "hunger strike" means that women consent no longer to submit to the arbitrary and cruel rule of men's dominance. Women have been driven to the "hunger strike" after four years' persecution, during which time they have been arrested and flung into prison and treated as felons, for urging their most elementary right to a place in the Constitution of their own country.

"Government rests on the consent of the governed." What does that mean? It means that if any section of a population is held down by force, is

deprived of all political rights, and of barest justice, then there will be resistance either active or passive. The "hunger strike" in prison is passive resistance. It is a symbolic act. It announces the fact that whatever may be done to the bodies of women they will never again consent with their spirit to be the slaves of the State. To break this spirit, to cow it into submission, to wring consent to the rule of brute force, is the avowed object of the system of torture now inflicted by means of the nasal tube, the gag, and the stomach pump upon women in prison. The Government has been warned by medical men of high standing that this treatment imperils the very lives of the women now in its power. "Even in unconscious typhoid and brain cases artificial feeding cannot with safety be long continued, and asylum cases that have to be fed in this way die as a rule." So says Dr. Forbes Ross, of Harley Street, who avows himself not in sympathy with the aims of the Suffragettes. Yet in asylums everything that skill and trained attendance and care and gentleness can achieve is done to mitigate the horror. In prison everything has been done to increase it. The punishment cell, the plank bed, handcuffs, solitary confinement, every conceivable engine of civilised torture has been used. What for? To break down the passive resistance of women, to induce their submission, their consent to government by brute force. But all this cruelty has failed to accomplish its end, it has failed either to induce submission or to crush the militant agitation; it has failed to cow the women in prison, or the women who are outside prison, and if these are its ends it is doomed to fail utterly and for ever.

On, and Ever On!

The Government may accomplish the death of Mrs. Leigh. They will never accomplish her submission. They know that now, whatever they may once have thought about the efficacy of the "torture chamber." They will never accomplish the submission of Miss Marsh and Miss Edwards in Winsor Prison, or of the other women in Newcastle, or of the many who will follow in their footsteps. At the very moment when the Government is deliberately breaking up the bodies and the nerves of women because the spirit will not yield, the spirit stands up stronger than ever to defy them. It will defy them to the end. And that grand spirit will call to itself thousands of brave spirits of women and men from all over the world. Many to-day are hearing and answering its call, and are rallying to the standard of revolt against injustice, tyranny, cruelty, and infamous wrong. This is a time for courage and action, for vigorous protest and determined resistance. The names of all those whose hearts are burning with passionate admiration and love and with righteous anger should be sent in at once to headquarters. There is plenty of hard fighting and plenty of hard work to be done. Plans of campaign are mapped out, more volunteers are needed. Let not one stand aside. For any woman or man who stands aside at a crisis like this is consenting to the wrong, and whether wittingly or unwittingly is assisting in the torture and the slow judicial murder of women who are the upholders to-day of the grandest traditions of humanity.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

THE WARRIOR WOMAN. With bold heart braving a world's unrest, With banner waving, and glancing crest Comes the warrior woman out of the west.

To the gibes of the mocker she gives no heed, For she comes in the hour of their direst need To fight for those who would fain be freed.

And she knows that the path to victory lies (Though friends deride her, and foes despise) Through the prison-gates of her enemies.

The good she would gain must be bought with scars And the heaven of love with its myriad stars Shines calmly in through Earth's prison bars.

She will not falter, nor faint, nor tire, For her being throbs with a great desire; Her thoughts are wing'd, and her soul afire.

With bold heart braving a world's unrest, With banner waving, and glancing crest Comes the warrior woman out of the west.

WINIFRED R. CAREY.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

Amongst the list of contributions this week is an anonymous gift of five shillings from a poor woman who loves all Marie Leigh's works and ways, and detests the doings of her persecutors. With perfectly right instinct that one way of showing her gratitude to Marie Leigh is to help the cause for which Marie Leigh is prepared to endure unimaginable suffering and peril of life. Every woman, however poor, and every man, however lowly, can find and must find some practical expression for the admiration, sympathy, and respect which such bravery as that shown by Marie Leigh and her comrades in prison inspires in all true hearts. Service is best. Filling up the empty places in the front fighting line, that is the best service of all. Giving time and help to the organisers in charge of the various centres throughout the country is most valuable. So is the work of extending the circulation of our paper. Those who enter the by-election field at Bermondsey are enabled to strike a blow in Mrs. Leigh's defence. Women and men who cannot actively serve must give quit-money. Many who actively serve are pouring out money as well as service. We must give all, do all, dare all. And we shall win all, and more than all, for which we are now fighting. E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Table listing contributions to the £100,000 fund, including names of donors and amounts. Includes entries like 'Dr. Fairford', 'Mrs. Wilfred Soden', 'Miss Helen Bowen', etc.

THE BY-ELECTION AT BERMONDSEY

Liberal - Spencer Leigh Hughes. Labour - Dr. Salter. Unionist - Mr. J. Dumphy.

The figures at the election were - George J. Cooper, M.P.C.S. (Lib.), 4,776; H. J. Cockayne (Con.), 2,076. W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 82, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.

In Bermondsey the Suffragettes completely dominate the election. They have put their case clearly and strongly before the electors, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who understand the situation that Mr. Hughes, the Liberal candidate, will be at the place where the Suffragettes are working to put him - at the bottom of the poll.

Bermondsey has taken to the Suffragettes. Of this, judging by the crowded meetings and the interest displayed outside the Committee Rooms, there can be no possible doubt. It is clear that the light and colour, the brightness and liveliness connected with the militant Suffrage movement appeal to the man who dwells in such dreary surroundings, or it may be that there still remains in him an innate sense of justice, making him realise that the working women of Bermondsey are as capable of governing themselves as the working men.

Certainly there is room for improvement in Bermondsey, dreary and drab at the best of times, and dark and dirty in the autumn rain. Everywhere there is a smell from the great tanneries, and poor and ill-clad and starved-looking women and children stand about the streets, a terrible object lesson as to the failure of social conditions in the greatest city in the world.

