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The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1913.

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The Suffragette.

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A Review of the Week.

The Rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst was on Saturday last rearrested before the expiration of her "Cat-and-Mouse" licence. This marks a new departure in the Government's anti-Suffragist campaign, because never before have they rearrested a Suffragist prisoner before the expiration of her licence. The excuse made for rearresting Mrs. Pankhurst while her licence was still in force is, that she had broken its conditions by not notifying to the authorities her temporary change of address. This excuse will not hold water, because the police actually witnessed Mrs. Pankhurst's departure from England which was made with all the publicity which attended the departure of the King and Queen of Spain who were passengers in the same train. Not only so, but Mrs. Pankhurst announced through the Press her intention of returning to London before her licence expired. These facts are proof that up to the moment of her arrest, Mrs. Pankhurst had done nothing contrary to the spirit of her licence. The object of the conditions which Mrs. Pankhurst is accused of having broken is to guarantee that the police shall be kept informed of the whereabouts of "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners and that such prisoners shall not be beyond reach when their "Cat-and-Mouse" licence expires. This object was entirely fulfilled in Mrs. Pankhurst's case and her rearrest is therefore without any justification whatsoever.

The Reason of It.

The reason of the Government's dishonourable and cruel rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst before she had yet recovered from the effect of her last imprisonment, and before the licence they themselves had granted her, had expired, is absolutely clear. It is this: The Government are afraid of the body-guard of women. At Plymouth this fear was betrayed, and on Saturday last it was betrayed again with equal plainness. Victoria Station was like a beleaguered city. Passengers were astounded by the scene presented to their eyes, and by the extraordinary precautions taken to overpower Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters. They found it incredible that the Government should regard themselves as being responsible only

actual arrest was made in the boat train from Dover to London. The amazing police precautions at Victoria Station were designed to prevent a rescue, as was the plan of surrounding the motor car in which the prisoner was by other cars filled with police.

Another Victory for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst has once more beaten the Government, and she was released after four days' hunger and thirst strike in a state of collapse and taken to Lincoln's Inn House, where she will remain for a few days. She will then leave for Switzerland for the purpose of recovering her health, and will return to London shortly before the opening of the new Session.

Methods of Persecution.

After a week's hunger strike, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was on Monday last released from Holloway Prison under a seven days' licence. On her release she was taken to Bow. Her doctor reports that she is in a very low and weak condition, suffering from depression. A Suffrage procession in the East End, which marched to the home of a local councillor in order to protest against the refusal to let the Bow, Bromley, and Poplar public halls for Suffrage meetings was savagely attacked by the police, many persons being hurt. Some arrests were made.

Miss Agnes Lake, who was rearrested on the same evening as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, became seriously ill within a few hours of entering Holloway Prison and was released under a seven days' licence two days later. Although the order for her release was received on the day following her arrest, she was too ill to be moved until the next day.

The Modern Inquisition.

A letter has been received from Miss Rachel Peace, the Suffragist prisoner, who, before her conviction was for many weeks tortured by forcible feeding and since her conviction has been subjected to the same torture. Miss Peace's letter which appears on page 232 of this issue describes the terrible suffering of body and mind she has endured as the result of forcible feeding. Physical pain, however great does not affect her, but mental agony so acute that it would seem to be leading to a loss of reason, she finds a more serious matter, and in order to regain some measure of health on that plane, Miss Peace has for a time abandoned the hunger strike. But with wonderful courage she announces that she does this only for a time and is determined later to resume her fight. It is hoped that she will not again expose herself to torture until Parliament reassembles. Then the Government can be more readily called to account for their torture of this heroic and unselfish woman.

The Position of Mr. Barton, M.P.

Mr. Barton, Member of Parliament for Oldham, who had announced his intention of resigning his seat as a protest against the exclusion of his women supporters from the Prime Minister's meeting and as a protest also against the Government's refusal to give votes for women, has now decided that he will retain his seat until the General Election. The reason he gives for this new and final decision is, that he has not exhausted the authority which the voters gave him at the last General Election. This brings us face to face with the fact that so long as women are voteless, Members of Parliament regard themselves as being responsible only

to men. Members of Parliament believe that to serve men is an act of duty and to serve women is an act merely of grace. In the course of the letter announcing his final decision, Mr. Barton says:

Woman Suffrage—justice to women from men born of women—stands in a strange way politically, but it has much of the intellect and most of the soul of England behind it.

The W.S.P.U. is of the opinion that women are destined to achieve their own political freedom and to work out their own political salvation, and that men's part in this work, will be as it always has been—a very minor one. Therefore, to the W.S.P.U., Mr. Barton's first announcement brought no undue elation, and his last announcement brings no disappointment. At the same time, it will be a matter of interest to see what Mr. Barton, since he has decided to stay inside the House of Commons, is going to do there in future with a view to compelling the Government to grant votes for women.

The King and the Women's Cause.

Remarkable protests have lately been made by women against the Government's refusal of the vote and their torture of prisoners. At the opera last Saturday, the King himself was challenged and was called to witness that his women subjects are political outlaws and that those who actively resent and resist this outlawry are being tortured in prison. When any great political crisis arises the public are informed that the King is concerning himself in the matter. A case in point was the crisis which arose in connection with the final passing of the Parliament Act, and another such case is provided by the Home Rule Bill, in connection with which we are informed that the King is playing no merely passive part, but is seeking to facilitate a peaceful settlement. Therefore, whatever may be said of the protest at the opera from the point of view of Constitutional theory, it was certainly not out of accord with the Constitutional practice of the present day. In this issue we record prayers in Westminster Abbey and other places of worship and also protests of a sterner nature.

An Unhappy Woman.

The cruelty of the laws and customs made by men for women is exemplified by the case of Ada Annie Williams who has been sentenced to death for the murder of her child. The child was illegitimate, and her husband (though he as a man would doubtless think himself justified in having intercourse with women other than his wife both before and after his marriage) constantly, taunted and reviled her on account of this child and tried to part her from it. Indeed he went so far as to desert her and her children. A magistrate's order was secured requiring the man to pay 14s. a week to his wife. This sum was absolutely inadequate for the maintenance of the two children of the marriage, the illegitimate child, and the woman herself. After paying the rent and keeping the children, all she had for herself was 6d. The unhappy woman believed that but for her illegitimate child her husband would make a new home for her and the other two children. She was starving and desperate, and to add to the seriousness of her plight she was about to become the mother of another child. That starvation and mental agony had driven her mad, there is every reason to believe and no room to doubt. Yet she has been sentenced to death and has been told that the carrying out of

this sentence is postponed only until she has given birth to her child. Under the circumstances of this case it would surely be more humane to let mother and child perish together. It is said that instead of being put to death the mother may be imprisoned for life. As Suffragist prisoners could tell, imprisonment for life is a penalty harsher than death itself.

The Government Defeat at South Lanark.

Once more the electors have given a verdict of guilty against the Government and at South Lanark the Liberal candidate has been defeated. The Liberal Press claims that it is entitled to add to the Liberal candidate's vote that secured by the Labour candidate, and thus to show a majority for the Government's policy. But in order to do this they are obliged to argue that the Election was fought upon the Home Rule question. This the Labour candidate denies and certainly the W.S.P.U. denies it. The truth of the matter is that every vote that was not given to the Liberal candidate is a direct vote of censure upon the Government. The W.S.P.U. will welcome further opportunities of inflicting By-election defeats upon the Liberal Government.

Plans for Christmas.

While it is the duty of every Suffragette to seek at Christmas time such change of scene and occupation as may strengthen her for the Campaign of the coming year, it is yet possible without impairing the holiday to continue to serve the movement. On page 235 we give particulars of a special Christmas Holiday Campaign, which has for its object the winning of new readers for this paper, the SUFFRAGETTE. It is hoped that all our readers will take some part in this important, yet not arduous, campaign. Our Christmas issue which will be on sale on Monday, December 22, and should be ordered now, will have many special attractions, and will be printed on paper of a high quality. It is designed for use by our readers as a Christmas card to be sent to their friends, and in the right-hand corner of the front page will appear the words "Christmas Greetings." No increase of price has been made for the Christmas issue which will be sold at 1d. We suggest that a most acceptable Christmas gift will be a year's subscription to the SUFFRAGETTE beginning with the Christmas issue. The price of this is 6s. 6d. post free, or 8s. 8d. post free to foreign parts. The Sale of Christmas Presents at Lincoln's Inn House is still in progress and remains open until Saturday, 20th.

Special Christmas Number.

A Strong Appeal is made for Sellers for the Christmas Number of the SUFFRAGETTE.

Those passing through London on their way to their holiday destination, and having any time to spare, should send in their names for this work at once to Lincoln's Inn House.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions Nov. 13 to Nov. 21.

Table of contributions for the £250,000 fund, listing names and amounts from Nov. 13 to Nov. 21, and a total of £188,544 18 10.

Contributions, March 26 to April 29, not acknowledged earlier as Books, etc., were taken BY THE POLICE.

March 27 (additional). Self-Denial Fund.

Table of contributions for the Self-Denial Fund, listing names and amounts from March 27, and a total of £364 2 11.

THE PROSPECTS OF MILITANCY.

By W. SIEBENHAAR (Deputy Registrar-General of Western Australia)

Mr. Zangwill has an excellent article on the militant movement in the November number of the "English Review." It has but one shortcoming, namely, that it fails entirely to appreciate the effects of militancy. This, with so keen a student of human nature as Mr. Zangwill, is somewhat astonishing. It is natural enough that the visible impression of militancy on an ease and comfort-loving public should be one of repugnance. Even so astute an agent of destruction as Napoleon pronounced Rostopchin mad for firing Moscow; but history was not long in justifying the brave Russian. We must, if we wish to calculate results, have a little of that psychological acumen, which enables us to look below the surface.

Not Going to Yield.

The deeper-lying effects are only to be seen by the eye that is trained to observe human character as it really is. All human beings are naturally boastful. If they do not boast to others, they still boast to themselves. There is nothing strange, therefore, in the everyday repeated assurance of newspapers and politicians that the Government is not going to yield to the pressure of acts of violence. We do not forget—and we can only be astonished that Mr. Zangwill has apparently forgotten—that when people, and more particularly politicians, are most emphatic in saying "No," the voice at the back of their mind is usually saying "Yes" with even greater decision, and their loudest assertions are often but a desperate effort to shut their ears to that voice. All that is wanted in such a case is probably a pretext for turning round with a semblance of decency.

A Want of Judgment.

It will, of course, to the very last moment be denied that one is in such an undignified predicament, and hence the impression, received by inexperienced or timid souls, and diligently deepened by those interested, that militancy has hardened Pharaoh's heart, and alienated public sympathy. One will also naturally seek to minimise the consternation that certain acts of militancy have created and are continuing to create. But to be deceived by any of these appearances is to show a want of judgment that can only be excused on account of temporary despondency, the worst cause of mental blindness.

Ignorant of All Lessons.

To imagine that through militancy we are now farther than ever from the lessons taught by history. A friend of

mine, an anti-Suffragist though otherwise intelligent, expressed his regret at the certainty that within three years women would have the vote, and this through the medium of militancy. I esteem him for his candour and clear-headedness. Let it be remembered that the individuals who govern us, and who in this respect more or less assume the rôle of parents of the community, are not what are usually considered firm parents. They may have some idea as to what seems to them best for each child, but if the insistence of their wards on what they hold to be their right is only sufficiently importunate to make it appear, what undoubtedly it is, a danger to the guardians' after all very dependent position, those guardians soon prove themselves ready for compromise. And in the case of militancy, in spite of every effort to treat it with condescension, no one is in his heart more uneasily aware of its widespread influence on all parts of the British community than are the members of the Government.

Nervous Precautions.

Witness the infinite and nervous precautions for their personal safety and for that of all kinds of public property, witness the vacillating attitude with regard to the treatment of sentenced militants, especially those who are probably considered more important members of the militant movement. One who, like the writer, has spent several months in various parts of England without taking a prominent share in the Suffrage propaganda, is perhaps in a more favourable position to form an opinion on these matters than those who have been immediately connected with the work of either forwarding or combating it. The impression received is that the somewhat vociferous condemnation so frequently heard either proceeds from bitter opponents or from that large section of the public who, ignorant and at heart indifferent to any question that does not immediately touch their personal interests, are always ready to loudly denounce whatever seems new to them, but may just as readily be turned in the opposite direction by the most incalculable and imperceptible influences. On the other hand among the more serious-minded portion of the public, it is astonishing to find how many are whole-hearted supporters of the militant movement. Still more astonishing is the fact, silently recognised by a Government that by this time has good reason to know, that all over Great Britain, for every militant who is temporarily removed from the fight, a dozen others are at once ready to take up the battle.

A Well-defined Line of Action.

