

The Suffragette,

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: "WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: 2724 HOLBORN.

CONTENTS.

OUR CARTOON	213
REVIEW OF THE WEEK	214
SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY NUMBER	215
A MESSAGE FROM MRS. TUKE	215
OUR RELEASED COMRADES	216
PLUCK. By G. COLMORE	217
TREASURER'S NOTE	217
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND	217
AFTER THE AMENDMENTS. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST	218
DEMOCRACY AND THE AMENDMENTS. By GERALD GOULD	219
THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT: TIME-TABLE OF THE CONFERENCE	220, 221
WHAT THE PRESS SAYS	222
APPRECIATIONS OF MISS ROBINS' BOOK	223
FESTIVITY AT LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE	224
GENERAL NEWS	224
CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY	225-227

A Review of the Week.

The Interview with Cabinet Ministers.

The working women's interview with Mr. Lloyd George and other Ministers will not take place until the day after this issue goes to press. We can, therefore, do no more than refer to the arrangements that have been made for the interview, and to the lines on which members of the deputation are likely to speak. General Flora Drummond will lead and introduce the deputation. Miss Annie Kenney, who took part in the first militant protest ever made on behalf of the W.S.P.U., and was also the first to work in London in the interests of the Union, will be a spokeswoman. The views of women in the nursing profession will be expressed by Miss Townend and Miss Hutchinson. Other spokeswomen will be Mrs. Hawkins, representing the boot and shoe trade, Miss Bonwick, representing teachers, and women representing other industries.

What Working Women Want to Know.

Naturally, the Working Women's Deputation will make pressing inquiry as to the "several millions of votes" which Mr. Lloyd George assured them they might count upon having in connection with the Government's Franchise Bill. The married women of the deputation will be particularly insistent in their questioning as to how Mr. Lloyd George intends to make good his statement that "now that the Conciliation Bill has been torpedoed, the way is clear for a broad and democratic amendment . . . for the insertion in the Government Bill of an amendment which will enfranchise not a limited class of women chosen just to suit the Tory canvasser, but which will include the *working-man's wife*." The deputation will, of course, expect their professed champions, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and others, to explain why, since anti-suffragist Ministers threaten to resign if women get the vote, they are not threatening to resign if women do not get the vote?

Masterly Inactivity.

As announced in our last issue, the Working Women's Deputation and the W.S.P.U. as a whole will remain perfectly quiescent until the Parliamentary discussion of the Women's Amendments is at an end. We understand

that Cabinet Ministers and others are distinctly disappointed at the decision of the Militants to leave the stage to them during the crisis. They had expected that the Militants, by making a forward move, would provide the Government with an excuse for using violence. Under cover of the dust raised by the struggle, the Government might have done their treacherous work of wrecking the amendments almost unseen by the general public. The W.S.P.U. has been so inconsiderate as to frustrate this scheme by means of a temporary but masterly inactivity!

The W.S.P.U. in Conference.

The arrangements for the Conference to sit during the continuance of the debate on the Women's Amendments are described on another page. On Thursday night, after we go to press, the first session will take place in the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, and the statements made by Ministers to Mrs. Drummond's deputation will have their answer. On Monday evening the Conference will again assemble to hear the fate of Sir Edward Grey's amendment to delete the word "male," and of Mr. Henderson's Womanhood Suffrage amendment. Arrangements have been made to hold further sessions of the Conference on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th, 29th and 30th January, but whether it will be necessary to hold them depends entirely upon what happens in the House of Commons.

The Parliamentary Programme.

After spending Thursday, January 23, in adopting a time-table for the Franchise Bill, the House of Commons will on Friday plunge into the consideration of the Women's Amendments. Sir Edward Grey's amendment to delete the word "male" will be discussed part of Friday's session and part of Monday's session. The division on it will be taken at 7.30 on Monday. Mr. Henderson's amendment for Womanhood Suffrage will be brought to a vote at 10.30 in the same evening. On Tuesday, at 7.30, the House will vote on the "Norwegian" amendment introduced by Mr. Dickinson, which proposes the enfranchisement of women who are over 25 years of age and are either occupiers or wives of occupiers. Tuesday evening, at 10.30, is the time appointed for the division on Lord Robert Cecil's amendment, drawn on the lines of the Conciliation Bill, to enfranchise women occupiers.

What the Papers Say.

The newspapers, realising the extent to which public interest is aroused, are devoting much space to the forthcoming Parliamentary debates on Woman Suffrage. Press forecasts are not reassuring to those who have put their trust in the honour of the Prime Minister and the friendship of Mr. Lloyd George. *The Times* political correspondent says that the amendment to omit the word "male" is believed by the well-informed to have a chance of being passed by a narrow majority, but that, "on the other hand, it is believed that none of the three other amendments is likely to succeed." A leading article in the same paper says: "It is becoming more and more clear that the fate of the Woman Suffrage question, which will come to a head in Parliament during this week and the next, will be decided not by the views of Members upon its merits, but by political motives and considerations of a much wider kind." *The Daily Herald* continues to publish daily valuable articles by its Special Commissioner on the Suffrage situation. *The Daily Mail*, in a leading article, says: "We have always been in favour of giving the Parliamentary franchise to women who possess the municipal franchise, which they have used with a most salutary effect on social progress," and declares such a measure to be a "sane and useful reform."

Overtures Made in Vain.

Mr. Dickinson is trying to conciliate the Nationalist Members, and to win their support for his amendment by offering to exclude Ireland from its operation. We can assure Mr. Dickinson that such overtures, while they are insulting to Irish women, and are likely to affront his Unionist allies, will have no effect whatever upon the policy of the Nationalists. Conciliatory methods are the height of unwisdom in dealing with the Irish, who understand the tactics of belligerency and no others. Conciliation they regard as weakness, and despise. They will yield to nothing but *force majeure*. Their opposition to Woman Suffrage is only partly due to a dislike of votes for Irish women. There is but one way to move them, and that is to threaten the safety of the Home Rule Bill.

To Safeguard Existing Rights.

In the opinion of many, the Government's Franchise measure will, unless the word "male" be deleted, place in jeopardy women's right to vote in local government elections. The franchise established by the Bill is to supersede all existing Parliamentary and local government franchises. Some of the authorities who have been consulted contend that, although the new Act should be passed in a form applying only to male persons, yet section 63 of the Municipal Corporations Act will be repealed, and women's right to the local government vote will not therefore be destroyed. Yet everyone admits that there will be some doubt upon the point, and having regard to the anti-woman bias of the law courts, there is danger that the judges will not give women the benefit of that doubt. We presume that the Women's Local Government Society are endeavouring to safeguard women's existing rights.

Mr. Hobhouse's Unpleasant Views.

That insufferable person, Mr. C. H. Hobhouse, the Cabinet Minister whose incitement to arson has brought him some public notice, has been exposing the unpleasantness of his views at an Anti-suffrage meeting. Said he:— Take the case of the "White Slave" Bill. That had been advocated by many of those who were most earnest on behalf of the suffrage, not because it contained any restriction upon the actions of man, but because it recognised the weakness of woman. It was suggested, and it was being happily carried through, not because woman was less moral than man, but because she was infinitely more feeble.

The White Slave Bill and every other Bill for the protection of women or girls in sexual matters are not passed because of the weakness of women. They are passed because of the weakness of men, numbers of whom cannot and will not control their unregulated desires. When men are strong, women will not need special Acts of Parliament to protect them from men's weakness. Mr. Hobhouse may say that such a day will never come. If that were true, men would certainly be by nature the weaker sex. But those who believe in the equality of the sexes will not accept the Anti-suffragist ideal of human development where either sex is concerned.

A Sop to "Exceptional" Women.

Lord Curzon has proposed and secured the adoption of a resolution admitting women as Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. Defending himself against the charge of inconsistency in supporting this proposal while opposing Woman's Suffrage, he said that the admittance of women to the franchise was a totally different matter. On the one hand was a question of political rights, and on the other the question of the concession of intellectual ability where research and science were the ends in view. Precisely, the conferring of this and similar honours is a sop to the "except-

tional" women, a bribe in return for which, it is hoped, she will desert the cause of the mass of other women not so fortunate or so gifted as herself. Lord Curzon admits that even on this question of admitting women as Fellows of the Geographical Society, he was once an Anti, and has since changed his mind. Perhaps there is hope of his salvation where the greater question of Woman Suffrage is concerned. Already, so he announced at the meeting on Monday, he is prepared to allow women to decide by a referendum whether they are to have the vote!

Miss Billingham's Release.

It was with an inexpressible sense of relief that W.S.P.U. members heard of Miss Billingham's release from prison. The account of her sufferings is acutely painful. As we read, our thankfulness to know her safe is redoubled. It is a miracle that she is alive, considering her infirmity and the incredible brutality with which she was tortured. That the House of Commons will tolerate such conduct on the part of the Government is proof that it is not fit to be trusted to do political justice to women. Other brave prisoners now under medical care in consequence of forcible feeding are Miss Elsie Howey and Miss Kitty Marion.

Mrs. Tuke's Holiday.

Next Saturday, Mrs. Tuke, the Honorary Secretary of the W.S.P.U., sails for South Africa where she is to spend some weeks for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Tuke is suffering now because of her refusal to take a rest in the early part of last year. During the magisterial proceedings in the Conspiracy case she was so ill as to arouse the serious anxiety, not only of her friends, but of the magistrate himself. Anyone less courageous and less devoted to the movement than Mrs. Tuke would immediately have taken the prolonged holiday so urgently demanded by her state of health. But Mrs. Tuke, by sheer force of spirit, and spurred on by the Union's need of her, triumphed over bodily weakness and remained at her post during many strenuous months. It was largely owing to her personal effort that the magnificent sum of £16,000 was raised at the Albert Hall meetings in March and October. In many other ways, seen and unseen, she helped to keep the Union strong at a very critical time. Eventually came the inevitable breakdown. Mrs. Tuke is now much stronger, but under medical advice she will take a sea voyage and will spend some weeks in the sun. The time of her absence will quickly pass, and members of the Union will soon be rejoicing in having her once more with them strong and well.

Our Next Issue.

Next week will appear our Special Parliamentary number, consisting of twenty-four instead of sixteen pages. It will contain political matter of great importance, including comments on the new political situation arising out of the fate of the Women's amendments and a statement of the future policy of the W.S.P.U. Special accounts of the working women's deputation and the Conference written by Miss Beatrice Harraden and Mrs. Zangwill, a full report of the Parliamentary debate and information as to how M.P.s voted, will be features of the Parliamentary number. As ignorance is and always has been the worst enemy of the W.S.P.U. and of its cause, our readers are urged to make the special Parliamentary number widely known, and to dispose of a large number of copies. If every reader will turn news vendor for the time being, the W.S.P.U. point of view will be thoroughly well understood by thousands, and at this turning point in the Suffrage movement that is a matter of supreme importance!

IN MEMORIAM.

The Union has lost a much-valued member in Miss Eliza Henderson, of Glasgow, who passed away on Tuesday, January 7. Miss Henderson's interest in the question of Votes for Women dated as far back as the early 'seventies and, although

herself unable to take active part in militant work, she was a staunch upholder of the methods initiated by the Women's Social and Political Union and a generous subscriber to the funds. The depth of her convictions may be gauged from the fact that, although a member of the Society of Friends, she clearly saw the need for militancy in an agitation in which every peaceful means had been tried and failed. The reformer's spirit which burned so brightly within her was, no doubt, inherited from her father, one of the leaders of the Chartist agitation who was obliged to seek refuge across the seas from the violence of the reactionary Government of his day.

THE CRISIS.

Special Parliamentary Number.

In view of the forthcoming Parliamentary crisis, the next issue of THE SUFFRAGETTE will be a special Parliamentary number. It will consist of 24 pages, instead of the usual 16 pages, and its special features will include:—

A descriptive account by Miss Beatrice Harraden of the Working Women's Interview with Mr. Lloyd George, and a report of the speeches.

A full report of the Parliamentary Debate on the Votes for Women Amendments.

An analysis of the voting on the Division.

A descriptive account by Mrs. Zangwill of the W.S.P.U. conference of working women and others, and a report of the speeches.

Special comment on the new political situation.

An announcement of future W.S.P.U. policy consequent upon the fate of the Women's amendments.

This issue of THE SUFFRAGETTE will be absolutely indispensable to every Suffragist, militant or non-militant. It will indeed be indispensable to all men and women interested in public affairs.

Our readers are urged to sell and otherwise dispose of the largest possible number of copies. Orders for this issue, which will be for sale on Thursday, January 30, should be sent to the Publisher, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

The editor will welcome every kind of suggestion and offer of help whereby a very large circulation for this particular issue may be secured. All our members and readers should regard this as the opportunity that comes but once, the tide that should be taken at the flood. Now is their time to use all possible persuasion to induce their news-agent to show, and push the sale, of THE SUFFRAGETTE.

First, then, will our friends see their newsagent or bookstall manager and get him to place copies of the special Parliamentary number on sale. Also purchase on this occasion extra copies for distribution among friends and prominent individuals in their district. And again, stir up local feeling so as to centre attention upon the need for purchasing a copy of THE SUFFRAGETTE on January 30, in order to obtain a reliable report of the proceedings at Westminster from the Women's point of view.

It is proposed to have an unusually large band of paper-sellers at work in London and the other W.S.P.U. centres. Volunteers for this work are asked to communicate with the organisers in each centre.

A MESSAGE FROM MRS. TUKE.

Dear Friends and Colleagues,—Almost as soon as this issue of our paper reaches your hands I shall have left England for a sea voyage in search of renewed health and strength, in order that I may all the more quickly return well and strong to work side by side again with my tried and trusted comrades in our great Union.

I shall follow, so far as it will be possible to do so (I only touch at one port between England and South Africa, so that it will not be too easy to obtain news), the happenings of this most eventful crisis in the history of the Woman Suffrage Movement, and in my enforced absence I shall be glad and happy in the knowledge that everything is being done which is humanly possible to compass the accomplishment of our hopes and the just reward of ceaseless and untiring effort. All through the strenuous years which have passed since the W.S.P.U. first held aloft the flaming torch of revolt, I have had the liveliest conviction that whatever happens is for the best so far as our Cause is concerned. Anything in the nature of a check or a set-back can only be, we know, of a temporary character. Its ultimate and speedy triumph is assured.

With my affectionate greetings, and looking forward to our next happy meeting,
MABEL TUKE.



Westbourne Grove, London, W.

WINTER SALE NOW IN PROGRESS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

50 DOZENS

Blue Linen Cushion Covers, with back, traced in all the Newest Designs,

6³/₄ EACH.

Usual Price, 2/11.

MOUNTED & WORKED, 10/6.

WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd., WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.

HARRIES

— OF — WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

ON

WINTER SALE GOODS.

WARM GLOVES.

A recent purchase of 50 cases of SEAMLESS KNITTED GLOVES

in White, Black, Drab, and Grey,

PER 6³/₄ PAIR.

Regular price, 10/6.