Into such surroundings the Suffragette brings a cheery note. The colour and warmth and music that attend the movement are a revelation to the people there. One could see by the keen interest displayed in the W.S.P.U. band which it marched round the constituency on Saturday last. The bright uniforms were greatly admired, and the tired and wan faces of the onlookers broke into a smile at the sound of the merry and inspiring music. Again at the great crowded meeting which was held in the Bermondsey Town Hall the drum and fife band evoked tremendous applause. It was a sight that evoked many emotions in those who could see below the surface - the heart full of people, a great number of them in their working clothes, all of them cheered and heartened by the music, and calling loudly for an encore. It is a far cry from the days of the French Revolution, when the "Marseillaise" meant bloodshed and the overthrow of a throne, to Bermondsey, where it forms the marching song of the Suffragettes fighting a by-election, but perhaps the people present realised that the fight was just as keen, and that the spirit of the Suffragettes was the same undaunted spirit as in the fight that started the world in 1789.

The people are showing their sympathy in many ways; some have decorated their shops in the colours; others asked for flags to exhibit, and many have promised to show in their windows a card relating to forcible feeding.

Thirty Meetings Dal'y. Every day until the polling day about thirty meetings are being held at the street corners, chiefly of Old Kent Road, Grange Road, Southwark Park Road, Abbey Street, Long Lane, and Tower Bridge Road, and all the speakers testify to the sympathy and courteous behaviour of the crowd. Dinner-hour meetings, meetings for factory girls, meetings for women, evening meetings - all are well attended by people either sympathetic or anxious to learn. The factory-girl meetings have been simply magnificent, and closed with hearty cheers for the Suffragettes. The girls are delighted to deal with, and realise that women are working for women now.

The constituency has been divided into five districts. Miss Hewitt, Miss Fraser Smith, and Miss Kelley are in charge of the three northern divisions, and Miss Wharry and Miss Margesson are in charge of the two southern. Miss Paul arrived from Sooland on Friday night, and is helping Miss Margesson. The organisers are arranging a large number of meetings - about thirty a day is the average. The speakers are delighted with their audiences, who heckle in a useful way, which adds to the interest of the meetings. On Thursday last week Miss Pankhurst spoke at a meeting in the Alma Road School. She left early to go on to the St. James's Hall "At Home," and Mrs. Violet Jones carried on the meeting. A vote of censure on the Government was seconded by a man in the audience, and was carried with no dissenters. Three cheers were given for VOICES FOR WOMEN and hoos for the Government.

Even the children are on the side of the Suffragettes. Miss Elsa Myers had a children's meeting in Bermondsey Square. She and Miss Wharry carried out a large board, on one side of which was "Vote Against the Government," and on the other the music of "Trelawny" in the tonic sol-fa notation. When they returned to

the Committee Rooms 500 children were singing the new election song to the tune of "Trelawny." Some Typical Incidents. The workers at Bermondsey can tell many stories of the sympathy and interest of the crowds which they address. One evening a working woman came to one of the Suffragettes and asked for such candidates they would like her husband to vote - she wished him to vote for Dr. Salter, but he was not going to do it unless the Suffragettes said he was right. She and her husband could both see that it was the women who were standing keen the Liberal candidate out, that so long as her husband did not vote for the Liberal he could vote for either of the other two. "Oh, very well, I think I can get some other men to vote for him, too, now that I know you do not mind."

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

A new adult Suffrage Society, under the title "The People's Suffrage Federation," has made its appearance during the week. Its chairman is Miss Emily Hobhouse, and its honorary secretaries Mrs. M. Lowely Davies and Miss Mary MacArthur. Its avowed objects are to obtain the vote for every man and woman on a short residential qualification. It admits men as well as women among its members, and among its supporters are included the following Liberal M.P.s. - Sir William Collins, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. R. D. Holt, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Norman Lamont, Sir Charles McLaren, Mr. A. Pensonby, Mr. Russell Rea, and Mr. W. F. Roeh. We deal with the issue raised by the formation of this new society in our notes elsewhere.

Views of a Liberal Party. This policy represents the logical completion of the enfranchising movement of the last century. As such it will have the support of many Liberals, and a number of adherents are already announced. But the questions which are asked - Is it practical policy? Is the country ripe for it? Is this the speediest or the safest way of securing the suffrage for women, and does there exist within the Liberal party at this time a force of conviction and enthusiasm capable of carrying through so great a change? These are questions which the promoters of the new movement must have fully considered, and their first business must be to put them to the test of discussion and a systematic propaganda.

In fifteen years' experience as a physician engaged both in hospital and private practice I have never met with a case in which it was necessary to feed the patient by the stomach tube after the first quarter of an hour by Miss Pankhurst's answers to their interruptions. The hooligans, who were soon tired of being laughed at by the audience, listened peacefully.

Our readers will remember the fine and sympathetic letter which Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, son of the great abolitionist of slavery in America, wrote to Mrs. Pankhurst a few months ago, and they will be deeply grieved to hear that Mr. Garrison died at Lexington, Mass., last month. The cause of Votes for Women mourns a true friend.

Although the Women's Suffrage Movement in France is a comparatively young one, the French Prime Minister has already officially received a representative of the Women's Suffrage Union. In his reply M. Briand told Mme. Jeanne Schmahl that he was personally no enemy of Women Suffrage, but that the Government could not at present move in the matter. "It rests with you ladies," he said, "to create a situation which shall be such as to interest the Government." The Union will, we understand, set to work as soon as Parliament reassembles to plan out a campaign. A Bill is before the French Chamber to confer the municipal franchise upon women, and the French Female Suffrage Association is conducting a vast inquiry into the progress of the movement in the British colonies, United States, Norway, and Finland.