The consciousness of this fact is not without its effect on the Government; however brave an attitude its spokesmen may try to strike. But the most important factor in the progress of the militant movement is that those who have fully made up their mind to devote their whole time to the enfranchisement of women—and there are many so devoted to that cause—are proceeding along a well-defined line of action, with a determination that will some day find full recognition in history, and a patience that will yet be appreciated as marked by most admirable self-control. It does not appear to be realised, even by, so eminent a thinker as Mr. Zangwill, that the present phase of militancy is fast drawing to a close. With unprecedented humanity the supporters of the militant movement have, under the greatest provocation, so far confined themselves to the mere destruction of property, holding human life far more sacred than the often useless and even harmful wealth human hands produce, although at the same time fully prepared to sacrifice their own lives if necessary. The effect has been greater than appears to be imagined even by some who might be expected to show deeper insight.

Must be Taught Harder Lessons.

At the same time, if Pharaoh continues to harden his heart, Pharaoh must be taught harder lessons still. The strength of a moral principle is ever shown in the devotion, the determination of those who seek to carry it into effect. The uplifting of woman out of her age-long bondage is a cause which, the time being now ripe for its accomplishment, involves so great a moral principle, that its votaries can only be beaten in its battle by death itself. None of them will hesitate to take the next step on the difficult road, so soon as the necessity for that step has clearly proved itself. It is not right that women should go on indefinitely suffering the brutality to which they are at present exposed. They, suffering injustice without redress, have modestly so far confined themselves to punishing the delinquent public and Government with material loss. In return they have not only been made to suffer in like manner, but also bodily. Both dignity and expediency make it desirable that they should ere long defend themselves against this treatment with more system and determination.

I foresee the time when even the most embittered members of the Government will have to acknowledge the effectiveness of militancy.

DEVASTATING FIRES.

THOUSANDS of POUNDS DAMAGE

Timber Yard Razed to the Ground.

VALUABLE MANSION IN RUINS.

Serious Fire at a Church.

CHOIR STALLS DESTROYED.

Protests at London Restaurants.

GIGANTIC FIRE AT DEVONPORT.

TIMBER YARD COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

REPLY TO MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

A great fire broke out about one o'clock on Monday morning in the timber yards at Richmond Walk, Devonport, and within a couple of hours damage to many thousands of pounds had been caused. The outbreak was discovered by the foreman, who resides on the premises, and within a few minutes the timber yard, which occupies about an acre and a half of ground, was a mass of flame. The fire seemed to have broken out simultaneously in several places.

The fire is the greatest ever seen in the three towns. Investigation led to the discovery of a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, dated December 12, tied to railings near the timber yard, and also two post-cards.

"Reply to Torture."

On one of the cards was written in bold letters, "To the Government.—How dare you arrest Mrs. Pankhurst and allow Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law to go free?" and on the other side, "Votes for Women. An answer to the cowardly arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst here." The second post-card contained the following: "Our reply to the torture of Mrs. Pankhurst, and her cowardly arrest at Plymouth"; on the other side were the words, "Votes for Women." A sheet of paper was also found on which, in an obviously disguised hand, was written, "Revenge on the Government for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst. Votes for Women."

The timber yard runs parallel with Stonehouse Pool, from which place the special tender put out on December 4, to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst. On the lower side of the bridge the timber is stacked in enormous piles about fifteen feet high.

Tongues of Flame.

There was very little wind, and the force of this was broken by the high cliffs, otherwise the damages, enormous as they were, would have been greatly increased. As it was, the fire spread with remarkable rapidity; so quickly, in fact, that in a few minutes tongues of flame were shooting in the air, causing a glare in the moisture-laden atmosphere that could be seen for miles around.

Before an alarm could be raised from the outside, however, the crackling of the burning planks of timber was so loud that it aroused the firm's foreman, who resided in the yard, and who took immediate steps to obtain assistance. By this time the fire had spread right and left, and so striking was the glare that it served the purpose of a general alarm, and help came from all direc-

tions—from Devonport and Stonehouse Brigades, ships and barracks, the police of both authorities, as well as military and Metropolitan Police.

Fair Involved.

Close to the timber yards was a pleasure fair which became involved in the fire. The scenic railway and the roundabout were almost entirely demolished, and at one time there was danger of every structure on the ground being enveloped in flames. The damage to the fair alone is estimated at about £2,500.

By the time the fire was discovered it had gained a considerable hold on the pile of timber in which it had originated, and was spreading with inconceivable rapidity in all directions. By the time the fire brigades arrived the place was a roaring furnace, the flames leaping fifty or sixty feet into the air. The area covered by the yard extends from the water's edge on the Devonport side of Stonehouse Pool to the road known as Richmond Walk, running almost parallel with the pool, and from a point in the vicinity of Ocean Quay to within a short distance of Stonehouse Bridge.

A Huge Furnace of Flame.

All this space was occupied by huge stacks of wood, the stock including a large portion of cargo of over eight hundred standards which arrived from the Baltic about three months ago.

A very large proportion of this was involved by the fire, which by three o'clock extended—a huge furnace of flame—almost along the whole length of the yard. Water was poured on the fire from all directions—the Stonehouse engine pumping water from the Pool, and the Devonport engine being stationed at the south end of the yard, and one of the military brigades working from the bridge end.

Some time before three o'clock it was realised that the prospect of getting the fire under before it had burnt out most of the wood in the yard was very small, and the blue-jackets, military and firemen turned their attention to the salvage of as much of the wood as could be reached.

Still Roaring Furiously.

At four o'clock in the morning the fire was still very high and roaring furiously. At both ends of the yard the fire brigades and their hundreds of assistants were fighting with great energy to prevent it spreading. Flames were leaping skyward to a great height, and the lurid glare in the sky was attracting more and more people to the scene from all parts of the Three Towns. At all points of vantage crowds of men, women and children looked on, but were kept at a distance by the soldiers.

The heat was intense. Stonehouse Lake was crowded with timber, and the incoming tide was carrying large quantities of it up towards the

bridge. Marines in boats were busy steering pieces of timber well out into the water, and other quantities were being hurled from the stacks into safe places. At the lower end soldiers in large numbers were either throwing timber out into the water or on to a great heap some distance away.

Late into the afternoon the ruins were still burning steadily.

GREAT BLAZE AT BRISTOL.

HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

SUFFRAGE LITERATURE DISCOVERED.

Another serious outbreak of fire occurred at Bristol last Monday morning, when a large unoccupied house was entirely destroyed. The name of the house is Severn Leigh, and it is situated at the corner of Stoke Hill and Stoke Road, within a mile of the Coombe Dingle Pavilion, which was fired a few weeks ago.

The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning by a workman, who noticed that the interior of the house was well alight, and that flames were issuing from a window. The Central and Redland Fire Brigades turned out, and the supply of water was good, but so good a grip had the fire on the woodwork of the interior that it was two hours before the firemen could leave their work.

A Second Outbreak.

The staircase was destroyed, and several of the rooms downstairs and upstairs were very badly disfigured. Floors and doors suffered alike, and most of the inflammable material in the house was burnt.

Several hours after the brigades left the scene smoke was found to be issuing from the roof, and a further inspection revealed the fact that the upper storey was fairly well alight. The energies of several firemen were directed to the fresh outbreak. They procured buckets of water, of which there is a plentiful supply in the neighbourhood, and they were quickly at work in checking the progress of the new outbreak.

A Broken Window.

A window leading to a room on the ground floor was found broken, the aperture being sufficiently large to allow of a person entering the house through it, and the fire appears to have originated at the top of the basement stairs and under the main staircase leading to the first floor.

The Suffragette literature which was found was taken charge of by the police. This included a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, on which was inscribed a message protesting against the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

FIRE AT A SCOTTISH MANSION.

PROTEST AGAINST THE "CAT-AND-MOUSE" ACT.

At the end of last week an attempt was made to burn down Ardgate House, near Shandon, a fine residence, which has been unoccupied for some time. Entrance had been effected by smashing a plate-glass window. Paraffin had been sprinkled on the woodwork casing of the stair and the fire started, but the staircase was of stone, stained to ferruginous wood, and this prevented the fire from spreading.

The fire continued to smoulder till the following day, when the gardener, who resides in a house some distance off, discovered the house to be full of smoke. He found the woodwork

near the stair smouldering, and substituted it with bucketfuls of water. The wood beams along the staircase were very thick, and it was in these that the fire smouldered. A part of the nooring of the hall where the fire was started was also burned.

Suffrage Messages.

A couple of Suffragist cards were found on Sunday outside the house. One card in hand-printed letters had the wording, "I protest against the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,'" and the other called on the Liberal Government to stop torturing women. Three empty tins, capable of holding about a pint each of paraffin, were found in the hall and outside near the door a little battery, such as that used for flashlights, was picked up.

The house, which is the property of the United Free Church of Scotland, is valued at about £10,000.

CHURCH ABLAZE.

SERIOUS DAMAGE AT LIVERPOOL.

An attempt to destroy one of Liverpool's most notable suburban churches, St. Anne's, Aigburth, was discovered early on Tuesday morning.

Very serious damage was done in the chancel. The pulpit and the larger part of the choir were destroyed, while the magnificent new organ, just recently built, said to be the most perfect church instrument in the Liverpool diocese, was considerably damaged by heat and smoke. A stained-glass window had also been broken to gain entrance to the church.

The Alarm Given.

A constable, who discovered the fire about half-past four, immediately raised an alarm, and the fire brigade turned out. On arriving at the church they found that the fire had been burning for some time.

The outbreak was extinguished under half an hour from the arrival of the brigade, and, although much damage was done, it was at first feared that the whole church was doomed, such a hold had the flames got on the building.

Suffragette Messages.

In the debris of the choir stalls the remains of two patent firelighters were discovered, while in the churchyard two copies of the SUFFRAGETTE were found at the front of the church. On the outside of one of the copies was printed the words: "The result of arresting Mrs. Pankhurst, and 'While our leader is in prison militancy will be worse than ever.'"

There was also a letter in one of the papers, which read:

"The Government reduced Tom Mann's sentence through fear of losing votes. They released Lansbury through the same fear; Driver Candler through the same fear; and Larkin through the same fear. Voteless women have to put fear into the illiberal Government by other means. While Mrs. Pankhurst is in prison militancy will be worse than ever. Release our leader, and do justice to women. While women are voteless militancy will never cease. Cats can't catch mice."

PILLAR-BOXES FIRED IN EDINBURGH.

It was reported that a number of pillar-boxes were fired in Edinburgh on Monday, December 8. Smoke was seen issuing from one, and it was then discovered that several in the town had been attacked. As the fires took place just before a heavy delivery of letters much damage was done.

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON PILLAR-BOXES ATTACKED.

EXPLOSION IN A POST-BOX.

A quantity of black fluid was discovered in a pillar-box in the Brompton Road about six o'clock on December 9.

Three days later a postal packet containing phosphorus, addressed to Mr. Lloyd George, exploded in the collecting-box at the East Strand Telegraph Office. A number of letters were damaged.

At Charing Cross a similar packet, with no address, was collected on the same day. On being opened, it was found to contain a bottle of phosphorus. Attached to the neck of the bottle was a slip of paper bearing the words, "As a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst." The packet was forwarded to the Western District headquarters.

"Burst Into Flames."

On Friday evening the bag containing the 6 p.m. collection at Charing Cross Post Office was being carried into the van when it was seen to be burning. The contents were emptied on the pavement, and immediately burst into flames. After stamping out the fire the letters were replaced in the bag, and then again flames were noticed.

This time a hole was burnt in the bag, and the contents were again emptied on the pavement while the fire was extinguished. A large number of letters were destroyed.

Lewisham Post Office Again. A piece of rubber tubing, wrapped in a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE and filled with black fluid, was found in the letter-box at Lewisham branch Post Office (High Street) on Sunday night. When the package was being examined at the sorting office it burst into flames. There has recently been a succession of Sunday evening attacks on this particular box.

RAID ON DERBY PILLAR BOXES.

MR. BIRRELL'S VISIT.

The presence of Mr. Birrell in Derby last Friday coincided with a general raid on the pillar-boxes of that town.

This apparently took place late at night, for it was about 2 a.m. when it was discovered that a number of boxes contained corrosive acid.

SCENE AT THE CORNER HOUSE.

WOMAN SPEAKS FROM THE BALCONY.

The Corner House Restaurant, Piccadilly, was crowded to its uttermost last Thursday at lunch time, when suddenly a woman stepped to the centre of the middle balcony and a clear voice rang out: "Ladies and gentlemen, an outrage was committed against English justice when Mrs. Pankhurst was rearrested on board ship last week. They dared not arrest her in Plymouth, because public opinion was too strong in her favour. The Government are cowards, and it rests with the men and women of London to make public opinion so strong that the Government will not dare to arrest her in London."

A slight hissing by some young men was immediately followed by applause and cries of "Bravo!" from most of the people present.