John Harries Westbourne Grove, W.

RELEASED COMRADES!

MISS MARION FREE.

Miss Kitty Marion, who was sentenced at Bow-street on December 24 to one month's imprisonment for giving a false fire alarm, was released from Holloway Prison on Friday morning last. She was met by Miss Collier, who kindly undertook to look after her.

Miss Marion gives the following account of her prison experiences:— "When I got to Holloway I did not hunger strike immediately, as I wished to give the Government a chance of keeping me decently. I therefore petitioned the Home Office, pointing out that considering the purely political nature of my offence—if a political protest is an offence—I must respectfully ask to be granted the full rights of a political prisoner during my detention; and that unless I received a reply to that effect not later than Christmas Eve

"Next morning, when the time came for me to feed me, I got up, as I felt I could never be fed on the bed again. I felt so helpless, and ached all over from the fight.

"Horrible Pain. "On Sunday morning the religious service which is held for inmates of the infirmary was going over my head, and their first hymn had just finished when the doctor and wardresses appeared to feed me. I was violently sick during this feeding, but it was nothing to the time I had in the evening. When the tube was put up my nose it twisted, and part of it came out of my mouth. The pain was so horrible I felt as if my nose was being pulled off, and I struggled violently. At this the doctor said, 'After all, it is only an indiarubber tube, but to me it felt more like a crowbar. I was violently sick, and when the operation was over I cried with relief and pain.

"The following morning they tried the throat tube, and the doctor gave me the choice of a gag. That night they gave me something rather thick, which took a long time to go through the tube, and made me feel very ill.

"On New Year's Day I had been sleeping so badly that they gave me a sleeping draught. "The prison officials were most kind, and seemed to loathe the abominable practice of forcible feeding."

"He succeeded at last in getting my mouth open and pouring in food, half of which I wasted, but was obliged to swallow the other half because my nose and throat were being pinched. I suffered pain during the night from indigestion and nose bleeding.

"Chipped a Tooth. Tuesday morning Dr. Ford and wardresses came, and Dr. Ford forced my teeth apart by using an iron instrument. He first tried my front teeth with all his force, but could not move them, and finally he chipped a piece off one of my side teeth to make a place to insert his instrument, which he finally succeeded in getting in between my teeth and forcing my mouth open for the food.

"Mr. McKenna: One of these prisoners was released on Tuesday on payment of a proportion of the fine imposed on her; the other could similarly secure her release, but in any case her sentence expires to-morrow. I do not propose to advise any interference in the case.

"I refused supper when we arrived at Holloway on Thursday, saying I was a sandwich if I required anything to eat. The next morning I refused to have any drink but water, and the bread and butter they gave me I put in my pocket, getting rid of it afterwards. At dinner-time I could no longer hide the fact that I was on the hunger strike. Miss Davis came into my cell just before afternoon exercise, looked at my untouched dinner, then she came up and put her hand on my shoulder and asked me to tell her if the true reason for my not eating my dinner was that I was on the hunger strike. I admitted it was so.

"On Saturday morning Dr. Ford came to my cell and told me I was doing the cause 'untold harm' by my stupid and childish behaviour. I said that was a matter of opinion. He asked what earthly reason I could possibly have for hunger striking when I was receiving all that my leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, wanted, namely, First Division treatment. I asked him to tell me what treatment Miss Howey and Miss Marion were receiving, at which he became very impatient and walked away.

"The next time he came into my cell and commenced to lecture me on my absurd behaviour I told him that, firstly, I was not going to quietly accept First Division treatment for myself while my comrades were on hard labour; secondly, that I was rebelling against the Government, any longer imprisoning women who were fighting for this great cause instead of giving them the justice which they demanded. By this time my head was very painful, and my mouth parched. I drank as little water as possible, for the water made me vomit.

"That night (Saturday) soon after the women outside had sung to us, I felt very dizzy and faint. I tried to make the officer on duty come to me, but I could not make her hear; then I got out of bed, intending to run to the bell, but fell and must have fainted, for I was very cold when I came to my senses again, and my nose bled violently. I



MISS MARION.

I should be regretfully compelled to resort to the only protest left to me. "On my arrival at the prison I had been taken to F Wing, top floor. The following morning I was moved to hospital, and on Saturday the doctor ordered my removal back to my cell. "I took my breakfast on Christmas Eve, but, the Governor having received no answer from Mr. McKenna, I refused my dinner. The prison authorities begged that I would at least allow Christmas to go past before I started my hunger strike, but I refused. On Christmas morning the reply was received from the Home Office, and contained only the usual regrets. My petition could not be accepted to.

"Barricaded My Door. "On Boxing Day I was removed to the hospital, and in the evening, as I sat reading, I heard footsteps and the doctor's voice saying 'Are you ready?' I immediately got into a frantic state of fear. My heart began thumping, and I got quite faint, but I managed to barricade my door before I had to lie down. The doctor then came to the door and informed me that he only wished to test my heart, and asked me to open the door. As I refused, it was forced by workmen. When the wardresses saw the terrible state of fright I was in, they told me I was not going to be fed that night. The next morning two doctors came and examined me, and tried to persuade me to eat, telling me to study my health. I said the Government should do that. Then he said, 'You are prepared to take the natural consequences of your refusing to take food?' to which I replied, 'I will take the natural and unnatural consequences.' He again tried to persuade me by pointing out that I had made my protest by the hunger strike, and that I might just as well take the food now and protest publicly later on when I was free. My reply was that I had only started my protest, and I was determined to go through with it. They then offered me different kinds of delicacies, even oysters and champagne; but on my refusing they left, giving orders that milk was to be left in my cell.

"After this a doctor from the Home Office came and examined me, and on him I lay the responsibility for my being forcibly fed. During his interview he remarked to me, 'What more do you want than hospital treatment?' which I could only reply, 'Government recognition as a political offender.'

"I was left alone until tea-time, then I heard them go to feed the other

felt very sick. On Sunday two prison doctors came into my cell and tried to feed me with the cup. I clung to the back of the bed and buried my face in the pillow and refused to be forced. Dr. Ford said, 'We must wait until to-morrow.'

"On Monday afternoon, after dark, three doctors came to examine me, ask me questions, and lecture me. One was Dr. Ford, the other two were strange doctors. After finding that nothing could shake my resolve of continuing my protest, they went out of the cell, and I waited in mental agony for an hour, when Dr. Ford, one strange doctor, and four wardresses appeared with tube, feeding cup, etc.

"My head was forced back." They caught hold of my arms and twisted my head round with my head to the gas jet; my head was forced back and a tube forced up my nostril. The agony was very great as they forced it down the passage at the back of my nose. I think the passage must be very small. I coughed and vomited the tube out of my throat several times. They then withdrew the tube and tried to force it up the other nostril, but found they could not do so, so they forced it again down the right nostril, and this time even more pain than the first time. I could see how upset the wardresses were. Miss Gay was tapping the Marseillease on her cell walls to help me to bear it. I again coughed and vomited the tube. Then Dr. Ford tried to force open my mouth, saying that if I would not open it, he would force the tube down my deformed nostril.

"He succeeded at last in getting my mouth open and pouring in food, half of which I wasted, but was obliged to swallow the other half because my nose and throat were being pinched. I suffered pain during the night from indigestion and nose bleeding.

"Chipped a Tooth. Tuesday morning Dr. Ford and wardresses came, and Dr. Ford forced my teeth apart by using an iron instrument. He first tried my front teeth with all his force, but could not move them, and finally he chipped a piece off one of my side teeth to make a place to insert his instrument, which he finally succeeded in getting in between my teeth and forcing my mouth open for the food.

"Mr. McKenna: One of these prisoners was released on Tuesday on payment of a proportion of the fine imposed on her; the other could similarly secure her release, but in any case her sentence expires to-morrow. I do not propose to advise any interference in the case.

"I refused supper when we arrived at Holloway on Thursday, saying I was a sandwich if I required anything to eat. The next morning I refused to have any drink but water, and the bread and butter they gave me I put in my pocket, getting rid of it afterwards. At dinner-time I could no longer hide the fact that I was on the hunger strike. Miss Davis came into my cell just before afternoon exercise, looked at my untouched dinner, then she came up and put her hand on my shoulder and asked me to tell her if the true reason for my not eating my dinner was that I was on the hunger strike. I admitted it was so.

"On Saturday morning Dr. Ford came to my cell and told me I was doing the cause 'untold harm' by my stupid and childish behaviour. I said that was a matter of opinion. He asked what earthly reason I could possibly have for hunger striking when I was receiving all that my leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, wanted, namely, First Division treatment. I asked him to tell me what treatment Miss Howey and Miss Marion were receiving, at which he became very impatient and walked away.

"The next time he came into my cell and commenced to lecture me on my absurd behaviour I told him that, firstly, I was not going to quietly accept First Division treatment for myself while my comrades were on hard labour; secondly, that I was rebelling against the Government, any longer imprisoning women who were fighting for this great cause instead of giving them the justice which they demanded. By this time my head was very painful, and my mouth parched. I drank as little water as possible, for the water made me vomit.

"That night (Saturday) soon after the women outside had sung to us, I felt very dizzy and faint. I tried to make the officer on duty come to me, but I could not make her hear; then I got out of bed, intending to run to the bell, but fell and must have fainted, for I was very cold when I came to my senses again, and my nose bled violently. I



MISS BILLINGHURST.

in doing that I should be able to see a solicitor. I sent in my appeal, and then asked to see my solicitor. He came at midday on Thursday. Mean-while, while I was waiting for his visit, I allowed them to pour the food down my throat without their having to force my teeth open. My solicitor advised me to withdraw my appeal, which I did, and wrote instead to the Home Secretary. In the evening I told Miss Davis that I was not well enough to have any food, and she fetched Dr. Ford, and he tried to bully me again to take food. I assured him I could not digest any, and he said he would leave it until the next day.

"Next morning I dressed myself, expecting to have a great fight, but in the middle of the morning Dr. Ford appeared, and was again very affable, and asked to see my tongue, but in looking at my tongue I noticed that he looked all round my teeth, which made me think that someone had spoken to him of his rough treatment to my teeth, and he made no attempt to forcibly feed me. This affability continued the whole day, and I was left without any interference to continue my hunger strike.

"On Saturday my head ached and I remained in bed. At about 11 o'clock Dr. Ford appeared and felt my pulse, and told me that the Home Secretary had given orders for my release, and Miss Davis took me in a taxi to my aunt's house at Hampstead.

"The youth at the neighbouring table watched her with admiring and curious eyes. He had finished his meat pie and tea, and had nothing to do but read the racing news or look about him while he smoked a cigarette. This girl was more attractive even than the tips given by his favourite racing expert, and he looked at her more than at the paper in his hand. She was a cut above the girls he was used to, so he told himself; more stylish, more of the lady; too modest-looking, he thought, for an actress, yet as cool in her ways as if she were used to being looked at by all the world. Wasn't she perhaps an actress after all? Surely—in the shop windows—or was it the papers?—Somehow—he became more and more sure—somehow—he had seen the face—yes, certainly—with other faces. In a page of portraits was it—or a row of photos—or—suddenly he knew. Like their cheek to give herself such airs! They had plenty of that. But he knew; he wasn't to be taken in. Of course, of course; that was it; he remembered now. She was a well-known suffragette. The youth's face had changed; the naive admiration had gone; in its place was a smirk of contempt. The girl, as unconscious of the one as she had been of the other, continued slowly to eat her meal, pausing now and again to make notes in the margin of a book which she had taken from her bag and which lay open on the table beside her plate.

"She did not notice that a youth had left a neighbouring table and taken a seat at her own; she was certainly startled when a voice said close to her: 'I know who you are.'

"Startled she was for a moment, but her eyes were calm as she returned his gaze: 'Indeed!'

"Yes, and I could—' He looked round the room. 'I know most of the fellows here, and they're dead set, I can tell you, against you and your lot. You might have a rough time of it if I was to give you away.'

"Her look would have been pathetic but for its fearlessness. 'I'm used to rough times.' 'Rough times are for rough women. I wonder you aren't ashamed of yourself.'

"I suppose you are the kind that would wonder." She looked at him scrutinisingly. "And yet—you might be amongst our admirers, if you could only manage to understand."

"Understand? Understand, indeed! Taint my understanding that's wrong."

"You're quite sure of that?" She half smiled as she spoke.

"It don't take any particular understanding to know what's decent behaviour."

"Decency is a difficult question." She was still quite good-humoured. "You must admit, though, that we have some good qualities—pluck, for instance."

"Not my idea of pluck—to go—"

"What is your idea?"

"Well, I heard of a plucky thing the other day—a woman to it was. There was a child by the canal, Regent's Park way—you know how these little beggars will play down close by the water—fell in, and a woman fished him out."

"Went in after him do you mean?"

"Yes, that's what I mean; deep water. There's pluck for you, the real article."

"Could she swim?"

"Pears she could. She was off with her coat and her shoes in no time, the fellow said who told me, and into the water like a knife. What do you think of that?"

"The girl shrugged her shoulders. 'It doesn't take half the pluck to do a thing like that that it does to go on a deputation.'

PLUCK!

A Sketch by G. COLMORE.

She came into the A.B.C. tea-room almost timidly, yet with complete self-possession. The room was nearly filled, chiefly with very young men, and it was not easy to find a seat. She paused at the door, looking to right and left; then her eyes lighted on a free table, and she made her way to it. She was daintier than most of the women who came to that particular shop; she had what the youth at a neighbouring table called a genteel air. She was dainty too in her ways. When her cup of coffee, her boiled egg and roll and butter were brought her, she ate and drank in leisurely, somewhat fastidious fashion, opening the egg carefully so that the yolk did not overflow and stain the plate with a yellow stain, as was the fate of so many plates in that close room, where haste or habit or hunger trampled on the graces of life.

"You mean to tell me—?"

"Well, she could swim you see. And besides a flood of water isn't a quarter as cruel as a flood of brutal men."

"All very well to say that, but—"

"Say! I know it. You haven't been in a mob of savages; I have."

"And you haven't been in the water and risked your life to save a child. And to sneer at a woman who'd do a thing like that, well, it's—it's all of a piece—"

"I'm not sneering. I only say it doesn't take half as much courage to do the one as to do the other. And I know what I'm talking about."

"Oh, you do, you do? And pray how do you know what sort of pluck it takes to jump into the water like that woman?"

The girl shrugged her shoulders. "Because, as it happens, I was the woman."

"You? You?"

"At the sight of his face she laughed. 'You're kidding me,' he said, 'making fun. By Jove—'

"Oh no. You ask your friend. I had a purple coat and skirt on and a green felt hat and a white blouse; and in pulling me out—for I had been in some time and was rather done—my arm got hurt."

"That's right. I remember," he said. "And you did that—you?"

"Yes, I, and I tell you it wasn't half as bad to do as many of the things I've done. Now I must go. Good morning!"

As she rose, he rose, too. He could not take off his hat to her since it hung upon a peg close by; but he moved a chair aside for her to pass, and stood with bent head as she made her way between the tables to the door.