Mrs. Millington (Secretary) writes that the Ladies' Suffrage Club of Preston (N.Z.) desire to sympathise heartily with the English ladies who are working so strenuously for the advancement of their sex in the mother country, and to assure them that their efforts will, in time, be rewarded. They deplore that, through the bitter opposition of those antagonists to the measure, their sisters at home - who are seeking only for their rights - should have suffered imprisonment and hardship in the struggle. Mrs. Emily Clark Scott, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes to Mrs. Pankhurst: - I want to be one of those who express their approval, deep appreciation, and sympathy with the suffrage movement as conducted by you and your daughter in London. For years you have had my sympathy, and I have written for the Press of London a number of times on behalf of the movement. Not long ago a woman reporter here wrote a pseudo-interview with me, in which I was supposed to have said that I considered the methods of the London suffragettes unadvisable. I wish as soon as possible to correct this.

Mr. Harper, of Hampstead, a life-long Liberal, writes protesting against the Government's attitude towards women's suffrage, and adds: "I am well assured that as a private individual I can do little more than make this protest. But I am not quite powerless. I have three Parliamentary votes, and for fourteen years I have been a member of the National Liberal Club. I have resigned my membership and shall record my votes, to my great regret, against the Government."

"The Fingerpost," a third edition of which has just been published, is a most valuable guide to all women and girls who are considering the choice of an occupation, and contains also much that will prove useful to those already working at a business or profession. It is revised and re-written up to the present moment by writers with a practical knowledge of their special subjects, and includes details of many new openings for women. It is published at 1s. (post free, 1s. 3d.) by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, 9, Southampton Street, Holborn, W.C.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, Ltd. 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore Street, London, W. Who will arrange to Exchange your Old Piano should you wish it.

POST BOX.

Mr. F. A. Halliday, of Cricklewood, writes that in view of the possibility of a General Election in the near future, he will, although a strong Liberal and an ardent supporter of the Budget, nevertheless feel it his duty to withhold his vote from the Liberal candidate for his constituency unless the candidate is willing to pledge himself to advance the cause of women suffrage in Parliament.

Mr. E. G. Taylor, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, writes that a magistrate at a recent trial of Suffragettes remarked that never in his life had he known violence to be successful in attaining its aim. "I do not think," says Mr. Taylor, "he can be a very old man. The tactics of men at the time of the first Reform Bill of 1832 and of 1867 belie this statement. If the women now are wrong, the men then were more than ten times worse. The real solution is giving the women justice."

MISS PANKHURST AT CHIGWELL. Miss Christabel Pankhurst addressed a crowded meeting on Tuesday at Loughborough. A fierce hail of questions was hurled at her, but she answered them with calmness and grace. She spoke for an hour, and her audience was so large that she was obliged to leave the hall at 11 p.m.

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PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Name of Event/Person. Includes events from Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

For By-Election Meetings, see page 58.

IMPORTANT FUTURE EVENTS.

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Name of Event/Person. Includes events from October 31, November 2, November 3, November 10, November 12, November 13, November 19, November 22, November 24, and December 9.

ECHOES OF THE SCOTTISH DEMONSTRATION.

Such a pageant as that held in Edinburgh on Saturday is bound to do woman service for the cause. Even the great franchise demonstration of '84 did not bring out a larger crowd than through the streets on Saturday to see these women marching in procession, designed to direct public attention to their demands. The imposing display attained its object. It advertised to tens of thousands the aim and object of the Suffragettes, and it made it abundantly apparent to all who had eyes to see, ears to hear, and minds to understand that behind this movement there is a solid phalanx of resolute and unflinching womanhood



The Solway Martyrs.

bent upon obtaining the vote, and fully determined that they will triumph over every obstacle.

—Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

Something of a pageant, largely a procession, and wholly a spectacular advertisement, the women's franchise demonstration which took place in Edinburgh on Saturday afternoon will be remembered as a great success from the point of view of its promoters, the Women's Social and Political Union.

The demonstration, skillfully advertised as it was of recent weeks, elicited much public attention. Spectators were massed on both sides of the street. It would be impossible to estimate their numbers, but a fair proportion of the city's population must have been present on the route. From the point of view of organisation, there was little room for criticism. It was interesting to watch the marshalling of the suffragettes and their business-like methods of procedure. Numbers of spectators clambered on to stationary trams where they were available giving a view of the procession. The density of the crowd lining the streets varied occasionally, but, as a rule, it was about half-a-dozen deep, and it included men, women, and children. Nearly every window commanding a view of the route had its quota of spectators. The finest spectacle was that presented in Prince's Street. From the one end to the other of its wide-way for half-an-hour prior to the coming of the demonstration. On either pavement waited patiently long lines of people stretching away into thin ribbons till Waverley Bridge was reached with its great amphitheatre of people. The balconies, windows, and doorways of the hotels, restaurants, and clubs were crowded with eager spectators, all of whom must have taken up their positions about an hour previously. It was such a spectacle as can only be seen in Prince's Street.

—Scotsman.

An army of militant women bent on conquest in a peaceful cause met on Bruntsfield Links under the admiring gaze of a large concourse of the inhabitants of the capital. From different parts of the country these women had mustered in martial array—their ranks swelled by recruits from all classes of the people—to back their demand of "Votes for Women" by a great demonstration. Numbering over 2,000, they made a brave show. The sun shone upon them; the elements favoured them; a gentle breeze flattered their banners. In the marshalling of the procession careful organisation yielded perfect order. Without confusion, but with precision, each contingent took its allotted place. The appearance and bearing of the processionists bespoke determination and confidence.

—Glasgow Herald.

The advocates of "Votes for Women" may not command universal approbation for their workaday methods, but the more ornamental applications of their genius for publicity really compel admiration. When they choose to organize a show they do it well, with the great demonstration in London a year ago

and the pageant which took place in Edinburgh on Saturday.

—Glasgow Herald.

All the streets along the route were packed by dense mobs of interested, and in all but a few isolated instances heartily sympathetic, spectators. The procession was bright and beautiful, and the procession, from a spectacular point of view, must rank as one of the finest—perhaps the finest—political pageants that the northern capital has ever witnessed.

—The Queen.

AT QUEEN'S HALL.

