

The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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Women's Social and Political Union

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What medical men think of the process of forcible feeding, illustrated in the above picture, and which is now being practised on women Suffragists in Holloway Gaol!

"As a medical man, without any particular feeling for the cause of the Suffragettes, I consider that forcible feeding by the methods employed is an act of brutality beyond common endurance, and I am astounded that it is possible for Members of Parliament with mothers and wives and sisters of their own to allow it."—Mr. FORBES ROSS, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.

"I protest against my Profession being made to carry out the inhuman tortures of a so-called Liberal Government."—FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.S.

"The physical agony is very great, but it is not to be compared to the mental suffering involved. Those who have been through it, dream of it night after night, and it is months before they recover."—FLORA MURRAY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

"It would be far better, if there were no other alternative, that all such prisoners who are in prison for conscience' sake should be discharged at once than that they should be subjected to the system of forcible feeding, practised on them often with a degree of violence that is absolutely brutal, until they are reduced to such a state that the authorities dare not keep them a moment longer, and have to hurry them away anywhere as fast as they can to avoid a worse scandal."—G. MANSELL MOULLIN, F.R.C.S.

"The practice (of forcible feeding) is proved to be so dangerous to health and life that prisoners submitted to it have to be liberated wholesale before the expiration of their sentences, to avoid some disaster, which would gravely shock the public conscience. It is, in fact, an obvious failure, alike from a medical and from a disciplinary point of view."—F. S. ARNOLD, M.B.

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A Review of the Week.

Parliament Meets Again. Parliament reopens on Tuesday next after many long months of neglect of national duty. Since it was last in session, much has happened of grave national importance, and in no properly governed country would this interregnum have been possible.

The W.S.P.U. and the New Session. The intention of the W.S.P.U. in the coming session is broadly this: To proceed with the task of creating a situation in the country, because until a situation of sufficient magnitude exists the Government and Parliament will go their way without doing anything to enfranchise women.

How Many Just Men? In the House of Commons at the present time there is one man who came within an ace of resigning his seat as a protest against the disfranchisement of women.

aid and abet the Government in the iniquity of woman torture. In this, as in the matter of the vote itself, the average private member is notoriously undependable and obsequious to the Government and therefore the opposition to torture will necessarily come more from outside than from inside the House of Commons.

The Bishop of London's Visit to Miss Peace.

Last week we were able to report that the Bishop of London, in response to the W.S.P.U. deputation who interviewed him on the subject of forcible feeding, had consented to go to Holloway Prison on a visit of investigation. This visit subsequently took place but with no satisfactory result.

Whitewashing the Government.

According to the report of a released prisoner, Miss Ansell, heartrending cries had been heard issuing from a cell not far distant from her own. These cries she assumed to be the cries of Miss Rachel Peace, for she was unaware of the fact that two other Suffragists were also in Holloway under forcible feeding torture.

The W.S.P.U. Protests.

This action naturally excited strong disapproval and letters of remonstrance were addressed to the Bishop by Mrs. Dacre Fox and Mrs. Diplock, who pointed out that he had been definitely and urgently requested to witness the process of forcible feeding; that his account is directly contradicted by the personal and written statements of Miss Rachel Peace which have been received from prison by the W.S.P.U.;

The Bishop Asked to Attend Next Monday's W.S.P.U. Meeting.

On Monday the deputation which had already waited upon him a week earlier and made its protest again interviewed the Bishop. In the course of the interview allu-

sion was made to the probability that during forcible feeding a drug had been administered to Miss Peace which would prevent her from speaking out vigorously. In answer to the question—did he ask Miss Rachel Peace if she had been forcibly fed, the Bishop admitted that he had not done so and made it evident that no serious attempt had been made to get from Miss Peace a full statement of the case.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Interviewed.

In pursuance of the policy of bringing home to the Church its responsibility in connection with the Woman's Cause and the treatment of those imprisoned in connection with it, a W.S.P.U. deputation went a few days ago to interview the Archbishop of Canterbury. After some refusals and a long delay, the Archbishop consented to receive one representative of the deputation.

The Labour Party Exposed.

As the result of the Conference held at Glasgow the real position of the Labour Party where Woman Suffrage is concerned has been still further defined. There is now no remaining excuse for regarding this party as being the friend of the Suffrage Cause. The Party has indeed definitely ranged itself with the anti-Suffragist Liberal Government.

Women's Interests Sacrificed.

The Fabian Society proposed to instruct the Labour members to oppose the Plural Voting Bill in the interests of Woman Suffrage, but this resolution was strongly opposed by Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M.P., and by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., who carried the day and secured its rejection by the Conference.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.

A Report of an Address on Social Purity by Dr. Ernest Hall of Vancouver.

Woman Suffrage Cause! In view of the attitude adopted by himself and Mr. Henderson, it is deplorable that Mr. Henderson should be one of the speakers at the big anti-militant Suffrage Demonstration to be held a few days hence. For the Government to see one of their Labour allies treated as a faithful and enthusiastic supporter of Woman Suffrage will necessarily have an unfortunate political effect.

To Educate the Public.

In giving evidence before the Royal Commission of Venereal Diseases Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbard, R.A.M.C., head of the Rochester Row Royal Military Hospital, said that:

On the subject of education respecting venereal diseases he thought that there would be advantage in lectures being given at all large factories by selected medical men (or women where the employees were women) and that these lectures might perhaps be illustrated by kinema-colour photographs.

This is interesting testimony to the necessity of a widespread and thorough education of the public on the question of venereal disease, and completely disposes of the arguments that have been raised in certain quarters against the publication of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book "The Great Scourge and How to End It." We may suggest that pending Government action in the matter, Colonel Gibbard's suggestion be carried out by circulating Miss Pankhurst's book in all the factories of the country. Readers who are not disposed to wait for the Government to take the initiative and are willing to co-operate in the scheme we indicate, are requested to communicate at once with the headquarters of the W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

The Widow's Burden.

The cruelty of closing employments to women and paying them less for being women is exemplified by the case of the widow, a clergyman's sister, who lately drowned herself in the Thames. This unhappy woman was left, on the death of her husband, three years ago, with nine children to maintain. At last she broke down under the strain. Widows are the most cruelly treated victims of our civilisation. Penalised in the labour market because they are women they are yet expected to play the double part of maintaining and caring for a family. If women had votes something would be done to rescue widows from their terrible position.

Ex-President Taft on Militancy.

Mr. Taft, ex-President of the United States, is reported to have spoken in public condemnation of the militancy of British women. Condemnation from such a source provokes a smile because the very militant record of Americans disqualifies them utterly from criticising other people's militancy. The American people by violent means fought a British Government which refused them representation as the accompaniment of taxation. What right have they to condemn women who to-day are doing in more humane and moderate fashion precisely the same thing?

The Deputation to the King.

The enrolment of the deputation to the King is still in progress and a large number of names have been received during the past week. In this issue we publish a further article dealing with the historical precedents for a direct and personal interview with the King and giving the full facts concerning the deputation which was received by King George III. We publish also letters from some of those women who deem it their duty to form part of the present deputation to the King. It is evident that this deputation will constitute one of the most remarkable and important protests ever made against women's disfranchisement and torture.

We have met to discuss what is probably one of the most important matters that pertains to women, namely, social disease, a matter that has too long been relegated to silence. My purpose here is to tell you something about the conditions surrounding you as seen by a physician, to inform you, to protect you, and to champion the cause of succeeding generations, to throw about you a barrier of protective information that will be defensive against the infections that are awaiting an opportunity to transform your health, vitality, and prospects into disease, decrepitude and death.

Your physical danger lies in tolerating immorality in men. Your safety lies in rejecting as friend or suitor any man whom you know is guilty of easy virtue. Your previous attitude has encouraged female slavery, and has led you to play successfully the part of slaves.

The Doctrine of Discontent.

I am here to preach the doctrine of discontent, to stir up rebellion in the female camp, to arouse you to a sense of your own danger, in the presence of conditions of disease, suffering and death. Yourselves, your homes; and all that is dear to you are in danger and must be protected; and without an intelligent conception of the intricate ramifications of social disease this protection is impossible.

I ask you to join me in the new crusade to rescue your homes from the ravages of social disease, which to-day is destroying more manhood and womanhood than typhoid fever, tuberculosis and pneumonia combined, and passing on to its next generation its loathsome strain.

Navies and armies fall far short of giving us real protection. Instead of protecting they are of usually a distinct menace, for everyone who has lived in a garrison town knows full well the terrible condition of social depravity which follow the soldier, and the resident of the naval station is equally informed in regard to the doings of the so-called protectors of our country when ashore. We have enemies within our borders infinitely more dangerous to the welfare of the nation than any foreign foe. The British Empire has to fear the secret enemy that lurks within, and to save the Empire we must consider that enemy in relation to the home, the mother and the child.

Women and the Nation.

History, science, and experience unite in attesting the truth of the Master's statement, "A little child shall lead them." From the laboratory and university as well as from the captain's bridge has gone forth the cry "Women and children first," and in these statements are condensed the essentials of a new racial life. The future of our country depends largely upon the stand taken by the women of our country. When you demand from men the same standard of morality that they demand from you, you will, of yourselves, largely solve the problem. Men will measure up to the standard that you persistently demand, but at the present time men unbridle their passions knowing that it is all a sealed book to their wives, their sisters, and their mothers. But when women become sufficiently enlightened to see disease in dissipation, death and insanity in disease, they will consider down and out the man who has, at any time deviated from the rigid pathway of morality. So long as women excuse the sowing of wild oats in men, so long as they despise the woman of the underworld and respect the man who deceived her, placed her there, and patronises her, so long

will they expose themselves to disease, decrepitude and death.

The Lesson of the Hospitals.

You have seen the hospital wards full, you have seen the brightest and best of our young women become invalids soon after marriage, and you have wondered why upon woman has been placed this burden of suffering. It has been told you no doubt that it is largely on account of her unwillingness to measure up to parental responsibility. This may be true in isolated cases, but as an explanation of female invalidism, it is wide of the mark, and a foul slander on womanhood.

With many of our brightest youths diseased, their blood poisoned, and their constitutions undermined, responsibility for this invalidism lies mainly at the door of man's selfish indulgence, his viciousness, and brutality.

The enlightenment of women regarding these matters which have so long been relegated to the realm of obscurity and secrecy will mean a movement in defence of herself, of her children, and of her home. When she can clearly discern that illicit, indulgence almost invariably means disease, too often followed by degeneration and decay; when she can see the germs of death in vicious practices, she will demand before entering the marriage state, a proof on the part of her future partner of freedom from contagious disease.

"My people perish for lack of knowledge" is as true to-day as in any period of the world's history, and for this lack of knowledge the medical profession has been largely responsible. For too long have we seen the thief coming, and too often failed to give warning. Not only that, but we have shared the fleece. Only within the last year or so has the profession awakened to its responsibility. We have at last decided that the policy of silence can no longer be endured in the presence of the devastation caused by venereal disease. The black shroud of ignorance has too long concealed the "pestilence that walketh at midnight and wasteth at noonday." The people must know the truth, for in the truth only is there liberty and life.

"How Long?"

"Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap" was said years ago, and also "The way of the transgressor is hard," so hard, that day by day in my round of duties in the hospitals, I ask the question "How long must this slaughter of innocents continue?" Just as long as the fool continues to love his folly, so long as the fond father refuses to give his boy the necessary instruction in the great facts of life, just so long as the simple minded mother considers the ignorance of her daughter as the safeguarding of her innocence, so long as our schools and colleges continue in the mad policy of refusing to teach the vital facts of life, shall we continue to have the brightest and best of our race wrecked upon the quicksands of ignorance and temptation. For what shall it profit a man or woman if he or she graduates from the choicest of our universities, with joints crippled with gonorrhoeal rheumatism, or blood surcharged with the virus of syphilis?

Woman's ignorance has been man's opportunity. Woman's enlightenment means man's rectitude. When our women measure up to twentieth century possibilities, the institutions of hell will crumble. If ever there has been a clarion call for social and political emancipation, this message is that call. All that is dear to you is at stake in the presence of vice and disease in men, and your very lives hang in the balance before the unequal and unjust conditions of to-day.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S BETRAYAL OF WOMEN.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

The farce is surely ended now, and even the most credulous Suffragist must have learned from the proceedings of the Glasgow Conference that the Labour Party's professed support of Woman Suffrage is worthless.

The test of genuine support is that the Labour Party shall be prepared to vote against the Home Rule Bill, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and other measures on the Government programme, until the Government have either enfranchised women or been driven from office.

Do we find the Labour Party ready and willing thus to oppose the Government for the sake of votes for women? We do not. The Labour Party, in fact, point blank refuses to fight the Government on this issue: the "Daily Citizen" its official organ saying:

The W.S.P.U. in calling upon the Labour Party to vote against the Government in the House of Commons until they have compelled them to grant votes for women or driven them from office, is asking the Labour Party to commit political suicide.

Why political suicide, we ask? The "Daily Citizen" does not tell us.

An Insult to Women's Intelligence.

The Labour Party has hitherto sought to maintain its false reputation as the champion of Woman Suffrage by promising to oppose any Franchise Bill which does not apply to women. This promise is in itself an insult to women's intelligence, because, even at the best it leaves things as they are and has no positive and constructive value. In other words, the threat to vote against any Franchise Bill not applying to women has no effect in compelling the Government to introduce a measure giving votes to women. The only effect it can possibly have is to maintain the existing order of women's disfranchisement.

But even this promise, scandalously inadequate as it is, has been broken by the Labour M.P.'s, for they are supporting the Plural Voting Bill, a measure which deals with the men's franchise without removing the political disability of women.

The history of the Plural Voting Bill is this: As a sequel to the Speaker's notorious ruling, the Government withdrew the Manhood Suffrage Bill and proceeded to introduce as a substitute for it the Plural Voting Bill. The truth of course is that the Government never cared for the Manhood Suffrage Bill which was introduced in pursuance of a scheme for "dishing the women," and torpedoing the Conciliation Bill. What the Government really wanted from the first was to abolish the plural vote without being obliged to deal with any other franchise issue. That this is so, is universally known.

What then, are we to think, and to say, of Mr. J. R. MacDonald who maintains that the Plural Voting Bill is "not really a franchise Bill at all" and will "stimulate and reopen the question of votes for women." What are we to say, and to think, of Mr. Arthur Henderson who says the same thing? Mr. Lloyd George himself has never spoken so dishonestly!

Where the truth does come in is in Mr. J. R. MacDonald's statement that "We of the Labour Party want to support the Plural Voting Bill because there are a good many constituencies we now hold which we could hold more surely and a good many constituencies we do not hold which we believe we could hold if there were no plural votes." That is to say, women's right to the vote is being sacrificed to the electoral interests of the Labour Party!

A Party Measure.

A minority of the Labour Party whose spokesmen at the Conference were Mr. W. Sanders, as representing the Fabian Society, and Mr. J. Keir Hardie, wished to instruct the Parliamentary Labour Party to oppose the Plural Voting Bill as a means of forcing the Government to deal with votes for women, and Mr. Keir Hardie said: "The Plural Voting Bill is meant to postpone Adult Suffrage. It is purely a party measure in the interest of the party now in office." It meant said he a sacrifice of the whole question of a wider franchise.

The Conference, however, decided to follow the lead of Mr. J. R. MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson and decided to accept the Plural Voting Bill at women's expense.

What the anti-militant Suffragists who have hitherto trusted the Labour Party may have to say to this betrayal, we know not as yet, but it is gratifying that at the public meeting held in connection with the Conference, Mr. J. R.

MacDonald was challenged and denounced as he deserved to be by the militant women of Glasgow. Cabinet Ministers are thus challenged and denounced, and it is fitting that their Labour allies—their partners in the business of disfranchising and torturing women—shall be treated in the same stern fashion.

Mr. MacDonald, we notice, had the audacity to say at this meeting that it is militancy and not the treachery of himself and others which is the great obstacle to votes for women. A very Lloyd George is he—a Liberal Cabinet Minister in the making.

Initiating Legislation.