The manager then appeared upon the scene with a large commissionaire who attempted to eject the woman forcibly, which drew forth protests from those present.

As this was going on, another Suffragette reminded those present that

Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were free, and that the Government must cease torturing women and instead give them the vote.

As the women left the building everyone left their tables, and crowded to the entrance to see those who had thus dared to stand up for their fellow-women.

SPEECH MADE AT THE POPULAR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

On Wednesday, during the lunch hour, a party of Suffragettes made a protest against the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst at the Popular Cafe. They were seated in the middle of

cry of "Be quiet," the people settled down to listen attentively to all she was saying, and she spoke for about ten minutes. An officious commissionaire attempted to stop her, but without success. On finishing what she had to say, she sat down again and resumed her lunch.

PROTEST AT EUSTACE MILES' RESTAURANT.

INTERESTED AND SYMPATHETIC HEARERS.

During the lunch hour on Thursday a speech was again made at the Eustace Miles' Restaurant by a Suffragette, whose opening remarks were received with considerable applause. She was listened to

out, discoursing the while on her unladylike behaviour. He began by being very angry, but he was somewhat mollified by her explanation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT FRASCATI'S.

WOMEN EJECTED.

At lunch-time at Frascati's on Saturday a woman seated in the balcony rose from her place, and, leaning over the rail, began to address the people below. She had hardly uttered more than a dozen words when she was seized by two officials and ran out of the building. The commissionaire at the door was called so that he might identify her and

A GIGANTIC FIRE.



RUINS OF THE DEVONPORT TIMBER YARD.

the gallery, and during a pause in the music one of them arose and addressed those present on the disgraceful treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst at the hands of the Government.

She was allowed to speak for several minutes before anyone attempted to interfere with her, but was at last requested to leave the restaurant.

Her speech, however, was greeted by great applause.

SUFFRAGE SPEECH AT EUSTACE MILES'.

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN.

On Wednesday last at Eustace Miles' Restaurant, during the busiest part of the luncheon hours, a woman rose in the gallery and addressed the astonished crowd below. She spoke on the injustice of allowing freedom to men political offenders while women were dragged to prison and tortured. After the first usual out-

in attentive and sympathetic silence whilst she explained the Government's coercion of women and denounced the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

At the conclusion of her speech the proprietress came up to her and requested that in future she should be asked for her consent to such a demonstration.

AT THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

SPEECH FROM THE BALCONY.

On Thursday the Holborn Restaurant had the novel experience of being addressed by a Suffragette. Just at the most crowded moment a woman was seen standing in the gallery earnestly appealing to the people to rouse themselves out of their indifference to the injustice and torture that is being meted out to women. They were certainly surprised, but evinced great interest and were plainly eager to hear more. However, the manager rushed her

refuse her admittance on another occasion.

Her companion, who stayed to scatter leaflets from the balcony, very soon shared the same fate.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST AT THE PALL MALL.

WOMAN SPEAKS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

At the Pall Mall Restaurant on Friday a woman spoke from the balcony at lunch-time for about five minutes. There was no music, and her voice was clearly heard. Many of the people seemed very interested, and a question was sent up to her.

When a waiter came up to the speaker, saying that she really must stop, she concluded by pointing out that the voters of the country were responsible for what was happening at the present time. As she resumed her seat many of the people applauded.

MRS. PANKHURST'S AMERICAN TOUR.

By RHETA CHILDE DORR.

The great success which attended Mrs. Pankhurst's latest visit to America can be fully appreciated only when it is known that she faced a public, not merely indifferent, but to a large extent actively hostile. The American public knows nothing of the truth about the militant movement in England. It knows only what a lying English Press and a subservient English news service says about the militant movement. "Suffragettes Set Fire to Crowded Theatre," "Suffragette Bomb in St. Paul's Cathedral," "Suffragette Plot to Kidnap Winston Churchill's Baby"—these are actual Press despatches, and the reason why they were received with credulity is because the United States is just recovering from the shock given by a series of murders and dynamite outrages perpetrated by one of our most responsible Labour organisations. The people of the United States were in a frame of mind to believe that Mrs. Pankhurst was leading a campaign of wicked revenge against the English Government.

Add to this that the English Government did everything in its power to foster the idea in the minds of the American authorities. I had the pleasure of crossing with Mrs. Pankhurst in the French liner, La Provence, and when one day the question came up of a possible detention at Ellis Island I laughed at the notion as too absurd to be considered seriously. It was impossible, I said, that the immigration authorities would put themselves in such a ridiculous position. It never occurred to me that the English Government would have the incredible meanness to represent Mrs. Pankhurst to the immigration authorities as a felon. Yet such an official misrepresentation was undoubtedly made, for when Mrs. Pankhurst went before the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island she saw on the judges' table a complete dossier of her case in English legal papers. The immigration authorities were obliged to detain Mrs. Pankhurst, but they detained her no longer than was necessary to find out that the charges against her were false.

They were obliged to detain her, not alone because of English misrepresentation, but because of an angry demand from a hostile American Press. Just as in England, the American Press is subservient, not to political parties, but to the masters of capital. Now the masters of capital are opposed to woman suffrage in general, and they are especially opposed to the kind of woman suffrage which is very evidently winning its battle—militancy. Even those papers, or many of them, professing to be friendly to suffrage, opposed the coming of Mrs. Pankhurst, "Because militancy has set the cause back in England, and we can't afford to countenance it," "Because she has come over here to teach our women to smash windows," or for some other reason equally insulting to adult minds. The American Press prepared the public for a visitation of a new and extremely dangerous Carrie Nation.

But, you protest, Mrs. Pankhurst had twice before visited the United States. The people knew her. The United States is a huge country. It takes five and a-half days for the fastest express trains to travel across it in a straight line. The population exceeds ninety millions. Mrs. Pankhurst would have to spend a year or two in the United States, lecturing every day, before the mass of the people could know her. Remember that she has been working in England, working at the head of the liveliest suffrage organisation in the world, for ten years, and the English people as a whole do not know her yet. I am sure that this is true because, since I have been in England, a number of English people have tried to convince me that she is wholly mistaken, wrong, misguided, and insane in all her policies. One gentleman told me that the Suffragettes under Mrs. Pankhurst's orders,

had repeatedly threatened the lives of Cabinet Ministers. I am convinced that the English people do not yet know much more about Mrs. Pankhurst than the Americans do.

There is this to say for the Americans—they have open minds. They do not in the least object to changing their opinions. In fact, they like to do so. They enjoy entertaining new ideas. Not long ago a deputation of New Jersey women while in Washington decided to call on one of their Congressmen and ask him to support the Bill now in Congress enfranchising the women of the entire United States. This particular Congressman had always been an avowed anti, and he had steadily refused to receive either individuals or deputations. On this occasion the women made up their minds that they would be received. So they chased the Congressman half over the city in taxicabs. He finally took refuge in his office. They followed him there, and after five minutes' conversation he capitulated. The next day he went around with a broad smile, perfectly happy at having been converted to suffrage.

This, then, was the public that Mrs. Pankhurst faced; a public made hostile by Press lies about militancy; a public that knows nothing of militancy or what it means; that does not dream that American women do things every week that would in England send them to Holloway. But, after all, a public capable of being reasoned with.

Beginning at Ellis Island, it was simply amazing to see opposition melt away and disappear before Mrs. Pankhurst's magnetism and charm. One of the men on the Special Board of Inquiry, the board that pronounced her a fit subject for detention, was an amusing case in point. He had joined with his colleagues in their decision, but apparently his conscience began to work almost immediately, for, official though he was, he constituted himself a sort of an errand-boy to the prisoner. He climbed the long stairs every few hours to bring Mrs. Pankhurst her telegrams, letters, newspapers, flowers, etc. On Sunday he called on her to ask the distinguished honour of showing her the buildings and the island. Queen Mary inspecting a hospital or opening a bazaar could not have been received with more pleased homage than was Mrs. Pankhurst as she inspected the immigrants' quarters, the detention rooms, the great dining halls, the kitchens, and the grounds. Everywhere one heard murmurs: "Why, I didn't think she would look like that!"

Ellis Island was typical of the country, or as much of it as Mrs. Pankhurst was able to visit. Almost every newspaper report of her lectures began with a description of her gracious and graceful personality, her beautiful gown, her gentle yet commanding manner. After that they did justice to her speech. The greatest surprise was always that Mrs. Pankhurst was a wonderful woman, a lady, and not an Amazon armed with a stone axe.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. Pankhurst made one convert of special value to American Suffragists. This man is one of the leaders in Mr. Roosevelt's Progressive Party. He is, I think, the leader of the local Minnesota forces, a very important and influential person. All the influence he had he used against Mrs. Pankhurst. He advised people to boycott her lecture, but at the last moment, overcome by curiosity, he decided to go himself. He went, and at the close of the lecture he fought his way through the crowd to speak to Mrs. Pankhurst, and to tell her that he was absolutely with her for the rest of his life. He was literally with her as much of the time as possible until her train left, carrying her luggage, loading her down with reading matter, bon-bons, and flowers. This St. Paul politician's conversion was

not more complete than that of the Washington correspondent of one of the most important newspapers in the country. The day after Mrs. Pankhurst's Washington lecture this young man came into our headquarters and said to us: "I want to tell you that I have been a fool about that militancy thing. When Mrs. Pankhurst was at Ellis Island I went to Mr. Caminetti, at the Immigration Bureau, and I said to him: 'If you let that woman in the country you'll deserve to lose your office.' Well, I heard her yesterday, and what she told about the women in England made me want to go to London and shoot up the town. She's great. She made me ashamed not to be for Woman Suffrage."

In Hartford, Connecticut, where Mrs. Pankhurst held one of her most successful meetings, a great many of the women in the Suffrage organisations were so opposed to her that the huge audience was practically composed of people from out of town and men and women who seldom if ever attended Suffrage gatherings. This does not mean that Suffragists were absent. The president of the Connecticut State Association, easily the most prominent woman in the state, presided, and many other women of influence were present. At the same time the audience, as an audience, was there out of curiosity. Well, that audience of curiosity seekers listened spell-bound, and it gave more liberally than any audience of ardent Suffragists could have been expected to. One man added a message to his contribution of five guineas. He said: "I came into this meeting not only an anti-militant but an anti-Suffragist."

Providence, Rhode Island, was another town where the local Suffrage bodies were stupid enough to oppose Mrs. Pankhurst without hearing her. The Providence audience was largely made up of working people, numbers of whom told me afterwards that they had never before understood that they needed a vote. "Ah, if we had her in this country," more than one factory girl said to me. What a reflection on those local Suffragists! They had apparently not taken pains to tell the working women why they needed the vote. Yet elsewhere in the United States we found the workers most eager to listen to us. I am certain that Mrs. Pankhurst will not soon forget the audience of coloured men and women she addressed in Chicago. These poor people took off their little pieces of jewellery and put them in the collection baskets.

I find that I have written of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit in terms of what it means to us. The Suffrage workers she inspired; the hostile Press she overcame; a new Suffrage public she created. We are as grateful to her for what she did for us as the W.S.P.U. can possibly be for the money we contributed to its war chest.

It seems to us that there must be something radically wrong with an England that can consent to the persecution of Mrs. Pankhurst and the women who have followed her with such unequalled devotion and courage. Over and over again I heard in the different cities, and on the steamer, "The English people cannot know Mrs. Pankhurst. They don't understand her, or they wouldn't allow her to be sent to prison."

Yet, as I write these words, she is suffering her second imprisonment in the ten days since her return from America. I was present at the first arrest, in the harbour at Plymouth, and I said to one of the officers: "This is so useless. Why do you do it?" The man looked perplexed. Then he said, "Well, we do it because it's orders. Why they do it—well, really, ma'am, I couldn't say."

How long will it be before the English public wakes up to its own disgrace, and demands of "them" why they do it?

The Life of Emily Davison

The story of the life of Emily Davison, simply told by Mrs. G. Colmore, grips the reader from the first opening lines. While reading of her as a bright, high-spirited child, while watching with interest her career at school and college, ever there looms a sense of distant tragedy, a feeling that for this one the cup of sacrifice and suffering must be drained to the last dregs. This is partly due to the art of Mrs. Colmore, and partly, of course, due to one's foreknowledge of Emily Davison's life and death.

Her life up to the time of joining the Women's Social and Political Union was that of any ordinary, normal woman—exceptionally gifted, excelling both at work and at sport, and taking a keen interest in everything that was going on around her. At every period of her life one sees the same spirit of courage and daring, of self-abnegation and of rebellion against oppression which marked her later career. Even after she had thrown herself into the Women's Movement with all the enthusiasm of her nature she never lost that keen interest in passing things which always distinguished her; in the midst of all the suffering which she later endured she always kept her bright and cheerful outlook on life. "She had the spirit but not the pose of the martyr," writes Mrs. Colmore. "Nothing ever broke her courage, nothing was able to keep for very long her sense of fun in abeyance or quite to destroy the peculiar brightness of her look."