She came into the A.B.C. tea-room almost timidly, yet with complete self-possession. The room was nearly filled, chiefly with very young men, and it was not easy to find a seat. She paused at the door, looking to right and left; then her eyes lighted on a free table, and she made her way to it. She was daintier than most of the women who came to that particular shop; she had what the youth at a neighbouring table called a genteel air. She was dainty too in her ways. When her cup of coffee, her boiled egg and roll and butter were brought her, she ate and drank in leisurely, somewhat fastidious fashion, opening the egg carefully so that the yolk did not overflow and stain the plate with a yellow stain, as was the fate of so many plates in that close room, where haste or habit or hunger trampled on the graces of life.

"You mean to tell me—?"

"Well, she could swim you see. And besides a flood of water isn't a quarter as cruel as a flood of brutal men."

"All very well to say that, but—"

"Say! I know it. You haven't been in a mob of savages; I have."

"And you haven't been in the water and risked your life to save a child. And to sneer at a woman who'd do a thing like that, well, it's—it's all of a piece—"

"I'm not sneering. I only say it doesn't take half as much courage to do the one as to do the other. And I know what I'm talking about."

"Oh, you do, you do? And pray how do you know what sort of pluck it takes to jump into the water like that woman?"

The girl shrugged her shoulders. "Because, as it happens, I was the woman."

"You? You?"

"At the sight of his face she laughed. 'You're kidding me,' he said, 'making fun. By Jove—'

"Oh no. You ask your friend. I had a purple coat and skirt on and a green felt hat and a white blouse; and in pulling me out—for I had been in some time and was rather done—my arm got hurt."

"That's right. I remember," he said. "And you did that—you?"

"Yes, I, and I tell you it wasn't half as bad to do as many of the things I've done. Now I must go. Good morning!"

As she rose, he rose, too. He could not take off his hat to her since it hung upon a peg close by; but he moved a chair aside for her to pass, and stood with bent head as she made her way between the tables to the door.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The response to Mrs. Drummond's call for volunteers for the Deputation of Working Women has been worthy of the Woman's Movement. The women workers of London have shown how deeply they feel their unfranchised condition by sending in their names in large numbers. Throughout to-day (Wednesday) delegates from all over the country, with their banners, have been streaming into the beautiful hall of Lincoln's Inn House.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

JANUARY 13 to JANUARY 18.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from January 13 to January 18, 1913. Includes names and amounts in £ s. d.

Total £141,557 7 6

5 DOORS FROM LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY
(MRS. E. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A.)

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since April 5th, 1909.
Secures Abatements and Exemptions.
Prepares Accounts for Super-Tax and Income-Tax.
Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners.
Advices on Investments in regard to Income-Tax.

References to Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many others.

WRITE, 'PHONE OR CALL.
Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 CENTRAL.

EVERYTHING TO EAT. COMPETITIVE PRICES.
Write for Weekly News.

SPIERS & POND'S STORES QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB
3, York Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Board of Management have decided, in view of the very deep interest shown in the objects of the Club, to enroll a further 200 Founder Members at £1 1s. Subscription, and no Entrance Fee.

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE.
Members are notified that Table d'Hôte Lunch (1s. 6d.) and Dinner (2s.) are served daily. Application may now be made for bedroom accommodation.

The Club has been formed as a Social Club for MEN AND WOMEN interested in the Suffrage Movement.

CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.

Telephone: E22 Chiswick.

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY
Strafford Road, Acton, W.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linens washed in haste, with delicate fashion without the aid of chemicals.

Excellent Testimonials.
'Phone or write for Price List.
Our own Vans collect and deliver daily in London. Special Department for Country orders.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGES

For London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other Industrial Areas.

AIM OF THE MOVEMENT.—To meet by means of well-equipped Colleges, controlled by working class organisations, the growing demand of organised working women for the education necessary to fit them to take their place beside their men comrades in the Industrial, Political, and Educational work of the Labour Movement.

CENTRAL HOSTEL (for resident women students in training as educational workers in the organised working class movement): BEBEL HOUSE, 96, LEXHAM GARDENS, EARL'S COURT, S.W.

Hon. Organiser: MRS. BRIDGES ADAMS.

Senior Resident Student and Assistant Director of Educational Propaganda in Working Class Organisations: MISS MARY HOWARTH.

The Suffragette.
LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1913.

After the Amendments.

When the Women's Amendments are defeated, what next? Get the Government out, of course! It can be done. If it is not done, the men who profess progressive principles will be to blame. The worst of such men is that many of them are too timid and too doubtful of their power to achieve anything. When they are asked to break the power of a Government masquerading as Liberal, they assume a nervous expression of

countenance, and say that it is impossible for them to do that, since the Tories are trying to do it, and are trying in vain. But it is not their ordinary opponents who can most easily weaken the Government. It is those who convict them of betraying the principles of Liberalism who can inflict wounds, and mortal wounds. This Government could not survive a determined attack by the advanced men of the country. Have these men the courage to attack them? We shall see.

The anti-Government election policy will be a powerful weapon from now onwards. And here we may point out that to oppose the Labour Party at by-elections, is, under present conditions, just as necessary as to oppose the Government. The Labour Party and the Government have made common cause, they are partners in adversity, knit together by the same fear of facing the electorate. A vote and a speech and a subscription to aid a Labour candidate are literally a vote and a speech and a subscription to aid the Government. When a Labour candidate is elected to Parliament, he becomes, in spite of some harmless feints of independence, an integral part of the Government forces. Some people are eagerly and anxiously awaiting the opportunity of supporting a Labour candidate in a three-cornered contest, and thereby indirectly weakening the Government. Let them be calm! There will be no three-cornered contests. The Liberal and Labour parties have, it seems, joined forces, not only in the House of Commons, but in the constituencies too.

Such being the state of affairs, one result of the defeat of the amendments will surely be to unite all sections of Suffragists in opposition to the Coalition as a whole—Labour men as well as Liberals.

The defeat of the amendments will, we may also assume, put an end for ever to all thought of relying upon private Members' proposals. Henceforward the demand of every Suffragist worthy of the name will be for a Government measure.

Let us examine now the situation which the party politicians will create by defeating or allowing the defeat of the Women's Amendments. The Anti-Suffragist Ministers, by their barbarous views concerning the position of women, and still more by their dishonourable intrigues, are damaging their own reputation to an extent of which they are completely unaware. Moreover, they are going the most unfeeling way to work to destroy not only their personal prospects, but their party's prospects, too. As for the Nationalists, by once again doing the dirty work of the Government they will impair the Government's stability, and so run into the very danger they think to escape. All that is obvious enough.

What seems not so obvious to some, and is yet absolutely true, is this. More, far more, than the Anti-Suffragist Ministers and the Nationalists, it is the so-called friends of Woman Suffrage who will be disgraced by the defeat of the amendments. It is not, and it never has been, the strength of their enemies that keeps women voteless—it is the weakness and treachery of their friends.

It is Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey who will be responsible for the defeat of the Women's Amendments. It is the Labour Party who will be responsible, too.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and the other Suffragists in the Cabinet have exhorted women to trust in them; they have instructed them to expect the inclusion of millions of women in the Government's Franchise Bill; they have declared that the Government, neutral as a Government on the question, would include a Woman Suffrage Amendment in their Franchise Bill after its adoption by a "free" House of Commons. Under cover of these assurances by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, Anti-Suffragist Ministers have threatened resignation, the break-up of the Government, and the loss of Home Rule and all measures on the Government programme if a Woman Suffrage Amendment should be carried.

Instead of responding by the counter threat that they would resign if no Amendment for Woman Suffrage should be carried, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey have so far connived at the dishonest and hostile action of their Anti-Suffragist colleagues that the Nationalists are persuaded and are saying that the Government, as a whole, are urging them to vote against the Women's Amendments.

If the reputation of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George can survive their present tactics, the standards of conduct in our man-mac Political system are miserably low.

As for the Labour Party, they have the power to bring the Government's existence very quickly to an end, as is proved by the fact that on various occasions they, and they alone, have saved the Government from defeat. They could therefore have compelled the Government to embody Woman Suffrage in the Franchise Bill and to

drive it through the House of Commons. The Labour Party, point-blank refused to do this. Why? Cowardice, political incapacity, indifference to the interests of women! Let them take their choice of reasons! We notice that one of the excuses for their inaction invented by themselves is that they are a minority in the House of Commons, and that "so long as the electorate returns a majority of Liberal Members, the Liberal Party has a right to decide what measures the House of Commons shall consider." It is, we may observe in passing, quite untrue that the electorate returns a majority of Liberal Members, but then truth will rarely serve to bolster up a bad case. The real answer to the Labour Party's contemptible excuse is Cromwell's saying: "It is lawful for a lesser part, if in the right, to coerce a numerical majority." If the Liberal Members had done their duty, victory for our Cause would have been easy. The question we would have them answer now is this: Hitherto the Government's "pledge" has been used by the Labour Members as an excuse for inaction, but what are they going to do when the amendments are defeated? Do they intend, by keeping the Government in office, to defer the next effective opportunity of women's enfranchisement for two years? If such is the Labour Party's intention, then clearly the Labour Party is a dangerous enemy to women.

The political survey would not be complete without some reference to the Unionist Party. The Coalition, because it is in power, must be held accountable for the giving or withholding of Woman Suffrage during this Parliament, but if there is a General Election, then the attitude of the Unionist Party will become a matter of great importance.

The next Unionist Government will, if the question of Votes for Women remains unsettled when they take office, be obliged to formulate a policy with regard to it. That is obvious.

Now a Unionist Government cannot unite in open hostility to Votes for Women. Even Mr. Asquith's Government have not dared to do that, and hence the "pledge," to be put to the test in the House of Commons during the next few days.

A Unionist Government cannot, in view of the denunciations uttered by the Unionist leaders and the Unionist Press, adopt the present Government's plan of being "neutral," and leaving the issue to be decided by a "free" House of Commons. Therefore, since united opposition to this reform and divided counsels with regard to it are alike impossible for a Unionist Government, the only course left open to them is to bring forward and carry a measure for the enfranchisement of women.

These are considerations which the Liberal leaders would do well to ponder before it is too late, or else they may, like some of their predecessors, live to see themselves "dished by the Tories." Considering that both Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour are Suffragists, and having regard to recent adjustments in the Unionist Party, it is not surprising that a Unionist Cabinet, prepared to introduce and carry a woman suffrage measure, would be a matter of not insuperable difficulty!

We have said nothing, as yet, of the most important factor in the situation—militancy. There will be time and opportunity to say more of that when the Government and the House of Commons have dealt with the amendments.

At this moment it is enough to quote the warning (altered by a word here and there to make it apply to women instead of to Ulster) delivered by Mr. Balfour to the Government on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Look back on all the cases in which you have been taught by grave historians to think that the point had come when the doctrine of non-resistance no longer could be carried out. Compare them with the case of women, and you will see whether you ought to revise your historical judgment or your present condemnation.

The peril of the existing state of things, if I in any sense read the situation aright, is great indeed, and for this reason: I do not believe that women are thinking in the least differently from what every man would think in their place, and if men do not think so now, it is because, as I believe, they are inadequately informed. They have not, if I may say so without any offence, really exercised their powers of sympathetic imagination as to how they would act themselves in such a case. If they had done that, never would this Manhood Suffrage Bill have been introduced; never, at all events, would the Women's Amendments have been rejected. But this position of obliviousness at this attitude of blindness cannot be perpetuated. Something will arouse the feeling of the people in this country; something will make the people of this country understand what it is that women really complain of. Do not put off the day of enlightenment too long.

The day may soon come when Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour will be called upon to translate these principles into an Act of Parliament for the benefit of women.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

DEMOCRACY AND THE AMENDMENTS.

A Speech at the London Pavilion, January 20, 1913.

By GERALD GOULD.

It says in the book of Isaiah—"the Liberal deviseth Liberal things," but words change their meanings almost as quickly as Cabinet Ministers change their convictions, and we have to-day, I am very much afraid, a reactionary party of Liberals, a disruptive party of Unionists, and a Capitalist-supporting Labour Party. I have often wondered, as I said the other day on another platform, that some one of those publicists and sinners who shape our national life does not compile a dictionary of synonyms for use in Fleet-street and Westminster; for in these two places, above all, the relation between words and things has been broken and lost. To give the instance I gave then,—you would think that the desire for self-government was a simple and a single thing. Not at all. If it is felt by working men, that is a natural development—that is Evolution; if it is felt by Ireland, Scotland and Wales, that is Devolution; but if it is felt by women, that is Revolution. To take another instance: you would think that militancy was militancy all the world over. You would be mistaken. For Italy to have thrown off with violence the yoke of Austria, for the Balkan States to have turned with violence upon Turkey—these things the Party Press can regard with just and even charitable eyes. Charity begins at Rome, and justice at Constantinople. If you are militant here and now you are a maniac, a hooligan, a hireling, and a great many other things which I cannot remember at the moment. And lastly, you would think that to take part in public affairs was to take part in public affairs. Not a bit of it. If you are a Suffragist and address one meeting in six months, you are neglecting your duty—and encroaching on my prerogative. If you are an anti-Suffragist Primrose dame, you may address a political meeting every night of your life, and remain unstained by politics. You may tread the primrose path, the admired of all beholders, wearing the yellow flower of a blameless life.

But it is two words—Chivalry and Democracy, and their meaning—that I particularly want to speak of just now, because those two words bear particularly on the most important political situation in the whole history of the world. Chivalry, like ignorance, is of two kinds—'one's own and other people's.' But I have long suspected that chivalry, as it is conceived by men, is, or ought to be, regarded as an insult by women. And I think that the militant Suffragist agitation has proved me right. What, after all, does this chivalry amount to? As Charles Lamb pointed out, more than half the drudgery and coarse servitude of the world is performed by women. We could go further, and say that our streets at night are full of the emblems and the wreckage of the chivalry of man. And even for the favoured few—is their lot so favoured after all? Man puts woman on a pedestal, and cuts the ground from under her feet. He makes so little of her, and tells her it is because he thinks so much of her. He limits her in every direction, and assures her that limitation is the sincerest form of flattery. He keeps her as a hot-house plant, under glass, and then tells her that people who live in glass-houses should not throw stones, or wield hammers, or harry the Government from pillar to post—from pillar-box to Post Office—or in any way assert their individuality. Chivalry, then, is neither real nor ideal. Even if women were really immune, immunity from wrongs is not the slightest substitute for community of rights. If men had bound women with chains of gold instead of letting the iron enter their souls, still those chains would have to be broken. The leftiest position, when it is imposed from without, is an imposition.

It has never in the history of the world been sufficiently realised how free and noble, in contrast to such chivalry, the ideal of Democracy is. It is a historical fact that never, except by making its own mistakes and achieving its own triumphs, has a nation grown; and it is a spiritual truth that only by recognising that fact can a State pay tribute to the spiritual dignity of the individual. For that belief men and women have fought and died in the past, and certain concessions to it have been wrung from the dirty and tenacious hands of tyrants; but only quite recently has the biggest step of all been even contemplated. From the greatest of human hopes, and the surest of human gains, half the population has been by a tacit conspiracy excluded. Now at last that silence has been broken; at last it is really a practical question, a legislative question, and in the next fortnight it is to be decided, by men—which seems to me an impertinence—still, it is to be decided by men, whether women shall tackle their own destiny or not.