The general question of the Labour Party's tactics and its relation to the Liberal Government, was discussed at the Glasgow Conference, and though he cannot throw dust in the eyes of the Suffragettes, Mr. J. R. MacDonald's dust-throwing is effective enough where men's eyes are concerned. Thus, he actually told the delegates at the Labour Conference (and the majority of them apparently accepted it) that the Labour members have no power to initiate legislation save by balloting successfully (which rarely happens) for a private member's Bill. If we take the word "initiate" in its literal sense, Mr. MacDonald speaks truly. But how misleading is this statement, for it is not for the Labour Party a question of initiating any particular legislation, but of compelling the Government to initiate it. This the Labour members could do if they would—but they won't!

Mr. John Redmond has done it—has compelled the Government to initiate legislation on Home Rule. Why should not the Labour members do the same? Mr. J. R. MacDonald has blustered like any John Burns, but reasons gives he none for his tame and unprofitable support of the Liberal Government.

Here are some of his wild and blustering sayings on the point:

"The very extreme left of our Party lays down the proposal that the difference between a Liberal and a Tory Government is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They ought to support the Liberal Party in the view that it is not worth while undergoing the strain and expense and trouble of a General Election to turn Tweedledum out of office in order that Tweedledee may reign in his stead."

This is not straight and honest reasoning, because it is in the playing off of Tweedledee against Tweedledum that Tweedledum and Tweedledee respectively, and each in turn, can be compelled for the sake of getting or holding office, to concede measures of reform. So long as the Liberal Tweedledum thinks he can have the advantage of the Tory Tweedledee without paying the Labour Party a price for enjoying that advantage, then the Labour programme will remain a dead letter and the Liberal Tweedledum will enjoy the fruits of office without paying for them in Labour legislation.

Blindfolding the Rank and File.

Another of Mr. MacDonald's sayings is this: "To suggest that the Labour Party shall always be holding the possibility of a hostile vote over the party in power is humbug and it is not honest. A blind-man's-bluff policy like that might inspire a section of the party for twelve months but it would disgust the whole of the party for the next generation."

What in the name of common-sense do these words mean—unless they mean that Mr. MacDonald has blindfolded the Labour rank and file and is trying to keep them blindfolded!

To hold the possibility of a hostile vote over the party in power, so this wiseacre says, is "humbug." We deny and contest his statement with all possible vigour. We say that on the contrary it is the only way in which reform can be wrested from the Government, and if continued, obstinate resistance be offered by the Government to reform, then the hostile vote must not only be a possibility, but must become an accomplished fact! "Humbug" indeed! It is by this very means of holding the possibility of a hostile vote over the Government, that the Nationalist members have compelled the Government to take up the question of Home Rule.

Yet another of Mr. MacDonald's statements is that to oppose the Government in order to compel them to deal with a certain question is damaging, and besmirching, and degrading to Parliament. What unconstitutional and sugary sentimentality is this! If such be Mr. MacDonald's view, the

presence of forty Labour members in the House of Commons is surely superfluous. If they are there merely to ask the Government to deal with certain questions and not to vote against them if they refuse, then it would be surely less costly, and not less effective, for Labour men to remain outside the House of Commons! They could then write letters or have deputations to the Prime Minister in order amiably and humbly to declare the views of their Party!

But if Mr. MacDonald is short of excuses for his policy of alliance with the Liberal Government, he is helped out by the Liberal Press. Thus, the "Daily News" explains that the Labour members' reason for giving unconditional support to the Government is that they are content with what the Liberal Government is doing. The list of achievements which the "Daily News" alleges to be so gratifying to Labour includes the Parliament Act, the Labour Exchanges, the Home Rule Bill, and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Let us consider how far these measures can be regarded as a fulfilment of the Labour Party's pretended demands!

Take first the Parliament Act! Mr. MacDonald himself said at the Glasgow Conference: "The Parliament Act seriously hampers legislation. The Parliament Act means the wasting of three years in futile effort. It takes three sessions to do the work of one." Yet before the Parliament Act passed into law, Mr. J. R. MacDonald supported the Government on the strength of it! It was the W.S.P.U. which was the first to see that the effect of this Act would be very much what Mr. J. R. MacDonald now and so very late in the day himself describes.

The Home Rule Bill a Sham.

Take now the Home Rule Bill! Did the Labour Party come into existence for the purpose of carrying Home Rule or for the purpose of strengthening and improving the economic position of the working class? If the last named be in fact their chief purpose and duty, then votes for women must with them take precedence of Home Rule, because until the working women are enfranchised their economic position will remain, as it now is, the cause of dire suffering to themselves and of weakness to working men. Not only so, but the Home Rule Bill which the Government have actually introduced is in itself a sham, because it applies only to one-half of the population and it ignores the political existence of women. Therefore, upon its merits, this Bill should be vigorously opposed by the Labour members.

Welsh Disestablishment! Is this measure in the estimation of Mr. J. R. MacDonald more urgent than votes for working women, than the feeding and better care of school children, than the right to work and than the other questions supposed to be dear to the Labour Party!

The Insurance Act has many grave defects from the Labour point of view and apart from that it is a measure which is less vital than votes for women and many other questions inscribed by the Labour Party upon its programme.

Labour Exchanges are a mere question of machinery, and give the Government no title to pose as being especially a friend of Labour.

What Mr. J. R. MacDonald says in effect is this: "We cannot vote against the Government for the sake of the Labour programme because we happen also to believe in some of the things that stand upon the Government programme. Such a policy is the height of political folly. It means in its result getting something you do not object to instead of something you ardently and impatiently desire!" Mr. John Redmond would never be found committing such folly. He says that he is in favour of Welsh Disestablishment. He also professes to be in favour of various measures on the Government programme and in favour also of certain Labour measures. But would he on the strength of getting these, consent to dispense with the Home Rule Bill? A thousand times No!

The men in the various sections of the Labour movement seem to be strangely weak and undecided in these days.

Even among those who stand for revolt against official Labourism, there is hesitation now to pursue the attack upon the reactionary Liberal Government. Thus a writer in the "Daily Herald" says:

We are watching the closing days of a dying Parliament, possibly a dying Ministry. In the early days the Labour Party had its opportunity. Its 43 votes counting 86 in a

(Continued on page 377).

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions December 8 to 11.

Table listing names and contribution amounts for the £250,000 fund, including sub-sections like 'Already Acknowledged' and 'Per Crofton W.S.P.U.'.

THE MORAL CRUSADE.

Miss Pankhurst's book continues to attract much attention in medical circles and in the Press. We publish this week two interesting reviews: one from Dr. Grace Cadell, a prominent Edinburgh member of the Women's Social and Political Union, and one by Dr. Haden Guest, which appeared in the "Christian Commonwealth."

"A TERRIBLE REVELATION."

(From Dr. Grace R. Cadell, L.R.C.P., and S.Ed. and G., Consulting Obstetric Physician to the Hospice, Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children.)

This book must be a terrible revelation to the greater number of women. Miss Pankhurst handles the subject so plainly and clearly that no one can but understand that if men lived the same chaste life they expect women to live and lived up to the standard of morals they expect from women all the disease and death caused by the two incurable diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea would be swept out of the land.

There is not the slightest doubt that an individual once suffering from either of these diseases is liable to suffer to the end of his life in one way or another. For these diseases have a terrible power of returning years after the first attack, and even after death to continue on the heritage of diseases to the innocent children. Miss Pankhurst points this out clearly in her book, and draws a vivid and true picture of the devastating ravages of these two diseases.

The cure for this great scourge Miss Pankhurst puts in a nutshell, "Votes for Women, and chastity for men."

The effect of women's enfranchisement will where this question of redeeming the race is concerned, be manifold.

"There are three sets of people mainly responsible for dealing with the problem—the ordinary man, the ordinary woman, and the medical profession. The medical profession has until now viewed the question of venereal disease chiefly from the standpoint of the man. As woman's influence increases, her interests and the interests of her children—in a word, the interests of the race—begin to take their due place in medical consideration. This process will not be complete until the equality of women is recognised and enacted by the law."

"We know to what bodily and spiritual corruption the subjection of woman has brought humanity. Let us now see to what cleanness and nobility we can arrive through her emancipation." Miss Pankhurst shows how the weeds of ignorance and superstition have been allowed to choke the growth of chastity in men. And such indeed is the want of education in such matters that many men deem the abolition of prostitution as defying Nature. "Nature indeed! As though Nature had not decreed a punishment for sexual immorality such as she imposes in respect of no other sin."

Miss Pankhurst quotes good authorities to show that only good men and the race follows on chastity in men. And one who takes a broad view of the subject must needs see that to get a fine race, both the female and the male element must be clean and chaste, otherwise the unclean and impure contaminate the whole, and we have a degenerate race.

Such things as Government chaklas or brothels and Piccadilly flats are positive hotbeds for venereal diseases, and can only undermine the health of the nation morally and physically, and would not be tolerated if women had the vote and a say in the framing

of the laws. To women these things are most repulsive. Men doctors have gone on covering this terrible scourge.

Why should it be covered? Why not root it out? Prevent it?

It would be much more simple to prevent venereal diseases than it is to prevent tuberculosis. The venereal diseases cannot be cured, but they could be prevented.

All who wish to strengthen and improve our nation ought to read Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book.

GRACE R. CADELL.

"A FINE ACHIEVEMENT."

The "Christian Commonwealth," January 28.

Miss Pankhurst's pamphlet will probably mark one of the most important steps towards the solution of sex problems. It deals in fine, clear language with the question of the "Hidden Scourge," and talks of its two chief forms in words which are simple and direct. Many people and all doctors have known the main facts about sexual disease for a long time, voluminous scientific books have been written on them, but it has remained for a Suffragette to write the book on the subject which will reveal the truth to, probably, millions, and to write it so that the complexities of the subject are not allowed to obscure the simple issues.

Sexual disease in one form or another affects a large proportion of men, and is communicated by them to innocent women. In women it is responsible for a great deal of the illness so frequent after marriage. In children one form of sexual disease is the chief cause of blindness dating from inflammation two or three days after birth; another form is responsible for some of the maladies, and for very numerous miscarriages and premature births. Those facts are beyond dispute. The proportions Miss Pankhurst gives of men infected with the great scourge may possibly be a little overstated. Probably the proportions vary very much among different sections of the population. But these facts, important in themselves, are of comparative unimportance when placed beside the admitted truth which I have stated in general terms. So, too, comparatively unimportant is the question as to whether sexual diseases are so terribly destructive as Miss Pankhurst (quoting from and basing her arguments upon medical authorities) estimates. My own opinion as a doctor is that Miss Pankhurst has painted the picture too black. But the retort may well be made that the picture is admitted by everyone to be so black that my opinion is as likely to be wrong as Miss Pankhurst's. The difference of opinion does not matter. Death, disease and degradation on a wholesale scale are the accompaniments of sexual vice.

Miss Pankhurst has drawn public attention to the matter in a way which commands attention. I mention points of possible disagreement only to state that Miss Pankhurst can cheerfully, if she wishes, give way on all the minor points in her indictment, which may be alleged, and still have an exposure of our civilisation of so terrible a character as to stand as a challenge which cannot be evaded. What are we going to do about it? "Chastity for men and Votes for Women" is Miss Pankhurst's formula. How obtain them? Votes for Women is a political matter to be settled politically. To that political campaign Miss Pankhurst's book will convert many, both men and women. But chastity for men is a matter of education—education of young people, of adults, and of public opinion.

Miss Pankhurst is right. A great demand must go forth—"Chastity for men." Government connivance at State regulation of prostitutes in India must go. Enforced celibacy in Army and Navy must go, and

the Government face the added expense, be what it may.

And social connivance at prostitution must go. The facts of prostitution must be more widely known, and in all "Piccadilly flat" cases names of all parties should be publicly mentioned. For even if chastity in men is mentioned.

To read a book like this one of Miss Pankhurst's and to look out over the rottenness and evil so prevalent at the present day is to be not so much discouraged by the aspect of the problems as uplifted by the surety of the great forces with which all who care to help mankind are working. It is as though through a crust of ignorance, of superstition, of disease, of evil, tremors of the earthquake were running to shatter it, cause it to disappear, and reveal a new clean-swept earth beneath. It is as though behind the steam and smoke of a great conflagration the sun was rising to bring a new day.

It is a time of great things when Miss Pankhurst can write such a book as she has done, a time of great changes. Most heartily and most emphatically am I glad that "The Great Scourge" is published. It is a fine achievement of insight and of courage. It brings much nearer the day when men and women shall work side by side to make this country the fine thing it might be, instead of the thing it is.

L. HADEN GUEST.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to a clerical error the review printed in last week's paper under the heading "A National Event" was attributed to "Miss Mansel." It should have been Mrs. Mansel.

Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. Founder & Hon. Organiser: Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT

Londoners, Come and Welcome Men of the North.

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Mass Meeting, Trafalgar Sq. February 15, 2.30 p.m. Speakers' names announced later.

NOTE.—Owing to printer's error the total of last week was given as £165,232 14s. 4d. It should have been £166,232 14s. 4d. In issue of January 30, Miss Canning £1 10 0, should have read £1 subscription and 10s. lecture fee.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

The decision of the W.S.P.U. to go in deputation to the King in person and to lay before him their demand for enfranchisement has roused much interest in the country, and appeals very strongly to members of the Union.

Already the number of volunteers for the deputation is very large. The deputation secretary reports that from the first announcement in the "Suffragette" she has received an increasing number of letters from members and sympathisers asking to be enrolled on the list for the deputation. Some of the letters are short and business-like notes expressing the intention of joining and asking for particulars; in others the writers give their reasons for volunteering. Some of the latter we print below.

We publish also in these pages another article by Miss Macaulay which forms an interesting supplement to the one which appeared in last week's paper, and which gives further historical precedents for the deputation.

A Great Opportunity.

The following letter gives the point of view of a member who is engaged in education:

The W.S.P.U. has, as usual, "gone one better than itself" in forming a deputation to wait upon the King. It gives him what he does not often get—a great opportunity! He is going to be put to the test.

Will he assert his prerogative? Will he, to quote his Royal Father, "play the game"; receive; hear, and think for those of his subjects who are tricked, tortured and (worst of all) grossly misunderstood by his Ministry and others? It would be the most kingly thing that he could do, and I think he will.

Of course, I "wait and see." I am to learn much when I go with this Deputation. In my profession as an educator, particularly with my Scout troop, I teach loyalty to King as well as country; but what shall I teach if I find that the King is but the subject of a retrograde Prime Minister?—Yours faithfully,
MEMBER W.S.P.U.

"Restore the Honour of British Manhood."

One who has obeyed the laws of the country for fifty years writes:

I beg leave to join the Deputation to our King and Queen. Personally, I have obeyed the law and fulfilled all the demands of my country for fifty years, and I wish now to make a direct appeal to the Head of the Nation to help to put an end to the intolerable position in which this country has been placed by the mistakes of the Government.

I sincerely hope and trust our most gracious Majesty will advise the Prime Minister to restore honour to British manhood and bring forward a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women, thus saving England from further ridicule, degradation and shame.

Finally, I appeal for that justice and equality under which we can remain loyal citizens. Should this be refused us, the disgrace must rest on the nation's head.

Our Last Constitutional Step.

A hard-worked member writes:

I have been seedy for some time past and unable to do much Suffrage work, as I follow a profession which demands all the nervous energy I have to give. Nevertheless, I hope you will include my name amongst those going on the Deputation to the King.

I feel that this is our last possible constitutional step, and I feel further that it is only right to the King himself that he should be given this opportunity of saving his country from the disgrace and ridicule of other nations to which the conduct of his Ministers has brought it. Towards this end it is obviously the duty of each and every member of the Union to swell the numbers of the Deputation.

"To the Foot of the Throne."

The Irish Deputation to King George III.

By F. E. M. MACAULAY.

The story of the experiences of the Irish Catholic delegates who, in 1793, "fought their way," as Wolfe Tone says, "through innumerable difficulties to the foot of the Throne," is in many points strikingly similar to that of the women who are now facing the same difficulties in carrying out their determination to lay their grievances also in person before the Sovereign, who, they remember, is the successor, descendant and namesake of the monarch who graciously responded to the appeal of his oppressed subjects and listened to their complaints more than a century ago.

It is perhaps worth while to dwell rather more fully on this interesting parallel, than was possible in last week's article, on the right of petitioning generally.