Yet that sense of coming tragedy remains always with one. "The time is not yet" one feels when reading of the different incidents in her life as a student and as a teacher—of her numerous imprisonments and hairbreadth escapes. "The time draws closer"—the words repeat themselves over and over in the mind with growing persistence.

That Emily Davison's call to fight came from above no one can doubt. "Innately religious, with keenly and nobly conceived ideals, and an imagination touched by the spirit of devotion, she was as fully convinced that she was called by God, not only to work but also to fight for the cause which she had espoused, as was Joan of Arc when she led the army of France."

Many thanks are due to Mrs. Colmore for the insight, knowledge, and artistic sense with which she has presented this outline of the character and life of Emily Davison, the woman who willingly, cheerfully even, laid down her life that other women might be free, and in dying left a sacred trust to every living woman.

V. S. L.

"The Life of Emily Davison: An Outline." By G. Colmore. The Woman's Press. 6d.

Church and State.

Kindly allow a few words supplementary to Miss Bremner's able article. While she makes mention of "two of the newer sects" which are founded "on expressed equality of the sexes," she passes over one of the oldest sects which has always made this a principal feature in their Church. I allude to the Unitarians, who allow women equally with men—and at an equal stipend—in their pulpits, who have more than one woman minister in England, while Manchester College, Oxford, presided over by that most scholarly professor the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.D., is open to both women and men students.

To-day, when perhaps for the first time since the Stuart period, the Church is commencing to throw over its blind subservency to State (I allude, of course, to the significant meeting of clergy to protest against forcible feeding), attention should be increasingly focussed on the attitude of the Churches (of whatever denomination) towards women. It is a truism that cannot, however, be too often repeated, to declare that Church and State being so closely allied, the attitude of one and the other towards women will be similar. But, leaving women of the Anglican Church to combat for their position, will you allow me space for a few words with regard to the dissenting Churches? With Miss Bremner I agree they have let slip a [] at opportunity, but it is not too late to retrieve the position. There are pioneer women to-day who are fighting a hard fight for the mere right to be allowed to enter the Nonconformist pulpit side by side with men. And what could be fairer? Who more appropriate for service (and surely the Christian ministry means *one who serves*) than a woman?

I have been lecturing at many centres of late for the W.S.P.U. on the subjects "Women in the Churches," "Women and the Christian Ministry," "Woman and Christianity," and believing the time has now dawned for the personal note to be efficacious, I have shown somewhat of the prejudice and hostility I have met with. "A woman in the pulpit is as incongruous and offensive to the public as a black man in the same position," one minister said to me, when he knew I was preaching Sunday after Sunday. It does not say much for the good taste of the man who would remark such to a woman who was doing her best to help a village congregation to higher ideals.

"We will never allow a woman minister in our pulpits," declared the minister of a provincial church. "Who gave you men authority to speak of our pulpits?" I asked him. Doubtless the real point at issue is the economic one. Men even in the pulpits are so fearful at the onset of a new venture as to its effect on what has hitherto been their exclusive wage. And another issue was hinted at in a note which I received from a minister when first I commenced preaching. After congratulations on the boldness of the venture he closed: "Do not think we shall all be jealous!" It looked as if he knew some would be. Covetousness, jealousy, selfishness. How can any Church succeed in the truest sense where these sins, albeit sub-conscious, almost unconscious as doubtless in the majority of men they are—yet live?

May I quote from letters received since my last lecturing tour—samples of scores similar: "What we long for is a church presided over by a woman minister, run on entirely new advanced lines." From another: "It seems to me many ministers deceive themselves. They take personally a great deal of the woman's devotion to the church, never dreaming that they themselves (the men ministers) by their oneness present the greatest check on the religious enterprise of both men and women." And once again: "Building a church for a resident-woman minister only is what we must aim at. Wherever the opportunity occurs I point out the need for women ministers, and advocate this. Men ministers either ignore women altogether in essentials, or praise and encourage them in things which do not in the least matter nor help them to develop a true self."

All these letters point the trend of the future, and the Church which ignores such will suffer.

HATTY BAKER.

Miss Baker's pioneer booklet, "Women in the Ministry," can now be obtained direct from her at 107, Tavistock Road, Plymouth.

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The Suffragette.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1913.

In Fear of Women.

Who will say now that women cannot terrorise?

The Government by arresting Mrs. Pankhurst before the term covered by her "Cat-and-Mouse" licence had expired have ad-

mitted their fear of women. Lord Robert Cecil said some time ago: "It is insane for women to take the Suffrage controversy into the arena where physical force, and physical force alone, counts. They must be beaten at that game." Mr. Zangwill has said something to the same effect.

How foolish they and all such critics must be feeling now, for the Government have turned their words into lies—into vain and empty lies!

The militants announce that they will form a Women's Army—a bodyguard of women—which men with their boasted physical force must overcome before they can capture Mrs. Pankhurst and other prisoners under the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act! At once the Government turn purple, white, and green with terror and break their own laws and licences, and throw aside their few remaining fragments of honour and reputation in order to escape a conflict with this enemy.

Tearing up her licence issued by themselves and arresting her before its expiration, they take Mrs. Pankhurst at a moment when a bodyguard of women—of women, mark you!—is not with her. In case the bodyguard should spring up at Victoria station to rescue her, they fortify the place and fill it with policemen, and having thus, by stealth and guile and expedients unheard of, evaded the physical attack of women, they rush their prisoner into Holloway gaol.

Why are these men so much afraid of women? Why with all their brute force are they so afraid? It is not, as some have tried to show, that they feel themselves, by the laws of chivalry and respect for women, precluded from answering women's violence by violence of their own. On the contrary, they are very ready and very willing to do violence to women, especially when they have them locked out of sight and helpless in a prison cell. Forcible feeding alone proves that.

Then why, we ask again, are men so much afraid of women when women take

to the noble art of self defence and to the defence of their prisoner-champions?

Here are some at least of the reasons why.

In the first place, men are afraid of women's blows. Men do not like to be hurt.

In the second place, men have a superstitious terror of woman in revolt of these beings with unknown stores of force, moral, spiritual, and physical, with incalculable motives and mysterious springs of action, who have remained silent and patient and submissive for centuries and now are divinely discontented, divinely impatient, and divinely brave.

The spirituality which is expressing itself in women's physical militancy gives to that militancy a supernatural quality, which, as it were, raises the hair and freezes the blood of those grosser beings who pretend to think that victory is always to the strong in muscle, to the heavy in weight, to the large in bulk.

Therefore it is that this Government of men, elected by men, will go to any length and will sink to any depth in order to escape the dreaded encounter with the women who have banded themselves together to defend the prisoners whom the Government would drag back to torture.

The fear of women is at last entering into the heart of the Government. And until they fear women it would seem that the Government and men in general will not respect them to the point of yielding up the vote which they have wrongfully kept from them.

Militancy never so greatly triumphed as when the Government arrested Mrs. Pankhurst on Saturday. That arrest was a proclamation that women are in very truth becoming terrible as an army with banners.

We have come at last to the time of the fulfilment of the Euripidean prophecy, that—

"Woman, yea, woman shall be terrible in story.
The tales, too, meseemeth, shall be other than of yore
For a fear there is that cometh out of woman and a glory,
And the hard hating voices shall encompass her no more."

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

By A MEDICAL WOMAN.

As many of your readers are aware, there has recently been propounded a new scheme under which medical women may work in India.

For many years there has been an excellent Government service for men, the I.M.S.; but for women there has been no Government service of any kind, merely a haphazard arrangement, with no definite promotion, leave, pension, or security of tenure, known under the name of the "Dufferin Scheme." In these Dufferin hospitals the women work under the control of the I.M.S. men, and are also subject to the regulations of a lay committee. Considering that in India all the higher-class women, if Mahomedan, and a large number of the higher-caste Hindus, are debarred by custom and religion from being seen and treated by a medical man, it is very blameworthy of the Indian Government that no worthy service for medical women has yet been inaugurated: the fact that the I.M.S. man has the right of entry into the hospital, and can claim what operations he likes, practically closes the doors to any high-class woman. This means an appalling amount of preventable suffering. To quote one set of figures only, those taken from a recent medical memorial prepared for Lord Hardinge, deaths in childbirth are in India 1 to 75, as against in England 1 to 212.

On October 1, however, a new scheme for medical women was laid before the London Women's Medical School by Sir Pardy Jukes, the Director-General of the I.M.S.

It presents many points of improvement on anything that has gone before, and since these will take less time to consider than its numerous and very grave faults, we will dismiss them first.

An Anachronism.

The present scheme comes under the Government aegis, inasmuch as they subsidise it to the extent of £10,000 a year. There is graduated rise of pay, definite leave, security of tenure, and complete control of the hospital. Had the Government propounded this arrangement 50 or even 20 years ago, and aided the women in their struggle at home to obtain the right to qualify and practise, they might well have deserved gratitude. Offered now it is merely an anachronism serving to perpetuate the error of holding women's work in less esteem than men's.

To take the question of pay, men begin on R70 (the rupee equals 1s. 4d.) per month more than women. After 24 years of service women are earning only R550 a month, whereas after only six years the men may reach higher than that. Beyond R550 a woman does not go; a man, having reached the rank of colonel, gets R1,400, and should he become principal medical officer his pay may reach even R2,200. In either case there are a few extra duties with extra pay open both to men and women. The objection at once raised by the Anti-Suffragists, one such medical woman actually having uttered it—this same lady also added that we do not expect our best women to go to India; I need hardly say that Suffragists are more imperially minded than that—is that the work of men and women is not the same. For instance, no woman will have to look after a regiment, and therefore to compare payments is absurd, and a woman ought to be paid less than a man.

But anyone who has been in India knows that the I.M.S. man looks after the regiment early in his career; a civil appointment,

where he cares for women and children, is promotion. The same principle applies at home, where the female half of the asylum is generally considered the more responsible, and so handed over to the senior assistant. There is a certain humour about this situation calculated to appeal to any Suffragist. On the face of it, the fact that the female work is more responsible would indicate that the woman assistant could look forward to better status and pay than her male colleagues. By no means. The logic is quite otherwise. The senior medical assistant replaces the medical superintendent when he is away, therefore in the seemliness of things he must be a man! Yet the female work is more responsible, so the senior man must be on the female side. Ergo, the woman can never rise to the top of the female side, and must always hold the subordinate position. I am glad to say that in some asylums common sense and fairplay override these logical niceties!

Moreover, while the woman's practice is much restricted on the male side, so is the man's on the female; and maternity work in Indian zenanas, both from its terribly arduous conditions and its importance to the race, merits greater remuneration than perhaps any other.

Inequalities of Pay.

Then the age of retirement is for women 48, and for men 55, or in exceptional cases 62. A man has also the option of retiring after seven years' service, and if he dies his wife and children under certain circumstances receive pensions. The man himself on retiring receives a pension, towards which he has not contributed; the woman, on the other hand, pays 5 per cent. of her income, the Government adds another 5 per cent., the whole is totted up at 4 per cent., and on leaving this bonus is handed over to her.

Then the old Socialistic excuses again are made. Regard is not paid to the intrinsic value of the work, but to the supposed needs of the worker. Again the Anti-Suffragist imagines a woman's expenses less. But anyone knowing India is aware that the exact opposite is the case.

(a) For purdah patients more elaborate, and so expensive, arrangements have to be made than for men.

(b) In up-country places the few men officials can often chum together; but in such cases the woman may very likely be the only woman official there, and so perforce must have a bungalow of her own.

(c) Cases of assault have been so frequent on white women travelling in India that it is absolutely dangerous to attempt long or up-country journeys unaccompanied by an ayah. This last fact has been, like all other sex questions, kept out of sight. It is one of the terrors that menace Englishwomen in India, as well as in South Africa.

Then, again, the Government suggests restrictions of the private practice on the part of the woman—"it must not interfere with her public work." The same may hold good as regards the man, but if so it appears not to be mentioned! Sir Pardy Jukes stated, however, one trifling advantage as regards women—they may begin private practice at once; men not for a year or two after entering the service.

Now this question of equality of pay is one that touches medical etiquette and ethics very closely. So far medical women have

refused unequal pay, even at cost to themselves, and have been rightly commended as splendidly loyal by their medical colleagues in consequence.

Now, it is perfectly true that the work in India in this glorified Dufferin scheme differs from that in the I.M.S. Yet the importance of both branches may well be considered equal, as I have above shown. In the old days, when the Dufferin scheme was completely independent of the Government, the point was not so crucial; but now that by paying the piper the Government are taking it under its own protection (though it is by no means a Government service), the question becomes more acute. Moreover, it is true that at present men would not be appointed to women's hospitals, and so for the moment women cannot be actual black-legs, but one cannot be sure of this in the future. Purdah barriers are breaking down, and if this process goes on faster, and the desire of the Indian public for the health of their women increases more rapidly than the supply of medical women, then the question of appointing men to these posts will come up. If, meantime, women have submitted to a low rate of pay the men will suffer.