A great deal of blood and a great many tears—literally blood and tears—have been shed in bringing the question even as far as it has been brought. What

has been done cannot be undone. Lies cannot be turned to truth, nor truth to lies. The dead who have fallen in this fight cannot be raised, and there are those in the highest places in this country who would not hearken, though a soul rose from the dead to warn them. But, at any rate, a little of the national honour can be saved. Bad can, at any rate, be made not worse, but better; and if, even at the eleventh hour, even at the last moment—and by this last chance—a little of the national honour is saved, I think that, in the radiance of that, some of the bitterness of the past can be washed away. But if the worst comes to the worst, if this final insult is flung in the face of freedom, it is not possible that our memories of the past will rise up to make even more terrible what is then bound to be the terrible future? Is it not possible that the name of Wales will stink in the nostrils of posterity because of a Welsh Minister who lied and paltered over this question of the enfranchisement of women? Is it not possible that a great Irish leader, whose name has been associated with the cause of freedom in every other instance but this, will be remembered, not as a liberator, but as having bought, and shamefully bought, the freedom of half Ireland at the price of the white slavery of Piccadilly? It is not possible that a certain amount of shame will gather round the name of a Labour leader who has repudiated a pledge, which, if fulfilled, would have brought light and health to all the labouring women of this country? I said on a public platform not so long ago that the spectacle of Mr. MacDonald parleying with Mr. Redmond about Suffrage, with Mr. Asquith waiting to swoop down and destroy any possible result, reminded me of Kipling's "Rhyme of the Three Sealers":—"You must set a thief to catch a thief, and a thief has caught them all." Well, there is still time for them to be proved honest; but if the Amendments do not pass, I shall have to retract in a very different sense. Then, indeed, it will be absurd to compare these politicians to thieves. There is honour among thieves.

I confess it makes me a little—more than a little—ashamed to see women cringing to such men as these; clinging to promises which have been proved false, and helping with money and services those who only laugh at them for their pains. I ask you to consider, as an instance of the insulting way in which women are treated, those very Cabinet intrigues to which Mrs. Pankhurst has referred. Now, those of us who not only read the papers, but who know some of the people who write the papers, find it very difficult to say exactly what is the truth behind those rumours. There is no doubt, of course, about that action of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Harcourt which was referred to by Mrs. Pankhurst, but exactly how far Mr. Asquith has been active or passive is, I think, a little difficult at the moment to say; but it is perfectly easy and perfectly obvious to say this: that whatever he has done or left undone his is the responsibility. He could settle the whole thing and establish the truth with a single word. He has, as you know, for his right hand the reactionary Churchill, and for his extreme left the would-be demagogue Lloyd George; and we are asked to believe that he letheth not his left hand know what his right hand doeth! Well, of course, that is absurd. It is contrary to the whole history of England, the whole principle of Cabinet Government. The Cabinet must stand or fall together. That in a way disposes of the Suffrage Members of the Cabinet from the beginning. Even if one takes them at their face value—at what they pretend to have done—it is always a case of "Will you walk into my parlour? said the spider to the fly," as regards the credulous women who would walk into the parlour. In that kind of hospitality Mr. Lloyd George is a host in himself!

To turn for one moment to the Labour Party. If the Amendments are defeated we shall have to come to the conclusion that there is no Labour Party, that just as a ghost vanishes at the stroke of midnight, the Labour Party vanishes at the sound of the division bell. They have passed, you know, several resolutions, and some of them very good resolutions; but the road to hell is paved with good resolutions. They have promised us support, but they have steadfastly refused to say what they mean by the word "support." "When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty, "it means exactly what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." "The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean different things." One meaning of the word "support" was suggested to them by Mr. Lansbury, and we were told that that was nonsense. I can only say, with the Red Queen, "I've heard nonsense compared with which that would be as sensible as a dictionary."

Well, there is a section, as you know, a large section, of the Suffragist forces which persists in saying that it believes in the Labour Party. I hope it is right. I suppose the idea of those ladies who tell the Labour Party that it has done right is to shame it into doing right, and I hope they may succeed. It is perhaps a pity to tell lies—even white lies—to shame the Labour Party; better to tell the truth and shame the devil! I confess that it has often seemed to me that the relations

of the National Union with the Labour Party are poor relations. But I confess with equal frankness that there is still time for the Labour Party to save its honour and to make itself a great place in history; to demand that justice shall be done, and not only to demand, but to see that it gets it. I am ashamed that women should have remained in the Liberal Party—in the Liberal Party that has not only tricked but has tortured the champions of freedom; but most of all I am ashamed of those women who contemplate—if, indeed, there are any women who have sunk so low as to contemplate—remaining in the Liberal Party if the Amendments are defeated. The political machine is, in a sense, an infernal machine. It is a sort of Car of Juggernaut, and I am afraid the Prime Minister is in the god in the car. He is fond of posing as a *deus ex machina*. Well, if the Amendments fail, he is the little tin god we will have out of that machine! His scheme is difficult enough to understand, I grant you. But still more difficult to understand is the position of those Orientally-minded women who prostrate themselves beneath that car. If they had stood firm to the principle of Liberalism they could have prevented the situation from becoming what it has become, and in a very real sense they are responsible for the blood and the tears that have been shed.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid of all that may happen if the Amendments fail. I am afraid—most bitterly afraid—of militancy; but I tell you this, whatever is done—whatever is done—it will not be for the militants to justify or to excuse it. Their courage and their cause and their suffering justify them; and as for excuse, it is not they who need it. The responsibility will lie on those people who could have spared all need of militancy and who would not do so. If either Sir Edward Grey's Amendment fails—or, as seems more probable, that Amendment is passed and the other three Amendments are then defeated, one by one, you know as well as I do what will happen. I do not refer merely to the political changes that will take place. I do not refer to the fact that all true democrats in the country—there must be a great many who have remained very sleepy up till now—will wake up, and that actual harm will be done to the causes the Nationalist and the Labour men have professed to defend. I do not refer to the fact that honesty is the best Home Rule policy or that, even more, it is the best Labour policy. I refer to the fact that if women are shut out now they may be shut out for a long time, and the evils that they want to come into public life to alter will go on. I refer to the fact that prostitution, practically untouched by the White Slave Traffic Bill, will go on. I refer to the fact that sweating—sweating of working women—in which the Liberal Government is one of the worst offenders—will go on. You know it is still true that man's work is organised on the basis of the sweated woman and his play on the basis of the prostituted woman. And I refer to another fact. I naturally know nothing whatever from inside about the plans or intentions of the Women's Social and Political Union, but I have got a better guide even than that. I know the history of freedom, and the spirit of the English people, and I tell you that if these Amendments do not pass there will be such an outburst of militancy that the militancy of the past will seem as nothing to it. On the part of men there will be anger and fear and hesitation, folly and regret and shame. On the part of women there will be heroic unspoken and suffering unthinkable; and, at the end of all that, there will be Votes for Women.

But, ladies and gentlemen, what a pity if we cannot have the Vote now! I say nothing whatever to militant women. Militant women have seen a light and have chosen to follow it, and for any outsider to address any advice to them seems to me the merest impertinence. But if there are present any doubters and hesitators, any people who think that the Vote does not very much matter after all, or that the struggle for it is not a very terrible thing; above all, if there are any Liberal women present—I do most passionately plead with them to take thought of how they stand and what responsibility they are incurring. There is still time. If any considerable body of party women came out into the open—not to be militant themselves—as you know, this is a time of truce, and anyway I am not talking of militancy—not to be militant, not to make the sacrifices that other women have made, but simply to say to the politicians of their party, "We will work for no party which does such wrongs to women," the issue could even now be put beyond doubt. And, if the worst comes to the worst, I ask you men and women to look to it that it is not on your consciences, and that it does not rise up to haunt you with the vision of the brothel and the sweater's den and the prison-cell and the torture-chamber. Good God! Are we members of the Government, that we should palter with the past, and play the fool with the future, and hand down our names as the names of cowards who tricked and tortured women? Ladies and gentlemen, we are not Cabinet Ministers; but, humble folk though we are as compared to that bad eminence, we have a deeper pride than theirs, and a surer vision. Behind the white face of one woman battered amid a mob of hooligans, we see the light on the faces of all who were ever crucified for their religion, and beyond the wall that goes up from the cell of one prisoner fed through the nostrils by a tube, we hear the sound of many hymns of martyrdom, and the menace of innumerable armies.

THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT-WATCHING AND WAITING.

Full Time-table of the Women's Conference.

LIFE-STORIES OF THE WORKING WOMEN ON THE DEPUTATION.

THE WORKING WOMEN ARRIVE.

The working women have arrived, are arriving, and still will arrive as we go to press. Splendid in numbers, in spirit and determination, women from Leeds, from Bradford, Preston and Norwich have already reported themselves in Lincoln's Inn House. Loads of omnibuses have been brought through crowded streets, and from the moment the flags were hoisted over and above the vehicles at the railway stations, cheers were given by the friendly spectators, beginning with the groups of railway porters and carried on all along the route. Once, only once, did a voice from a day that is past shout the selfish question, "What about the old man's tea?" If cheering and friendly faces are any criterion, the only popular measure to-day will be "Votes for Women," and, indeed, they deserve to be popular, these breezy, single-hearted candidates for a nation's real freedom.

While Parliament is assembled to discuss the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Franchise Bill, the working women who have come from various parts of the country in response to Mrs. Drummond's call will be holding a Parliament of their own. Together with other women they will sit in conference night after night to discuss the proceedings in the House of Commons, and before the Conference is over they will decide what action they will take if the amendments are defeated.

The time at which the Conference will assemble each evening next week is arranged to suit the time when the division on each amendment is to take place. The result of the division will be brought by special messenger, and announced immediately at the Conference. The first meetings of the Conference are on Thursday evening, when the delegates assemble to hear the report of the deputation of twenty working women which will wait upon Mr. Lloyd George at 11 a.m. on that day. A complete time-table of the Conference is given below.

The Accessory Franchise League have very kindly promised to give an entertainment at the commencement of all the meetings. The new Constitutional Society and the Political Reform League are very kindly helping to entertain the delegates during their visit to London. The speakers at all the meetings will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, and members of the deputation.

CONFERENCE TIME-TABLE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23. HORTICULTURAL HALL, Vincent-square, Westminster, S.W. 8.30 p.m., doors open 8 p.m. HOLBORN HALL, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. 8.30 p.m., doors open 8 p.m. Part of both halls is reserved for delegates; the remainder of the seats are free. The meetings are for women only. MONDAY, JAN. 27. HOLBORN HALL, Gray's-inn-road, W.C. 8 p.m., doors open 7.30 p.m. Part of the hall is reserved for delegates; tickets (women only) for the remainder of seats, price 1s. (unnumbered), can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Some free admission. TUESDAY, JAN. 28. HORTICULTURAL HALL, Vincent-square, Westminster, S.W. 6.45 p.m., doors open 6.15 p.m.

Part of the hall reserved for delegates; tickets (women only) for the remainder of the seats, price 2s. 6d. (numbered and reserved), and 1s. (unnumbered), can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Some free admission. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29. ESSEX HALL, Admission free, women only. 6.45, doors open 6.15 p.m. THURSDAY, JAN. 30. ESSEX HALL, Admission free, women only. 8 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

We are asked to publish the following instructions to delegates:— 1. The first meeting for delegates will take place on Thursday, January 23, in the Horticultural Hall, at 8.30 p.m. No delegate will be admitted without ticket and disc which she has received. All are urged to be in their places at 8 p.m. 2. The meetings will take place as in the above time-table. 3. Tea is provided free to delegates every afternoon in the Central Hall, Lincoln's Inn House, and at the W.S.P.U. Shop, 17, Tothill-street, Westminster, between the hours of 3.30 and 6 p.m. A ticket for this has been sent to each delegate, and must be retained throughout the Conference. 4. For any information required, delegates are asked to call at the Central Hall, Lincoln's Inn House.

THE DEPUTATION TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Deputation which waits on Mr. Lloyd George at 10.20 a.m. on Thursday takes place after we go to press. The full report of it will appear in our next number.

MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION.

The following are the names of the twenty women who have been selected to wait upon Mr. Lloyd George:— Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney.

EAST-END WOMEN.

Mrs. Bigwood, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Wood.

NURSES.

Miss Hutchinson, Miss Townsend.

TEACHERS.

Miss Bonwick.

SHOP ASSISTANT.

Miss Talbot.

DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Miss R. Perkins.

LANCASHIRE FACTORY WOMEN.

Mrs. Alsworth, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Norton.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Mrs. Hawkins.

LAUNDRESS.

Mrs. Ward Brown.

PIT-BROW WOMAN WORKER.

Miss Sarah Morgan.

FISHWOMEN.

Mrs. Combe, Mrs. King.

TAILORRESSES.

Mrs. Cohen.

LIFE-STORIES OF THE DELEGATES.

We give biographies of some of the women on the Deputation. In their lives show very vividly not only the need that the Government shall hear their point of view on a Deputation, but that they shall be forced to give heed to it in their legislation.

A LANCASHIRE FACTORY WOMAN.

Mrs. Hannah Ashworth writes: "I was born on August 31, 1870, in the little village of Cloughfold, in Rossendale, and was the youngest of eight children. I started work in a cotton mill at the age of ten, and at the age of thirteen I was sent to weaving in order to increase my earnings, as my mother had been left a widow, after having had to support my father for ten years as an invalid. I retired from weaving in 1908, after twenty-eight years in the cotton mill. I became connected with the Suffrage Movement after hearing Mrs. Pankhurst in the Co-operative Hall at Rawtenstall, and was enrolled a member when Miss Pankhurst addressed a meeting in the theatre there. I went with the deputation to Mr. Harcourt last year, when he answered my question of why he objected to giving votes to women on the same terms as men by saying if the women were like Mrs. Harcourt he would give them the vote."

A SWEATED WORKER.

Mrs. Bigwood of Poplar, who represents the East-end factory workers on the deputation, was employed at a sweet factory at the early age of fourteen, working from half-past seven in the morning to seven at night, and earning from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week. From that she went to a firm where she was employed at varying hours for twelve and a-half hours a day, earning from 8s. to 12s. 6d. a week. After some time she left this employment and went to a jam factory, but unfortunately she hurt her fingers and was out for four months on half pay. When she returned she was put on piece work; being only able to earn 2s. 6d. for a morning's work she left. At the age of seventeen she married, but her husband being out of work for seven years, she went back to varnishing cases and then to another jam factory, where she washed tins from eight in the morning until seven in the evening for the sum of 3s. a week. About this time her first baby was born dead. After this she went to a rubber factory and worked from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. for 8s. a week. Her second baby died at the age of twelve months. For seven years she kept the home together, while her husband was mostly out of work. He succeeded in getting employment in a parish district nurse and church worker in connection with churches in East London, in Birmingham, and at present in the village of Egmont, in Nottinghamshire. I became interested in the Woman Suffrage movement and joined the W.S.P.U. in 1908. I took part in speaking at meetings, propaganda work, paper selling, &c. I first took part in military deputation of Black Friday, 1910, and afterwards underwent imprisonment three times, on the last occasion being sentenced to four months at Aylesbury on a charge of window breaking. I had a hunger strike on medical grounds."