In the first place, the demand of the Catholics was almost identical with that of the Suffragettes, *i.e.*, the total repeal of those penal laws by which they "were deprived of the rights of citizenship, and almost of humanity, in their own country."

Previous Petitions Neglected.

Then again, as regards the mode of presenting the petition, *i.e.*, directly to his Majesty in person, instead of to the Government—the same two reasons that recommended this course of procedure to the Irishmen have caused the women to come to their present determination. There was, first, the insolent neglect of former petitions which had been presented to the Irish Parliament—the kind of treatment which has been meted out repeatedly to the pioneers of the Women's Movement by this and previous Governments in our own day. But still more effectual was the fact that the Catholics had lost all confidence in the Administration; and is this not the exact position of British women at the present juncture? The debate that took place in the general Committee of Irish Catholics on the matter might well have been held to-day in London. The suggestion that "it was not perhaps respectful, even to Majesty itself, to pass over his representative in Ireland, and that the usual mode was the most constitutional, or at least, the most conciliatory," met with no response. The spirit of the meeting we are told, "was now above stooping to conciliate the favour of those whom they neither respected nor feared." According to one mem-

ber of the Committee, the proposal to appeal directly to the King was grounded, not merely on the insults which the Catholics through their delegates had so often received, but on this—"that they had no confidence in men who kept no faith with Catholics." "Our Sovereign," declared another speaker, "will never consider it disrespectful that we lay before his throne the dutiful and humble petition of his loyal and suffering subjects"; while yet another exclaimed, "Our allegiance and attachment are to King, Lords and Commons, not to a bad Ministry, who have calumniated and reviled us throughout the kingdom."

"To See King George Himself."

When the Irish Government attempted, by privately negotiating with individual members of the Committee, to induce them to send their petition through the usual channel, promising in that case the Administration would instantly dispatch it by express and back it with the strongest recommendation, the Committee unanimously and indignantly refused to trust to the "private pledges" of unauthorised Government officials, and persisted in their resolve to send their own delegates to King George himself.

The delegates accordingly prepared to start, but as the wind was contrary and there was no packet boat in the harbour, they went by the Scottish route. This necessitated their passing through Protestant Belfast, where, in spite of religious differences, they received a splendid welcome and send-off. On reaching London, their difficulties were by no means at an end, for Dundas, the English Home Secretary, was extremely anxious that they should deliver their petition to him to give to the King. This they firmly refused to do, insisting on presenting it in person to His Majesty, as they had been instructed by their Committee. At length their persistence was rewarded, and, on January 2, 1793, they were introduced by Dundas himself, with the usual forms, at St. James's, when, according to their instructions, they "delivered into the King's own hands the petition of his Catholic subjects of Ireland." They met with a most gracious reception from His Majesty, who made a point of saying a few words to each delegate in turn, and then they retired, well pleased with the hearing accorded them by their Sovereign.

"Their Need is as Great."

The chronicler of the twentieth century will surely be able to complete the happy parallel and tell of a similar cordial reception by His Majesty, King George V., of the women's delegates. Their right to be received by their King rests on the same basis as did that of the Irish Catholics, and their need is at least as great. Like the Irishmen, they are disfranchised and unable to use the weapon of the Vote. The right of petition is the only means of redress left them. Should that right be denied them, the very foundations of the State will be set at naught, the Constitution itself treated as a thing of no account, and, as the chronicler of 1770 warned his contemporaries, people unjustly and unconstitutionally deprived of all lawful means of ventilating their grievances will indeed be driven to desperation.

But the women do not anticipate this last and crowning injustice. Between them and their Sovereign stand no barriers of expediency or prejudice, and the King who sits upon the throne more than once gloriously occupied by a woman will not turn a deaf ear to British women who ask him only for the undoubted birthright of every subject of his—the right to plead their cause in person in his presence.

FORCIBLE FEEDING. A Personal Experience of Torture.

By MARY RICHARDSON.

FORCIBLE feeding takes place twice a day at least in Holloway prison, and having endured this agony myself, I would ask those who believe in prayer to pray at these times, 9.30 and 4.30, that the women in prison may be delivered from it speedily, and also that as a nation we may be forgiven the great stain put upon us by the primitive, horrible torture of women.

People say that if the victims of forcible feeding did not struggle they would suffer less; I should like to say, once and for all, that this is the same as telling anyone that they would suffer less if they did not jump if they got a cinder in their eye. The principle is the same; one struggles because the pain is excruciating, and the nerves of the eyes, ears and face so tortured that it would be impossible not to resist the process of torture to the uttermost.

One struggles, also, because of another reason—a moral reason—for forcible feeding is an immoral assault as well as a painful physical one, and to remain passive under it would give one the feeling of sin; the sin of concurrence. One's whole nature is revolted: resistance is therefore inevitable.

There is a violent struggle at first with eight or nine wardresses. Frequently, after being overcome by them, one is flung on to the floor, and then picked up bodily and flung on to the bed. Quickly then each wardress seizes the part of your body allocated to her, and three lie across your legs, almost breaking, it would seem, the tendons under the knees.

Your shoes are removed, and your ankles pinched in the nerve centres if you move your feet. There is a wardress holding each shoulder, two at each arm, two at the sides, and these, if they wish, kneel on your ribs until your breathing shows a dangerous shortness from all this pressure, when they desist for a few moments to return to it later.

Sheets are flung over you, one over your head and forehead, another wardress holds your head, and one of the methods is to press their thumbs into your temples.

At this stage of the proceeding the doctor enters and you see his hands at work on the tubes in front of your half-shut eyes. He introduces the tube cautiously into the nose, but then thrusts it with violence through the small nasal opening into the throat. This is where the laceration occurs and swelling—and the greater the swelling the more acute the agony.

Then the tube, a yard long, is run through this nasal passage, down the throat into the stomach. Medicine or tonic is then administered from an opaque glass so that you see nothing. Food is run through the tube, and being rich and thick it runs slowly. Struggling at this point is impossible, choking and coughing begin and last spasmodically during the feeding. Tears stream from the corners of the eyes, though one is not crying voluntarily, and this pain and injury to the eyes alone is a fine torture apart from all other things.

After the feeding the doctor removes the tube by two vigorous jerks that seem as if they were splitting the face in half. The remnant of the food in the tube splutters over your face, and the head sheet is used to wipe it off with. The doctor now disappears hurriedly and the wardresses one by one relax their various grips of your body. You are left breathless, dazed, giddy, to toss back and forward until sufficiently recovered; to sit up and put your disordered clothing straight; to sit up, if strong enough, to watch a white wall for seven hours till this torture is repeated.

Is there any wonder, I say, that prayers are needed for a nation's forgiveness which tolerates such hideous torture in this "enlightened" century?

I have told you the process of forcible nasal feeding; in some ways the throat feeding is even worse, for one chokes more desperately in it, and suffers more from indigestion as the food is poured in more hastily owing to the tubes being larger. All this is done to "preserve life"!

What a Pharisee's phrase! One does not slowly kill in order to "preserve life"?—Surely!—

I write this in the hope that it may urge your readers to do something effective to stop forcible feeding, for I well know what my companions are daily enduring in prison.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

Liberal Intrigue.

Last week's article on the Inner Policy of the W.S.P.U., framed as that Policy is to maintain the Union's strength and to safeguard it against Liberal intrigue, receives striking illustration from the plight of the Labour Party.

It is as the result of Liberal intrigue and inner weakness that the Labour Party has come to naught and is to-day powerless and despised. Here indeed is a tragic end to twenty-five years of effort and sacrifice generously spent by those who brought the Labour Party into being!

The Labour Party was, in the prevision of its founders, to be a terror to political evil-doers and a thorn in the side of the older parties. Its very particular mission was to destroy the old illusion that the Liberal Party was a friend to the working classes and the false friendship of Liberals was to be exposed as an even greater danger than the more openly declared policy of the Tory Party. Inspired by such a hope and purpose the Labour founders toiled year after year to establish in the House of Commons a Labour Party, not dependent upon and allied with Liberalism as the old Liberal-Labour party had been, but completely independent of Liberal and Tory parties alike.

The Liberals noticed the growth of this new political force and acted accordingly. First they assailed the budding Labour Party by slander, by declaring that it was in receipt of Tory gold—the insinuations being that none could oppose the immaculate and impeccable Liberal Party for any save malicious and venal motives.

Then as the Labour Party became stronger, the Liberal tactics changed and instead of bullying and slandering it, the Liberals took to the use of subtler methods.

We all remember the election of forty Labour members in 1906 and the consternation which this phenomenon struck to the heart of the Liberal Party. It was feared that the Labour M.P.'s acting with a determined hostility to a Liberal Government which refused its demands, would create a political revolution in the then existing Parliament, and still more in the next one when the number of orthodox Liberals would probably be less and the Government literally at the mercy of the Labour vote.

This grave danger threatened the Liberal Party and at once the inevitable Liberal intrigue began. Liberals quickly realised which of the newly elected Labour M.P.'s were most likely to be subservient, and these were singled out for special praise and attention in the Liberal press. Flattery was poured in sugary streams over the Labour M.P.'s individually and collectively. Liberal lobby correspondents gave to the world the glad tidings that these Labour members were, contrary to expectations, quite "statesmanlike," and that they were quickly adapting themselves to the "Parliamentary atmosphere" and had won the "ear" and acquired the "tone" of the House of Commons. They were behaving, in short, as though after all they were not Labour M.P.'s come to work a revolution!

In the House of Commons smoking-rooms, speedy progress was made by the Liberals in breaking-in the Labour members, who were artfully entangled in "reasons" why the Government must at all costs be kept in office and must have their prestige maintained by Labour's constant support.

Any individual Labour members who appeared less willing to enter into alliance with the Government were accused of "not understanding Parliamentary procedure" and of having no grasp of affairs. They were criticised and condemned while those of their colleagues, who proved themselves more amenable to Liberal influences, were boomed in the newspapers and patted on the back, complimented on their statesmanship and compared, to their enormous advantage, with those who were slower to succumb to Liberal influences.

One shrewdly suspects that the Liberals were not entirely unconcerned in the manoeuvres whereby Mr. J. R. MacDonald was eventually installed as permanent Parliamentary Chairman of the Labour Party, whereas until that happened, the practice had been to change the Chairman every year, with the result that the first Chairman, who

was in fact among the original creators of the Labour Party, ceased to hold that office, and this other, to whom the idea of political independence would seem to be foreign and distasteful, reigned supreme.

The forty Labour "dogs of war" who could make an end of the Government are now safely in the leash!

Turning from the sad case of the Labour Party, let us take the case of the original Suffrage movement, now conspicuous for its anti-militant views. How closely have the Liberals from the very first watched this movement and striven to keep it politically ineffective, to prevent it from being dangerous—to the Party interests of Liberalism!

The Liberals are very clever in this, that they never ignore any movement for reform, however small, and however new, that movement may be. They seek at once to permeate it and to introduce in its midst their watchdogs and representatives. Most societies, unlike the W.S.P.U., have a constitution which makes this easy. The reason why such methods are adopted is that the Liberals know full well that open and straightforward hostility never killed any cause, and that it is only by methods of intrigue, such as they affect, that real damage can be done.

The Woman Suffrage movement, like so many others, has been regarded by the Liberal Party as its own special preserve. More skilled than the Tories in the uses of intrigue, the Liberals make a practice of exploiting the enthusiasm, behind any and every good cause, for purposes of their own. While they as a party grow politically fat upon good causes, the causes themselves under this treatment wither and decay.

Such has ever been the policy pursued by the Liberals where the older movement for Woman Suffrage has been concerned, and in spite of everything the Government can still congratulate themselves upon seeing the anti-militant Suffragists doing nothing more dangerous to them than supporting their friends and allies, Mr. J. R. MacDonald, and the Labour Party.

Even the W.S.P.U. has not been free from the attentions of the Liberal Party, but fortunately the W.S.P.U. is steeled against intrigue.

The cry of Tory gold used to be raised against the W.S.P.U. just as it had been used against the infant Labour Party. Then the absurdity of this cry became so evident and the W.S.P.U. became so strong that no more was heard from Liberal lips of Tory gold.

Other methods were used instead. Thus, over and over again, mysterious messages would reach the W.S.P.U. headquarters to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George really was acting as a friend of the Cause, and was even then working in mysterious ways to bring it to triumph. These Lloyd Georgian manoeuvres were very vigorous at the time when the false pledge was made to women, and subsequently at a very critical moment. The Liberals then tried exceedingly hard to trick the W.S.P.U. into a long "truce" but they failed.

At the present time, too, they are intriguing against the Union. They suggest that this is not quite the best time for militancy—it never is from their point of view! They are manufacturing hostile criticism of the Union and are seeking for credulous and disloyal ears into which to pour it. We of the W.S.P.U. can laugh at these attempts to injure. Let those who will, listen to Liberal falsities! But if they do so, they are lost souls, politically. The Union itself is not, and cannot be weakened. Its strength comes from within, and that strength cannot be weakened by any manner of attack, direct or indirect.

The Liberal Party, therefore, had better save the energy which it now is wasting in shady and dishonest dealing, and instead give women the vote.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE POLITICAL POLICE.

Liberal Government's Agents of Repression.

By OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Violent ejections from Cabinet Ministers' meetings, the prohibition of Hyde Park meetings, the attack upon the liberty of the Press in connection with the attempt to suppress the SUFFRAGETTE, the savage torture of Suffragist prisoners—these disgraceful methods used by the Liberal Government against the active Suffrage movement are already well known to the public.

Yet another scandal exists, however, which it is a duty to bring to light—namely, the unscrupulous, often clandestine, often violent methods of the political police force.

"Political police force!" some may exclaim, "such a thing exists only in countries like Russia. We have no political police here." There could be no greater delusion. There does exist a political police force in this country, and it is under the rule, and by the order of the present Liberal Government, that the political police force has become really numerous and really dangerous to the liberty of the subject. The force has been strengthened and developed by the Government with a view to repressing the militant Suffrage agitation!

In Plain Clothes.

The political police, it is important to notice, do not wear uniform but are detectives dressed in plain clothes! They move about as ordinary citizens, wearing no means of identification such as an ordinary constable wears for the protection of the public. Yet these political detectives are empowered by the Government to make arrests and to act with more than the licence allowed to the ordinary officer in uniform.

The official name of the political police force is the special department of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard. This department the Liberal Government of that day called into existence at the time of the Home Rule agitation of 1880 in connection with the Land League. Since the dying down of that agitation it has devoted its attention to political movements, such as that of the Indian Nationalists in this country, and anarchists, but, as the writer of this article was informed by a member of the department, since the militant movement for Woman Suffrage has been in existence it has concentrated its attention chiefly on the Suffragettes.

A moment's consideration will show that the detective system is one which lends itself to abuses, and therefore it is most necessary, in the interests of the public, that the greatest possible care should be exercised in the choice of the men employed in it, and that their powers should be extremely well defined. The difficulties attending the detective system are well expressed in a report of a Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis of 1870, a time when the detective force was being increased:

"There are many and great difficulties in the way of a detective system; it is one viewed with the greatest suspicion and jealousy by a majority of Englishmen, and is, in fact, entirely foreign to the habits and feelings of the nation. The members of a detective force necessarily work in secret, away from supervision and control, and the greatest care and circumspection is required in their selection, and in seeing as far as possible that their duty is honestly and faithfully performed."

Now it is a matter of common observation among those who have made it their business to watch the plain clothes men employed on the Suffrage Movement, and by those who have been brought into contact with these men, that they are of a much lower type than those formerly employed in this work. Their behaviour is often most offensive, and as we shall show later their methods are most

unscrupulous. Moreover, among these men are several foreigners—they speak with a foreign accent—and one or two of them have been identified as Germans.

Inquiries have shown that members of the political police force have been sent to the Continent to be trained in methods of espionage—methods which have never been previously practised in this country, and which are repugnant to British ideas and traditions. It appears certain that the foreigners have been introduced into the force for the same purpose.

How Are the Men Recruited?