In this question of adequate salary in India women are in a far better position for pressing their claims than in England. Here, though for many posts women are more suitable than men, still, in default of the purdah system, they are not recognised as indispensable to the welfare of the race, whereas Sir Pardy Jukes has stated that in India they are, and if the Government state this they stand self-condemned in refusing to pay equitably for work as vital as any man can do.

Control by Lay Committee.

There remains one other point. The doctors are to work under the old Dufferin lay committees, on which, as a sop to Cerberus, they themselves have a seat. These committees are in future to have a new power given them, viz., the power of suspension (though not dismissal) for what they consider ill-conduct.

Now, it has been argued that medical men in the Army, Navy, etc., work finally under the control of a lay board; but while such a board consists of people picked for some good quality or other, and rendered somewhat responsible by previous years of public work, these committees in India are composed largely of people with no knowledge of public work, whose only qualification is often that they have married some local official.

Altogether, one can but repeat that the scheme is an insulting anachronism, and one rejoices greatly that the vast majority of medical women are prepared not only to protest against it, but to do their best to get it boycotted.

Once only have I heard that ancient and subtle argument brought forward that has justified the under-payment and ill-treatment of women all down the ages—"But think of the suffering Indian women. If you don't go what will happen to them?"

Fortunately, even for the medical woman, who combines with the usual soft heart a stronger brain than usual, this reasoning need no longer have any terrors, for the present position of women is such that if they remain firm the Government must soon come to heel.

GOVERNMENT IN A PANIC—DARE NOT FACE THE BODYGUARD.

MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN BEATS THE GOVERNMENT.

Seized Before Expiration of Licence.
RELEASED AFTER FOUR DAYS.

The Bodyguard Creates Police Panic.
Amazing Scene at Victoria Station.
SCOTLAND YARD LET LOOSE!

Battalions of Police Guard the Platform.
VISITORS' AMAZEMENT.

That the Government are afraid to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst when the bodyguard are in attendance was demonstrated last Saturday, when on her return from France she was rearrested at Dover Town before her licence had expired. However, the Government were only able to keep her in prison less than four days, and on Wednesday morning they were forced again to release her and to acknowledge themselves beaten.

MRS. PANKHURST IN PARIS.

SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES.
Mrs. Pankhurst's private visit to see her daughter in Paris was closely watched by the Government. During her stay in the French capital detectives were on duty the entire time, and wherever Mrs. Pankhurst went she was shadowed.

HER ARRIVAL AT DOVER.

Mrs. Pankhurst arrived at Dover pier on Saturday, and accompanied by her doctor and nurse, who had travelled with her on the journey, she entered the boat train for London, and no attempt to molest her was made until Dover Town was reached.

THE ARREST.

As soon as the boat train reached Dover Town, two detectives, accompanied by a wardress entered the carriage in which Mrs. Pankhurst was seated, and one of the men stepped forward and said to her "Consider yourself under arrest." These tactics of the Government were not altogether unexpected, as rumour had been busy since Mrs. Pankhurst's departure, of the fear that the police were feeling of any encounter with the women's bodyguard, and it was known they were seeking a way of avoiding this. It was, however, felt that they would not stoop to such dishonourable tactics as those employed.

On Mrs. Pankhurst inquiring upon what grounds the arrest was made, she was informed that she had broken the terms of her licence by not notifying the police of her change of address.

The lameness of this excuse will of course be obvious since Mrs. Pankhurst has never notified the police in any instance of her plans.

It is also to be noted that the terms of the licence have not been adhered to by the police, as according to the licence Mrs. Pankhurst was required to return to Exeter Prison on the expiration of her licence, and it is generally believed that the Government were afraid of the resistance which the bodyguard intended to offer.

The two detectives travelled to London in Mrs. Pankhurst's carriage, but were compelled to stand during the journey as a seat was offered to the wardress only.

On arrival at Victoria, Mrs. Pankhurst refused to leave her carriage, and was dragged by the two men from the train to a private 40 h.p. motor-car, which the police had arranged for. Inside this she was placed with two plain clothes men and the wardress, while the outside of the car was guarded by three other detectives. This car was driven swiftly out of a private exit from the station, and thence to Holloway.

THE SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION

Onlookers Amazed.

The scene at Victoria Station was the most remarkable, and in the experience of many without any precedent.

All approaches to the arrival platform were cut off and strongly guarded by battalions of police.

The entire station was networked with plain clothes and uniformed men, every platform being alive with Scotland Yard men. Between twenty and thirty inspectors were present, and wherever women were standing, groups of detectives stood watching them.

But the most remarkable sight of all was the arrival platform itself. A double line of police and detectives were drawn up the entire length of the platform.

Twelve taxicabs were also drawn up filled with plain-clothes men, four in each vehicle, and three guarding the outside besides the driver.

Added to this, detectives on motor cycles were on guard at various points ready to follow any taxi if necessary.

As the minutes passed people arriving at Victoria Station to meet friends asked excitedly what was the matter. When those who asked were told that the Government were arresting Mrs. Pankhurst, many refused to

believe it, others expressed astonishment at the scene before their eyes, and strong resentment was shown by great numbers of people who were refused admittance to the platform to meet the Continental train.

On the platform itself many passengers leaving the train expressed horror and disgust at the arrest, and men and women said what they thought of the Government in no unmeasured terms.

It was generally admitted by those present that the arrest was strongly resented, and when it was explained that Mrs. Pankhurst's licence had not yet expired, indignation was expressed in many instances.

For some hours afterwards the excitement at Victoria Station continued, people standing in groups and discussing the amazing condition of things in the country to-day, and the waste of the people's money by this Liberal Government in their vindictive policy of coercion and revenge on women who ask for votes.

PICKETING OUTSIDE HOLLOWAY PRISON.

A GUARD OF HONOUR.

From the moment Mrs. Pankhurst entered Holloway Prison, women took up their stand outside, pacing up and down, day and night.

There is nothing like a night on duty outside Holloway for showing what sort of stuff Suffragettes are made of. Hour after hour, in cold or wet, they pace up and down outside the gates—a voluntary guard of honour, while their leader is behind prison walls. As the dawn is breaking only their pale, drawn faces show how physically weary they are.

The illuminated face of the big clock across the road, tells them when the guard will be changed, and when the two hours, which are allotted for each turn, have passed, four other women silently step up and take their places.

The Pickets' House.

The four women temporarily relieved from duty return to the house from which, during the night, the pickets are organised.

Having given the signal they are admitted by the "chief" in charge. Then they join the other sleepers, and all is quiet, until the vigilant "chief" rouses four more to go on duty.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released from Holloway Prison on Wednesday morning in a state of collapse, and conveyed on an ambulance to Lincoln's Inn House, where she now lies. She had been on hunger and thirst strike from the moment of her arrest at Dover Town until the order came for her release.

An account of her experiences is given below, and the treatment she received in Holloway Prison.

MRS. PANKHURST'S EXPERIENCES.

HOW THE ARREST WAS EFFECTED

The moment Mrs. Pankhurst was placed under arrest at Dover Town she refused food and drink, and tea which was being prepared for her by her nurse was at once thrown away.

On arrival at Victoria Station one of the detectives, Inspector Parker, accompanied by the police matron who had travelled with her, came forward to Mrs. Pankhurst, who was lying on the seat of the carriage, and ordered her to come with him. This she refused to do, and he at once took hold of her, dragging her coat almost over her head in his efforts to remove her from the carriage. Being unable to move her he called his male companion to his aid, and dragged Mrs. Pankhurst head foremost from the train roughly by her arms, her feet dragging on the ground. When they reached the platform Mrs. Pankhurst was exhausted, and as she was dragged along the platform cried out that they were injuring her arms. Notwithstanding the extreme pain to which they were subjecting her the two men continued to drag her to a waiting motor, a third who was on the platform being called to their assistance, and lifting her flung her into the car.

She was bundled inside in a state of collapse, her coat being pulled over her head from the arms. Two detectives and a wardress travelled with her, three men sitting on the outside of the car. In this way she was conveyed to Holloway, followed closely by another car filled with detectives and police.

When Mrs. Pankhurst arrived at Holloway she was again lifted from the motor car, and taken to the reception-room where, in a state of extreme exhaustion, she had to be placed upon the floor. When the doctor arrived he told her to get up. Mrs. Pankhurst answered, "I cannot," and he then asked her to let him feel her pulse and examine her. This she at once refused to do, saying that the Government must take the full responsibility for her condition, and that she would not aid them in any way. Mrs. Pankhurst refused to be examined as a protest against her sentence or her being there at all, and she no longer considers that the medical officers are doctors in the accepted sense of the word. She has withdrawn her consent, and refuses to recognise them in any way, and it is therefore impossible for them to carry out the punishment inflicted upon her.

Mrs. Pankhurst was then carried in an invalid chair up three flights of steps to Ward F, where she was placed in an unwarmed cell with a concrete floor. She refused to go to bed, and she was then lifted on to

HER ARRIVAL AT HOLLOWAY.

Placed in an Unwarmed Cell.

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the bed. In a state of exhaustion she lay there during that night, unable even to take her coat off. About midday on Sunday the doctor entered her cell, again asking to be allowed to examine her. Mrs. Pankhurst refused, saying she did not regard him from the ordinary medical standpoint, but as a Government torturer. The Governor then appeared, and Mrs. Pankhurst requested that a minister should be brought to see her. This request was not complied with until Tuesday afternoon.

Lying on a Concrete Floor.

Mrs. Pankhurst decided as soon as she could gather strength to move from the outside of her bed that she would refuse to lie there. For two nights she lay on the concrete floor of her cell, where, perished with cold and in a state of extreme exhaustion, she remained until Monday afternoon.

Walks her Cell until told of her Release

While she lay upon the floor of the cell the doctor over and over again entered her cell, and asked her many times to allow him to examine her. She each time refused, and finally on Tuesday announced her intention that she would not take any rest on the floor, but would walk up and down the cell until she was released or died from exhaustion.

She paced up and down her cell, many times stumbling from exhaustion and weakness, until on Tuesday evening the doctor informed her that she was to be released on the next morning, when she partially undressed and lay upon her bed.

She left the prison in an ambulance on Wednesday morning, and was conveyed to Lincoln's Inn House. Her licence expires on December 23, two days before Christmas Day.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Mrs. Pankhurst has lost a great deal of weight during her two imprisonments this week. She is much exhausted and very weak; as she has not slept she is suffering from pains in her limbs and neuralgia. Absolute quiet and rest are essential to her recovery.

IMPRESSIVE PROTEST AT THE OPERA.

AN APPEAL TO THE KING.

"Amazing scenes at the Opera" was placarded all over London on Sunday last. Some of the papers went so far as to describe the protest made by the W.S.P.U. members at Covent Garden against Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest, and against the continued torture of women prisoners as an insult to the King and Queen. It seems strange that in these days of boasted civilisation it should be an insult to lay before the King the wrongs and grievances of his people. There was once a high tradition amongst Kings that their ears should ever be open to the cries of their oppressed subjects. It would seem as though we had progressed backwards in this respect.

The scene at Covent Garden was a brilliant one, and before the curtain rose on the first act many glances were thrown in the direction of the Royal Box, a festive bouquet of pink carnations on the ledge of which would have proclaimed to the audience that distinguished visitors were expected, had not the newspapers already heralded the fact.

"Women are being Tortured." It was not until towards the close of the first act that the King and Queen, with their suite appeared.

The orchestra had hardly ceased, when three women seated in a box opposite to that occupied by their Majesties rose to their feet. News had just been received of the re-arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst before her licence had expired. This was enough to fire women worthy of the name to make a determined stand. The indignation and righteous anger the Government arouse are an effective means of keeping the courage of the W.S.P.U. high. At the same moment that the women began to speak a banner was unfurled from the front of the box bearing the following inscription:

"King George, women are being tortured in your Majesty's prison."

With great dignity the accusing words rang out and reached the Royal Box. "Your Majesties! Mrs. Pankhurst has again this evening been arrested by order of your Majesty's Government. We protest against the torture of women in your Majesty's prisons."

An Appeal to the King.

The woman's voice continued in clear tones, "We protest against the continued operation of the 'Cat-and-

Mouse Act,' the passing of which by the present Liberal Government has disgraced the humanity of the twentieth century. We appeal to your Majesties to exert your influence to put a stop to this intolerable state of affairs in the only possible way—by granting the vote to women."

"We wish to draw an analogy between the opera your Majesties are witnessing and the things that are happening around you to-day. The same policy of persecution is adopted towards women fighting for principle and an ideal for liberty in this case as was adopted towards Joan of Arc in the middle ages. We appeal to the members of this audience. Is it nothing to you that such things are going on? Remember that Mrs. Pankhurst is again in prison, rearrested for the second time in a fortnight under the infamous 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' this evening."