A HOSPITAL NURSE.

The following is a short autobiography of Nurse Hutchinson:— "I am Irish, and worked formerly as a hospital and private nurse. Afterwards, for many years, and up to the present, I have worked in a parish district nurse and church worker in connection with churches in East London, in Birmingham, and at present in the village of Egmont, in Nottinghamshire. I became interested in the Woman Suffrage movement and joined the W.S.P.U. in 1908. I took part in speaking at meetings, propaganda work, paper selling, &c. I first took part in military deputation of Black Friday, 1910, and afterwards underwent imprisonment three times, on the last occasion being sentenced to four months at Aylesbury on a charge of window breaking. I had a hunger strike on medical grounds."

MRS. DRUMMOND.

An Appreciation. Mrs. Drummond, whose photograph appeared in a recent issue of this paper, is one of the earliest W.S.P.U. members and took part in the pioneering days when the Union first came to London. She walked for miles through the snow to collect the expenses from her friends in order that she might come to London to help in the first procession and Caxton Hall meeting which the W.S.P.U. organised for the opening of Parliament, 1905. On arriving in London she procured the first typewriter ever used by the W.S.P.U., as a loan from the Oliver Typewriter Co., whose Manchester manageress she had been. In those days, besides being speaker and organiser, she was our only typist. Single-handed she fought the first by-election ever contested by the W.S.P.U. or any other Suffrage society, that of Eye in the spring of 1906, and though alone and working with 25 only, she was so active that the candidates and their parties believed that not one Suffragette was in the constituency, but several working from various centres.

A BOOT AND SHOE WORKER.

Mrs. Hawkins, who represents the boot and shoe trade, writes:— "I have worked at the shoe trade from the age of thirteen. I was married in 1884, and am the mother of seven children, of whom five are alive. I early began to find out there was something very wrong with the lives of women workers. Twenty years ago I joined the I.L.P., and my trade union, came interested in the uplifting of my sex ever since. For the last eight years I have been organiser and hon. president of the Women's Boot Union, but was never satisfied with the conditions of women's labour as compared with men's. I joined the militants in 1907 to fight for the weapon which men have to push their trade union principles into the only place—namely, Parliament—where it was possible to better their conditions. I have been four times in prison, three times in London and once in Leicester, where I hunger struck as a protest against being treated as a common criminal. "I was in London on Black Friday and the following day I spoke in Hyde Park, and been in several processions. I am still working in my trade union as president and organiser, and am doing my work by word and deed with pennies, she will do it anyhow. She has taken a leading part in the organisation and marshalling of all the greatest spectacular Suffrage demonstrations that have ever taken place during the last seven years, including the meeting of three-quarters of a million people in Hyde Park in 1908, the procession of 50,000 women to the Albert Hall in 1910, and the series of open-air demonstrations, which culminated in Hyde Park in July of last year and in the Victoria Park in November. The organisation of the local W.S.P.U.s was originally initiated by Mrs. Drummond, and was a member of the

MRS. DRUMMOND'S FUND.

The last chance to subscribe. As our readers will see, a grand total of over £700 has been reached for the expenses connected with the deputation of working women. At Monday's meeting in the Pavilion £20 was collected. The list of subscribers grows longer each week, but even yet it does not include every member of the W.S.P.U. The response to Mrs. Drummond's call has been greater than anyone anticipated, and the expenses are correspondingly great. After this week the fund will be closed, and Mrs. Drummond makes a final appeal to every member who has not yet contributed to send her a subscription within the next few days.

ANNIE KENNEY.

Miss Kenney will be associated with Mrs. Drummond in the deputation. The working women of Great Britain could have no better representative and no hotter spokeswoman than Annie Kenney. Many of them know this already. But all ought to know it. We have heard it said so often that she is a working woman, that till she was twenty-three she was a mill hand in a Lancashire cotton factory, that she knows through and through the conditions of the toiling girl's life. She has a practical knowledge of the industrial condition of women, and also knowledge of the life of millions of women who toil in the home. But we don't all of us pause to think what this really means in the woman's movement when that person is Annie Kenney. It means that the raw material of her life has passed through the crucible of an original, keen and creative mind for the sake of her toiling sisters, and the working woman's movement of the future has in her an investment of which it may well be proud. Society made Annie Kenney a worker, but God made her something better still—a creator.

She was born, then, for the job of setting the working woman with her face to the dawn. A man's greatest gift to us, however, is not what he gets out of him! Those who know Annie Kenney value her first for what she is; the union in her of moral force with intellectual, the moral instinct and the intellectual perception never disjointed. Her courage is of this quality. Many of us must have heard Annie Kenney's ideas about fear—what a paralysing thing it is when aroused, and how no one can work who fears. And she will add, "What is there to be afraid of?" She knows that none can be braver than women, because all feminine courage is three-parts moral—the courage of the creature, feeble or strong, whose instinct it is to protect.

When Mr. Lloyd George receives this deputation, we hope he will remember what thousands in the woman's movement will not forget, that women with Annie Kenney's experience and capacity are an inner "Labour Party" whose contribution to democracy is all the more important because it has been so long neglected. That every working woman adds to her craft knowledge a knowledge of the domestic problems of life, and that a woman's gift for their elucidation, and for administration on a great scale, cannot be dispensed with by men, as J. S. Mill pointed out years ago, without both folly and arrogance.

Domestic conditions are playing, and are going to play, an ever larger share in civil life, and they require for their solution knowledge and experience which women alone possess, which never come a man's way at all. Annie Kenney is fitted by gifts and training as few others can be fitted in England to-day, to take her part in the modern industrial movement, which is largely a domestic movement, and therefore largely a woman's movement.

M. A. R. T.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S FUND.

The last chance to subscribe. As our readers will see, a grand total of over £700 has been reached for the expenses connected with the deputation of working women. At Monday's meeting in the Pavilion £20 was collected. The list of subscribers grows longer each week, but even yet it does not include every member of the W.S.P.U. The response to Mrs. Drummond's call has been greater than anyone anticipated, and the expenses are correspondingly great. After this week the fund will be closed, and Mrs. Drummond makes a final appeal to every member who has not yet contributed to send her a subscription within the next few days.

ANNIE KENNEY.

Miss Kenney will be associated with Mrs. Drummond in the deputation. The working women of Great Britain could have no better representative and no hotter spokeswoman than Annie Kenney. Many of them know this already. But all ought to know it. We have heard it said so often that she is a working woman, that till she was twenty-three she was a mill hand in a Lancashire cotton factory, that she knows through and through the conditions of the toiling girl's life. She has a practical knowledge of the industrial condition of women, and also knowledge of the life of millions of women who toil in the home. But we don't all of us pause to think what this really means in the woman's movement when that person is Annie Kenney. It means that the raw material of her life has passed through the crucible of an original, keen and creative mind for the sake of her toiling sisters, and the working woman's movement of the future has in her an investment of which it may well be proud. Society made Annie Kenney a worker, but God made her something better still—a creator.

She was born, then, for the job of setting the working woman with her face to the dawn. A man's greatest gift to us, however, is not what he gets out of him! Those who know Annie Kenney value her first for what she is; the union in her of moral force with intellectual, the moral instinct and the intellectual perception never disjointed. Her courage is of this quality. Many of us must have heard Annie Kenney's ideas about fear—what a paralysing thing it is when aroused, and how no one can work who fears. And she will add, "What is there to be afraid of?" She knows that none can be braver than women, because all feminine courage is three-parts moral—the courage of the creature, feeble or strong, whose instinct it is to protect.

When Mr. Lloyd George receives this deputation, we hope he will remember what thousands in the woman's movement will not forget, that women with Annie Kenney's experience and capacity are an inner "Labour Party" whose contribution to democracy is all the more important because it has been so long neglected. That every working woman adds to her craft knowledge a knowledge of the domestic problems of life, and that a woman's gift for their elucidation, and for administration on a great scale, cannot be dispensed with by men, as J. S. Mill pointed out years ago, without both folly and arrogance.

Domestic conditions are playing, and are going to play, an ever larger share in civil life, and they require for their solution knowledge and experience which women alone possess, which never come a man's way at all. Annie Kenney is fitted by gifts and training as few others can be fitted in England to-day, to take her part in the modern industrial movement, which is largely a domestic movement, and therefore largely a woman's movement.

M. A. R. T.

A WEEK'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Table listing contributions for January 14 to January 21, including names like Miss Dinnie, Mrs. Coates Hansen, Mrs. Laura Dalton, etc.

MISS ANNIE KENNEY.

Table listing contributions for Miss Annie Kenney, including names like Mrs. Christie, Miss Christie, Miss Annie Allan, etc.

Total £704 12 1. NOTE.—This list includes promises made at London Pavilion—not yet fulfilled.



PARLIAMENT AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE. A WEEK OF CRISES.

For the benefit of our readers we give below a few of the most important events in the Parliamentary history of the Suffrage Movement:—
1832. Passing of Reform Bill in which the word "male" appeared before person, thereby disfranchising women for the first time in the history of the British Constitution.
1850. Passing of Lord Brougham's Act, which declared that in all Acts of Parliament words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine unless the contrary is expressly provided.
1867. Passing of second Reform Bill; amendment to include women moved by John Stuart Mill, but defeated by 123 votes.
1868. Attempt of women to get on Parliamentary Register under Lord Brougham's Act fails (Chorlton v. Ling).
1870. First Woman Suffrage Bill (introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright) passes second reading by 33 votes; rejected at Committee stage.
1884. Passing of third Reform Bill; Mr. Woodhall's amendment to include women rejected owing to action of Prime Minister (Mr. Gladstone).
1908. Bill passed second reading by 179 votes; further progress blocked.
1910. Bill (Conciliation) passed second reading by 110 votes; further progress blocked.
1911. Bill (Conciliation) passed second reading by 167 votes; further progress blocked.
1911 (Nov.). Mr. Asquith announces introduction in 1912 of a Manhood Suffrage Bill. In answer to deputation a few days later he promises that this Bill shall be so framed as to admit of the moving of a Woman Suffrage Amendment; if this amendment is passed by the House, it will be adopted by the Government.
1912. Bill (Conciliation) defeated on second reading by 14 votes.

TIME-TABLE OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS.

Below will be found a table giving the exact times at which the various woman suffrage amendments will be discussed and the divisions taken. Should Sir Edward Grey's amendment to delete the word "male" be defeated on Monday night, the other three amendments will not, of course, be taken.
Friday, Jan. 24 (11.30 a.m.—5.30 p.m.).—Sir E. Grey's amendment to delete the word "male."
Monday, Jan. 27 (3.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.).—Discussion on Sir E. Grey's amendment continued.
7.30 p.m.—Division on Sir E. Grey's amendment.
7.30 p.m.—10.30 p.m.—Mr. Henderson's amendment introducing Adult Suffrage.
10.30 p.m.—Division on Mr. Henderson's amendment.
Tuesday, Jan. 28 (3.30 p.m.—5.30 p.m.).—Mr. Dickinson's amendment giving the Vote to women householders and wives of men electors.
5.30 p.m.—Division on Mr. Dickinson's amendment.
5.30 p.m.—7.30 p.m.—Mr. Lyttelton's amendment giving Vote to women householders (already local government electors).
7.30 p.m.—Division on Mr. Lyttelton's amendment.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hunt asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the magnitude of the constitutional change involved in the granting of women's franchise, he could see his way to allowing the amendments on the Franchise Bill on the question of votes for women to be freely debated without either closure or guillotine.
The Prime Minister: The answer is in the negative.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

Now that the days on which the women's amendments to the Franchise Bill are actually on us, the interest taken in the question increases hourly. The daily Press devotes columns to articles, letters and forecasts, fresh posters appear almost hourly, and every important (and unimportant) paper has had leading articles on the one subject which is at present overshadowing all others in the public mind. As a consequence of the great space devoted to the question in the papers, we are only able to give our readers the briefest selection of the many interesting comments which have appeared.

HOW WILL THE IRISH VOTE?

All sections of the Press seem agreed that the fate of the amendments depends on the Irish vote. Writing on January 21 the Morning Post says:—
"One hears from the Suffragist section that among the Nationalists—and these will settle the question, just as they killed the Conciliation Bill—there is a movement in favour of abstention altogether next Monday. But the Nationalists themselves say they will vote as they like—which means that the bulk of them will oppose the Grey amendment, while the small minority (or most of it) will take a holiday so as not to embarrass the Prime Minister, who has said that to give a vote for women would be a national disaster."

The following quotations from other papers bear out this contention:
It must be recollected that the key of the situation is still in the hands of the Irish Nationalists, who will certainly vote from the point of view of purely Irish exigencies. They will avoid doing anything which may embarrass the Prime Minister because that would indirectly embarrass Home Rule.—Standard.

Adult suffrage has no chance, but the fate of the two compromise amendments depends upon the Irish vote. Without some Irish aid it is not likely that the democratic "Dickinson" amendment can be carried, in spite of the handsome measure of Tory support which is now assured to it.—Nation.

The impression is that Sir Edward Grey's amendment will be defeated—that the Irish Nationalists will turn up in strength and rescue the Prime Minister from his dilemma, out of gratitude for his efforts in the cause of Home Rule. Indeed, it is believed that even if the amendment is carried it will be rendered inoperative by the House refusing to adopt any one of the three Woman Suffrage schemes. In that event the word "male" will be restored to the bill, by consent, at a later stage.—Daily Telegraph.

EMBARRASSING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It is becoming more and more clear that the fate of the Woman Suffrage question, which will come to a head in Parliament during this week and the next, will be decided not by the views of members upon its merits, but by political motives and considerations of a much wider kind. The main preoccupation of the Nationalists is to ensure the safety of the Home Rule Bill. Their chief interest now is to do nothing that may embarrass the Government at the present moment or during the next two sessions. In present circumstances that is a sufficiently difficult matter; but nothing can possibly be more embarrassing to the Government than their commitment as a Government to Woman Suffrage, whatever latitude may have been allowed to Ministers as members of the House.—Times.

THE FRANCHISE MUDDLE.