"I think it very likely they will kill Mrs. Leigh." The words, uttered by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the course of a profoundly moving speech on Monday afternoon, were received in tense silence, which was broken suddenly: "Shame!" cried men and women together with one voice, and it was a man who cried: "We'll hang Mr. Gladstone!" Throughout the two hours during which the meeting lasted the trouble of the brave women in prison was in everyone's mind. It was intensified by the presence on the platform of Mrs. Brailford and Lady Constance Lytton, who were greeted with rapturous applause. Some, Mrs. Lawrence reminded her audience, had almost wished, when reading the histories of Christian martyrs, of the Covenanters, the Puritans, or the followers of Garibaldi, that they had lived in those stirring times. No need for regrets—"Our chance has come. Those who don't fight for their freedom don't deserve it, and those who are fighting are in a sense already free." "Will you lead us, and we will bombard the prison?" a voice asked. "Our plan of campaign is ready," was the answer. "Will our friend join the fighting line? We've got to save Mrs. Leigh."

Mrs. Brailford and Lady Constance Lytton each told her story of protest, arrest, and imprisonment at Newcastle. In each case the convenient discovery by the authorities of a weak heart was the ostensible reason for release. In each case, too, it was the forcible feeding of the women at Winsor Green that had impelled them to go to Newcastle, the one from her Devonshire holiday, the other from her country home, when inaction in the fight became intolerable. "I don't know," said Mrs. Brailford, "if men understand how women feel about this forcible feeding. I had to go to Newcastle, and do the very same thing that Laura Ainsworth had done at Birmingham. This democratic Liberal Government," she added, "that cares so much for the suffering of the people, did not choose that I should be forcibly fed, and to my surprise on Wednesday afternoon the doctors came and said I was to be released. They very conveniently discovered that I had a weak heart. It was almost the first time I discovered I had a heart at all." (Laughter.)

In the course of an impassioned and inspiring speech, Lady Constance Lytton gave an emphatic denial to rumours being circulated with regard to anonymous letters sent to members of the Government, and especially to Mr. Lloyd George, under the signature "Suffragette." These letters, they were told, threatened the lives of the children of members of the Government. Her answer was an absolutely flat denial of the possibility that such a thing was being perpetrated by any member of any official suffrage union. Persons in high position were always liable to get letters of that sort, and those who remembered the sad loss by Mr. Lloyd George of his little daughter would remember also that Suffragettes were among their truest sympathisers with him, apart from any consideration of the office he holds.

The speaker then went on to tell what it was which had brought her back into the fighting line. She had been watching the progress of the hunger-strike, and she had wondered what she could do to show her admiration for the magnificent courage of these brave women. There was no deputisation; she felt she could not throw stones or make use of a hatchet. Then came the forcible feeding, and she felt she should no longer sit still; she was impelled to go, without waiting any longer, to join the ranks of the fighters. (Applause.) Although she felt herself absolutely unworthy to be compared with women like Mrs. Leigh—for at the best she was only an imitator of others' methods—yet she went, feeling she must do something. Arrived at Newcastle, she stationed herself as close as possible to the barricade. Lady Constance told of her interest in one who took part in the protest, now imprisoned in Newcastle Gaol, and how she herself had exhorted the girl not to go further than she felt was consistent with her own character. She had been astonished, when the call came from the leaders of the protest, for someone to go alone and attack with stones the windows of one of the public buildings, that this girl, looking so young, so unprepared, and the first girl one met at society functions—had answered at once, "I will go." When the crucial moment came her courage was no whit behind that of the other women. She went, she made her protest, was arrested and sent to prison. It was in moments of enthusiasm like this that the deeds of the Union were done. The dominant thought in the mind was not, "How can I do it?" but, remembering that all the women for whom this fight was being carried on, "How can I not do it with all my soul?"

The last letter received by Lady Constance Lytton in her cell at Newcastle was from an old friend who had rebuked her with disgracing her name; but, looking back into the history of the foundations of the ancient nobility, what was it that had ennobled some above others? It was not wealth or large houses or fine clothes, but chivalry—to defend the oppressed, to fight for the defenceless, not counting the cost. And now the opportunity had come for rebuilding the stock on these lines, and foremost in the new nobility stood Mrs. Leigh. (Applause.) She asked her audience to picture the torture to which Mrs. Leigh had been subjected day after day during the last few weeks. There stood the chair in which Mrs. Leigh was being forcibly fed, and there in the prison day by day this black deed of the Government of the day was being perpetrated. But the women of the Women's Social and Political Union were determined that it should not go on. (Applause.) Mrs. Leigh herself had said that this fight was the grandest thing that had ever been known. Who would follow her magnificent example?

Miss Christabel Pankhurst dealt incisively with the Ferrer riots outside the Spanish Embassy on the previous day, when, although missiles were thrown and Sir Edward Henry was hit, no arrests were made. What if it had been a women's demonstration? It could not be imagined that there would have been no arrests. Turning to the execution of Ferrer, Miss Pankhurst said there was very little to choose between the Spanish court-martial and the British police-court—a most unfit place for the trial of political prisoners. She believed the Government had a deliberate purpose—they would be glad to put these brave women out of action. But forcible feeding must be broken down. What were the women going to do? First, since ordinary newspaper reports of Suffragette doings were misleading, they must get their own organ—VOTES FOR WOMEN—known and read by everyone. Next, members of Parliament must be informed by their constituents of their own actions. Then women and men must go to Bermondsey, and bring home to honest working class electors the truth about the Government—its ennobling in differentiating between the woman of influence and the wife of the working man.

About £35 was collected or promised.

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Shame for the political snobbery of the Government and admiration for the brave women in Birmingham and Newcastle Gaols were the very enthusiastic meeting at St. James's Hall on Thursday. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's announcement that Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Brailford, Miss Kathleen Brown, and Nurse Pitman, all in their different spheres well-known and more or less influential, had been released, and that Mrs. Leigh was still condemned to the torture of forcible feeding, roused many to cry "Forward!" on the Government. "It will be Mrs. Leigh's turn next to be released," said Mrs. Lawrence, and applause broke out all over the hall. The political snobbery of the powers that be was to be made the war-cry at Bermondsey, Mrs. Lawrence continued. The people there, if anywhere, would see the force of this preferential treatment of the sister of the working man and the sister of the peer. After an amusing account of the meeting at Lewisham on the previous evening, where the students, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said, had given a lesson in how to disturb a meeting, she wound up with a fine fighting peroration. The women were going straight ahead; the Vote was in front, and nothing that the Government could do would deter them in the fight.