At this point in the proceedings an avalanche of men burst into the box. It is believed that they had cautiously tried the door once before, and finding that it offered resistance had retired to collect a force some thirty strong—so greatly do terrors inspired by militant Suffragettes work upon the male imagination just now.

Meanwhile the whole Opera House was in an uproar. Simultaneously

with the beginning of the speech from the box a number of women in the gallery and amphitheatre had flung down quantities of leaflets upon the heads of the audience. They, as well as the women in the box, had to be ejected one by one, providing an opportunity for the display of the familiar male hysteria.

It seemed to be quite a shock to the sensibility of the officials to find that the women, after making their dignified protest, were prepared to leave the house in an equally dignified manner. The audience, of course, supplied the chief element of pandemonium. By stamping and shouting, and hissing and clapping, they all endeavoured to get their individual opinions voiced.

The Suffragettes, who read with a wonderful and intense understanding the life and the torments of Joan of Arc—felt assured that the large audience would not be able to bring the accustomed stolid self-complacency of "civilised" people to representation of the brutalities of bygone ages. Printed words, scattered all about them, would rise up in accusation. The name of "Mrs. Pank-

hurst" would surely ring in their ears when the mob, that with angry shouts and male dictions, hailed Joan of Arc with and heretic, returned in reverence and humility after the lapse of years to worship her as Saviour of France and martyr.

After the collection had been taken, Mrs. Dacre Fox addressed the meeting.

A Telegram Sent to the King.

The following telegram, sent by a lady to the King, was read to the meeting:

"To HIS MAJESTY THE KING.—In Your Majesty's name, a noble woman is being done to death in Holloway. We call on Your Majesty in the name of God to stop this crime before it is too late."

The following are extracts from Dr. Moxon's speech which we hope to publish in a subsequent issue of the SUFFRAGETTE:

"I was glad to come here; firstly, because it gives me the opportunity of expressing my admiration for the excellent practical work done by your Union towards the attainment of the enfranchisement of women. Secondly, because as a medical man, I am keen to express openly my approval of the fearless and magnificent work that the editor of the SUFFRAGETTE, Miss Christabel Pankhurst—(applause)—has done towards the exposure of the fearful and devastating results of the so-called venereal disease. Thirdly, because I am at all times anxious to protest against that abomination, forcible feeding. And fourthly, because I wish to publicly express my disapproval of the petty, unjust, and dangerous operations of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.'"

"One should be slow to set in his thought any limit to the possible future development of a nation in which the women are always on the highest level; one of the most important forces in the progress of society lies in the education which a mother gives to her children. I record my conviction that this movement has for its ultimate ideal the progress of humanity, an ideal which neither ridicule, coercion, or torture is going to stop, but will only act as the wind to fan the flames which have been kindled, and which will not be put out until woman has won her complete emancipation, and through that, the regeneration of the world."

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"I was glad to come here; firstly, because it gives me the opportunity of expressing my admiration for the excellent practical work done by your Union towards the attainment of the enfranchisement of women. Secondly, because as a medical man, I am keen to express openly my approval of the fearless and magnificent work that the editor of the SUFFRAGETTE, Miss Christabel Pankhurst—(applause)—has done towards the exposure of the fearful and devastating results of the so-called venereal disease. Thirdly, because I am at all times anxious to protest against that abomination, forcible feeding. And fourthly, because I wish to publicly express my disapproval of the petty, unjust, and dangerous operations of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.'"

"One should be slow to set in his thought any limit to the possible future development of a nation in which the women are always on the highest level; one of the most important forces in the progress of society lies in the education which a mother gives to her children. I record my conviction that this movement has for its ultimate ideal the progress of humanity, an ideal which neither ridicule, coercion, or torture is going to stop, but will only act as the wind to fan the flames which have been kindled, and which will not be put out until woman has won her complete emancipation, and through that, the regeneration of the world."

After the collection had been taken, Mrs. Dacre Fox addressed the meeting.

A Telegram Sent to the King.

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SUFFRAGETTES PICKETING OUTSIDE HOLLOWAY PRISON.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTERS PURSUED.

MR. PEASE SEVERELY CORNERED.

Mr. Snowden Again!

OPINIONS OF A "REAL SUFFRAGIST."

Relentless Heckling.

MR. PEASE'S WELCOME AT THE BIRKBECK COLLEGE!

"UNANIMOUS" VOTE OF THANKS.

At the reception in connection with the Founders' Night at the Birkbeck College, Mr. Pease, M.P., who with Lord Balfour of Bureleigh addressed the gathering was subjected to a disconcerting series of interruptions.

Perhaps, warned by the storm of applause which greeted the principal's remark that the Birkbeck College was the first to open its doors to women, Mr. Pease looked nervous and weary as he rose to his feet, and his first sentence was cut short by a woman in the gallery.

Apologetic Stewards

A lively ten minutes followed, the stewards being obviously reluctant to adopt Liberal tactics, and when finally the woman was ejected her assailants apologised repeatedly for their own conduct.

Other interruptions followed, and even during the presentations Mr. Pease found himself confronted with Suffragettes and their sympathisers. A man who won a first in botany honours protested against Mr. Pease's presence as a representative of a Government which tortures women instead of giving them the vote, by refusing to be present.

The Vote of Thanks.

But the crisis of the evening was reached when the vote of thanks to Mr. Pease was put to the meeting. The principal said that he presumed that the resolution would be carried unanimously, at which there was a storm of "noes" from all over the hall.

The departure of Mr. Pease was effected by a back-door. Nevertheless, he did not escape the vigilance of the men and women who intended to remind him once again of his invidious position.

SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. SNOWDEN.

SCENES AT IPSWICH LABOUR MEETING.

Mr. Philip Snowden had a warm reception from Suffragettes at an I.L.P. meeting at Ipswich on Sunday, December 14.

As soon as he rose to speak a woman asked if he would answer a question. The chairman immediately intervened, promising that questions should be answered at the close of the meeting, but the questioner urged that hers was a pressing question, and must be answered at once.

After a scene of uproar the questioner was ejected, but on Mr. Snowden rising to resume his speech, another woman rose to confront him. After much noise and confusion she was at last ejected and pushed down the steps.

However, this did not end matters, for more uproar and more ejections soon followed. At question time Mr. Snowden declined to fulfil the chairman's promise, and refused to answer any questions.

Finally, as he entered his waiting cab he was again reminded that women were being tortured.

LETTING THE CAT OUT.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. SNOWDEN.

After the Ipswich meeting a Suffragette travelled up to town by the same train as Mr. Snowden, and at Liverpool Street Station again managed to have a few words with him. The following conversation then took place:

Suffragette: Mr. Snowden, I should like to know why you support an Anti-Suffrage Government?

Mr. Snowden: I am not disposed to discuss that question with you. I don't wish to have anything to do with any members of your Society.

Suffragette: Isn't it disgraceful that a public man should not be disposed to discuss a question of such importance?

Mr. Snowden: I am quite content to have the good opinion of those whose opinion I value. (Presumably, therefore, those whose opinion he values are those who have a good opinion of him!)

Suffragette: Isn't it perfectly disgraceful that Mrs. Pankhurst has been rearrested even before her licence has expired?

Mr. Snowden: I am quite callous now, and I don't care what becomes of any of you, and I only regret that I spent six years of my life working for Woman Suffrage.

I opposed the "Cat-and-Mouse" Bill at all its stages and voted against it, but I would not do so now.

Suffragette: I thought you upheld Woman Suffrage, and voted against the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act because you thought it was the right thing to do, and not for gratitude. Good afternoon.

SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. KEIR HARDIE.

LIVELY SCENES AT WORTHING.

Mr. Keir Hardie, who spoke at Worthing on December 15 in connection with the "No Conscription" campaign, was frequently heckled by Suffragettes. One woman was roughly ejected and another was threatened with violence by a steward, but, as a rule, the stewards did not dare use violence towards the interrupters.

A woman also encountered Mr. Hardie at the station on his return journey, and was able to have a few more words with him on the subject of his support of this Government of torturers.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AT EAST HAM.

"EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON VOTES."

Mr. Keir Hardie spoke at East Ham Town Hall last Sunday, and was many times reminded by Suffragettes that he was supporting a Government which tortured women.

In reply to the question, "Why is not Mrs. Pankhurst released unconditionally like Larkin?" Mr. Hardie replied, "Larkin has trade unions

with votes behind him. Women have no votes, and everything depends on votes."

Mr. Hardie also made the statement that in the recent by-election in Lanark the work of the women had been far better, and had had far greater effect on the result of the election than the work of all the Socialist and Labour organisations put together.

None of the interrupters were ejected, and there was no hostility from the audience.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AT BIRMINGHAM.

LABOUR BRUTALITY.

Mr. Keir Hardie's speech on the tyranny of conscription was shown up in all its insincerity by the steady, indignant protests that were made against the tyranny of the Labour Party in supporting a Government that tortures women.

Many times throughout the speech the audience was in an uncontrollable state of uproar, and the chairman and speaker sat in helpless silence whilst their stewards acted up to the ideas of democracy as taught by the official Labour Party.

Police Protests.

At one point four stewards, in their enthusiasm for the teaching of their leaders, fell upon one woman who had dared to remind Mr. Hardie of his responsibility as regards forcible feeding, brought her to the ground and then dragged her out of the hall. So violent were the methods applied that one of the police warned the stewards that they were endangering the lives of the women, and subsequent letters of protest to the Birmingham papers showed the disgust which was felt by the audience.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AT THE KINGSWAY HALL.

ABBREVIATED SPEECH.

On Saturday evening Mr. Keir Hardie, presiding over a Peace meeting, was obliged to cut his opening remarks very short on account of persistent Suffragist interrupters.

When dilating on the iniquity of war he was pointedly asked why he supported a Government that made war on women, and other questions no less awkward were put to him.

With a discretion that may doubtless be attributed to fear of the effect that would be produced by any Suffrage disturbance upon the minds of Jean Jaurès, Anatole France, and other distinguished foreign Socialists present, Mr. Hardie refrained from anything in the way of a speech, introducing each speaker with no more than half-a-dozen words.

WHY?

Mr. J. A. Pease was advertised to speak on "Health and Housing" at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, last Friday. However, at the advertised time for the meeting to begin, he had already left the building, having spoken for about half a minute before the time announced and then immediately taken his departure.

LIBERAL MEETING AT ABERDEEN.

MEMBERS CHALLENGED.

On Tuesday three Liberal M.P.'s addressed a meeting at the Music Hall. Mr. Esslemont, M.P., presided, and was supported by Mr.

Dundas White, M.P., and Mr. Outhwaite, M.P. Evidently trouble was expected, for groups of six or seven stewards were stationed in different parts of the hall to deal with any possible interrupters.

They had not long to wait in order to display the usual Liberal brutality. One of the chief speakers had barely begun his address when a girl rose and interrupted him, at the same time endeavouring to chain herself to a neighbouring pillar.

Desperate Struggle.

Immediately the stewards set upon her, just as the padlock was about to fasten, and after a determined resistance she was flung out of the meeting.

But the subsequent quiet was only temporary. The second M.P. began to speak of all the grand things that Liberalism stood for, and at once a woman was on her feet exclaiming: "It stands for the destruction of women's lives; it stands for torture." Other protests followed, and each was accompanied by the same determined resistance.

CARNARVON CHORAL SOCIETY IN LONDON.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TOO BUSY TO ATTEND.

Mr. Lloyd George, though President of the Carnarvon Choral Society, did not attend the Grand Concert given in the Central Hall, Westminster, last Thursday, being prevented by his Ministerial duties. The audience, however, did not leave the hall without being reminded of the question which his Government have betrayed.

During the interval a woman seated in the balcony walked quietly forward to the rail and was able to address the astonished house for some moments before the stewards could recover sufficiently from their surprise to eject her.

After she had been removed the pandemonium that reigned for about ten minutes was extraordinary.

After a while things began to calm down again, and the choir was showing signs of returning when another woman rose and made her protest, and was also ejected.

SIR STUART SAMUEL ON "WORLD ORGANISATION."

MANY PROTESTS.

Last Thursday at Mile End Sir Stuart Samuel presided at a meeting called to discuss "World Organisation." He cut his speech as short as possible, but as soon as he rose, a woman interrupted him, saying, "How can you organise the world without women?"

She then spoke for about three minutes protesting against the "Cat-and-Mouse-Act" and the torture of women. Her speech was heartily applauded by almost the whole audience, which was composed nearly entirely of men.

Sir Stuart Samuel did not dare have the interrupter ejected, but he said that he hoped she would sit down now that she had made her protest. As soon as she resumed her seat however another woman rose and protested against the Government's torture of women. Then another woman in the audience rose and put several questions.