The Evening Standard, commenting on the Franchise muddle, writes:—
"The Franchise Bill was sprung upon the country, without notice or warning, in order to 'torpedo' the female suffrage proposal. This was the candid avowal of Mr. Asquith's chief lieutenant. But extreme political dodginess does not always pay. It seems quite within the bounds of probability that the explosive may fire back, and do more damage to its inventors than anybody else.
Never was there a worse example of

incapable and insincere leadership. The attitude of the Government leaves it to the House in an unprecedented muddle. Of course, some people may think that this is rather clever of Mr. Asquith. But it is a kind of smartness which may recoil upon its author; for in the confusion in which the whole subject is now involved there may emerge a result very humiliating to the Prime Minister, and perhaps rendering it impossible for him to remain in office.
It is clear that the detached attitude cannot be maintained to the end. Mr. Asquith will find himself engaged in a Minister who detests the influence of the revolution, which he regards with abhorrence. Is even his adaptive faculty equal to this effort? It seems doubtful. If the Government is to be sacrificed, the country will be presented with the monstrous spectacle of a tremendous constitutional change forced through by a Minister who detests it. This will be a piece of cynical opportunism which really goes beyond the 'limit.' Mr. Asquith, who loathes woman suffrage, will pass woman suffrage to retain office. Is this credible? The alternative is that he should resign and leave the Premiership to Sir Edward Grey, the man whose name will then have been feared him. And then the Cabinet, shorn of its chief, will have to make up its mind what female enfranchisement it wants and how much. There is, of course, another alternative, that of dropping the entire Franchise Bill, which nobody really wants, except some Radical wirepullers and Labour. That, too, is a possibility, but it is a possibility of a similar revolt on two occasions recently that brought about important changes in the attitude of the Government."

Writing in the Daily News on the problems raised by rejection of the amendments, "P. W. W." says:—
"If women are not included in the Bill, it is not, I think, denied that some serious problems will have to be faced by the Government. The possibility that the Labour party will vote against the third reading of the Bill is one of them, but on that information is uncertain.
"Grave militancy is taken for granted—the price, of course, would end—and stringent coercive measures could hardly be avoided. I am merely stating a known fact when I say that against the advantages said to be derived from defeating the amendments must be set the complete paralysis and probable disruption of the Women's Liberal Federation, a very important ally of Liberal movements."

MR. ASQUITH'S POSITION.

Mr. Asquith's position with regard to the Woman Suffrage Amendments is pointed out by all papers. Says The Standard:—
"Mr. Asquith's position is a delicate one. He is in a position where he is not likely to be faced by the Government. The possibility that the Labour party will vote against the third reading of the Bill is one of them, but on that information is uncertain.
"Grave militancy is taken for granted—the price, of course, would end—and stringent coercive measures could hardly be avoided. I am merely stating a known fact when I say that against the advantages said to be derived from defeating the amendments must be set the complete paralysis and probable disruption of the Women's Liberal Federation, a very important ally of Liberal movements."

AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

The following passage from a leading article in the Daily Chronicle is of interest:—
"Suppose the Government forced to appeal to the country on the present Bill plus the Dickinson amendment. Would it be a losing issue? We cannot think so. The Bill, as it stands, is a popular measure, which, if it had to be referred to the constituencies, no party could fight against. The Dickinson amendment would not forfeit that popularity. Just as women's suffrage is more popular in the House than in the Cabinet, so we believe it is more popular among Liberal workers in the constituencies than it is in the House. The effects of a defeat of women's suffrage could not easily be measured or limited. The life of the Liberal party, unlike that of the Unionist party, depends not on its suppressing, but on its even-handedly giving effect to the convictions of its members. If it seemed instead, in the last resort, to subordinate a majority to a minority, it would find itself weakened in its most vital forces."

We have always been in favour of giving the Parliamentary franchise to women who possess the municipal franchise, which they have used with a most salutary effect on social progress. It is right and proper and in accordance with English precedent and the lessons of historical stability that the unknown should be approached step by step, and such an approach was in this case easy. The Government has shirked giving any collective authority to a Franchise Bill for women of this nature. It has shirked any direct action of any sort, and some of its members have hoped by this sidelong method to atone for the elusive, indeed timorous, attitude of the Cabinet as a whole. Such ultra-diplomatic tactics are more than a danger to the reputation of the Government of the country. They carry the alternative risks of postponing a same and useful reform and of plunging the country into a muddled revolution. From a Cabinet which is divided on a matter of such importance little good can be expected. It will be a happy accident, a stroke of unmerited good

fortune to the Government, if the issue is cleared in Friday's proceedings.—Daily Mail.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT DISSOLVE?

The absurdity of the present situation is pointed out by The Observer on January 21:—
"Whatever may be thought of the recent history of the so-called Woman's Cause in the abstract, there can be no denying that this is about the most momentous Constitutional change which could be made. Yet the Government will take no collective responsibility either for it or against it. . . . Radicals are very ready to sneer and jeer at discussions among their opponents and to make fun of leaders who lead their regiment from behind. But nothing in the recent history of the Unionist Party equals its petteoertry. Nous y sommes, nous y restons is the whole of the Government's creed."

WILL LIBERAL WOMEN REVOLT?

The following quotation from The Yorkshire Post points to an incipient revolt in the ranks of the Liberal women:—
"The Coalitionists are menaced from another direction. As a counter-move to the 'lobbying' by Cabinet Ministers against the women's amendments to the Franchise Bill, certain influential leaders of the women Liberals have hinted plainly to the Chief Whip that if the amendments are defeated there will be an immediate revolt of Liberal women throughout the country, and the party will have to face the next election without their assistance, which has been great hitherto. . . . It was the threat of a similar revolt on two occasions recently that brought about important changes in the attitude of the Government."

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS

NEXT PERFORMANCES. SUNDAY, FEB. 9, at 8.15, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, at 2.30, at THE LITTLE THEATRE.

'A Matter of Money,' A NEW THREE-ACT PLAY, BY Cicely Hamilton.

All particulars from THE SECRETARY, 31, Bedford St., Strand, W.C.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1795. WESTERTONS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W. For High-class Stationery, Plain and Fancy Die Sinking, Heraldry, Engraving, Letterpress Printing, Binding and Designing. Papers of all kinds for every purpose. Select Leading Library, Books of Reference, Guide Books, Handbooks, Maps, Scarce Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Postcards, Pads, &c. Everything for the Club, Public or Private Library. Large and very varied stock of Fancy Goods in all materials. WESTERTON'S SERVICE is Invaluable. WESTERTON'S HYPER PARK GALLERY. High-class Modern Prints in Mezzotint and Colour, Old Engravings and Etchings, Valuations, Regilding, Cleaning and Restoring and Framing. Telephone: KENSINGTON 2952.

Telephone No.: 2225 Kensington (4 lines). Telegraphs: "Strathclyde, Knights." COOPER & CO.'S STORES, 68 to 74, BROMPTON RD., LONDON, S.W.

Departments: Tea & Coffees, Groceries, Cooked Meats, Poultry & Game, Bakery, Meat, Fruit & Flowers, Vegetables, Confectionery, Pastry, Perfumery, &c., Furnishes, Turnery, Hardware, Stationery, Wines & Spirits, Patent Medicines, Tobaccos, &c., Coal, &c. &c.

Accounts arranged and families waited upon daily for orders.

THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STORES IN THE WEST-END.

All Goods of the Highest Quality at usual Store Prices.

Lunch Orders a Speciality.

ARTHUR'S STORES, 114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. GENERAL PROVISIONS & High-Class Confectionery. All Cakes and Pastries made of the finest ingredients by our own Bakers.

JEWELL BUILDER. PHONES: Hornsey, 57 & 1382. for ALTERATIONS & REPAIRS TOWN AND COUNTRY, &c. 90, STROUD GREEN ROAD, & 568, HORNSEY ROAD, N.

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

Appreciations and Reviews of Elizabeth Robins' New Book.

Miss Elizabeth Robins' novel, "Where Are You Going To," is attracting world-wide attention. In a French newspaper, Le Journal, M. Urbais Gohier writes:—
Ought we to warn young girls of the risks they run? . . . A hospital nurse, a governess, a companion, a schoolmistress, a housemaid, a clerk, is attracted to a foreign country by the promise of lucrative employment and is shut up in a house of delinquency, compelled by threats, by hunger, by blows, by torture, to be a plaything for savages.
In a play recently performed at the Grand Guignol Theatre, the scene was laid in one of those establishments condemned by morality, but protected by the police, and treated by the Administration des Finances as important commercial undertakings. I heard a woman in the audience say to her friends: "My daughters know a good deal, but they certainly do not suspect the existence of such places."

Would it not be better that they should be told about them? I ask that of all mothers, and I bring to their notice the two following facts:
Last November there met at Philadelphia a congress of American Women Suffrage Societies. In the United States there are now 3,000,000 of women voters. When the delegates of their organisations, and those who have triumphed and those who will triumph to-morrow, assembled in Philadelphia it may be said that the social life of the United States entered upon a new era.
Some years ago, the Yankee politicians lent a disdainful and indifferent ear to feminine demands. Now, even in those States in which woman has not yet won the Vote the legislators put themselves at her service. They foresee that the women will soon be in a position to say, "No more asking—we demand!"

The first question which these women have without any false shame brought forward is that of prostitution. It is plain—one can bring against Woman Suffrage all manner of arguments and jokes, for Woman Suffrage is sufficient to say that it will be the end of alcoholism and prostitution. Another sign! Anglo-Saxon literature is the most straight-laced in the world. All English and American novels end in the marriage of the chaste and pure heroine. The married women are always irreproachable. Well, one of the American magazines which has a circulation of three or four hundred thousand among the most prim and proper families publishes a story (Miss Elizabeth Robins' novel in abridged serial form), whose subject is as follows:—
Two young girls, well born and well bred, fall into the clutches of a trafficker in human flesh; they are taken to a house of ill-fame, kept up by rich satyrs; one of them escapes, but can never rescue or find her little sister whose appalling fate she knows.

The danger must be great indeed for the Anglo-Saxon public not only to tolerate, but to approve and spread this warning.
AN APPRECIATION FROM LADY SYBIL SMITH
The majority of people who weakly acquiesce in the evil that permeates society do so, not from any lack of goodwill, but from ignorance and dullness of imagination. Miss Robins, by her genius, galvanises the most ignorant and unimaginative of her readers to a sense of the pathos and horror surrounding "the cancer at the heart of the world." Who, after reading her book, can ever again be blind to their share of responsibility for this evil? An evil that can at best be palliated by the mere punishment of certain evil-doers and for which the only real cure lies in the complete readjustment of prevailing false sex-relationships. We women owe Miss Robins an incalculable debt of gratitude for thus telling the story of our "little sisters" in a fashion as terribly true as it is artistic.

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.
Long reviews of Miss Robins' book have appeared in all the leading journals. They give great praise to the author's art, and her high purpose. The following are some extracts:—
"Where Are You Going To . . ." is a great-hearted attempt to awaken the public to the horrors that are possible in this England to-day where the influence of women in public life is not yet strong enough to prevent far too much acquiescence in the degradation of their sex.

"Where Are You Going To . . ."—the irony of the title is bitter—is notable both as a tract and as a work of art. It will be one of the most-talked-of books of the season. We trust the author will go on and give us a sequel.—Daily News.

The new novel by Miss Elizabeth Robins, "Where Are You Going To . . ." (Heinemann, 6s.) will certainly prove to be one of the most prominent of the year that is just beginning. The authoress has a very definite purpose in this work. She is writing to arouse public opinion still further on the subject of the white slave traffic, and she employs all the resources of her art to paint a picture that should move the most indifferent of her readers to some active indignation and protest.

Her novel presents with a new and almost unbearable pathos the ancient spectacle of good overcome by evil, of innocence and beauty crushed by greed, so well has the power of contrast been used by her for her purpose.—Vanity Fair.

This is the strongest "novel with a purpose" we have seen these many years. It comes at an opportune moment and will, we take it, stir public feeling to its depths on the gravest of all social questions.—Daily Mail.

Let it be said at once that "Where Are You Going To . . ." is a novel obviously intended only for mature and serious readers. It presents one of the most searching condemnations of morality, but protected by the police, and treated by the Administration des Finances as important commercial undertakings. I heard a woman in the audience say to her friends: "My daughters know a good deal, but they certainly do not suspect the existence of such places."

This is a book, a finished expression of art, in which, regarded comparatively, the art does not matter; just as, when a person is weeping, one does not think of the chemistry of tears. To call "Where Are You Going To . . ." a novel with a purpose is, remembering the way in which those words have sometimes been used, almost to misapply the expression; for never—never—not even when Charles Reade, making robust romance from Blue-books, was denouncing our prison and mad-house systems, has such determined and forceful use been made of fiction for the purpose of undoing a grievous social evil.
The problem Miss Robins treats is surely the most difficult of the many that confront humanity. "White Slavery" is not the most appropriate name for the fact it represents; but so it is called and, *quats-de-mieux*, we must use it. It is against that damnable iniquity, the maiden tribute to Modern Babylon, that Miss Robins tilts the spear of Britonart; and not only tells, with a restraint which accentuates its force, a story of girlish innocence undone—undone without a chance of redress or salvation—but applies the dreadful responsibility for its continuance to us, the multitude who, following our own pursuits, are too busy, too ignorant, too "refined," too careless, to trouble about it or care. Beginning quietly by picturing the natural and confined circumstances of Bettina and her sister's life with their mother, she gradually quickens the movement till it comes to passionate crescendo; she excites and thrills with a thrilling which makes the ordinary effect of the mere novel of sensation a stuttering stage effect.—Daily Chronicle.

Miss Elizabeth Robins' new book, "Where Are You Going To . . ." is a novel with a purpose—a tremendous purpose, for it ventilates one of the most horrible social evils of our time: the white slave traffic. Curiously enough, the real reason for the story does not appear until within fifty pages of the end of the book. In a manner, although Miss Robins writes so beautifully, the theme is almost too painful to pursue—the horror contained in those last few pages almost too horrible to bear. It does not need a vivid imagination to picture the despair of the two gently nurtured young girls who are overtaken by such a dreadful fate. Nor is imagination needed to enter into the feelings of the older sister, who escapes from "one of the most infamous houses in Europe" with the intention of seeking assistance for her sister, and then realises that she cannot find the place again after she has once got away. The culminating horror is the hideous uncertainty of Bettina's fate. She is traced to Paris and then disappears as though she had never been. If it were not for the lighter passages of the love story of the elder sister and a Scotch doctor, the book would be impossible to read; yet, though it wrings the heart, it is a book to read and inwardly digest.—Referee.

"Where Are You Going To?" may be obtained at The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. PRICE 6s.

A Happy New Year COAL! Silstone 27/-, Best House 25/6, Special House 25/-, Best Nuts 40/-, Coke per Chaldron 15/-. Roaster Nuts 25/6, Large Kitchen 25/6, Stove Coal 21/6, Anthracite 40/-. Subject to market fluctuations. WILLIAM CLARKE & SON 341, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W. 95, QUEEN'S RO D, BAYSWATER, W. Telephone: 3678, 1299, and 718 North, 563 Paddington, &c. Deliveries most parts of London (Country by arrangement).

FESTIVITY AT LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE.

On Saturday last a social evening was given at Lincoln's Inn House by the W.S.P.U. to the members of the staff and their friends and those who helped in the recent Christmas Sale.