These are grave accusations to make, but Suffragettes and the public have a right to know how these men, trusted as they are with such enormous power, are recruited. What training is required in order to qualify for this department? Melville Lee, in his "History of the Police in England" (published 1901), writes:

"The small detective force established in 1842 was at first exclusively recruited from the uniform branch of the police, and generally speaking the custom then introduced has since been adhered to. The responsibilities that belong to the detective and the temptations which surround him, are so exceptional that it would be extremely dangerous to entrust an unknown man with the former, or to expose an untried man to the latter."

We learn from the above that all the men in the Political Department in the Criminal Investigation Department are not necessarily men who have been trained in the uniformed force, and we have strong reasons for believing that the men now in it have not been so trained. It is well known that the ordinary policemen regard the men of this department with contempt, and they have frequently been heard to express their disgust at the methods employed by them. This would obviously not be the case if the appointment to this department were invariably a promotion from the uniformed force as a reward for "smartness" and efficiency.

Increased Powers.

Side by side with the increase in the numerical strength of the political force, and the enrolment of undesirables as members of it, has gone an undoubted increase in the powers allowed to them. Take, for example, the part played by these plain clothes detectives at public meetings. The English people have always regarded freedom of expression at public meetings as one of their rights. Heckling is a good old institution, and a recognised constitutional method of obtaining the views of a Cabinet Minister or Member of Parliament. It may come as a surprise to many of those who have been violently ejected in the attempt to exercise this public right to know that some of the supposed "Liberal stewards" who ill-treated them in their ejection were members of the political police in plain clothes.

As an illustration, at a Cabinet Minister's meeting in London a few months past, a perfectly pertinent question was addressed to the Minister, with the result that the interjecter was rushed from the hall and brutally ill-treated by four or five men of this special department headed by an inspector of the same department.

At another meeting in London at which Mr. Churchill was heckled on the question of Votes for Women there appeared to be in attendance dozens of plain clothes police, whose business turned out to be that of ejecting and assaulting those who protested. One detective went so far as to follow a man who had been ejected to the door and then strike him on the head.

A correspondent who has attended dozens

of such meetings during the last two or three years writes:

"One can safely say that there is not the slightest doubt, men from the political department of the C.I.D. are drafted into meetings, not only to protect the Cabinet Ministers, but to identify and help to eject those who go there for the purpose of raising the question of Votes for Women."

This employment of detectives to assault and eject protesters at public meetings is a comparatively new departure. In the early days of the Suffrage agitation, though protesters were ejected, in many cases with great brutality, their ejections were made only by the actual Liberal stewards, and the old type of plain clothes man has even been known to interfere to protect the protesters against the stewards. But all this is changed, and now the Liberal stewards and the political police aid and abet each other in the task of violent ejection.

The political police seem now to have been granted *carte blanche* as to the methods they use in making arrests. It is well known that only in exceptional circumstances is the ordinary constable allowed to use his baton, but these plain clothes men now carry very thick and very heavy sticks which are more formidable than police truncheons, and these they use at their own discretion in making arrests.

Sticks Freely Used.

On the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest at the London Pavilion, sticks were freely used by the detectives. Sergeant Cox, who was prosecuted by Mrs. Cook for assault, admitted that he had struck her, and one detective was heard to remark that he had provided himself with a specially heavy stick for the occasion. A stick which was wrested from the hand of a detective when Miss Annie Kenney was arrested on the platform at the Pavilion, was an ash stick of a particularly heavy make.

While conveying a prisoner to Holloway, one detective remarked that he had something in his pocket which would be useful in a scuffle, and it is reported that knuckle dusters and heavy batons have been used by the detectives in the scenes in connection with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrests in the East End.

The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" has given very largely increased powers to the detectives. Under that Act a detective may arrest without a warrant—a power which is full of danger to the community. What is there to prevent white slave traders from representing themselves as detectives? Two or three men suddenly approach a girl and tell her she must come with them. She refuses, they seize her and thrust her into a conveyance explaining to the crowd, who may wish to interfere, that she is a convicted Suffragette out on licence, and that they are conveying her to prison. The crowd know that such things are continually taking place, they cease to interfere, and the girl is lost. This device for capturing victims involves far less risk of detection and arrest than many adopted by the white slave traders.

The conduct of the political police will be further discussed in successive articles, and evidence will be brought to substantiate the statements made.

To sum up—the increase in the numerical strength of this political police, the lowering of the standard of the men which compose it, and the great extension of their power which has taken place within the last few months, are a serious menace to the liberty of the subject, and demand the serious attention of all to whom the traditions of freedom in our country are dear.

THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY—AN APPEAL TO THE PRIMATE.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON HOODWINKED.

His Interview with Rachel Peace.

A SECOND DEPUTATION TO THE BISHOP.

The Bishop of London visited Holloway Gaol on Wednesday morning, January 28. The visit was made in fulfilment of promises made to the deputation which waited on him on the previous Monday that he would personally investigate the statement made by Miss Ansell, which appeared in last week's paper, that he would see the Suffragist prisoners, and, if possible, witness the operation of forcible feeding. After his visit the Bishop sent a letter to Mrs. Diplock, in which he describes an interview with Miss Rachel Peace, and states that Miss Ansell's fears for her were not borne out by the facts of the case. We print below a summary of Dr. Ingram's letter, which was also sent to the Home Secretary and the Press.

THE BISHOP'S LETTER

THE INTERVIEW WITH MISS PEACE.

After writing that Miss Peace was in the Remand Hospital, 300 yards from the Convicted Hospital, in which Miss Ansell was confined. The Bishop proceeds:

You will be relieved to hear that I found Miss Peace, who had, of course, no idea that I was coming, lying on a comfortable bed, fully dressed, in a well-warmed cell much larger than those I have been accustomed to see in the prisons I have visited. Her face was fully rounded and showed no signs of emaciation or distress, except that it was a little pale. I was introduced to her by the Governor, who then left the cell.

I asked if she minded my having a little talk with her. When she assented I asked her how she was, and she complained of indigestion and also some discomfort in her lower limbs, which made her disinclined to avail herself of the leave for exercise which was, of course, given her. I asked her whether she had ever shrieked, as described by Miss Ansell. She said that she may have uttered one exclamation once, but that she had never shrieked. Had she ever been put in a padded cell?—Certainly not.

Did she complain of her treatment in any way?—Yes, her complaint was this: that, though she had served quietly two sentences, one of six months and one of three months, and again had behaved well during this term of imprisonment, she was not released as others were under the new Act, and that this was why she now felt aggrieved.

I then told her that if she would give any undertaking by word or writing which she would herself consider binding that she would not commit any act of militancy such as burning of houses, for which she was imprisoned, I had the Home Secretary's assurance that she would be released at once. This undertaking she said she was unable conscientiously to give, but she said that she

would promise to observe the conditions of any licence under which she might be released. This I promised to report to the Home Secretary, and after spending about a quarter of an hour with her she thanked me for coming and I left the cell.

The Bishop states that after leaving Holloway he went to the Home Office and reported his visit, and asked that Miss Peace should be released under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." The Home Secretary refused to release Miss Peace, and repeated his willingness to advise her absolute release if she would give a promise to refrain from militancy in the future.

A GLARING CONTRAST.

MISS PEACE'S SIGNED STATEMENT.

We reproduce below an extract from the statement by Miss Peace which appeared in the SUFFRAGETTE of December 19, in which she explains why she felt herself obliged to abandon the hunger strike for a time. The statement our readers will see is in glaring contrast to the account given by the Bishop of London of his recent interview with her:

"I have deliberately given it up because of the ghastly horrors I have had to face every night. This is no ordinary nightmare. It seems as soon as I close my eyes and try to sleep I go into a state of consciousness which is neither sleep nor normal wakefulness. I am fully conscious of being in my cell—I can even see everything that is in the cell, the furniture, etc.—but I see also the most hideous and frightful things. Sometimes it is a seething mass of snakes, and they come towards me, and always one particular one gets on the bed and coils itself round me—to crush the life out of me, so it seems—and then I struggle violently, and am conscious of making the most desperate effort to regain my normal consciousness, and this sooner or later I do, and am bathed in perspiration and sick with horror, and too utterly terrified to think of sleeping again. For thirteen nights after my trial I went through this, and it became so awful I felt I could not go on. It varies, too. Sometimes it is a frightful malignant thing—half-animal, half-human—that I struggle with. And the seeming contact with this is even worse than the other. At other times I struggle with mad people; but always I have the feeling that these creatures are trying to get possession of my body.

"I am in pain the whole time. I am never free from indigestion. Sometimes it is acute, and I also suffer very much from having such a quantity of food at a time. It is monstrous to pour a whole quart of food into one as they do. Always for a time I have a queer, numbed feeling in my arms and legs, and then afterwards—it seems every nerve in my body is twitching. At night often it is absolute pain to lie in bed because of this. And this time my throat was often so swollen that they had to make a second attempt to get the tube down."

MRS. DACRE FOX'S REPLY.

WE DECLARE ENTIRE DISSATISFACTION.

On Saturday the following letter was sent to the Bishop and to the Press by Mrs. Dacre Fox:

MY LORD BISHOP,—Mrs. Diplock, with whom you have been in communication on the question of forcible feeding of Suffragist prisoners, has handed me your letter, which contains the result of your visit to Holloway on Wednesday, January 28. With the result of your visit, erroneously characterised as an "investigation," we at once declare our entire dissatisfaction, for the reason that we hold in our possession letters from Miss Peace, in her own handwriting, describing the torture that she has undergone. She has on two occasions, to our certain knowledge, broken down under the supreme suffering involved. I refer you to the last statement from her which has reached us, a copy of which I append, and the original of which we are willing for you to see if you wish.

A Whitewash Brush.

The whole truth of the matter is, that, like others, you have allowed the Government and the prison officials to hoodwink you. It is obviously their business so to do. The Home Office agrees to an investigation and at the same time makes it of no avail, by putting blinkers on the investigators. A whitewash brush, my Lord Bishop, has been placed in your hand by the authorities, in order that the public shall still remain in ignorance of the diabolical methods used by the Government in their desire to terrorise the militant women. The deputation which waited upon you on Monday was earnest in urging you to insist upon seeing for yourself the operation of forcible feeding. We are of opinion that had you strongly insisted you could have wrung from them the permission to be present. Obviously, in the circumstances, your investigation of the horrors of forcible feeding was no investigation at all.

The Other Prisoners.

We also wish to state that two other Suffragist prisoners, Miss Marion and Miss Brady, are at present being forcibly fed. This information was sent by us to the Bishop of Kensington, at his request for certain data, who, in asking for it, informed us that he was accompanying you on a surprise visit to Holloway. It was clearly, therefore, your duty to insist upon an interview with all three prisoners, as Miss Ansell's statement, which you have in your possession, distinctly says that she heard cries of pain and distress issuing from a cell adjacent to hers. If you will read her statement again you will see she assumed that the occupant of the cell was Miss Peace, believing that she was the only Suffragist who was under torture at the time. In these circumstances it was clearly the duty of anyone investigating so serious a matter to find out who was the occupant of the cell and the reasons for such terrible cries as are said to have issued from it.

The Essence of Torture.

Finally, you state in your letter to Mrs. Diplock that Mr. McKenna was prepared to release Miss Peace immediately if she would give an undertaking not to commit militancy, such as burning houses. We would ask

you, my Lord Bishop, what this offer, conveyed by you from the Home Secretary to Miss Peace had to do with the investigation you promised to make? We consider that by holding out this temptation to Miss Peace, to sin against her conscience in forswearing what she believes to be right, you were acting as an ally of the Government, and in no sense can you be considered an impartial judge in this issue between it and us. The fact that the Home Secretary makes such an offer is a proof that forcible feeding is torture, because in the case of ordinary prisoners such an idea would never be entertained, nor would the offer be made. It is clear, then, that in the case of Suffragists, the Home Secretary is not punishing them for what they have done, but is inflicting, or threatens to inflict, this torture upon them to prevent them doing in the future what they believe to be their duty. An endeavour to force a recantation of principle is, and always will be, the essence of torture.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) NORAH DACRE FOX.

MRS. DIPLOCK'S LETTER.

"SIDETRACKED BY THE OFFICIALS."

Mrs. Diplock also replied to the Bishop in the following letter:

MY LORD BISHOP,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 29th inst., which I have forwarded to the Organiser of the Women's Social and Political Union, and to inform you that I am much dissatisfied with the contents thereof.

It is much to be regretted that you allowed yourself to be sidetracked by the officials of Holloway Prison, so that no investigation of forcible feeding took place, which was the purpose of your visit.

It is true that the letter you wrote me to take to the chaplain was to inquire into Miss Peace's present condition, but the object of your promise to the deputation to visit the prison yourself was for the express purpose of investigating the process of forcible feeding. It was the intention of the prison officials to sidetrack you in the manner they did; such being the case, I suggest that you again visit Holloway and leave no stone unturned to get to the bottom of the matter. If they had nothing to conceal after our accusations, the demand for a thorough investigation would have come from the prison officials themselves. Those who shun exposure have generally something to conceal.

As to the Home Secretary's terms of release offered to Miss Peace, it is as if the martyrs of old were shown the furnace so as to make them recant. This I consider additional needless torture.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Press and to the Home Secretary. Awaiting your reply.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) EVELYN G. W. DIPLOCK.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE HALL MEETING.

CROWDED AND EAGER AUDIENCE

THE BISHOP'S REPORT ROUSES INDIGNATION.

There were many strangers at the meeting on Monday, women who hesitated at the door, and asked, "Am I right for the Suffragette meeting?" in a manner that clearly showed a new awakening to their personal share in the weekly reunion of the W.S.P.U. in their neighbourhood. The hall was well filled, and the

speeches were listened to with eager enthusiasm, and a provincial member who does not often visit London remarked, "There was plenty of fight in that meeting." As the audience made its way out little groups collected round the literature tables discussing the speeches, buying, and asking for news. It is at this time that the bond of the Union is most clearly seen—every item of information is received with the keenest sympathy; the sufferings or triumphs of one member is indeed a personal matter to all the rest.

The same spirit was shown in the ready response made to the chairman's appeal for volunteers for the second deputation to the Bishop of London. Women rose quietly all over the hall, and passed into the lobby, where they at once marshalled themselves, and passed out of the building with that spontaneous self-organisation that is one of the most admirable features of the militant rank and file. The success of their mission is reported in another column.

Mr. Baillie Weaver gave an interesting address on the legal positions of woman as wife and as mother, which is to be published later in a pamphlet on the legal disabilities of women.

Canon Grant, who was warmly received, explained that he would speak only for a few moments, leaving his prepared speech for another occasion. Dealing with the question of forcible feeding Canon Grant said: "What these noble women have done is to drive Mr. McKenna to the last point of resistance. He dare not let the women die, because if he did he knows perfectly well that there would be such an outcry throughout England that he would go, and the Government would go with him."

Mrs. Dacre Fox, from the chair, dealing with her interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, said:

I can only say that as I sat looking at that old man, I have with much regret to tell you that the one feeling which was uppermost in me was that of contempt. I will tell you why. Because I thought of his great office, and I thought—it never left my mind—of the great Leader he was supposed to be following. Who said, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." And I saw the twentieth century representative of what He came to teach, the representative of the English Church, so coldly and calmly listening to my account of what I believed to be going on in Holloway Prison. His years did not even make me feel that I had any respect for him. I was not even sorry for him. I thought that history was repeating itself, and that the High Priests of the old days were not very different from the High Priests of to-day. I almost wondered if Calvary had been in vain.

Proceeding to the subject of the Bishop of London's report of his interview with Miss Rachel Peace, Mrs. Dacre Fox said:

We would like to know why the Bishop of London did not ask Miss Rachel Peace something about forcible feeding. I do not see in that letter which he sent to the Press that he brought up the question of forcible feeding at all. If he wanted to make an investigation, the first thing he should have said was: "Are you being forcibly fed? When were you last forcibly fed? And is it a fact that you have written letters out of this prison saying it is a torture?" As he has not put any of these questions I do not know what state Rachel Peace was in. None of us know. Letters have come to us from various people to say that it is possible that if he did see Rachel Peace she was under the influence of a drug. Others say: "Are we sure that he saw Rachel Peace at all?" We can be sure of nothing, but we do say that the evidence we possess,

and which we are willing for the Bishop to see, is an absolute contradiction of everything which the Bishop says. Is it to be believed that Rachel Peace would actually write out to us and say that she was enduring this torture while she was quite comfortable in a nice warm cell, with a nice, rounded face? Let the Government produce Rachel Peace.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS PROMISED.