Mrs. Mary Gawthorpe followed with a very account of recent proceedings at Manchester, where the women had put up a good fight with regard to their arrest. That the case against herself and Miss Robinson and Mrs. Marsden had been dismissed proved conclusively that the evidence the women had gathered against the university professors, stewards, and police was too good. Their opponents had been so afraid of that evidence coming to light. "Coming down to the present day, I am so glad," said Miss Gawthorpe, "that the stones have been thrown." The



"Down-hearted?" Never—while there's the New, Fascinating, Suffragette Game, PANK - A - SQUITH

The above illustration shows Space 42—one of the 50 spaces through which the little metal figures of the Suffragettes must pass on their eventful way from "Home" to "The Houses of Parliament."

All sorts of adventures lie in wait for the Suffragettes. The game amuses, excites, surprises, and sets everybody laughing.

"Pank-a-Squith" is most attractively designed and printed in many colours—the basic "theme" being purple, white, and green. A splendid "field," six Suffragette figures, wits, rules, dice, and clear instructions. Complete for 1s. 6d.

Don't fail to buy "Pank-a-Squith." On sale in all the shops of the W.S.P.U., at all indoor meetings, and at THE WOMEN'S PRESS, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

stones were not a cause of the Government's treatment, but a result, and they were not thrown until the last moment had come. There had never been indiscriminate stone-throwing, every shot having been well considered beforehand. The question was not one of morality, but of war. (Applause.)

A factor in the militant Suffrage movement is the paper edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, VOTES FOR WOMEN. It now appears in an enlarged form, and boasts of a circulation of 30,000. We congratulate the militants in having such a vigorous exponent of their views.

—Daily Chronicle.



"General" Drummond who led the Scottish Procession.

There is good stuff in a community which can open the public purse to such an extent. A Government which so opposes women had better see to it that they do not make an enduring Woman's party in the State.

—Liverpool Courier.

THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

West of England.—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton, Bristol. Exeter.—Miss Vera Waters, 25, Richmond Road. Torquay.—Miss Elsie Howey, 32, Victoria Parade. Cornwall.—Miss Mary Phillips, 8, The Parade. Devon.—Miss Elsie Mackenzie, 191, Richmond Road, Bath. Newport.—Miss Gabrielle Jeffery. "Votes for Women" Shop, 46, Clarence Place. Weymouth.—Miss Margaret Hewitt, 9, Gloucester Terrace.

Lancashire & North Wales.—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Liverpool and Cheshire.—Miss S. Ada Flatman, 28, Berry Street. Preston.—41, Glover's Court, Rochdale—84, Zorahire Street.

Midlands.—Miss Gladice G. Keevil, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Nottingham.—Miss N. Crocker, 6, Carlton Street, Northampton.—Miss A. D. Corson, 21, Coleridge Street.

Yorkshire.—Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford. Middlesex.—Miss D. Felbeck, 2, Holgate Terrace. Leicestershire.—Miss Annie Williams, 19, Nixon Street, Loughborough.

Glasgow & West of Scotland.—Miss G. Conlan, 141, Bath Street; Miss Margaret Cameron, 148, Sauchiehall Street. Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland.—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street. Mrs. Drummond, 65, Prince's Street.

It is almost impossible to estimate the stimulus that has been given to the work of the Union all over the country by the Government's latest outrage in forcibly feeding the imprisoned Suffragists. Everywhere where the work is being extended, in many instances into districts hitherto untouched. New workers are coming in, and the sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN are going up. Among notable events of the week have been the releases at Newcastle and Birmingham, accounts of which will be found elsewhere. In the weeks that are coming workers will be welcomed at all the centres the addresses of which appear above, for help in preparing for meetings, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, and making known the movement in many other ways. Volunteers should communicate either with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, or with the organisers.

London and Home Counties. All who can possibly spare even a short time are asked to send in their names for by-election work at Bermondsey. A few days still remain before polling day, and work of all kinds will be gladly welcomed in many other ways. Volunteers should communicate either with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, or with the organisers.

Manchester and North Wales. In Manchester events come crowding on each other's heels; and Miss Robinson's arrest and the manner of it—taking place just as she was entering the hall—made those present hot with resentment, and the usual weekly At Home became an indignation meeting.

Mrs. Humphries is keeping up the record sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN in Manchester. During three days she has sold over 170 copies. Members are urged to follow her good example.

Mrs. Pankhurst's magnificent Sun Hall meeting (Liverpool) has brought many converts, and Miss Flatman appeals to workers to keep the enthusiasm then roused at its highest pitch. They should communicate with her at once.

Cheshire is to be the scene of great activity, and an extensive campaign will shortly begin in Birkenhead. Speakers, canvassers, VOTES FOR WOMEN sellers, workers of all kinds are urgently needed. The work will be open every Friday at 6.30 for sellers, and it is hoped members will rally for this important work. A large majority voted in favour of the militant tactics at a debate of the Waverley Literary Society, when Miss Flatman took the affirmative.

A full account of Miss Rona Robinson's arrest and imprisonment will be found on page 53. Indignation meetings are being held every night at 7.30 at the prison gates during her imprisonment. Members are asked to be present, and also to chalk notices in their own districts, drawing attention to these meetings.

Will the anonymous lady who signs as "Two Sisters," and who has given Miss Flatman £3 1s., and a list of names and addresses of people who are to receive VOTES FOR WOMEN for one year, be good enough to send in the names again? In the rush of work they have been making, and Miss Flatman is anxious to get the papers delivered at once.