The function—the first of the kind ever held by the W.S.P.U., but we hope not the last—was an immense success. Everyone had a most enjoyable evening.

The programme commenced with the singing of "The March of the Women" by Miss Hannah Lightman, in which everybody present joined.

Mr. Hunt remained on his feet, and shouted excitedly, "Traitor! Traitor!" His voice rose above the uproar, and he did not resume his seat until a colleague behind him induced him to do so by pulling his coat-tails.

The Speaker ignored the epithets which Mr. Hunt had cast at the Prime Minister. His desire evidently was to decline to treat the matter seriously.

Mr. Hunt was immediately upon his feet again, claiming to raise a point of order.

"There is no point of order," sharply replied the Speaker, and then the normal course of business was resumed.

Grateful thanks are due, too, to the Misses Glikstein and Mrs. East, who gave such practical help with the refreshments, the expense of which, we might mention, was met by voluntary contributions of members, so that the fighting funds of the Union were not drawn upon at all.

Thanks are also given to Mr. Alexander, Horist, of Brookstreet, who attended to the floral decorations, and who did them exceedingly well, carrying out in a most thoughtful and clever way the colour scheme of purple, white, and green.

THE WESTMINSTER W.S.P.U. SHOP. The Westminster Suffrage Tea Shop was formally opened on Jan. 15 by Mrs. Pankhurst, who addressed a well-attended meeting.

THE W.S.P.U. IN CANADA. Miss Barbara Wylie reached Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, some few days before Christmas, and while staying there with her brother was unfortunately invalidated for some time by a very severe cold.

THE BARROW-IN-FURNESS BRANCH OF AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS ON SUNDAY, JAN. 19, passed the Pioneer Players (Sunday, Feb. 9), under the direction of Edith Craig, Cicely Hamilton's play in three acts, entitled "A Matter of Money" will be given.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

MR. ASQUITH AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

As we go to press (on Wednesday) we learn that the question of votes for women led to a scene in the House of Commons in the afternoon of that day.

During Question time, Mr. Hunt (Unionist, Ludlow) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the magnitude of the Constitutional change involved in the granting of women's franchise, he could see his way to allowing the amendments on the Franchise Bill on the question of votes for women to be freely debated without either closure or guillotine.

Mr. Hunt: "May I ask whether, in view of the fact that the Prime Minister has described the granting of votes to women as a disaster to the country?"

At this point the Speaker rose, apparently for the purpose of reproving the hon. member; and loud cries of "Order!" were raised from all parts of the House.

Mr. Hunt remained on his feet, and shouted excitedly, "Traitor! Traitor!" His voice rose above the uproar, and he did not resume his seat until a colleague behind him induced him to do so by pulling his coat-tails.

The Speaker ignored the epithets which Mr. Hunt had cast at the Prime Minister. His desire evidently was to decline to treat the matter seriously.

Mr. Hunt was immediately upon his feet again, claiming to raise a point of order.

ANOTHER DANGER TO HOME RULE.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S VIEWS.

The following letter has been sent to The Freeman's Journal by Mr. Israel Zangwill:—

Sir,—As a Home Ruler from boyhood who has never failed to testify to the righteousness of the national cause, whenever his opinion was sought, I venture to appeal to the Nationalist Party—which has the fate of Woman Suffrage in its hands—not to sully the beauty of its historic triumph by straightway tramping upon the next aspirant for freedom.

Mr. Asquith replied: "I do not see my way to accede to the hon. member's suggestion. Adequate time will, I hope, be allowed for the discussion of the subject."

At this point the Speaker rose, apparently for the purpose of reproving the hon. member; and loud cries of "Order!" were raised from all parts of the House.

Mr. Hunt remained on his feet, and shouted excitedly, "Traitor! Traitor!" His voice rose above the uproar, and he did not resume his seat until a colleague behind him induced him to do so by pulling his coat-tails.

The Speaker ignored the epithets which Mr. Hunt had cast at the Prime Minister. His desire evidently was to decline to treat the matter seriously.

Mr. Hunt was immediately upon his feet again, claiming to raise a point of order.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALBERT HALL, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Members of the W.S.P.U. are reminded that owing to the regulations attached to the full list of the Royal Albert Hall for the meeting on Thursday, April 10, 8 p.m., no public sales of tickets may take place.

HELPERS WANTED DAILY. We draw the attention of our readers to a special announcement about next week's issue of THE SUFFRAGETTE on page 216.

WOMEN DELEGATES MEETING-PLACE. Apart from the Women's Press Stall, the hall at Lincoln's Inn House will be set apart daily for the use of delegates of the Working Women's Deputation and their hostesses.

NEWS IN BRIEF. Mr. Lansbury has sent a long open letter to Mr. Redmond asking the Irish Party to support the Women's amendments, and urging them to set aside "expediency" and disregard the arguments of time-servers.

SPECIAL POSTER PARADES. Special poster parades will leave Lincoln's Inn House to-day (Friday), to-morrow (Saturday), and on Monday, January 27, and Tuesday, January 28, at 2 p.m., and in the evening lantern parades will start from the same place at 6.45 p.m.

LONDON MEETINGS. In addition to the special meetings being held next week (see pages 220-221) the usual meetings at the London Pavilion on Monday next, January 27, at 3.15 p.m., and at the Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, on Thursday, January 30, at 8 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Annie Kenney.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR. To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE. DEAR EDITOR,—In referring to a certain Bishop at the Council of Maacon in my review of Beveridge's Antology on Women, I was, of course, confining myself entirely to his book as an authority, and made no statement beyond what can be found there, and which reference to my review in THE SUFFRAGETTE on December 27, 1912, will show.

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

PHIL. JAN. 24.—Bow, The Obelisk. M.P.U. Mr. Charles Gray, Miss Meakin. 8 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Annual Meeting. 3.30 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Miss Ada Moore. 5 p.m. Kilburn, Messina-avenue. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo. 7.45 p.m. Sloane-square. Miss Naylor. 12 noon Westminster, Horseferry-road. M.P.W.S. Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Thornton Jones, Mr. H. B. Macpherson, Mr. Mark Wilks. 8 p.m. Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss Lightman. Chair: Miss Clifford. 7.30 p.m.

SAT. JAN. 25.—Harlesden, Manor Park-road. Miss M. Wright, Miss Wilson. 8 p.m. Ilford, Balfour-road. Mr. Jacobs. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Glengall-road. Miss Arvon. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Church-street. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 12 noon Lambcuse. Miss Canning. 8 p.m. North Kensington, 3, Testerton-street. Miss L. Phillips. 7.30 p.m. Putney, Waver-road. Miss Gwen Richard. 8 p.m. Stratford, Maryland-point. Miss Hopkins. Chair: Miss Friedlaender. 8 p.m. Streatham, Glenalmond-road. Mrs. M. G. 8 p.m. Walthamstow, Trinity Schoolroom, Oxford-road. "At Home." 4 p.m. Westminster, Tachbrook-street. M.P.W.S. Mr. Futvoys, Mr. Prout, Lieut. Cather, Dr. Macpherson. 7.30 p.m. Willesden Green Library. Miss Wadson. 7 p.m. Wimbledon Broadway. Chair: Miss Bellie. 7.30 p.m. Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss Kelly. Chair: Miss Cox. 7.30 p.m.

SUN. JAN. 26.—Hamstead Heath, Flagstaff. Miss Joan Dugdale. 11.30 a.m. Hyde Park, near Marble Arch. M.P.U. Mr. Victor Duval, Miss Guttridge. 2.30 p.m. Victoria Park. M.P.W.S. Mr. Thornton Jones, Mr. Pannem. 3 p.m. Mr. Prout, Dr. Macpherson. 3 p.m. Wimbledon Common. 3 p.m.

MON. JAN. 27.—Hoborn Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Birchington-road. 8 p.m. London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus. W. Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 3.15 p.m. New Barking, 1, Wilmington-gardens, Faircross. Miss I. Green. 8 p.m. North Kensington, Queensdale-road. Miss A. Winter. 7.30 p.m. Wimbledon, Queen's Hall, Broadway. Mr. C. Mansell Moulton, F.R.C.S. Miss Margaret Wright, Mrs. Lamartine Young. 8 p.m.

TUES. JAN. 28.—Clapham, Morris Hall, North-street, Old Tower. Women's Meeting. Miss Canning. 2.30 p.m. Galah's Green, 26a, The Parade and Meeting. 4.00-4.30 p.m. Hamstead, 2, Crossfield-road. "At Home." Mrs. G. S. 8.15 p.m. Hurlingham Hall, Vincent-square, Westminster. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 6.45 p.m. Kilburn, Glengall-road. 8 p.m. Mile End-road, Canal Bridge. Miss Haslam. 8 p.m. Palmer's Green, 6, Stenard-road. Fireside Talks. 7.45 p.m. Streatham, 5, Shrubbery-road. Members' Meeting. 8 p.m.

WED. JAN. 29.—Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 6.45 p.m. Iard, Manor Park, Earl of Essex. Miss Harvey. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Bronesbury Hall. Mrs. Zangwill, Rev. Hugh Chapman, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Inez Bensusan. 8 p.m. North Kensington, 3, Testerton-street. Dr. Flora Murray. 2.30 p.m. Woolwich, The Square. Miss Gibson. Chair: Miss Gregory. 7.30 p.m.

THURS. JAN. 30.—Crouch End, Park-road Council School. Debate. Miss Hicks, M.A., Mrs. Gladstone Solomon. Chair: Miss Bonwick, B.A. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 8 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Mrs. Dove Wilcox. 5 p.m. Clapham, The Plough. Mrs. Bouvier. 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo. 7.45 p.m. Mile End Waste. Mrs. Richmond, Miss Croxon. 8 p.m. Sloane-square. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 12 noon Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss G. Richard. Chair: Miss Clifford. 7.30 p.m.

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

PHIL. JAN. 24.—Bow, The Obelisk. M.P.U. Mr. Charles Gray, Miss Meakin. 8 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Annual Meeting. 3.30 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Miss Ada Moore. 5 p.m. Kilburn, Messina-avenue. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo. 7.45 p.m. Sloane-square. Miss Naylor. 12 noon Westminster, Horseferry-road. M.P.W.S. Mr. Wilcox. Mr. Thornton Jones, Mr. H. B. Macpherson, Mr. Mark Wilks. 8 p.m. Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss Lightman. Chair: Miss Clifford. 7.30 p.m.

SAT. JAN. 25.—Harlesden, Manor Park-road. Miss M. Wright, Miss Wilson. 8 p.m. Ilford, Balfour-road. Mr. Jacobs. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Glengall-road. Miss Arvon. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Church-street. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 12 noon Lambcuse. Miss Canning. 8 p.m. North Kensington, 3, Testerton-street. Miss L. Phillips. 7.30 p.m. Putney, Waver-road. Miss Gwen Richard. 8 p.m. Stratford, Maryland-point. Miss Hopkins. Chair: Miss Friedlaender. 8 p.m. Streatham, Glenalmond-road. Mrs. M. G. 8 p.m. Walthamstow, Trinity Schoolroom, Oxford-road. "At Home." 4 p.m. Westminster, Tachbrook-street. M.P.W.S. Mr. Futvoys, Mr. Prout, Lieut. Cather, Dr. Macpherson. 7.30 p.m. Willesden Green Library. Miss Wadson. 7 p.m. Wimbledon Broadway. Chair: Miss Bellie. 7.30 p.m. Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss Kelly. Chair: Miss Cox. 7.30 p.m.

SUN. JAN. 26.—Hamstead Heath, Flagstaff. Miss Joan Dugdale. 11.30 a.m. Hyde Park, near Marble Arch. M.P.U. Mr. Victor Duval, Miss Guttridge. 2.30 p.m. Victoria Park. M.P.W.S. Mr. Thornton Jones, Mr. Pannem. 3 p.m. Mr. Prout, Dr. Macpherson. 3 p.m. Wimbledon Common. 3 p.m.

MON. JAN. 27.—Hoborn Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Birchington-road. 8 p.m. London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus. W. Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 3.15 p.m. New Barking, 1, Wilmington-gardens, Faircross. Miss I. Green. 8 p.m. North Kensington, Queensdale-road. Miss A. Winter. 7.30 p.m. Wimbledon, Queen's Hall, Broadway. Mr. C. Mansell Moulton, F.R.C.S. Miss Margaret Wright, Mrs. Lamartine Young. 8 p.m.

TUES. JAN. 28.—Clapham, Morris Hall, North-street, Old Tower. Women's Meeting. Miss Canning. 2.30 p.m. Galah's Green, 26a, The Parade and Meeting. 4.00-4.30 p.m. Hamstead, 2, Crossfield-road. "At Home." Mrs. G. S. 8.15 p.m. Hurlingham Hall, Vincent-square, Westminster. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 6.45 p.m. Kilburn, Glengall-road. 8 p.m. Mile End-road, Canal Bridge. Miss Haslam. 8 p.m. Palmer's Green, 6, Stenard-road. Fireside Talks. 7.45 p.m. Streatham, 5, Shrubbery-road. Members' Meeting. 8 p.m.

WED. JAN. 29.—Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 6.45 p.m. Iard, Manor Park, Earl of Essex. Miss Harvey. 8 p.m. Kilburn, Bronesbury Hall. Mrs. Zangwill, Rev. Hugh Chapman, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Inez Bensusan. 8 p.m. North Kensington, 3, Testerton-street. Dr. Flora Murray. 2.30 p.m. Woolwich, The Square. Miss Gibson. Chair: Miss Gregory. 7.30 p.m.

THURS. JAN. 30.—Crouch End, Park-road Council School. Debate. Miss Hicks, M.A., Mrs. Gladstone Solomon. Chair: Miss Bonwick, B.A. 8 p.m. Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand. (Women only). Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond. 8 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's-road. Mrs. Dove Wilcox. 5 p.m. Clapham, The Plough. Mrs. Bouvier. 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo. 7.45 p.m. Mile End Waste. Mrs. Richmond, Miss Croxon. 8 p.m. Sloane-square. Mrs. Dacre Fox. 12 noon Woolwich, Eleanor-road. Miss G. Richard. Chair: Miss Clifford. 7.30 p.m.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

January 24, 1913.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

Members Combine Enthusiastically to Make Working Women's Deputation a Huge Success.

LONDON.

W.S.P.U. GENERAL OFFICES, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

CLAPHAM. Women's meetings Morris Hall are proving most successful. Last week every woman present volunteered for deputation. Many thanks to Miss Thornton and Miss Blake for refreshments for their meetings.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Members are relied upon to help in advertising Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Crystal Palace, Feb. 12, 8 p.m. Poster parades will leave Shop Feb. 10, 11, and 12, at 11.30 a.m.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Six deputations are staying at shop Mrs. Hicks, assisted by Mrs. Keeling and Miss Morris, have had an act of devotion to their hostesses. Gratefully acknowledged towards hospitality expenses—Mrs. Goldie, 17s. 6d.; Mrs. Parrier, 3s.; Ingles, Esq., 10s.; Miss L. Withall, 10s. (Hons. Secs. Mrs. Cameron-Swain, Shop, 50, High-street).