SECOND DEPUTATION TO THE BISHOP.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS PROMISED.

The second deputation which left the meeting at Knightsbridge Hall last Monday in order to interview the Bishop of London with regard to his investigations of forcible feeding, was able to obtain a hearing after some little difficulty.

The Bishop at first asked the deputation if they had come to congratulate him on what he had done, which question was received in profound silence. He then explained that he had not been able to obtain permission for the Bishop of Kensington to accompany him, and he refused to state whether or not he had questioned Rachel Peace as to forcible feeding.

A member of the deputation reminded him that he had promised to make his investigations through the prisoners themselves, and not through the authorities, and to go into the matter thoroughly.

The Bishop then referred to the incident at the church last Sunday, and declared that he would do nothing more for the women if such disturbances were repeated, but he was answered that the deputation hoped that he was

acting not for the sake of individuals but for the sake of justice, and that they (the women) were not the first to disturb the peace of the Temple where a righteous cause was at stake.

Further Investigations.

The Bishop appeared to find no further reply, and he then took the names of the other two prisoners, and promised he would look into their case. It was suggested to him that he should bring the result of his investigations to the Knightsbridge Hall, and the idea appeared to impress him favourably, though he made no promise other than he would try to arrange for the visit if it fitted in with his other numerous engagements.

At the close of the interview it was further proposed that the Bishop should make an appointment with Miss Peace's friend, who possesses the originals of the prisoner's letters from Holloway. It was pointed out that these documents could not be entrusted to the post, and that it was essential that he should see them for himself. To this proposition the Bishop agreed.

Miss Pankhurst's Book.

He also informed the deputation, in answer to a question, that Miss Pankhurst's book was on his writing-table, and the interview terminated with the reiterated promise that he would investigate further into the matter of forcible feeding, "if his time permitted him."

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY INTERVIEWED.

MRS. DACRE FOX "PROFOUNDLY DISSATISFIED."

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Dacre Fox, accompanied by about forty other members, went to Lambeth Palace to interview the Archbishop of Canterbury on the forcible feeding question. At first the deputation were told that it was impossible for the Archbishop to see them. They persisted in their request, however, stating that they refused to leave until it was granted, and finally the Archbishop agreed to

see Mrs. Dacre Fox at 11.15 that morning.

The deputation waited in the courtyard until the time appointed. Mrs. Dacre Fox sends the following account of the interview:

I told him that I did not wish on this occasion to discuss Woman Suffrage or militant methods; that each person had his or her opinion on this important question—but upon the matter on which I desired to see him there could be only one opinion. I explained that our reason for approaching him was his position as head of the Established Church in this country.

He then asked me what I wanted him to do. I said that we wanted him to take action at once, and that the only thing for him to do if he wanted to get at the true state of affairs was to go to Holloway and investigate the whole matter, seeing, if necessary, the operation carried out, and the women struggling, and the whole fight in the cell.

I also told him that the point at issue was whether he thought that under certain conditions torture was justifiable—if he thought that his course was clear.

He then asked me again what it was I wished him to do, and I said that I wanted him to tell me that he was prepared to go forward in this matter. He said that he could not be pressed, and that the only thing he could promise was that he would give the matter his deep consideration. I pointed out that while he was doing this women were being tortured in prison, and that it was a matter of life and death. He said he quite realised the sincerity of those who felt this matter so strongly; indeed, he had, as I probably knew, intimate connections engaged in the work. I still asked him if he was prepared to do anything, and he again gave me the same answer.

I expressed myself as profoundly dissatisfied with his answer, and I added, on behalf of the deputation, that we considered his refusal to help us absolutely contrary to the spirit of Christianity. I then withdrew.

Before I left I gave him a copy of Miss Pankhurst's book, and asked him to read it. He said he would have pleasure in doing so.



THE DEPUTATION TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

COALITION MEMBERS REBUKED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

RAMSAY MACDONALD RINGS THE BELL.

Mr. Birrell on the Burning Question.

IRISH NATIONALISTS TAUGHT THEIR DUTY

Liberal Ministers and their coalition supporters receive no quarter from the militant women. During the past week no opportunity has been lost of bringing home to Members of the Government that in denying the vote to women they are betraying the fundamental principle of Liberalism, Labour and Nationalist Members have been reminded by repeated protests at their meetings that in supporting that Government they are also responsible for the disfranchisement of women and for their coercion and torture.

LABOUR DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW WRECKED.

UNPRECEDENTED SCENES.

A special correspondent has sent us the following account of the Labour Demonstration in Glasgow:

"What was described in one of the local papers as an unprecedented scene of uproar and confusion took place last Thursday, the occasion being the Great Labour meeting, at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Barnes, and others spoke.

Relentless Interruptions.

Each one of these had an extremely stormy passage. From every part of the hall there was a persistent, relentless fusillade of questions and interjections. No sooner had one interrupter been removed than a fresh outburst took place in another part of the hall. Sometimes more than one struggle between Suffragists and stewards was in progress at the same time.

Women Injured.

In many cases the women were badly knocked about; one of them had to be conveyed home in a taxi, suffering severe pain—the result of a vicious kick, while another had a handful of hair torn from her head.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had a particularly bad time. Scarcely had he completed his first sentence when a woman's voice, clear, strong, vibrating, rang through the immense hall: 'The Labour Party is responsible for woman torture.' That was the keynote of every interruption which followed. In many cases the interrupters were able to make speeches of two or three minutes' duration before the stewards were able to dislodge them.

Unheeded Speaker.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made a pitiful attempt to attract the attention of the audience to himself by ringing at intervals a handbell, with which he had provided himself—evidently with a foreboding of coming disaster. Throughout the din his lips were observed to move, and one gathered that he was pleading with the audience to ignore the interrupters.

"Occasionally across the turbulent sea of deafening noises and counter-noises came vague words from the platform about South Africa and the deported Labour leaders. The thoughts of the audience, however, were very far from South Africa. The whole meeting was restless, alert, nervously excited, with heads and eyes turned now in this direction, now in that,

ference of Liberals to their own principles of justice and reform where the women were concerned. She was admirably, if unintentionally supported by the Liberals themselves whose excitement bordered on the hysterical, and some minutes of unmanageable uproar accompanied her ejection from the hall.

A Second Effort.

When peace had been restored, Mr. Robertson made a second attempt to warm to his subject, but neither his hearers nor himself appeared fully at ease. There was restless expectancy in the air, which events justified. Only a few minutes passed when another woman's voice rang out, to be followed instantly by the incoherent shouts of Mr. Robertson's supporters, which lasted until, after a desperate struggle, the woman had been flung from the meeting.

Eleven Interruptions.

It was now clearly impossible for Mr. Robertson to raise any enthusiasm in his audience, and the remainder of his speech was little more than a dry exposition of facts. But even that was persistently interrupted. In all eleven women were thrown out of the meeting, and as each incident occasioned the same prolonged uproar, Mr. Robertson had small opportunity to develop his theme with any degree of lucidity.

Many of the women were ejected with great violence by the angry stewards, and two men left the hall as a protest against the brutal methods employed against the interrupters.

MR. MACDONALD'S SECOND MEETING.

On Sunday evening Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spoke at the Metropole Theatre. This time the most stringent and illegal precautions were taken to prevent unwelcome interruptions. Women with signed tickets for which they had paid were turned back from the door, without any justification, since no guarantee had been asked as a condition.

Nevertheless, four Suffragettes succeeded in obtaining admission, and Mr. MacDonald had hardly begun his speech when he was vividly reminded of the proceedings at his previous meeting.

Two interrupters were promptly ejected, but those who remained were able to keep up a running fire of interjections to the end of his speech.

MINISTER AND SUFFRAGETTES.

LIVE MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

Under the above headings a local paper describes the unusually animated scenes which took place on the occasion of the address at the Bristol Hall, Birmingham, of Mr. Robertson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Persistent Interruptions.

Mr. Robertson had come to speak on the problem of Ulster, and it was very clear from his method of approaching his subject that he meant to give no opening for any apt interjections from the women in his audience. In this he was not successful, however. Say what he would, the subject was persistently and skillfully veered round from civil war in Ulster to the woman's war in England, and his attempts to ignore his interrupters were frustrated by the audience.

Hysterical Liberals.

No sooner had Mr. Robertson settled down to his subject than a woman in the body of the hall rose up to remind him of the flagrant indif-

ferent out that they had seized on the wrong person.

No Vote, No Peace!

Although a number of other women, innocent and guilty, were flung out in quick succession by the panic-stricken stewards, the troubles of the speaker had only begun. A number of Suffragettes discovered a back entrance to the hall, and burst in suddenly upon the meeting with a cry of "No vote, no peace!" which caused obvious consternation on the platform, and a roar of cheering and laughter from the delighted audience.

The interrupters were again flung out, and again succeeded in making a re-entry with the same dramatic effect.

A number of men came to the assistance of the women and others left the hall as a protest against the conduct of the stewards.

THE CHIEF WHIP INTERRUPTED.

DISTURBED LIBERAL MEETING.

Although Clayton is reckoned among the strongholds of so-called Liberalism, Mr. Percy Illingworth, M.P., made the discovery last Friday that the town possesses at least a number of women citizens who have ceased to believe in Liberal speeches unsupported by Liberal deeds.

The Chief Whip, in the course of his speech to his supporters at the Baptist Chapel Schools, remarked that "Where there's a will there's a way," but the hearty agreement of the Suffragettes in his audience seemed to cause him no particular satisfaction.

Defamed Struggle.

Amidst the subsequent persistent heckling the chairman was heard to threaten police interference, but a prompt answer from a Suffragette suggested that the threat had long since lost all terrors, and it was only after a desperate struggle, which lasted fully twenty minutes, that the women were finally ejected, and comparative peace restored.

MR. WHYTE, M.P., IN DUNDEE.

INDIGNANT PROTESTS.

Mr. Whyte, M.P. for Perth, addressed a meeting in Dundee under the auspices of the Educational Institute of Scotland, on Saturday, January 31. Immediately he stood up to speak, a woman also rose and said in a clear voice, "I protest against a supporter of the present Government being heard in Dundee. Though Mr. Whyte did not vote for the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' he supports those who introduced it."

Later on Mr. Whyte, having referred to himself as a Member of Parliament, another woman rose and asked him, "Why, sir, do you support a Government which tortures women?" Mr. Whyte answered: "If there are any more like this lady present, I may say that I shall give them ten minutes at the end of the meeting," whereupon another woman indignantly exclaimed, "I protest against ten minutes given to explain eight years of torture."

When she had gone the speaker plunged into his subject, which was concerned with education. "Education has greatly changed during late years," he said. "Then, sir, should not women have some means of influencing the Education Department," came from one of his women hearers. "You support a Government which refuses this to them." There were no ejections, as each woman, having made her protest, left the meeting.

MR. SNOWDEN AT BLACKBURN.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Last Sunday evening Mr. Philip Snowden was the principal speaker at the meeting held by the local I.L.P.

Mr. Snowden's meetings of late have not been noted for their pacific character, and the opening remarks of the chairman indicated clearly that trouble was nervously anticipated. Dark warnings were issued from the chair for the benefit of any members of the audience who ventured to question Mr. Snowden's statements or in any way draw attention to possible discrepancies between the speaker's deeds and words.

The Fighting Spirit.

As it happened, however, the spirit of some members in the audience in no way resembled that of the Labour Party, and threats and persuasions were alike unavailing. Mr. Snowden's opening sentences called forth a prompt interruption, which reminded him of his and his Party's responsibility with regard to the tortured women in Holloway. A violent tumult ensued, in which the threats and injunctions of the helpless chairman were alike ignored. Nor was peace fully restored for any length of time. Throughout the meeting there were constant questions and interjections which were always accompanied by a struggle in the vicinity of the interrupters. Chairs were broken in the fight, and numerous ejections made in the course of the evening.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SECOND MEETING.

NO HONOUR—NO PEACE.

At a reunion held by the members of the I.L.P. at the Blackburn Town Hall Mr. Snowden's speech was again subjected to interruption.

The hall was crowded, and as Mr. Snowden rose to give his address a woman in the middle of the audience reminded him of the failure of the Labour Party to stand by their principles.

She was immediately set upon by the stewards, and after a violent struggle, in which, as appears customary at Labour meetings, a chair was broken, the interrupter was removed from the meeting.

SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. ROWLANDS, M.P.

LIVELY WOOLWICH MEETING.

The Liberal meeting which was held last week at the old Town Hall, Woolwich, was aroused from its somewhat lethargic temper by a verbal duel between the chief speaker and two Suffragettes. The part played by the incident in the meeting can be judged by a local newspaper report in which Mr. Rowlands' speech is practically ignored, whilst the cause of the Suffragette interruptions is given in detail.

Animated Heckling.

From the moment Mr. Rowlands rose to begin his address he was subjected to a determined heckling on the part of the Suffragettes. His reference to the passing of Land Bills called forth the question, "Do you think it right to pass these Bills when women have no say in the matter?"

The usual commotion arose, and the chairman announced that questions would be answered at the end of the meeting. But the interrupters would not be silenced by promises of that familiar and illusory kind, and from thence onwards until almost the close of the speech they made

a determined attack on Mr. Rowlands' arguments, which kept the meeting in a state of constant agitation.

Finally their questions were answered by the worried M.P., whose explanations, however, were of the usual unsatisfactory order.

MR. MONEY, M.P., AT WESLEYAN MEETING.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The theme of Mr. Chiozza Money's address to the Wesleyan Church's Annual Rally at the Central Buildings, Westminster, last week was unexpectedly changed from the question of the minimum wage to that of votes for women.

Mr. Money's Words.

Mr. Money had scarcely begun his speech when he was interrupted by a woman questioning him with regard to his part in the Suffrage agitation, to which the speaker replied with the assurance that he had always sympathised and done his best for the movement.

Interjections which laid bare the disparity between his words and his actions came thick and fast from all sides, and finally, in despair, the interrupters were threatened with ejection unless they gave an undertaking to be silent.

This they refused to do, and left the hall, though not before they had expressed their indignation, as members of the Wesleyan Church, that Mr. Money should have been invited to speak from a Wesleyan platform.

SUFFRAGETTES HECKLE IRISH M.P.

SPIRITED INTERRUPTIONS.

The speakers at a meeting held under the auspices of the Frome Division Liberal Association at St. John's School, Lower Weston, included Mr. E. P. Kelly, M.P. for Wicklow, who had been invited to address the members on the Irish question.

His speech and that of his supporter, Captain Vasey, suffered considerably in coherency by the rapid and telling fire of questions and interjections from the Suffragettes amongst his audience.

The verbal efforts of Mr. Kelly and the chairman to silence their interrupters were singularly ineffective. On Mr. Kelly's declaration that the Home Rule Bill was passed to give the Irish the power to make their own laws, a Suffragette answered, "That is what the women want."

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," quoted Mr. Kelly. "And unto women!" retorted the Suffragette.

"If the lady is a lady she will be quiet," asserted the chairman, who came to the speaker's rescue. But this Liberal conception of a lady's qualifications had no effect on the interruptions, which persisted to the close of the meeting.

"NO WOMEN!"

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES AT ABINGDON.

Although Mr. Runciman, who was to have spoken last week at Abingdon, did not make his appearance, the most desperate precautions were taken to protect the advertised speaker from awkward questioning.

A London detective guarded the door of the hall, and any woman who endeavoured to make an entry was pushed back with the remark, "No women!" Several local women were also turned away, and left in a state of considerable indignation.

THE PLURAL VOTING BILL AT THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

"SUPPORT IT FOR THE PARTY'S SAKE."