The meeting was held up for fully a quarter of an hour, when the speaker of the evening began to deliver his paper. The interrupters then left the meeting as a protest against their discussion of world organisation while leaving half the world out of count.

"KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED UNTO YOU."—Matt. vii. 7.

"O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which killest the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee."—Luke xiii. 34.

PRAYERS FOR MRS. PANKHURST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WOMEN VIOLENTLY TREATED.

On Sunday last, during the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey, many women who went there to chant a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst were treated with great violence and brutality.

They chanted the following prayer: "God save Emmeline Pankhurst, help us with Thy love and strength to guard her, spare those who suffer for conscience' sake. Hear us when we pray to Thee." They had hardly finished this prayer when the vergers fell on them, and with great violence pushed and hustled them out.

One brave, Christian man, who was sitting near a woman who had taken part in the intercession, seized her and banged her face on the back of the pew, inflicting severe bruises.

The sermon, by the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, was on the text, "By what authority do ye these things?" and whether the preacher meant it to refer to the Government's treatment of women or not, it went very much home to those present.

ST. MARY ABBOTT'S VISITED.

At the evening service at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, a number of women chanted the same prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst that had been said earlier in the day at Westminster Abbey. In this case, however, the women were not treated with a similar brutality, but were allowed to walk out quietly.

TWELVE CROYDON CHURCHES REMINDED.

SYMPATHETIC CONGREGATIONS.

During this month twelve churches in Croydon have been visited by Suffragettes, carrying banners, protesting against the continued political persecution of women.

The visits have been preceded by letters to each incumbent, with the result that many have written to the local hon. sec. to say that they agree with the principle of women's enfranchisement.

INTERCESSION FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

THE CHURCH'S NEGLECTED DUTY.

About thirty Suffragettes attended the evening service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barking Road, East Ham, last Sunday, and after the Prayer for Peace rose and chanted a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst and all who are being tortured for conscience' sake.

They were seized by the vergers and ejected from the Church, but not before they had concluded their prayer.

The vicar, Mr. Pooler, had previously declined to sign a petition against forcible feeding, and the prayer succeeding their protest, "Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord," was therefore peculiarly appropriate.

afterwards distributed the leaflet, "The Appeal to God," amongst the people. Three women came up to the Suffragettes and thanked them for making the protest.

WOMEN PRAY AT BRISTOL

At All Saints' Church, Bristol, on Sunday evening, a number of women in the congregation prayed aloud for Emmeline Pankhurst, Annie Kenney, Rachel Peace, and "all who are persecuted for conscience' sake," and that the eyes of the Church might be opened. They were not interfered with, and remained till the end of the service.

INTERCESSION AT NEWCASTLE.

Last Sunday evening the congregation in Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, were astonished, just as the preacher was going to pronounce the benediction, to hear a woman pray aloud: "Oh, God in Heaven, hear our prayer and save Emmeline Pankhurst, save her from the evil men who are doing her to death; Lord Jesus, who has taught us to pray for Thy Kingdom to come and for righteousness, save her.—Amen."

The preacher and another woman in very impressive tones said "Amen." The women had just heard a few minutes before the service that Mrs. Pankhurst had been rearrested. The sermon was very appropriate, being upon "the salvation of women," and the fact that Mrs. Pankhurst's name was not mentioned with the other great women brought forth the protest.

AN APPEAL FOR PRAYERS.

On Sunday December 7, at St. Luke's Church, Bradford, a woman rose just before the benediction, and in a clear and reverent tone said: "In the name of Christ, who came out of Nazareth, I appeal for your prayers for Emmeline Pankhurst, Annie Kenney, Rachel Peace, and all women who are suffering imprisonment and torture for conscience' sake, and I pray that justice may be administered impartially to men and women, rich and poor alike."

Intense silence reigned, all eyes being turned towards the speaker. Then the benediction was pronounced. The incident created a deep impression on all who witnessed it.

CIRCULAR TO PRESTON CHURCHES.

Preston Suffragettes have circulated all the churches in the town, asking the clergy to offer up prayers for those in prison for conscience' sake or for those suffering torture in the cause of liberty, and adding that if the clergy refused to fulfil this request they would attend the various churches in person and offer prayer themselves.

PROTESTS IN TWO EASTBOURNE CHURCHES.

WOMEN PRAY FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

At the Parish Church of St. Mary, Eastbourne, a protest was made on Sunday against the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst. Prayers were offered by Suffragettes present for Emmeline Pankhurst, Sylvia Pankhurst, Rachel Peace, and all who suffer for conscience' sake. The women were not asked to leave, but remained till the end of the service.

INTERCESSION III WANDSWORTH CHURCH.

PRAYERS FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

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PRAYERS FOR MRS. PANKHURST.

On Sunday last a number of Suffragettes attended the evening service at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Wandsworth Common. At the end of the collect for the day, "That at thy

second coming we may be found an acceptable people in thy sight," the women chanted in reverent tones a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst: "God save Emmeline Pankhurst, and all who are being tortured for conscience' sake. Hear us when we pray to thee."

No attempt was made to prevent them finishing their prayer.

PROTEST AT LIVERPOOL.

Women offered prayers for Mrs. Pankhurst in the Lady Chapel, New Cathedral, Liverpool, last Sunday. They were not interfered with in any way, and the congregation was evidently sympathetic.

SUFFRAGETTES AT THE ALBERT HALL BALL.

PEOPLE EAGER TO HEAR.

Two Suffragettes were present at the great Pictorial Ball which was held at the Albert Hall on December 3. There was a brilliant gathering, the balcony being crowded with spectators.

A series of tableaux took place in the middle of the evening, and as soon as these were over and the lights went up, the two women threw leaflets from the balcony to attract attention, and one of them then made a short speech protesting against the torture of women as a disgrace to England.

Applause from the Audience.

The dancers who were all gathered together to watch the tableaux, turned round, moved forward in a body, and one and all looked up and paid the utmost attention. Every eye in the house was on the speaker, no attempt was made to stop her, and when she had finished speaking, there was applause from the audience. The people seemed eager and anxious to hear.

A little later the women threw more leaflets from the other side of the hall, and then quietly left.

PRESTON HIPPODROME VISITED.

Last Thursday four Suffragettes were present at the Preston Hippodrome. In the revue being shown there is a court scene when several women in purple, white, and green are tried. At this point a woman in the stalls cried out, "We want the vote and are determined to have it," and from the gallery a shower of handbills descended on the audience. The people seemed eager to get the leaflets and were most sympathetic.

PROTESTS AT THE CROYDON THEATRE.

Last week the Grand Theatre, at Croydon, was visited three times by Suffragettes, who threw and distributed leaflets amongst the audience as protests against the forcible feeding of women and the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

LEAFLETS AT A BRADFORD THEATRE.

At a performance of "Sweet Lavender," at the Theatre Royal, Bradford, last Tuesday, six Suffragettes threw leaflets dealing with forcible feeding from the gallery. The leaflets were all well received and eagerly read by those below, and the people in the gallery loudly demanded some as well.

HIDEOUS TORTURE OF RACHEL PEACE.

TORTURE.

BODILY AND MENTAL AGONY.

A MESSAGE FROM MISS RACHEL PEACE.

I want to tell you as clearly as I can about the dreadful thing that happened to me when I was on hunger strike. I am sure that you realise, and I am sure that others do too, that I did not give up because of the forcible feeding. Please let no one think I have given up on that account. Both times I have deliberately given up 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 I 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. Undoubtedly it is the strain (the nervous strain) of the forcible feeding which causes it, because after the feeding has been stopped for a few days I recover my normal sleep, but it is a diabolical thing to go through. 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. And at other times the struggle is with mad people. But always I have the feeling that those creatures are trying to get possession of my body. And it is a ghastly thought that some day it might end so. I believe obsession is possible—a very common form of madness, in fact. But I pray heaven to keep me from it. It is awful to contemplate. I need not tell you all this is most awfully exhausting, and it really does quite unfit me to make the necessary resistance against the forcible feeding. I am very speedily overwhelmed, and, in consequence, easily fed. And the doctor cares nothing so long as he can get the food into me—it doesn't matter how much pain I am in—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—two or three hours afterwards—it seems that 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. The brutality of it! Doesn't it make you boil with indignation to think that they will go on even when one's throat is in such a state? When I told Dr. Forward about the pains in my legs his reply was: "It is your own fault; you should go out to exercise." Why, I couldn't have exercised—just to walk round the cell two or

three-times made me feel quite sick and faint. I told him, too, about the other, and he just laughed, and turned to the wardress and said, "Why, she is getting delirium tremens!" We are feeding her so well." I couldn't say a word after that. Such callousness seemed to freeze the very soul in me. And I felt it was so utterly hopeless to say anything further. During the first time he was feeding me I spoke of it to him, and asked him to write to my doctor. But he just ignored the whole thing, and did not or would not listen.

Fed again I shall be, because I just cannot stay here quietly, and let McKenna triumph in my defeat. You see how it is, the moment I am my normal self my very soul rises in protest that I should be here appearing to submit to this damnable injustice and tyranny, and *somehow* or other I must free myself. The last five or six nights I have slept naturally, and the recovery I have made is marvellous. Not that I am well, but considering all I have been through these past weeks it is really a marvel that I am still sane. The solitude alone is enough to drive one mad. All this time, and never a soul to speak to, and the greater part of the time not even a book to read. Well, I am resolved to give myself a little longer, and then once again I will go back to the hunger strike. Surely Heaven will help me and protect me from the other evil. If only I might be spared it this time, and have a chance of freeing myself. Anyway, protest I must even if I go back to it time and again. By so doing at least I am not willingly submitting to their devilish injustice. It is torture to be here now apparently submissive, yet it was the only thing to do. The spell of my past nights had to be broken.

Well, knowing this, you will all, I know, think strong and helpful thoughts for me. I know that I am greatly helped by your love and constant thought of me, so please pray with me that this time I may be spared further the horror of past nights. Much love to all.

(Signed) RACHEL PEACE.

A message has been sent in to Miss Rachel Peace begging her not to resume the hunger strike until Parliament meets, when the Government can be challenged in the House of Commons on the question of her treatment.

A LIBERAL CLERGYMAN RESIGNS FROM THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

The following letter has been sent to the secretary of the National Liberal Club by the Rev. C. Baumgarten:

Dear Sir,—Please note that I now definitely send in my resignation as a member of the National Liberal Club, with which I have been associated for the past thirty years. I entirely agree with your contention as to the difficulty of carrying out a progressive policy, or even of maintaining the existence of a Liberal Party, if members are to be perpetually resigning on account of minor differences of opinion. It was in consideration of this that I retained my membership when the Disendowment Clauses of the Welsh Church Bill (clauses which I considered not only ungenerous but ignoble) passed the House of Commons. But one has to draw the line somewhere, and I draw it at the point where Mr. McKenna, with I presume, the approval of his colleagues indulges in a line of action which a later generation and calmer judgment will have no difficulty in identifying with useless torture and brutal cruelty. Even the most degraded bargee would cease flogging his horse when once it had dawped upon his limited intelligence that the infliction of no amount of punishment could secure the desired result. I anyhow find myself entirely unable to stand placidly on one side while such a policy, enforced, as against women and ignored as against men, is being carried out by a Liberal Minister with apparently no better consequences than enlarging his stock of experience; while, if rumour speaks truly, it is imposing an almost intolerable strain upon those subordinates whom he compels to carry out his orders.

I do not anticipate ever joining any other Party than that with which I have always been associated, but I find myself unable to vote or to use what little influence I have on its behalf while the administration of the law remains so entirely inconsistent, not only with Liberal and democratic principles, but also with the administration of even-handed justice.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. BAUMGARTEN.
The Rectory, St. George's, Bloomsbury, 19, Woburn Square, W.C.

A LETTER OF PROTEST.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the Prime Minister: "To the Right Hon. H. Asquith, M.P."

"Dear Sir,—As an old Liberal I respectfully request you to put an end to forcible feeding. This atrocity revolts every true man, and I would suggest that if such violence of the sacred bodies of women were practised in any other country the people of Great Britain would cry out. The only way out of this impasse is the promise of a Government measure for Woman Suffrage, or an alteration of the existing Franchise Law that 'person' shall mean woman as well as man.—Yours respectfully,

"PHILIP DURANT,
"The Griffin Hotel, Brynmawr."

POLICE BRUTALITY AT BOW.

NINE ARRESTS.

A packed meeting was held in Bow Palace last Sunday afternoon to protest against the Government torture of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and other women, and the refusal of the public halls in Bow, Bromley, and Poplar for the advocacy of Votes for Women.


After the meeting a procession of about four hundred people marched to the house of one of the anti-pathetic councillors, intending to hold a demonstration outside before proceeding to Holloway Prison. The route of the procession had previously been given to the police.