HAMPSTEAD. Members' social very great success. Will other members follow Mrs. Sudd Brown's kind example and lend their houses for similar gatherings? A large audience attended meeting in Mr. Holiday's studio last Saturday.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

January 24, 1913.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

Members Combine Enthusiastically to Make Working Women's Deputation a Huge Success.

LONDON.

W.S.P.U. GENERAL OFFICES, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

CLAPHAM. Women's meetings Morris Hall are proving most successful. Last week every woman present volunteered for deputation. Many thanks to Miss Thornton and Miss Blake for refreshments for their meetings.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Members are relied upon to help in advertising Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Crystal Palace, Feb. 12, 8 p.m. Poster parades will leave Shop Feb. 10, 11, and 12, at 11.30 a.m.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Six deputations are staying at shop Mrs. Hicks, assisted by Mrs. Keeling and Miss Morris, have had an act of devotion to their hostesses. Gratefully acknowledged towards hospitality expenses—Mrs. Goldie, 17s. 6d.; Mrs. Parrier, 3s.; Ingles, Esq., 10s.; Miss L. Withall, 10s. (Hons. Secs. Mrs. Cameron-Swain, Shop, 50, High-street).

HAMPSTEAD. Members' social very great success. Will other members follow Mrs. Sudd Brown's kind example and lend their houses for similar gatherings? A large audience attended meeting in Mr. Holiday's studio last Saturday.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

January 24, 1913.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

Members Combine Enthusiastically to Make Working Women's Deputation a Huge Success.

LONDON.

W.S.P.U. GENERAL OFFICES, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

CLAPHAM. Women's meetings Morris Hall are proving most successful. Last week every woman present volunteered for deputation. Many thanks to Miss Thornton and Miss Blake for refreshments for their meetings.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Members are relied upon to help in advertising Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Crystal Palace, Feb. 12, 8 p.m. Poster parades will leave Shop Feb. 10, 11, and 12, at 11.30 a.m.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Six deputations are staying at shop Mrs. Hicks, assisted by Mrs. Keeling and Miss Morris, have had an act of devotion to their hostesses. Gratefully acknowledged towards hospitality expenses—Mrs. Goldie, 17s. 6d.; Mrs. Parrier, 3s.; Ingles, Esq., 10s.; Miss L. Withall, 10s. (Hons. Secs. Mrs. Cameron-Swain, Shop, 50, High-street).

HAMPSTEAD. Members' social very great success. Will other members follow Mrs. Sudd Brown's kind example and lend their houses for similar gatherings? A large audience attended meeting in Mr. Holiday's studio last Saturday.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

HEATH. Members are asked to make next Tuesday's meeting (see programme) known as widely as possible, and to bring at least one stranger.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion 1d. per word, minimum 1s. 6d. (Four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY—Meeting, Caxton Hall, Monday, January 27, 8 p.m. Speakers: Mr. George Lansbury, Mrs. Motiva-Mayor. Chair: Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

LOST PROPERTY.—Miss Kerr is in charge of this Department, and all articles found at meetings, &c., should be sent to her without delay.

GIVEN TO BE SOLD FOR THE FUNDS.

- Gold Pendant and Chain, very old and of exquisite workmanship; pendant, heart shape, set gems, chain five rows of fine links ... 15 0 0
Ring, set single diamond ... 3 0 0
Turquoise Ring (5 stones) ... 2 10 0
Do. (7 stones) ... 2 10 0
Turquoise Signet Ring ... 1 1 0
Gold and Blue Enamel Chain Bracelet ... 1 15 0
Gold Curb Bracelet, set 5 turquoise ... 1 15 0
Gold Charm (lucky bean), set diamond ... 1 1 0
Gold Curb Bracelet ... 1 1 0
Gold Brooch ... 1 1 0
Gold and Mosaic Brooch ... 0 10 0
Two Maltese Silver Bracelets, per pair ... 0 15 0
Gold and Pearl Pin ... 0 12 6
Apply to Mrs. SANDELS, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance and lights, from 5s. 6d.; in pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—MANAGERS, 4788 Gerrard.

ALBEMARLE COURT HOTEL, 35, 36, and 37, CLEVELAND SQUARE, LANCASTER GATE, W. Reopening with the following attractions—Handsome new Lounge, Smoking and Drawing-rooms, large airy bedrooms; with telephone, multiplicity of baths, continuous hot water service, exceptional cuisine. Visitors can have use of private sitting-room for receptions, &c. Pension from 2 gns. A trial will ensure permanent patronage. Under direct management of Mrs. HORNE. Telephone: Mayfair 3708.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker-street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone: 4330 Paddington.—Mrs. CARTER, 5 and 7, York-street, Portman-square, W.

BRIGHTON.—A comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet.—Miss TURNER, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria-road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Upper Rock-gardens, off Marine-parade. Good table. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. GRAY, Member W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.—Cooking a speciality, vegetarian if desired. One minute from splendid golf links and 15 minutes from sea.—Miss G. "Alandale," 8, Buchanan-avenue, Bournemouth.

COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE. One guinea full, 18s. partial. Electric light.—Miss DANIEL, Denbigh House, 57, Denbigh-street, Westminster.

HASTINGS.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in cottage; near sea, station; 18s.; week-ends, 7s. 6d.—The Retreat, 48, Castle-hill-road.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES ONLY (quiet and refined), 13, St. George's-square, Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

WORTHING.—APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE. Moderate terms. Minute from sea. Good cooking. Well furnished.—Miss CHAPMAN, W.S.P.U., Queen's Lodge, Queen's-road.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BAKER-STREET.—BEDROOM (double bed), ground floor. Suitable for two ladies engaged during day. Use of dining-room for meals and week-end. Rent moderate.—Apply 30, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square.

CONVENIENT FURNISHED FLAT, three rooms and kitchen, suitable for student or lady engaged during day. TO BE LET for three or six months. Good daily servant if required. Central position, close Kingsway and British Museum.—Apply Miss KERR, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, 2 rooms and scullery, St. John's Wood, 12s. 6d. weekly. Gas.—Apply 18, Talbot-road, Bayswater, London.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Large, comfortable ROOM. Attendance optional. Recommended by organiser.—Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake-villas, Shepherd's Bush, London.

TO LET (Furnished), from first or second week in February, convenient flat, belonging W.S.P.U. member; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms. Moderate rent.—Apply 3, Cecil-court, South Kensington.

TO LET, Unfurnished HOUSE, 12 rooms, from March, in Battersea. Piano for sale.—Mrs. ARDRALE, Studley College, Warwickshire.

£2 5s.—FURNISHED FLAT TO LET, near British Museum. Four rooms, bathroom and kitchen.—35, St. George's-mansions, Red Lion-square.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PAYING GUEST, Hampstead Garden Suburb, 3 minutes from Golders Green Tube Station.—Apply B. L. B., Lincoln's Inn House.

WANTED, in the W.C. District, or Knightsbridge, FURNISHED BED-SITTING-ROOM. Lady out all day; terms moderate. Write Box 130, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CAREFUL, EXPERIENCED HAND-LAUNDRESS can undertake laundering of a family's linen. Nine years' reference.—ANNA JONES, Kathleen Laundry, Palmerston-road, South Acton. Special arrangements for collecting country linen.

DRESSMAKING.

"ANNETTE JAY" (18, New-street, Upper Baker-street) are having a SALE of Millinery, Blouses, &c., and a demonstration of the Spanish Corset during the month of January. Entrance left of shop.

MADAME KYRLE, 28, Sloane-street. Smart gowns, tailor-made, and millinery for all occasions. Moderate prices. French staff.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, at moderate prices. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. NELLSSEN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Fitzfield-street, Oxford-street, W. (near Waring's).

WORKING.—MADAME EVANGELINE, 27, Chobham-road, makes up ladies' own materials between seasons. Gowns to order, 3 guineas. Estimates free.

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections, prompt deliveries.—BULLERS, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds-road, Acton Green, W.

WHITELEY'S WINTER SALE DAILY DURING JANUARY



Artsyk New striped Crepe, 40 in. wide, in Pink, Mauve, Sky, and other shades. Usual Price 2/6 per yd. 1/0 1/2

Bengaline Fine quality silk-finished Bengaline, 40 in. wide, in all leading shades; also Ivory 1/4 1/2 and Black.

Casement Cloth In light and dark shades for ladies' dresses, 40 in. wide. Colours fast to light and washing. 6d.

Broché Foulards Silk-finished French Broché Foulards, 29 in. wide, in a variety of pretty designs and popular colourings. 9 1/2 d. Usually 1/6 per yd.

Cotton Voiles Real old willow plate printed design on fine Voile, 40 in. wide, in light colourings. Usually sold at 1/6 per yd. 7 1/2 d.

Winceys Cumberland Winceys, 36 in. wide, in a full range of stripes and plain colours. Two qualities, reduced to 8 1/2 d. and 8 3/4 d.

Orient Flannels Beautiful silk and wool satin striped flannels for ladies' or gentlemen's wear. 1/6 1/2 Usual Price 2/6 per yd.

PATTERNS POST FREE

Wm. Whiteley Ltd., Queen's Rd., W

DRESSMAKER, having best London experience, requests ENGAGEMENTS, daily, 5s., Glasgow, neighbourhood.—MILNE, 6, Exeter-drive, Partick West, Glasgow.

LETCHWORTH.—Lady, member W.S.P.U., vegetarian, F.T.S. and O.S., wishes CHANGE of CHILDREN. Outdoor life and occupations. 18s. 6d. weekly.—Mrs. OGDEN, "St. Faith's," Lady Partner required.

MRS. TUKE strongly recommends her late DAILY SERVANT. Good cook, thoroughly trustworthy, quite invaluable.—Further particulars from Miss KERR, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SECRETARIAL WORK REQUIRED. Half-day. Experienced. Literary and dramatic work.—Address ZOE PROCTER, 308, King's-road, Chelsea.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COOK-GENERAL WANTED, first week February, Suffrage family, three in number. Good wages. Another kept. Vegetarian cookery preferred.—N.W. London W.S.P.U. Offices, 310, High-road, Kilburn.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3, Bloemfontein-avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. Tel.: 404 Gliswick. Best family work only. Hand-washed. Electric fittings, preventing fumes and dust. All clothes aired in dry-air cupboards.—Managers, Mrs. PURDY, M.W.S.P.U.

THE GORDON LAUNDRY, Hanbury-road, Acton, W., will be glad to receive orders. Special terms for large washings. Really first-class work. Table linen a speciality. Fine linen, silks and flannels washed by hand with greatest possible care.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the permanent cure for Superficial Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss MARGON LINDSAY, 68, Cambridge-place, Norfolk-square, W. Telephone: Paddington 3307.

CARE OF THE HAIR.—The hair and scalp skilfully treated with massage and brushed by certified Masseuses.—Madame HINS, 124, Regent-street, W. Booklet free on application. Manicure, 1s. 6d.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH (carriage paid).—Cleaned and prepared for cooking. Send 1s. 6d. for 4lb. choice parcel.—THE QUALITY FISH SUPPLY CO., Dept. E, Aberdeen.

PURE COFFEE, ready for use, made by Member of the W.S.P.U., 1s. per bottle; 1s. 3d. post free.—E. M. H., Glenock, Sutton, Surrey.

SUFFRAGIST FRUIT FARM, run by women for women.—BOTTLED FRUIT, Irwin's genuine Scottish Raspberries, unrivalled for flavour and colour, selected fruit gathered direct into the bottle by cleanly, respectable women workers. Absolutely free from chemical ingredients. Order through your grocer.—Wholesale Agents, ROBBIE JAMIESON AND Co., 40, Shandwick-place, Edinburgh.

PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

ANSTEE PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CHESTER-ROAD, BRIDINGTON. College offers a full professional training for girls seeking a useful and attractive calling. Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Folk Dances, Classical and Artistic Dancing, Swimming and Outdoor Games, Remedial Gymnastics and Massage. Good posts obtained after training.

DAMOORE.—LESSONS IN SINGING, Voice Production, Diction.—106, Beaufort-mansions, London.

BOY or GIRL TO EDUCATE with two boys. Healthy pinewood district. Grounds 34 acres. Vegetarian diet. Non-theological studies. References from parents. 18s. weekly.—CHARLES OLIVER, B.A., Tadley, Basingstoke.

MISS EUGENIE RITTE, L.R.A.M., Sub-professor, Medalist and Exhibitor, Royal Academy of Music, gives Lessons in Voice-Production and Singing.—142, Brondesbury-villas, N.W.

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

RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, of high education, gives Russian Lessons, undertakes translations and literary work into Russian or English.—Write, 3, Church-street-place, Hampstead, N.W.

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

TOILET REQUISITES.

RECOMMENDED BY W.S.P.U. MEMBERS. EVERYBODY'S DOING IT. What? Why using "CULTO" for their finger nails and "CULTON" for their teeth. Nail Polish, 1s.; Tooth Polish, 1s. 6d. Post free during December. warranted to last 6 months. USED BY ROYALTY.—THOMAS BELFON and Co., No. 2, New Southgate, N.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers has now strong, heavy growth. Particulars sent to anyone enclosing stamped, addressed envelope.—Miss S. U. FIELD, Glendower, Shanklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONELESS CORSETS. Unbreakable. Support without pressure. List free.—KNITTED CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham.

CHLORBLAIN CURE.—Genuine, instantaneous relief. Swelling goes down immediately. P.O. 3s. 6d.—Mrs. CECIL CROSS, 19, Royal Arcade, Bond-street, London.

DRINK delicious SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe: made from distilled water.—Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham-road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

ERARD UPRIGHT PIANO, like new; below half price.—11, Parkhurst-road, Holloway.

FRESH FISH, DIRECT FROM THE STEAMER. Sent off immediately after being landed. Dressed for cooking. Carriage Paid. Special Terms to Schools, Convents and Institutions. Choice Parcels, value 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write for circular to Secretary, ENTERPRISE FISHING CO. (Dept. M), ABERDEEN

THE WOMEN'S TEA CO., 9, Mincing-lane, E.C. (Gibbons Sisters), are prepared to send to Bazaars, Meetings, &c., Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolates, for sale or return.

THE WOMAN'S VOICE is always in favour of good coal. Without its tenders are apt to be ruffled and pretty forecasts marred by frowns. Libbial Coal obviates all this. It is good coal—clean and hot burning. Prices from 21s. 6d. per ton. Send for List.—WESTBROOK PARK COAL and IRON COMPANY, Mileage Station, W.

THE METRO', 1, Kingly-street, Regent-street, back of Robinson and Cleaver's; 3 minutes from Favlion. Dinners, Teas and Luncheons. Members of the W.S.P.U.

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL LADY DESIRES TO MEET ANOTHER LADY, with view to sharing rooms, or flat, S.W. or S.E., Euston preferred. Terms must be moderate.—Reply Box 129, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.