At the Labour Party Conference, at Glasgow, on January 30, the question of the policy of the Labour Party on Woman Suffrage was brought up in a resolution, moved by Mr. Sanders on behalf of the Fabian Society. That the Parliamentary Labour Party should vote against the Plural Voting Bill unless a Government Bill enfranchising women had been previously introduced. The resolution was lost after a debate, a short account of which we give below:

Mr. W. S. Sanders, in moving the resolution, said: "If a Plural Voting Bill were carried it would act as a great barrier against the reopening of the women's enfranchisement question. When the Plural Voting Bill came before the House that position should be strongly emphasised by the Labour Party. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. C. Priestly (Manchester and Salford Trades Council) seconded.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement made on behalf of the executive, declared, amid cheers, that the Labour Party's position regarding women's enfranchisement remained unchanged. The Plural Voting Bill, he continued, was not really a franchise Bill at all; it was a registration Bill, and while he quite admitted that there was some force in the argument that registration and franchise were very intimately connected, nevertheless, there was a difference. That difference the Labour Party in the House of Commons had decided to recognise. By a big majority it voted in favour of the Plural Voting Bill. They would not support the Plural Voting Bill if they believed it would in any way

debar the real franchise question; they did not believe it would. As a matter of fact, they believed it would stimulate and reopen the question of votes for women. Further, they wanted to support the Plural Voting Bill because there were a good many constituencies they now held which they could hold more surely and a good many constituencies they did not hold which they believed they could hold if there were no plural votes.

Mr. Keir Hardie said, as representing a minority in the Party, he wished to put their point of view in no spirit of hostility to that of the majority. The Plural Voting Bill was meant to postpone adult suffrage. It was purely a Party measure in the interest of the Party now in office, and it was intended to keep the young men of the country out of the franchise. "For my part," concluded Mr. Hardie, "I refuse to accept a Bill to help the Liberal Party which in my opinion entails the sacrifice of the whole question of adult suffrage."

Mr. A. Henderson said they felt that though the Plural Voting Bill might be intended to assist some other Party, they were perfectly satisfied it was going to assist to a considerable degree their own Party. He ventured to say, and no one, he thought, would question his loyalty to the women's cause, if the difficulty with regard to the women's question had not arisen, there would not have been one single voice raised against the abolition of the plural vote in any Labour conference. He had moved for the abolition of the plural vote in the Conference over and over again, and on every occasion there had been a unanimous vote. He hoped the Conference would remember the decision it had given now, for something like ten years on this.

On a card vote being taken 89,000 voted for the resolution and 1,856,000 against it.

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MILITANT WOMEN AND THE CHURCH.

Special Church Service For Imprisoned Suffragettes.

MORE RESTAURANT PROTESTS.

Again during the past week the attention of the clergy and the church-going public has been drawn to the question of forcible feeding. Prayers for their imprisoned comrades have been offered by Suffragettes in churches in London and the provinces. In most cases the prayer was listened to with reverence and the women allowed to remain, but in some churches they were ejected.

Impromptu meetings have also been held in restaurants, and leaflets distributed, calling the attention of the public to the scandal of forcible feeding.

SUFFRAGETTES' ANSWER TO THE BISHOP.

"IN THE NAME OF CHRIST WE PROTEST."

At the consecration of St. Michael's Church, Golder's Green, the Bishop of London learnt something of the indignation which has been aroused among women by his unsatisfactory investigation into the sufferings of the women in Holloway.

At the close of the first part of the service women's voices rang out through the Church, and the words of their prayer were heard by everyone of the silent, awe-struck congregation:

"God, spare the women who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake, and make our Bishops and clergy to see the justice of their cause."

The Solemn Protest

Three of the women were led from the church, but others remained, and as the Bishop turned to face the people from the steps of the altar a woman stood out in the middle of the aisle and called out in a strong, clear voice:

"My Lord Bishop, in the name of Christ, we protest against your unsatisfactory investigation of forcible feeding!"

The woman was ejected, but another arose to take her place, and the question, "Why did you not investigate the cries from the prison cell?" sounded solemnly in the startled silence.

Two more women were led from the church, but before the service could proceed the whole congregation turned in the direction of the protesters, who, alone seemed neither troubled nor afraid.

WOMEN'S PRAYER IN CARDIFF CHURCH.

On Sunday evening last St. John's Church, Canton, was visited by eight Suffragettes, who, at the close of the psalms, chanted a prayer for all women suffering for conscience' sake. There was no disturbance or interruption of any kind, and the women remained to the end of the service.

suffering torture in prison for conscience' sake. Strengthen and comfort them, O God, we beseech thee!"

The bishops, clergy and congregation remained reverently silent throughout the prayer.

SPECIAL SERVICES AND INTERCESSIONS IN CHURCHES.

The Preston Branch of the W.S.P.U. has obtained permission to hold a service of intercession at the parish church on behalf of those who are suffering for the cause of women's Suffrage, and for those who are in exile.

It is understood that this is the first time in the history of the Women's Movement that an entire Church service has been devoted to their cause.

Public prayers have been offered up in the churches of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Emanuel, and in St. Andrew's and Fairlight for the Women's Movement.

On Sunday, Jan. 25, at both services in the Unitarian Church, the Rev. Lucking Lavener prayed "for all those suffering in prison for conscience under the heel of their political opponents."

On Wednesday last, at an Intercession Service at Ilford Parish Church, the service began with a long list of intercessions, amongst which was one, "For the peaceful settlement of the controversy raised by women's demand for the vote."

AN OVATION FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

SPEECH AT THE PALL MALL RESTAURANT.

On Friday evening, when the Pall Mall Restaurant was at its fullest, a woman in the gallery rose and drew the attention of those present to the fact that woman torture is going on in Holloway.

She was received with enthusiasm, the people standing up, cheering and clapping, and when the excited waiters tried to prevent her continuing her address there were shouts of "Speech, speech! Let us hear what she has to say."

The management, deeming discretion the better part of valour, no further objection was made, and in the meantime leaflets were showered from the gallery, those below holding their hands to receive them.

It was noticeable that a few "boos" of the anti's were completely drowned by the spontaneous cheering which greeted the speaker.

OTHER RESTAURANT SPEECHES.

During the last week both St. George's Restaurant and Lyons', in the Strand, were visited by Suffragettes. Successful speeches were delivered on each occasion, and leaflets distributed amongst the audience.

SPEECH AT ARMY & NAVY STORES.

GREAT INTEREST SHOWN.

On Monday afternoon during the lunch hour the Army and Navy Stores was the scene of a most effective protest.

A Suffragette, who stood up and addressed the occupants of the restaurant, was able to speak for several minutes before she was turned out by a body of agitated waiters.

Though she herself was forced into the lift with no great gentleness, her companions remained behind and distributed handbills down the whole length of the restaurant.

Enormous interest was shown on every side, people in general complaining that the speaker was not allowed to finish, and two women making inquiries as to where they should go to hear more about the subject.

SCENE AT WEST-END RESTAURANT.

EXCITED AUDIENCE.

A striking protest was made at Fleming's Restaurant, near Oxford Circus, last Friday evening.

During the dinner hour a woman got up from one of the tables and addressed the large number of people present on the subject of the forcible feeding of political prisoners in Holloway.

When the nature of the protest was realised there was a scene of considerable excitement, during which the speaker continued to make her appeal to her audience that they should put an end to the present intolerable persecution of the Government.

At this stage a cook rushed up and escorted the woman from the restaurant—those present watching the proceeding with amazement.

Two other women remained, however, distributing leaflets, which were eagerly accepted.

RESTAURANT PROTESTS.

CROWDED AUDIENCE AT WHITELEY'S.

During the past week many new restaurants have been visited by Suffragettes in order to make their public protests against the degrading torture of forcible feeding.

At Whiteley's during the lunch hour a woman addressed a keenly interested and sympathetic crowd from the balcony, speaking for about a quarter of an hour on the necessity of bringing the truth before public notice, in spite of a subsidised and unjust Press.

She was listened to with the closest attention, the shopping being held up in all the neighbouring departments, whilst the shoppers crowded forward to hear and see the speaker.

Leaflets were given out to all present, and were eagerly accepted.

OTHER RESTAURANTS VISITED.

Amongst other restaurants where protests have been made during the week were Slater's in the Strand, Slater's in Cheapside, Eustace Miles, Harrod's Corner House, Formosa Oolong, and Strand Palace Hotel.

LONDON LETTERS DAMAGED.

It is reported that the letters in the post box at the post office, Young Street, Kensington, were found deluged with an oily black fluid on Thursday afternoon.

SHE WILL PREVAIL.

By V. TAUBMAN GOLDIE.

(Author of "Nigel Thomson," "Escapades," "Nephele," "The Declension of Henry D'Albiac," etc.)
The first instalment of this Article appeared in last week's "Suffragette."

I have learnt a good deal in the last ten years, and the recent publication of Miss Pankhurst's articles in the SUFFRAGETTE came as no surprise to me. Here, if anywhere, was a subject that needed all the open windows and drawn-up blinds that it could obtain.

Sexual disease, the widespread prevalence of which is due to ignorance and wilful concealment no less than to unchastity, is the last subject to be discussed behind closed doors in a whisper; and I had come to realise that it must inevitably be a woman, one of those that suffers most and gains least by its concealment, a member of the sex with no age-dishonoured tradition of public obscurantism behind it, who would ultimately have the courage to bring the world's disgrace and scourge into the open arena.

From Royal Commissions and Medical Congresses of men there was nothing to be hoped; one had too much experience of their esoteric conclaves, of the absurd newspaper reports, in which periphrases such as "The Social Plague" or "The Secret Evil" figure, obviously for no other reason than to conceal from the minds of ordinary mortals what in the world they are talking about; for these tropes have no literary or lyrical beauty to make them preferable to the recognised names of the dangerous diseases they connote. A woman was needed; and I suppose most of those who had got so far in anticipation could have made a fair guess as to who that woman would be.

And when the first trumpet of attack sounded, who shrank back in alarm from the clear note? Women? By no means—male doctors; bishops, furiously stammering the words "filthy" and "obscene"; sporting journalists, renowned for their gift of retailing spicy anecdotes; commercial men with a self-imposed vocation for the guardianship of public morals.

The Woman's Enemies. Oh! the mealy mouth, and the furtive wink, and the gallant allusion, and the long-drawn upper lip—the infinite harm and tyranny and cruelty for which they have to answer, under their own names of Decency and Good Taste and Harmless Frivolity and the Usages of Polite Society! They permeate every relation of life; on the fireless altars are sacrificed half the things that are beautiful and desirable—fellowship, clean living, health knowledge, and a legion more. Poverty is painful, vice is painful, crime is painful; they must not be discussed. We must build prisons and infirmaries and workhouses, and huddle the human wreckage behind their doors, where we may forget their existence. No doubt these institutions, left entirely in the hands of those whose livelihood depends on their undisturbed existence, are ideal solutions of the problems with which they deal. Let no inquisitive eye pry through the keyholes. But the Suffragettes have broken the prison shutters with their first blow; and see the horror and incredulity with which the view of the interior is received; and hear the frantic

entreaties, even on the part of lukewarm sympathisers, to discuss the atrocities perpetrated in the name of law in the terms the least offensive to those responsible!

Comfortable Philosophers.

Some little while ago, a highly progressive journal referred in an editorial paragraph to the abomination of forcible feeding as a wholly ineffectual and cruel practice, "merely a form of corporal punishment"; but proceeded to excuse a certain prison doctor who carried it out, on the ground that he was not responsible for the Home Office policy and consequently deplored an assault made upon him by one of his victims. I was encouraged by the first part of the comment to write to the editor, to point out that, according to this comfortable view of the matter, an educated and mature official may execute any bureaucratic order, however monstrous (presumably even to apply the thumbscrew or the ordeal by fire), without the necessity of consulting his own conscience and sense of decency or any reference to the terms of the prisoner's sentence—a truly extraordinary proposition; and I added that the deplorable part of the affair seemed to me to be, not the chastisement of a cowardly bully, but the lending of himself, by a member of the medical profession, to an assault on a solitary woman, helpless in the power of himself and his assistants. My letter was returned to me by the editor with a courteous explanation that he was unable to publish it; not, he said, because the point was not worth making and entitled to be made, but because of my uncomplimentary description of the doctor. "I do not think," he told me, "that anyone is entitled to use such expressions in a publicly circulated paper, whatever one may feel."

It seemed to me that I had seen even stronger descriptions of wife-beaters, children-torturers, Boers, Turks, Suffragettes and other malefactors in the columns of the Press. But, of course, the person under consideration was an English gentleman and an official; I had overlooked that.

The Fruits of Revolt. If the revolutionary women of Great Britain had done no more than strike out indomitably for clarity of speech and open discussion of social problems, they would have rendered their country a service that is absolutely inestimable. I know they have done much more; they have drawn their sisters together, the world over, to the streaming banner of liberty; they have sown the seeds of a countless harvest of reform. But I am not able here to deal with more than the one point; and the result of their advance in this direction alone is already notable. Even their enemies have been forced to employ similar weapons, with the happiest results. The quite unmentionable and equally unanswerable objections to female enfranchisement, once so blushing and darkly hinted, have proved, when enunciated openly by a learned bacteriologist (who is, at least, free from all bashful

reticence), to be so exquisitely entertaining that the voice of the astonished pundit was drowned in the Homeric laughter of the opposing army, reinforced by the irrepressible giggles of his own battalions. Subjects are discussed in public print with an openness that would have been unthinkable ten years ago; even Members of Parliament are tempted to refer at times to matters not wholly suitable for engraving upon Valentines or the mottoes in crackers. Yes, the battle for the free word has begun with a vengeance; and, as Hugo said, exactly eighty years ago:

*Je n'ignorais pas que la main couronnée
Qui délivre le mot, délivre la pensée.*

A Message of Good Cheer from LYDIA YAVORSKA (Princess Bariatsky).

What can I say about the Suffrage movement that I have not often said before? It seems to me a monstrous injustice that in a country professing to be free and democratic women should have no voice in the government. What a mocking and ironic sound have we now learnt lies hid in the once proud phrase, "No taxation without representation!" In Russia there is no woman's movement because women are as free as men, and always will be. A Russian man of education would be ashamed to express the opinion—even now too often heard from Englishmen—that women are not equal to men as political and social beings. Russians have the example of their own great political women, and never forget it. Englishmen seem unable to remember their Queens Elizabeth and Victoria! My only message can be to the whole Suffrage movement: one of good cheer and wishes for a Happy New Year, which to Suffragists can have but one meaning—may they soon conquer.

THE LABOUR PARTY'S BETRAYAL OF WOMEN.

(Continued from page 365.)
division were of importance to the Government. It is too late to turn over a new leaf now hoping to get something for Labour from this Parliament.

Too late indeed! It is never too late to do the right thing. It is never too late to begin the fight even though 'tis pity not to have begun it sooner. If the Labour members were now, by voting against the Government, either to compel them to bring in a measure of votes for women, or to defeat them, this would teach the Liberal Party a lesson which would have its effect, not only in this Parliament, but in the next!

It will be a deep disgrace to the Labour members, and it will be a deep disgrace to those in other sections of the same movement who (as does the writer above quoted) counsel or condone their inaction, if this Parliament comes to an end without an attack upon the Government being made in the House of Commons and made by means of voting in the division lobbies of the House of Commons against the measures on the Government programme.

The militant women protest with indignation against this conspiracy among all sorts and conditions of men in the Labour movement whereby there is to be a truce with the Government until this Parliament ends, so that the Government may come into possession of their legislative harvest and women be still disfranchised.

THE BOOK AND THE PUBLIC. Increasing Demand.

THE SALE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The past week has brought us more encouraging news of the public demand for Miss Pankhurst's book, and the success of the campaign which is being carried on in all W.S.P.U. centres for the advertisement and sale of the book. We print below some further selections from the reports received, and an account of the special plans for bringing the book to the notice of the London public.

SPECIAL LONDON CAMPAIGN.

Miss Elsie Bowerman will in future be in charge of the sale of the book in London as organised from headquarters. All members wishing to help in this work are asked to come to Lincoln's Inn House to see Miss Bowerman.

Volunteers are specially wanted to sell the book on trays on the route of the procession for the opening of Parliament. All who can help in this are asked to come to Lincoln's Inn House at 11 on Tuesday. Arrangements are being made to sell the book outside the Stock Exchange, outside the hospitals, and outside the City churches where mid-day services are held. Volunteers are wanted for this work.

It has been suggested that a copy of the book should be sent to each member of Parliament. Subscriptions to meet the cost of this should be sent to headquarters.

KENSINGTON SELLS 200 COPIES.