Midlands. The admiration in Birmingham for the brave women in Winsor Green Gaol continues to increase, and there is a marked difference in the attitude of the man in the street. After addresses in the Bull Ring by Miss Hazel and others, the W.S.P.U. wagonette is driven to the prison, and the members make every effort to cheer the women within. Miss Young will be glad to have, as soon as possible, names of those intending to take part each night, in order that she may make necessary arrangements. Towards the expenses of these demonstrations Mrs. Kerwood has given two guineas, and a number of smaller sums have been received. There is, however, still a deficit to make up. Every Friday a propaganda meeting will be held in the Bull Ring, at which Dr. Helen Jones will speak. At the two At Homes on Tuesday Miss Wallace Dunlop greatly interested her hearers with her vivid accounts of her experiences as the first hunger-striker. Miss Bertha Ryland is anxious for more helpers to distribute handbills on Monday evenings from six to eight, or Tuesday mornings at 10.30. Will those able to help call at 33, Paradise Street. Afternoon meetings are being held nearly every day, and thanks are due to Mrs. Besio

Smith and Mrs. Ward for their help. Personal and financial help is needed to keep abreast with the increasing amount of work at the new offices. Will members who can give a day or part of a day kindly send in their names to the secretary, so that arrangements for taking charge of the offices may be made. Mrs. Brewster has given a carpet, fender, etc.; another fender and a coal scuttle are needed. Mrs. Ryland has kindly guaranteed the expenses of the At Homes for five weeks. Will another helper guarantee the remaining four weeks up to Christmas?

A large and excellent meeting took place at the Handsworth Council House last Thursday, upon the success of which Miss Dora Benson is to be heartily congratulated. Mrs. Kerwood presided, and Miss Gladice Keevil's remarks on the injustice of the Government in releasing women with influential connections while keeping others in prison, drew from the audience expressions of intense indignation against the Government. Several women in the audience confessed that their views were completely changed from those gathered from statements in the general Press—they had formerly held.

Miss Crombie has guaranteed the hire of the hall for Mrs. Pankhurst's and Miss Keevil's Leamington meeting on December 15. It is hoped thus not only to cover expenses, but to have a fund for future work in the neighbourhood. Miss Lettice Floyd has sent £3 towards the Prisoners' Fund.

Friends are reminded of the meeting in the Drill Hall, Derby, on November 17, when Miss Pankhurst will speak. Dr. Fairfield addressed a large and sympathetic crowd in the Market Place last Wednesday, with Miss Cooke in the chair.

A campaign has been opened at Northampton with Miss A. D. Corson as organiser. The At Home kindly given by Mrs. Parr, of Well, is cordially invited to attend. Best thanks are due to Mr. Seymour Pile, organist of St. John's Church, Truro, who has most kindly undertaken to play the organ at to-night's meeting, and to Mrs. Perks, who is in charge of the stewarding. Miss Hewitt appeals for stewards for the Sidney Hall meeting, Weymouth, on October 27, and for helpers in making the meeting known.

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A full account of releases at Newcastle will be found on page 52. No detailed information of those still in prison is given by the prison authorities.

No stone is being left unturned to rouse public opinion, by protest meetings, appeals to magistrates and ministers, while the band, with crowds cheering, has been twice round the prison walls. Volunteers have offered themselves for speaking and selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. Radicalism is growing, and there is an intense feeling of devotion to the cause and loyalty to the leaders. Miss New, who is nominally resting, has been giving most valuable help in speaking. Other speakers have been Mrs. Taylor, Miss V. Taylor, and Mrs. Atkinson. Great things are expected from the women's meeting in the Grand Assembly Rooms on the 19th. Miss Williams reminds friends that she is at home at 13, Nixon Street every Tuesday from 3.30 to 5 p.m., and asks them to make a special point of attending the meeting in Crosby's Café every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m., and of bringing a friend. Miss Lettice Floyd would be glad to have the names of sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Money for Drill Hall tickets should be sent in to Miss Williams.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at Newcastle next Thursday, October 23.

Edinburgh and South-East Scotland.

Now that the great demonstration is over the fruits are being reaped in increased interest in the women's demand. The next important event is the meeting in the King's Theatre on Saturday, October 30, at 3 p.m., when Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak. Members are urged actively to do their best to make this meeting a great success by selling tickets, and bringing as many people as possible to the demonstration as possible. The At-Homes have outgrown the large room at Melville Place, and have been transferred to Dowell's Rooms, 18, George Street. The day has been changed to Friday, both at 3 and at 8 p.m., the rooms not being available for the rest of the week. Members and friends should make a point of bringing as many strangers as possible every week.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Now that the demonstration is over, plans for the autumn campaign are in full swing. Owing to the fact that at the last two meetings held by the W.S.P.U. the Athenaeum has not been large enough to contain the people who wished to be present, and a large number had to be turned away from the doors, it has finally been decided to cancel Miss Christabel Pankhurst's and organise a great meeting on October 29 and to engage a great meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on December 1, at which Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will be the speakers. All who realise that the protest at Newcastle, ending in the imprisonment from which she has just been released, was undertaken by Lady Constance Lytton as a result of her indignation at the cruel treatment of the women prisoners in Winsor Gaol, will wish to give her the welcome due to the brave workers in the cause, and a visit from Miss Christabel Pankhurst has been looked forward to for a long time. Tickets and bills for this meeting can shortly be obtained at 141, Bath Street, when tickets issued for the Athenaeum can be exchanged for the St. Andrew's Hall. Anyone who has been inconvenienced in any way by the change of date is asked to communicate with Miss Conlan. The Saturday At-Homes will be held at the Regent Hall, Sauchiehall Street, until November 6 inclusive, beginning at 3 p.m.; speeches 3.15. On October 23 it is hoped to have a speaker from Dundee. The At-Homes are open to non-members, both men and women. Another important announcement will be made within the next week or two.

The West Chest.

Miss Flatman (Liverpool and Cheshire) sends the magnificent sum of £35 2s. 10d.; £25 5s. comes from Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts, the Nottingham Organisers.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' UNION.

It is curious that the profession of domestic service, the one which has been longest open to women, should still be in such an unsatisfactory condition in the twentieth century. To remedy this, and make better conditions for the servants in order to produce a better servant, a Domestic Servants' Union of Great Britain has been started. The temporary secretary is Miss Kathlyn Oliver, 1, Barton Street, Westminster, S.W.