The following encouraging report comes from Kensington:

We have sold about 200 copies of Miss Pankhurst's book, and just sent in a fresh order. One window is dressed with practically nothing else. A canvass is being made of newsagents with up to now several successes. Local papers have not yet been able to review the book, but hope to do so soon.

The following report comes from the Aberdeen organiser:

All the editors have been visited, and they all promise to review the book in their papers. I enclose one review that has appeared.

Copies of the book have been accepted in the following institutions, etc.:

The Public Library, The Y.W.C.A., The Y.M.C.A., The Royal Infirmary Nurses' Home, The Fever Hospital, The University Club, Reading Room, West End Café, King's College Reading Room, Marischal College Reading Room, circulating among poor in East End.

Three booksellers are stocking the book, and I hope to get copies into some more of the branch libraries and clubs, etc., this week.

The Bath Hon. Secretary writes: The book is being stocked by the booksellers, one of whom has sold out and has ordered more.

We intend by degrees to call on the matrons of the hospitals with the book, and various prominent people, presidents of adult schools, etc.

We propose printing a small circular, drawing attention to the book and its aims, and where it may be bought, to send to clergy and doctors, and people who for any reason cannot be interviewed.

The following report has been received from Scarborough: Committee met to discuss a cam-

aign to advertise Miss Pankhurst's new book—"The Great Scourge, and How to End It." A canvass has been arranged of doctors and clergy and secretaries of local organisations, and superintendents of young men and women's Bible classes. The book is stocked at two of the principal book-sellers, and at the W.S.P.U. shop, which is extensively advertising the book in its windows.

ACTIVITY IN KILBURN.

The North West London Union has displayed great activity in the sale of the book. The Secretary writes:

Every clergyman or minister of any denomination in this district, 120 in all, has received a copy.

Booksellers have been canvassed—eight now selling and displaying some, shop cards or posters—some, both.

Three members and myself will call on all doctors in the district. Guardians have been approached, and four have bought the book.

Drawing room meetings have been arranged where the book will be advertised and sold. One has already taken place and many copies sold.

At a Purity meeting for men to be held in the district, sellers will be outside displaying the posters and selling the book. Small working women or men's associations are being given the book which they lend out at 1d., and pay the 1s. as soon as they have raised it.

Several nursing institutes have been visited and have bought the book.

Meetings in the district will be watched, and whenever suitable the book will be on sale outside and the poster displayed.

At our office we show poster notices etc., inside and out. Sale very good everywhere. A large number of religious associations will shortly receive the book gratis.

A SUCCESS AT HARROW.

The hon. Organiser at Harrow sends the following report:

Miss Pankhurst's book is now on sale at all the principal booksellers in Harrow. One bookseller, when he receives those he has ordered, is going to make a show with them in the centre of his window. Another who has a large poster in his shop, has already sold out and has ordered more copies. Others who put the book in a prominent place on their counters, tell us that they get a good sale. We are sending free copies of the book to local clubs and institutions.

A SPLENDID DEMAND.

At Hastings the Hon. Secretary writes that the following plans are being carried out:

One member has made herself responsible for eight copies to be distributed at my discretion, to some who will not buy. I hope others will follow suit. Her coachman has, with the help of two friends, bought a copy for their social club.

All the leading booksellers and railway bookstalls are stocking it.

The demand for the book seems splendid. Members are very keen to press it, and as curiosity often steps in where interest should exist, I trust the latter will take the place of the former after reading and thinking.

Our meetings of this week are on the subject of the book, and members are bringing as many friends as possible.

MORE THEATRE PROTESTS.

VIOLENCE IN LIVERPOOL.

SPLENDID PROTEST AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

Last Saturday night a Suffragette at the Vaudeville Theatre addressed the audience on the subject of forcible feeding whilst her companions distributed leaflets.

An attendant endeavoured ineffectively to stop the speaker, and two men gratuitously added their assistance by climbing over from the gallery and dragging one of the protesters down into the hall, where they were met by a policeman who sent them back to their places.

Finally the protesters were allowed to return to their seats, and the incident closed with applause for the Suffragettes who were congratulated by many present on their courage.

THEATRE PROTESTS IN LIVERPOOL AND PRESTON

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

We have received the following account of a theatre protest from a Liverpool correspondent.

"Last evening, January 29, two ladies and I went to Kelly's Theatre, Liverpool, to remind the audience that women are being tortured in Holloway. At the end of the first act of the opera 'The Dance of Death,' the French soldiers are heard singing

'The hour has come to fight for freedom, To-day our tyrants we defy! For liberty to live, Or for liberty to die.'

"Immediately after the fall of the curtain Miss Jollie rose to address the audience whilst Miss Scholefield and I displayed a banner and distributed leaflets."

A Brutal Scene.

"Almost the next moment the manager with a body of attendants burst into the box in a state of uncontrollable fury. They did not ask us to leave, but beat and mauled us with the utmost cruelty. My face was covered with the dust rising out of the upholstery into which I was repeatedly banged. We were dragged most violently down the back stairway and pushed out into the street at the back of the theatre just as we stood in our evening gowns. My watch, which had been torn off, was picked up from the floor above and returned to me whilst we were waiting in the street for our coats to be brought to us. My arms, neck and chin were covered with the men's finger marks. As to what happened to my friends, besides being treated in exactly the same brutal manner, one lady had her dress very badly torn down one side, whilst the lady in the audience who witnessed the scene sent a cheque of £5 as a protest."

The Other Method.

At the Theatre Royal, Preston, the manager gave a happy contrast to the above brutal and senseless treatment of women fighting for their liberty.

On receiving a communication from the local Suffragettes, the management agreed to reserve a section of the seats for the protesters, and explained to the crowded house the circumstances under which the demonstration was to be made.

The announcement was received with all goodwill by the audience, who listened with close interest to the eloquent speech delivered to them from

the dress circle on the forcible feeding of women prisoners. Needless to say there was no disturbance of any kind.

PROTEST IN IPSWICH THEATRE.

During the performance of "The Great Adventure," at the Lyceum Theatre, Ipswich, on Friday last, a Suffragette let down a banner from the gallery protesting against the torture of women by forcible feeding. At the same time a shower of leaflets descended upon the stalls from all parts of the gallery.

There was no attempt made to turn out the women. The people round asked eagerly for leaflets, and copies of the SUFFRAGETTE were sold outside the theatre as the audience dispersed.

SCENE AT A LIVERPOOL PICTURE HOUSE.

VIOLENT METHODS AGAIN.

A crowded audience at the Clayton Square Picture House, Liverpool, were reminded last Wednesday of the suffering endured by women for the sake of freedom.

During the pause between two films a Suffragette stood up and addressed the audience whilst others scattered leaflets in every direction.

There was a considerable amount of sympathy shown by the audience, but the attendants sprang upon the women, tore the leaflets from their hands and hustled them roughly from the theatre.

THE "SUFFRAGETTE" CAMPAIGN.

A SPLENDID RESPONSE.

During the past week the sale of the SUFFRAGETTE in the streets of London has gone up considerably. This is owing to the splendid response from members, who felt it was their turn to come out and take some active part in this great work.

Still more volunteers are needed, however, so that when Parliament opens the number of SUFFRAGETTE sellers all over London shall appear to be doubled.

Do not let the few do all the work; write to-day and decide how much time you can give.

Members who cannot sell regularly on a pitch, but who find they sometimes have an hour or so free, are urged to sell at special functions. Lists will be sent to them every week. From this list members can choose their own days and times, and should be able to sell 12 to 24 papers each week.

Theatre queues also give a splendid opportunity to sellers who only have a limited amount of time to give to this work. There should be a seller at every queue during the next few weeks. Will you help?

SPECIAL POSTER PARADE.

There will be a special Poster Parade round the House of Parliament on Tuesday, February 10, leaving Lincoln's Inn House at 12.15. Will all helpers send in their names to-day, offering to join in the Poster Parade?

Paper sellers are wanted to sell the SUFFRAGETTE all along the route. Members are urged to make a special point of this, as a great many sellers are needed. Paper sellers should be at Lincoln's Inn House at 11 o'clock.

Regular Poster Parades leave Lincoln's Inn House on Mondays at 1.30 and Thursdays at 6.30 p.m.

A very special appeal is made to all members to try to be regular helpers in at least one of these parades. There is no other way of advertising the paper which is half so effective as a good Poster Parade.

If you can help in any of these ways send in your name to-day to Miss Birch at Lincoln's Inn House.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

The meeting on Monday, February 9, at the Knightsbridge Hall, will be addressed by the Lady Isabel Hampden Margesson and others. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Dacre Fox at 3.15 p.m.

These meetings will in future be for women only; no men will be admitted.

The meeting on Thursday evening, February 12, will be held at the Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Miss Amy Haughton, Mrs. Dacre Fox, and others. Men admitted to this meeting by ticket.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's Book.

Members will be glad to hear that Miss Pankhurst's book, entitled "The Great Scourge and How to End It," is now on sale at the Women's Press, price 1s. net.

The Deputation to the King.

Names of women wishing to take part in the forthcoming deputation to the King are coming in rapidly, and those of our readers who desire to join are requested to send in their names as soon as possible to the Deputation Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

PRISON NEWS.

Miss Rachel Peace, Miss Kitty Marion, and Miss Phyllis Brady it is understood are still being forcibly fed.

PRISONERS' FUND.

From Sara Falcke, for loan of SUFFRAGETTE fancy costume to Miss H. Ireland £0 3 0
Collected, L. H. 0 8 6
Mrs. Julie Morris 0 2 6
M. Regan 0 2 6
A. F. 0 5 0
Phyllis Brady's Mother..... 5 0 0
From Miss Sara Falcke for loan of SUFFRAGETTE fancy dress to Miss Lawton 0 2 6

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

MEMBER'S SUCCESSFUL ACTIVITY

An effective demonstration of what members can do individually to help to secure new advertisements for the SUFFRAGETTE was given at a recent Monday meeting, in the Knightsbridge Hall. In response to Mrs. Dacre Fox's appeal with regard to the importance of this branch of the work, Mrs. Macklin went straight from the meeting and interviewed the advertising managers of a number of prominent firms. She was most successful in her endeavours, being able immediately to receive one definite promise from a large firm, whilst others assured her that they would give the matter their immediate consideration.

PRISONERS.

NAME.	Date when Sentenced.	Length of Sentence.	Place of Imprisonment.
Miss Rachel Peace	Nov. 15	18 months' hard labour	Holloway
Miss Kitty Marion	July 3	3 yrs 21 dys	"
Miss Phyllis Brady	April 12	6 weeks	"

WELL DONE, CLAPHAM!

The record of a good year's work has been received in the second annual report of the Clapham Women's Social and Political Union.

Most successful meetings have been held throughout the year at street corners, in halls, and on Clapham Common, resulting in many new recruits for the Movement.

The report states that the sale of the SUFFRAGETTE has been greatly increased during the year. The total number of copies sold being double the number sold in the previous year.

The local union has also given valuable help to the work at headquarters. £26 10s. was presented to the National funds in self-denial week. Clapham members have helped in the poster parades, in paper selling, and as speakers of meetings organised from Lincoln's Inn House, and have taken part in all the London processions and demonstrations.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S CAMPAIGN.

LARGE AND SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

Mrs. Drummond is holding a series of meetings during February and March in large halls throughout the country. During the past week the General has addressed large audiences in Bath, Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff. In Cardiff a gang of students tried to break up the meeting, but, as usual, Mrs. Drummond scored heavily, and the men of the audience were clearly with her.

In the other centres the audiences listened with interest and much sympathy, and the local Press gave lengthy accounts of the speeches.

In the coming week Mrs. Drummond is to visit Ireland, and speaks in Londonderry on Tuesday, in Belfast on Wednesday, in Dublin on Thursday, and in Cork on Friday. Particulars of the meetings will be found in the "Programme of the Week."

THE CONTRIBUTION LIST.

It will be noticed that a full page has been allowed for the Contribution List. This is owing to the fact that the list of subscriptions given at the Great Collection of December 7 was so long that it has been impossible to bring them up to date in the one column which is allotted to them weekly.

STOP PRESS.

The evening papers of Wednesday announce that a serious fire, which they attribute to Suffragettes, occurred in West Perthshire that morning. The House of Ross, an occupied mansion, was found to be on fire, and was still burning in the morning. At Aberuchill Castle, about a mile distant, a fire also broke out, and some furniture, valuable pictures, and a piano were destroyed.

NOW ON SALE.

"VANITY FAIR"

with which is incorporated
"HEARTH AND HOME."

A NEW WEEKLY PAPER FOR WOMEN.

This week marks a new era in the publication of Ladies' Papers. An intensely interesting, beautifully illustrated, superbly printed new weekly publication, under the double title, "Vanity Fair" and "Hearth and Home," will be seen on all the bookstalls and in every reputable newsagent's shop in the Kingdom.

"Vanity Fair" and "Hearth and Home" is the handsomest and the most interesting paper for women published in England at any price.

"Vanity Fair" and "Hearth and Home" will give its readers the best taste in women's fashions; the best taste in everything pertaining to women's wear.

The fashion contributors in this issue include:
LADY DUFF GORDON (Lucile), and
LADY ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

Special Articles, Stories, and Pictures.

MARIE CORELLI

In her article entitled "Breaking the Butterfly," Miss Corelli says that Work—not Votes—is the solution of the Woman Problem.

GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM

This famous Irish novelist and dramatist has recently returned from a visit to the United States. He writes of the American Woman as he saw her. She occupies, he says, a better position than the woman of any other nation, and, because she has done her business in life so well, she deserves her good fortune.

COSMO HAMILTON

"Telling the Truth to Children" is a striking article that every parent should read. Mr. Hamilton believes that there should be no "beating about the bush," but that it is the duty of parents to tell the real truths of life to their boys and girls.

The leading Society events of the day attractively illustrated.

Superb pictures of the interiors of England's most famous mansions.

Short stories—real stories that entertain.

Drawings by the leading artists, and many other exclusive features.

In fact, "Vanity Fair" and "Hearth and Home" will be a sixpenny woman's weekly, BUT IT WILL BE SOLD FOR THREEPENCE.

3d. "VANITY FAIR" 3d.
69, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

We give below an account of some of the constitutional and educational work being done on behalf of the W.S.P.U. in various parts of the country.

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

Will members kindly note that Miss K. Margesson will speak in Bijou Hall Wednesday, Feb. 18, 8 p.m. It is hoped that all members will do their utmost to bring non-members, so that the meeting may be a success.

Battersea.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Walker for her excellent speech to women at Latchmere Baths. Will members and friends please do their utmost to make social and dance at Lower Town Hall, March 14, a great success?

Bow and Bromley.

Good outdoor meetings every evening during past week, also at Out-and-Out Hall on Tuesday. Good members' meeting at 23, Ford Road.

Bowes Park and District.

Members are asked to make the most of the few days that remain between now and Feb. 14, when a Cinderella dance will be held at Firs Hall, Green Lanes, Winchmore Hill.

Canning Town.

Thanks to Mrs. Leski and Miss Benett and Mrs. Walker for their interesting speeches. Members will be pleased to hear Organiser's talk again.

Chelsea.

Today (Friday) 6 p.m., Miss Ada Moore's Speakers' Class. We should be glad of new members. Will members-as many as possible-call at the shop for bills?

Clapham.

A public meeting has been arranged for Feb. 25, at Clapham Public Hall. Speakers, Mrs. Drummond and others. Officers of help to work up meeting are needed.

Hendon, Golder's Green, and Finchley.

At last members' meeting it was decided to take pro tem. office at 25, The Parade, Golder's Green. A committee also was elected, with Mrs. Lawson-Beldon as hon. sec. and Mrs. Singer as hon. treasurer.

Croydon.

Good outdoor meetings held at Katherine Street (Miss Wright), and at Purley (Mr. Victor Duxal). SUFFRAGETTES sold out. Members please support these two weekly meetings (see programme).

Hornsey.

Jumble sale at 46, Langdon Park Road, Highgate, on Saturday, Feb. 7. All helps please be there at 2 p.m. Those unable to send parcels do please send a subscription, however small.

North Islington.

Thanks to Mark S. Gee for books kindly given to library. Members are urged to make a point of coming every evening to prison to cheer our prisoners.