"VIOLETS."

A most dainty little book on violet culture comes to us from the Cable Printing Company, Hatton House, Great Queen Street, W.C. It is by those well-known violet growers—who are also good friends of the W.S.P.U.—the Misses A. and D. Allen Brown, F.R.H.S., and there are fifteen illustrations by H. L. Mize. These dainty drawings of the violet nurseries, beds, boxes, and growers (the latter in sensible top-boots and short skirts), with instructions how to grow, make form a charming little book, bound in violet leather.

Miss Phillips (Cardiff) has been elected Vice-President of the National Federation of Assistant Teachers. Although the Federation has been in existence for seventeen years, this is the first time a woman has been elected to fill the position.

Suffragettes will be interested to know that Miss Grace Jones, whose name is familiar in connection with the Dimoline Piano Company (a regular contributor in VOTES FOR WOMEN), was married last month at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Mr. Alfred Murray Willis.

Yorkshire.

In Miss Marsh's absence meetings are being held by local workers, notably the Misses Stevenson, Crotch, Harpole, Foster, Quinn, Newton, and Mrs. Swales. Will any ladies able to arrange drawing-room meetings in

VOTES FOR WOMEN

October 22, 1909.

LOCAL NOTES.

BOWES PARK W.S.P.U.—Signs are not wanting locally that the militant policy of the W.S.P.U. is steadily successful. Literary societies have applied for speakers at their meetings this winter, and Bowes Park members have gladly responded. Meetings, open-air and indoor, are well attended, and speakers heard with keen interest. In connection with the Alexandra Palace meeting good work is being done. Miss Hume spoke at Unity Hall last week. Miss Gibson spoke at Winchmore Hill last Friday, and on Saturday and Sunday there were no attendances in Wood Green and Finsbury Park. Helpers are wanted in many ways, and should apply to the Secretary or to any of the members.—R. S. NEAL, Hon. Sec.

BRIGHTON W.S.P.U.—We hope to give Lady Constance Lytton a splendid welcome to-night in Hove Town Hall, and also to send a substantial cheque to our National Treasurer, Mrs. Petibek Lawrence, as a result of the meeting. Workers are especially needed for the Dome meeting on November 22, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst is coming to Brighton. Volunteers are wanted to help to sell Votes for Women and help at meetings, etc. Please write or apply to the office, 8, North Street Quadrant. Mrs. Laveracour has kindly offered to give a drawing-room meeting on October 28. Will other members help in this way?—M. CLARKE.

BRITTON W.S.P.U.—In spite of bad weather, a big crowd stood for two hours last Friday listening to Mrs. Bouvier. On Sunday we had a large crowd in Brockwell Park. We sold five dozen Votes for Women, and took collections at both meetings. Monday, Friday, October 22, our speaker at the "White Horse" will be Mrs. Cameron Swan. We have decided to open a shop or office in Brighton as soon as we can find suitable premises.—KATHLEEN TANNEN.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM W.S.P.U.—A meeting was held at Dulwich Village on Saturday evening, and, in spite of the rain, the audience remained for over an hour listening to our speakers. As we are the nearest local union to Bermondsey, all our members will be at work at the by-election.—C. DAWSON.

CHELSEA W.S.P.U.—Our office at 278, King's Road, has now been open for a fortnight, and,

through the kindness of friends, is comfortably furnished. We still need a fender and a coalscuttle. Coals have been given. Our appeals for sellers of Votes for Women on Friday and Saturday in each week has not met with an adequate response, and we shall be especially glad if members will volunteer to sell at South Kensington Station on Friday morning from 10 to 11, or during the afternoon. The weekly At Homes are now held on Wednesdays at 278, King's Road, at 8 p.m. Friends who are not members are especially invited.—R. BARWELL.

CROYDON W.S.P.U.—Our meeting last Sunday, at which Mrs. Bouvier spoke, was a great success. A good many copies of our paper were sold. Next Sunday Mrs. Tanner speaks for us in Katharine Street. On Wednesday, the 27th, two Suffrage plays are to be acted at the small Stanley Hall. The money raised will go towards our Shop Fund. Will every member try to sell a good number of tickets? Those who are willing to act as stewards that evening please send in their names to Mrs. Cameron Swan, Craig Bham, Mayfield Road, Banderstead, Croydon.—G. CAMERON SWAN.

FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.—We held our first monthly At Home of the autumn on Monday, at Earlham Hall. Mrs. Eates' speech was much appreciated by the audience. On Friday, October 25, our open-air meeting will be held outside Leytonstone (G.E.R.) Station, at 7.30 p.m. Miss Hewitt will be our speaker. Votes for Women corps, 6 p.m., at 129, Earlham Grove.—V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

HAMMERSMITH W.S.P.U.—We want more sellers at our newspaper pitch outside the District Railway Station at Hammersmith Broadway. With energetic work we hope to increase the sale of the paper considerably. Will workers communicate at once with Mrs. Jarvis, 100, Shepherd's Bush Road, stating the day and hours they can give regularly. Three open-air meetings are held each week, one in Shepherd's Bush, one in Hammersmith, and one in West Kensington.—A. DANX, Hon. Sec. (pro tem).

HORNSEY W.S.P.U.—(See London and Home Counties, page 61).

ILFORD W.S.P.U.—The sale of Votes for Women, both by our members on Saturday evenings and at the newspapers, is steadily increasing. We are arranging an open-air meeting for October 27. This will probably be held at Oakfield Road, one of the turnings off the High Road; time, 7.30, as usual. Will paper-sellers please call at 68, Cranbrook Road, on Saturday, at 7 p.m.?—ETHEL HARLAM, Hon. Sec.

KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.—We had a good audience at our last Tuesday evening At Home to hear Miss Louise Phillips' amusing account of her holiday campaign in Wales. This week we have sold nearly 700 papers in the street, but wish to double this number. This would be possible with another pitch. Meanwhile, permanent sellers are wanted for Wednesday and Saturday, 4.6 p.m., at High Street, and for Thursday, 11.3, at Westbourne Grove. We are proud of one Kensington member who supplies a whole street, and is undertaking another, with copies of the paper, duly addressed and delivered weekly. The idea may be suggestive to others. Next Tuesday, October 26, our speaker at 2, Camden Hill Square, at 8 p.m., will be Miss Garrett Anderson, M.D.; men and women are cordially invited. Our gratitude for jumble sale parcels is due to Mrs. Rebecca Gordon, Mrs. Botting, Mrs. Charles Cape, Mrs. Muriel Silver, the Misses Honman, Lincoln, Postlethwaite, Stratton, Trim, and Warner. The date of sale is November 3. Please send remaining contributions at once to me at 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden. Many thanks to Mrs. Reginald Post for jam to sell in the shop; others please copy. All communications to me at the Votes for Women shop, 143, Church Street, Kensington. Tel. 2116 Western.—LOUISE M. EATES, Hon. Sec.

LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.—Our meeting at the Blackheath Concert Hall on October 15 was a great success. Every ticket was sold, and many people were turned away. Next week a statement of the financial result will appear in these columns. The success of the meeting was due to the eloquence and tact, both of chairman and speakers, and to our members, who had spared neither time nor labour in working up the meeting. Our thanks are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who acted as stewards and literature sellers, and to the ticket office clerk. On Sunday, October 17, Miss Naylor was our speaker on Blackheath, Miss C. D. Townsend in the chair. Next Sunday we hope to have Mrs. Cameron Swan. Our union has decided to have a jumble sale in December, and friends are asked to send parcels of cast-off clothes, household goods, toys, books, etc., to our shop, 107, High Street, Lewisham. Monthly public At Homes are being arranged; particulars as to date, place, etc., will appear next week. Will volunteer shop assistants please write to Miss Graham, 107, High Street, Lewisham.—J. A. BOUVIER.

MARLBORNE W.S.P.U.—We are changing the day for our weekly open-air meeting at Nutford Place, Edgware Road, from Friday to Saturday. For the present the meetings will be held alternately on Saturday afternoons and evenings. Tomorrow, Saturday, 23rd, at 3.15 p.m.; next week at

8.15 p.m. Our speakers' class has commenced, and we shall be glad to hear of members wishing to join. We meet every Friday, 8.15 p.m., at 147, Harley Street.—LULY NOURSE, Hon. Sec.

PUTNEY AND FULHAM W.S.P.U.—Our At Home held on Friday evening at the shop, 9, High Street, Putney, was an entire success. The speakers were Miss P. Ayrton and Miss K. Jarvis. Welcome additions were made to the guarantee fund, five new members were enrolled, and our week's stock of Votes nearly exhausted. Our Treasurer, Miss Hughesdon, has just issued our first half-yearly balance-sheet. In addition to the £61 contributed to the May exhibition, we have raised and nearly spent during this first six months the sum of £69 15s. Last Monday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at Waltham Green; Miss Gilliat spoke and Mrs. Davies took the chair. Next Saturday evening, October 23, Mrs. Tanner speaks at Montserrat Road, Putney, at 7.30 p.m.; on Sunday afternoon, at 3.30 p.m., Miss Helen Ogston will speak for us on Putney Heath; and on Monday evening, at 7.30 p.m., a meeting will be held in Fulham. The jumble sale will take place very shortly. Many thanks are due to the friends who have already contributed. Will those who have not yet sent please do so as soon as possible. Parcels to be addressed care of Miss Cutten, Kelvedon Hall, Kelvedon Road, Fulham. Tickets for the Albert Hall meeting on December 9 can be obtained, and a plan of the hall seen at the shop, 9, High Street, Putney.—H. ROBERTS and L. CUTTEN, Hon. Secs.

RICHMOND AND KEW W.S.P.U.—At our meeting in Heron Court last Saturday morning, October 16, Mrs. Whistley spoke for us. Mr. Duval was the speaker at Kew Bridge Approach on Sunday, October 17. The crowd was perhaps the largest we have had at Kew. There will be the usual Saturday and Sunday meetings on October 23 and 24 respectively. The first of our meetings at the Ling Gynnasium, Parkside, Richmond, will be held on Thursday, October 28, at 8.15 p.m.—CLARA T. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

STREATHAM AND DISTRICT W.S.P.U.—Our meeting on Streatham Common last Sunday was well attended. Miss Roe spoke and Miss Helen Tyson took the chair. We sold all our papers, and could have disposed of more. Our next meeting will be on Sunday, at 3 p.m., on the Common, as usual.—HELEN TYSON.

WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.—A large crowd listened attentively to Mrs. Lamartine-Vates at the meeting of the Wimbledon Union on the Common on Sunday. Nearly ten dozen Votes have been sold this week-end. Miss McArthur speaks for us next Sunday.—B. LORINGDON.

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Supplement to "VOTES FOR WOMEN," Dec. 24, 1909.



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(Organiser of the Women's Social and Political Union)

Who for the sake of women's emancipation has endured hunger and forcible feeding in Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, during a sentence of three months' imprisonment.

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Photo by Walton Adams, Reading.

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CAPSULOIDS

is because those hair troubles are caused by harmful germs, which settle in the hair roots where all growth takes place, as shown by this picture of a growing hair. These germs multiply and use up the nourishment brought to the roots by the blood. The roots loosen, the hair becomes dull and grey, and soon falls out. After the hair falls out the germs still multiply and feed until the root is quite destroyed, and if you delay until the root is dead nothing can be done. CAPSULOIDS kill these germs, and supply such life-giving influence through its Oxygen to the blood that the roots grow; large roots produce only large hairs, and little roots only little hairs; the colour is restored, and the hair grows vigorously. These germs must be reached and killed through the blood, and CAPSULOIDS is the only remedy yet discovered that will do this.



From all Chemists, or direct, price 2s. 3d. Order 3 Boxes direct, enclosing coupon, and receive sample; larger sample with 5/- Sent for Hair Booklet. CAPSULOIDS (1909) LTD., 47, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

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