Ilford.

Miss Pankhurst's book selling splendidly. Will members to bookellers and members should insist on display of poster board buying their copies.

North-West London.

Two excellent indoor meetings have been held. New members were enrolled and there was a good sale of "The Great Scourge" and other literature.

Pinner.

Mrs. Terrero entertained to tea a gathering of local women at shop on Monday, Feb. 2. Mrs. Matthews spoke on "How the vote would help the working woman."

Islington.

Several important matters discussed last Wednesday evening at members' meeting, and it has been decided that the best and more convenient part to have the next meeting will be in the Cabotian Road, near Barnsbury Station.

Queen's Gate.

A meeting has been arranged at 55, Cornwall Gardens, at 5.30 on Tuesday, Feb. 10. Speaker, Mrs. Dugdale Duval.

Streatham.

Special members' meeting Saturday, Feb. 14, at Treasurer's house, 19, Aldrington Road, 4 p.m. It is hoped all members will make a point of being present.

West Ham.

Hearty thanks to Miss Fairweather for most successful drawing-room meeting. About forty non-members present, and Miss Bonwick's fine speech made many converts.

Kingston and District.

Mrs. Beatty's lecture on Thursday afternoon most interesting. Next lecture Thursday, Feb. 12. Members are asked to make an effort to sell Miss Pankhurst's book.

Lewisham.

Thanks to speakers at meeting on Sunday, Feb. 1. Book selling well in progress. It is hoped all members will make a special effort to attend next Friday's meeting, to meet Miss Roe and Mrs. Dacre Fox.

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, February 6.

Table listing various meetings in London for Friday, February 6, including Bow, Ford Road, Chelsea, 308, King's Road, and Kenilworth, Moulbury Street.

Saturday, February 7.

Table listing various meetings in London for Saturday, February 7, including Gloucester Road Station, S.W., Harford, Katherine Road, and North Islington.

Sunday, February 8.

Table listing various meetings in London for Sunday, February 8, including Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff, and Lewisham, Market Place.

Monday, February 9.

Table listing various meetings in London for Monday, February 9, including Chelsea, 308, King's Road, Crickwood, Clerk Tower, and Fulham, Munster Road.

Tuesday, February 10.

Table listing various meetings in London for Tuesday, February 10, including Bow, Out and Out Mission Hall, Kiburn, Messina Avenue, and Poplar, East India Dock Gate.

Wednesday, February 11.

Table listing various meetings in London for Wednesday, February 11, including Bromley, Crisp Street, Hockley, Hocking, New Town Hall, and Notting Hill Gate.

Thursday, February 12.

Table listing various meetings in London for Thursday, February 12, including Bow, Out and Out Mission Hall, Bromley, Knapp Road, and Hampstead, Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage.

Friday, February 13.

Table listing various meetings in London for Friday, February 13, including Chelsea, 308, King's Road, Croydon, Katherine Street, and Kenilworth, Moulbury Street.

COUNTRY.

Friday, February 6.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Friday, February 6, including Cardiff, Queen's Café, Dundee, Panmure Street, and Edinburgh, West End.

Saturday, February 7.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Saturday, February 7, including Dundee, Greenmarket, Edinburgh, The Mound, and Edinburgh, Selkirk Co-operative Society.

Monday, February 9.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Monday, February 9, including Birmingham, West Bromwich, Carmegie Lecture Hall, and Cardiff, Queen's Café.

Tuesday, February 10.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Tuesday, February 10, including Bexhill, Shop, Marina, Cardiff, English Baptist, and Dundee, Panmure Street.

Wednesday, February 11.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Wednesday, February 11, including Aberdeen, King's Rooms, Belfast, Co-operative Hall, and Bexhill, Victoria Hall.

Thursday, February 12.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Thursday, February 12, including Birmingham, Handsworth, 320, Birchfield Road, and Dundee, Panmure Street.

Friday, February 13.

Table listing various meetings in the country for Friday, February 13, including Ca. E. City Hall, Dundee, Panmure Street, and Edinburgh, 27, Frederick Street.

Newport.

Miss C. Shea was the speaker at last Wednesday's meeting. Miss Alexander taking chair. Members please bring your friends to hear Mrs. L. Mitchell next week.

Pontypool and District.

Miss Pankhurst's book, "The Great Scourge, and How to End It," on sale at Hughes', Pontypool, and Morris's, Griffithstown, and W.S.P.U. office, Grand Street. Will members please offer to give "at homes" either at office or own house?

Cambridge and District.

Miss Pankhurst's book, which is on sale at four local booksellers, continues to sell very well. The stocks having had to be reworked more than once. A party is being opened to supply copies to doctors and clergy.

Glacton.

More help is wanted to canvass and advertise Miss Pankhurst's book the sale of which has been splendid. Many thanks to Mrs. Godsmith for £2 5s. the result of her successful bridge drive.

Ipswich and District.

Members are working well to make sale of Miss Pankhurst's book successful. Shop stock again sold out and booksellers are getting many orders. Country members are asked to give as much neighbourhood.

Norwich and District.

Miss Nancy Lightman will address two meetings on Saturday, Feb. 7, The Echo Rooms, 3 p.m., Memorial Hall, Bull Close Road, 8 p.m.

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bolton.

The whist drive, Jan. 31, very successful. Thanks to those who worked so hard. Special thanks are given to Miss Stott. Further particulars will be given later.

Liverpool.

Next Thursday members' meeting at office, 7 p.m. Speaker, Miss Craig-Waverre. Town Hall booked for Feb. 25. Mrs. Kelly is giving a whist drive (each night at 8 p.m.) on Feb. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Manchester.

A splendid meeting held in Milton Hall last Thursday, and it is hoped another will be held before long. The dance takes place next Saturday, Feb. 7, in Milton Hall, from 7 to 11 p.m. Tickets 2s. 6d. each, inclusive. On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 8 p.m., in Onward Buildings, lectures on George Meredith by Mrs. Duncan, with Mrs. Leo Grundon in chair.

Preston.

Members and friends are expected to be at Parish Church on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 5.30, for special service to be held on behalf of Suffragette prisoners.

South Manchester, Hale, Urmston, and Stockport.

Mrs. Garrett's address much appreciated by good audience, and an interesting discussion followed. Good sale of "The Great Scourge" the SUFFRAGETTE and other literature. Some thousands of leaflets have been distributed, and Miss Rowe has done good service in circulating some hundreds of the clergy. The Hale members are doing excellent propaganda work in their district.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGLE INSERTION, 1d. per word. MINIMUM, 2s. 0d.

(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 12 a.m. Address: The Advertisement Manager, The Suffragette, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MARRIAGE. Verden-Holmes.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Edna Cromie Verden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Verden, of Pinnerote, Pinner, to Herbert Henry Holmes, of Highgate.

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Lectures by Mr. Joseph McCabe on "The Commencement of Citizenship," Tuesday, Feb. 10, 8 p.m., at the Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W.—Wednesday, February 11, 8.30. "The Effect of the Women's Vote in Australia and New Zealand," Miss Hodge, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Miss Alexandra Wright.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, Feb. 10, 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. "The Effect of the Women's Vote in Australia and New Zealand," Miss Hodge, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Miss Alexandra Wright.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

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.; en pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge. —MANAGERESS 4788 Gerard.

AN ARTIST, living a Large House, would be glad of One or Two Ladies as Boarders. Terms moderate.—Mrs. KING, 22, The Avenue, Surbiton.

A MEMBER of the W.S.P.U. OFFERS COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE to Ladies and Gentlemen. Moderate inclusive terms. Bed, breakfast, bath, from 3s. 6d.—2, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. GRAY, Member W.S.P.U.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, SUPERIOR, FROM 25s.—Close Baker Street, Underground and Tube. Bed and Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4330 Paddington.—Mrs. CAMPBELL, 6 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Comfortable APARTMENTS. Cooking a specialty. Vegetarian if required. One minute from splendid golf links. Close to sea and shops.—Miss G., "Allandale," Buchanan Avenue, Bournemouth.

BOLKESTONE.—TREVARRA, Bourvic Road West. Board-Residence or Private Apartments. Excellent position. South aspect. Close to Sea, Lanes, and Theatre. Moderate Terms.—Miss KEY (W.S.P.U.).

HAMPSTEAD.—Board-Residence (or private rooms), superior; 3 min. tube and Heath; good cooking; bath, h. and c. Partial board from a guinea.—2, Willoughby Road.

JUST OPENED. IDEAL FOR WINTER.—AT VERNON COURT HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, overlooking Buckingham Palace. Superb outlook. Sumptuously furnished self-contained Suites and Single Rooms, with Baths, at moderate prices, without extras. Telephones and radiators throughout. Electric lifts. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Finest situation in London. "Phone, Regent 3222.

LONDON.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, from 8s.-14s. Scrupulously clean. Board optional. Refined surroundings. Central situation.—2, Cartwright Gardens, Russell Square, W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—wire Miss DAVIES.

SUFFRAGETTES, SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS IN BRIGHTON.—Comfortable Board-Residence. Moderate.—Miss TURNER (W.S.P.U.), "Sea-View," Victoria Road. Telephone, 1702. Telegrams, "Turner, Brighton, 1702." Home-made bread.

WORTHING.—Sunny and Health-giving Board-Residence. Delightful situation. Home comforts. Large, airy rooms. Terms moderate.—Miss CHAPMAN, Clarendon House, 29, Marine Parade.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

CHELSEA (OAKLEY STREET).—Pleasant Back Room To Let, first floor.—Box M., Suffragette Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

FURNISHED FLAT in good private house. Sitting-room 17 by 16, two bedrooms, fitted kitchen, use of bathroom, and large garden.—BARLEY, 12, Dalmeida Avenue, Camden Road, N.

HOUSE TO LET, prominent position, five minutes from station. Suitable for Music or Infants' School.—Apply MARTIN, Bank Chambers, Seaford Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

WANTED.

LADIES' LEFT-OF CLOTHING. Boots and Shoes, Purchased. Will call by appointment. Good prices given for parcels.—MADAME GEORGINA, 62, East Street, Baker Street, W.

TWO GENTLEWOMEN.—Gardener, well up all branches, £50; Laundress (for small family), £30. Share nice cottage, built by advertiser. If not Suffragettes, women with same high principles.—MISTRESS, Meadow Hurst, Slindoff, Sussex.

WANTED.—Ladies' Gents', Children's Clothing, Boots, Hats, Curtains, etc., of every description. Cash by return for parcels.—LONDON DRESS AGENCY, 27, Green Road, Southsea.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY CHAUFFEUR SEEKS POST.—R.A.C. Certificate. Running repairs.—Miss H. EDWARDS, Graywood, Haslemere, Surrey.

MEMBER wants post as CHAUFFEUR, running repairs, etc. Taught by Lady Expert. Would help housework.—Box 50, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

MOTORING.

LADY EXPERIENCED MOTORIST has up-to-date Touring Car for hire, personally driving; would teach. Terms on application.—Miss CARVER, 2, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington.

JEWELLERY.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables ROBINSON BARRIERS, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, etc. in any form, condition or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone 2036 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

LAUNDRY.

BAYSWATER LAUNDRY.—Good class family laundry. All work done under careful personal supervision. Flannels washed in distilled water.—For terms, apply MANAGERESS, 219, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, Telephone, 622 Park.

KILBURN LAUNDRY, 262, KILBURN LANE WEST.—34 years' personal management. Satisfaction guaranteed. No chemicals used. No shrinkage of flannels. All hand washed. No tearing. No shorts. Trial solicited. Prices moderate.

DRAGE'S

IS THE "SIMPLE" SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES YOU TO FURNISH WITHOUT DISTURBING YOUR CAPITAL

If you are thinking of Furnishing either a Room, Flat or Cottage, Drage's can "do it better" for you because their Guaranteed Furniture, combined with an Honest System of trading, gives you satisfaction and security, and their free Fire and Life Insurance gives you complete safety from any loss.

DRAGE'S "SIMPLE" TERMS

Table with 4 columns: Goods Value, Per Month, Goods Value, Per Month. Rows show values from £10 0 0 to £50 0 0.

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NEXT TO HOLBORN TUBE STATION

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER or HOUSEKEEPER to Lady or Gentleman where maid kept. Lairy cook. Moderate salary. Highly recommended by members.—Box 89, SUFFRAGETTE Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

YOUNG LADY SEEKS POST as SECRETARY. Highly educated. Fluent French. London or Brighton preferred.—Apply Miss KINGSTON, 11, Davidge Road, Hove.

YOUNG LADY, Energetic, Good Needlewoman, etc. Desires Position as Assistant to Matron or Manageress in a Home or School. In or near London preferred.—Box 69, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

HOUSE-PAULORMAID WANTED AT ONCE. Small family; vegetarians. Good references required.—Apply first by letter, Mrs. HART, "Edenhurst," 35, Birdhurst Road, South Croydon.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PORTRAITS AT HOME.—Cabinets from 12s. 6d. per dozen. Postcards, 3s. 6d. per dozen.—MURIEL DARTON, 40, Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, N.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, STRAFFORD ROAD, South Acton, W., undertake family work only; flannels washed in distilled water; separate drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

WASHING WANTED by the ATLAS SANITARY LAUNDRY, 2, Wendell Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Excellent references from titled ladies. All work well done and finished.—Mrs. BRALEY (late Laundrymaid to Nobility).

ELECTROLYSIS, &c.

ANISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, etc. Consultation free.—Miss MARION LINDSAY, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: Paddington 3307.

CERTIFICATED MEDICAL GYMNAST (Swedish System) visits Ladies and Children at their own homes for Physical Culture.—Terms and particulars, Box 84, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MEAT. Devonshire Chickens, Rabbits, Pork. Reasonable, Reliable. Special Home-made Pork Sausages, 10d. lb.—BOWEN, 21, King's Road, Chelsea. "Phone, Western 3512.

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. Co., (Dept. M.), Aberdeen.

DRESSMAKING

UCILE POULANGER, 84, Edith Grove, Chelsea, Court Dressmaker. Terms moderate.

LADIES' TAILORING.—YANOVER, 41, Ebury Street, Eaton Square, Victoria. High-class Ladies' Tailor and Furrier. Coats and Skirts made to order from 24s. Recommended by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Vera Holmes, Lady O'Connor, and many more ladies.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS.—MORA PUCKLE, 339, Oxford Street (opposite "Times" Book Club).—Embroidered Dresses, Coats, and Djibbals. Evening Dresses, Tailor-made Coats and Skirts. Prices moderate. Entrance, Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, 10 to 14, Guinea. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—P. NILSSEN, Ladies Tailor 14 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's).

FOR SALE.

SMALL-SIZED VIOLIN (Secondhand), suitable for child of 10. Bow, case complete, 10s. Good tone.—3, St. John's Avenue, Friars Barnet, N.

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A. E. JARVIS, 10, Holland Street Kensington.—Printing, Die-Sinking, Relief Stamping, Bookbinding, etc. High-class Stationery a specialty. Early delivery of newspapers.

ALL WHO DINE AT THE MOLINARIUS RESTAURANT, 25, Fifth Street, Soho, can help the cause. Luncheon, Dinner and Suppers; also Vegetarians. Four Courses 1s., Six Courses 1s. 6d. Also a la carte. Open all day on Sunday. Large Room for Parties, First Floor.

DECORATING, BUILDING, AND ALLIED TRADES.—Best workmanship executed promptly, at reasonable charges. Any distance. Telephone 593. Hammersmith for appointment for free estimate, or write HORACE BUSBY, M.F.W.S., 30, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood.

FOR DECORATIONS, House Painting, Repairs, Electric Lighting, Bells, etc. apply H. H. LAMMAMAN AND SONS, 188, Church Street, Kensington, W. Established 40 years. Telephone, 538 Park.

MINIATURES PAINTED.—Delicate and refined colouring, with true expression. Children's speciality. Any photograph copied. From 1 guinea. Specimens, testimonials sent.—Miss M. Moffatt, Woodchester, Glos.

WANTED. PARTNER by Lady with charmingly furnished house in South Kensington, to run it as permanent guest home for suffragists. Electric light; telephone.—Address: 37, Collingham Place, S.W.

TOILET REQUISITES.

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