A Disgraceful Scene.
At the first halt a disgraceful scene took place. An enormous force of mounted and foot police charged the peaceful crowd. They completely lost their heads and behaved with great fury and brutality. Women and children were knocked down and kicked, the banners were torn and the poles broken up, and the band instruments were smashed to pieces.


Two women and seven men were arrested.

PRISONERS' FUND.

Mrs. H. C. Sanders £5 0 0
Dr. Flora Murray (coll.) ... 6 5 0
F. Elston Burfield 0 10 6
A Constitutional Suffragist 5 0 0



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE DUCHESS OF BRITANNY

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MOTHERS AND THEIR DAUGHTERS.
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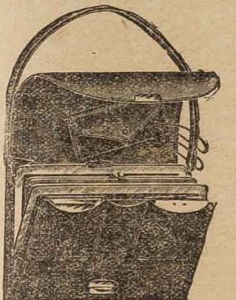
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THE HOUSE FOR Christmas Presents.



Best Possible Value.

Fine Hard-grain Morocco, complete with Mirror, Writing Tablet, and Captive Purse. Navy, Green and Black. 19/6



No. E 601. Expanding Tie Combination, very practical. Best finish. Brown leather. 16.6 fine pigskin. 25/-

268-270, OXFORD ST., W.
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A Sensible Christmas Gift.

What a better selection could you make than a Camelhair or Flannel

JAEGER

fine PureWool

Dressing Gown.

It is a gift sure to be appreciated, because the name is an assurance that you are giving something delightful for its warmth, lightness and quality. Jaeger Dressing Gowns are made in the latest styles, their well-known comfort and appearance are certain to please.

35/6 to 24/4.

Illustrated Catalogue of Jaeger and Dr. Jaeger's "Health Culture" free on application.

LONDON JAEGER DEPOTS.

105, Regent St., W. 102, Kensington High St., W.
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A Jaeger Agent in every important town.
Address sent on request.

WOMEN CLERKS AND THE HOLT REPORT.

WOMEN CLERKS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

There are about 2,400 women clerks of the First and Second Class employed in the Headquarters Department of the General Post Office, viz., Savings Bank Department, Accountant-General's Department, Money Order Department, the Controller's Office of the London Telephone Service, and the Accountant-General's Department in the General Post Offices in Edinburgh and Dublin. They are recruited by means of open competitive examination from the whole of the United Kingdom. The age of entry is 18 to 20 years, and the hours of duty seven.

The scale of salary is:
Second-Class Clerks, £65 per annum by annual increments to £110.

First-Class Clerks (obtained by promotion from the Second Class), £115 by annual increments of £5 to £140.

Above the rank of First-Class Clerks there is a limited number of higher posts which form only a small percentage (4.6) of the total number of First and Second-Class Clerks.

In December, 1911, a lower grade of clerks, designated "Female Assistant Clerks" (with a scale of salary 18s. per week, rising by 1s. to 20s., and then by 2s. to 34s., and working an eight-hour day), was introduced into one of the Departments to take over the simpler clerical duties, in spite of the fact that the last Parliamentary Committee (Hobhouse) had adjudged the same work to be worth the scale of salary fixed (£65-£110).

Great indignation was felt at this attempt to lower the status of the women clerks, and this feeling was voiced in a resolution of protest which was forwarded to the Postmaster-General.

The Case for the Women Clerks.

Although the case of the women clerks did not come within the scope of the inquiry by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the Association of Post Office Women Clerks asked to be allowed to give evidence. The most important claims put forward by that body were:

1. *Equality of remuneration for women Clerks with the Second-Division Men Clerks* (whose scale of salary is £70 by increments of £7 10s. to £130, thence by £10 to £200, thence by £10 to £300—efficiency bars at £130 and £200) and with *Supplementary Men Clerks* (whose scale of salary (three grades) is £100 to £200, £200 to £300, and £300 to £400).

2. *Equality of opportunity*—in other words, the abolition of the sex distinction.

These claims were put forward on the grounds of similar status and similar work, various duties previously performed by the men clerks having been handed over to women and *vice versa*. It was pointed out, in order to refute the argument of a family wage for men and a subsistence wage for women, that a recent inquiry made by the Association as to the responsibilities of women clerks revealed the fact that 42 per cent. of its members of over ten years' service were contributing to the maintenance of one or more persons in addition to supporting themselves.

3. *The abolition of the new class of "Female Assistant Clerks."*

Its Recommendations for Women Clerks.

When the result of the Select Committee was published the women clerks found that they were dismissed as of no importance

whatever. Their claim for equal pay for equal work was simply ignored. It was, however, recommended that they should work 3½ hours extra a week for the paltry remuneration of £5 a year, or 6½d. an hour.

As regards the Female Assistant Clerks the Committee recommended that the recruitment for that grade should be discontinued, but that the simpler clerical duties should be gradually handed over to the sorters. Thus the work of the women clerks would be rendered more complex, and no compensation whatever offered.

The Protest.

A mass meeting of some 1,200 women clerks of the General Post Office was held to protest against the recommendation of the Select Committee to increase the hours of duty, and the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of women clerks expresses its strong and emphatic disapproval of the proposal to increase the working hours for the clerical staff of the Post Office Service, in view of the recognised tendency in modern industrial legislation to decrease the hours of labour. It regards the action of the Select Committee in recommending additional hours of duty as a retrograde step, and hereby instructs the committee of the Association to approach the Postmaster-General, requesting him to reject the proposal and retain the present seven-hour day, which is the standard working day for the clerical force in the Civil Service."

A memorial to this effect was forwarded to the Postmaster-General.

WILLIAM OWEN

William Owen Ltd.

Westbourne Grove, London, W.



No. 719. Smart Shirt.

In our "BERNINO" Flannel, with *Sobesierre* Collar, flat stitched-in sleeves, pocket at side, fastening at front with five dressy pearl buttons through centre piece. 6/11

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT AT SOUTH LANARK.

LAST DAYS OF THE CHRISTMAS FAIR.

The Christmas Fair has proved such an attraction it has been decided to keep it open for another week. All members who have not already paid it a visit are reminded that their last chance to do so is between now and Saturday. Everybody is thinking about Christmas, and as the time approaches one is sure to remember that there is some relation or some member of the household who has been completely forgotten, and for whom it is necessary to buy a present at the last moment. There are presents both useful and beautiful at Lincoln's Inn House; children's garments and pretty frocks for the practical mother, and a charming assortment of toys which no one ought to be able to resist at this time of the year when how to make the children happy is the thought uppermost in the minds of all.

Christmas Cards and Calendars.

The special Christmas cards and calendars this year have proved a great attraction. They are a reproduction of the cartoon which appeared in the SUFFRAGETTE on November 14, and which delighted everybody. A small reproduction appears on this page. No other cards should be sent by members to their friends this Christmas. They could search all London without finding anything more beautiful. Country members who are unable to attend the sale are urged to order them by post.

A Chance for a Bargain.

On Saturday, December 20, that being the very last day of the Fair, there will be an auction sale in the Central Hall. Every woman who has a soul that hankers after bargains will have the opportunity here to satisfy her love of a bargain, and her love for the W.S.P.U. at the same time.

Mrs. Pankhurst Expects You.

One of Mrs. Pankhurst's first thoughts on her return to England

was of the Christmas Fair. She is at Lincoln's Inn House at present, and will be inquiring every day how the Fair is going on. The news we want to be able to give her is that every saleswoman has more customers to serve than she can manage, and that the Central Hall is full to overflowing from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. every afternoon. Dainty teas are served as usual, so that in addition to assisting the Union, no more pleasant way of doing your Christmas shopping could be imagined.

A REPRODUCTION OF CHRISTMAS CARD, 1913.



"Plough deep and straight with all your powers, advance—spare not—look behind—your labour is for future hours."

THE SOUTH LANARKSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

In the crushing defeat of the Liberal in South Lanarkshire the W.S.P.U. can claim to have played no inconsiderable part. The truth seems to be that the electors in almost every part of the country

are becoming more and more disgusted with present-day Liberalism as expounded by men like Asquith, Lloyd George and McKenna, of woman-torturing fame. In this, as in every by-election, we have relentlessly exposed these men and their methods, with the result that we have added enormously to the contempt and, indeed, detestation in which they are held by all who are not blinded by party zeal. During the whole course of the election our speakers have held crowded and enthusiastic meetings. The interest has never flagged. Practically every town and village in the constituency has been visited, some of them several times. Four splendid meetings in different towns were held on the eve of the polling day by that indefatigable speaker and worker, Mrs. Crawford. She also spoke on Tuesday in the Public Hall of Crawford. Other equally fine meetings were those addressed by Mrs. John at Law and at Chapilton, and by Miss McLean at Coalburn. The last of a series of meetings in Carlisle was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, Miss McLean and Miss Thomson being the speakers. A particularly encouraging meeting was that arranged by Mrs. Matheson for the mill girls of the town of Lanark. Mrs. Crawford was the speaker, and she had a record sale of badges and literature, great interest and sympathy being aroused.

All through the election, indeed, we have had the most perfect sympathy and understanding on the part of the women. Keen, intelligent, and thoroughly up-to-date in political matters, their whole attitude has been the best possible answer to the excuse put forward by Sir Walter Menzies, the late representative for South Lanarkshire, for his lukewarmness on the question of Woman Suffrage—"The women of my constituency do not want the vote." We can safely say, from six weeks' experience amongst them, that there is no county nor shire in the United Kingdom where women are more anxious and more determined to have the vote.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Continued from page 240.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HARP 23. EBARD UPRIGHT PIANO. £10. Broadwood Upright, £10. Bechstein Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price. Organ, 2 manuals and pedals, £15.—**MORLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.**

MARBLE CLEANER BOXES, 3d. TWO BOXES, 6d. post free.—**R. M. LAMB, 161, Broadhurst Gardens, London.**

SPECIAL OFFER TO SUFFRAGISTS. Jewellery, Silver, Electro-plate, etc. Wholesale Prices.—Call or write to **A. W. S. MITCHELL, Diamond House, 37 and 38, Hatton Garden, Near Wallis's.**

YOU FORGET that you intended to send 3s. 1d. for 50 "Green Box" Turkish Cigarettes (hand-made).—**HERBERT DUN-LLIN, Lowlands, Harrow.**

A CHARMING GIFT.

Buy the **SOUVENIR OF THE WOMAN'S THEATRE.** Photos of all the Players. Special Preface on Brixton's play "Woman on Her Own," by G. Bernard Shaw. Articles by Cicely Hamilton, Flora Annie Steel and William Archer. Unpublished photos of Shaw, Brixton and Archer. Reduced to 6d. (Post free, 7d.). Buy now and swell the receipts of the Woman's Theatre week.

ANTIQUES for XMAS PRESENTS.

A great variety as unique gifts, at very moderate prices, at—**Anne Austen's Gallery, 61, New Bond Street, W.** Also a Jigsaw Puzzle Library! Puzzles for Hire, and Puzzles for Sale. The best to be found in London.

FLACK AND JUDGE,

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS, 21, St. Andrew's Street, and 59, Hills Road, CAMBRIDGE.

THE Hanover Dress Company

GENUINE MODELS, ETC., from the leading Parisian and London firms at LESS THAN COST PRICES. Gowns and costumes cut and made by clever dressers. 35, Old Bond Street, W. A few doors from Piccadilly. Tel. 6188 Gerrard.

RING UP—G. COULTHURST

51, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W. For HIGH CLASS ENGLISH and SCOTCH MEAT. PHONE, 852 PADD.

"THISTLE" LUNCH AND TEA ROOMS.

(Misses NEIL & CRAIG) 33 & 34, HAYMARKET, LONDON, W. (alm. st. opposite the Pavilion). HOME MADE SCOTCH DAINTIES A SPECIALITY.

Robert Green, 1911, Ltd.

28, CRAWFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Floral Novelties for Xmas

In Great Variety, at Lowest prices. Remarkable value. Xmas Trees in All Sizes.

London's Cheapest Florist.



A CORNER OF THE CHRISTMAS FAIR.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

The Christmas Holiday campaign is in full swing. The Suffragettes are combining pleasure and work, and wherever the holiday maker is to be found there will the SUFFRAGETTE be also.

The Christmas holidays are comparatively short, and there is much to be done. Many hands make light work, and fresh volunteers for London, the country, and abroad are asked to send in ideas and offers of help at once.

Switzerland and the Riviera.

Those spending their holiday in Switzerland or the Riviera have splendid opportunities. Skating, carnivals, picnic parties—the SUFFRAGETTE must be everywhere. Members are asked to make a point of carrying at least one copy whenever they go out, and before returning to be sure they have passed it on to some stranger who has not come in contact with the Movement before, or leave it in some public building such as a library, waiting room or hotel, where many will see and read it. Who knows but that this may be the means of converting someone who up to now has been indifferent to the great struggle, and will come back from their holiday with a fresh interest in their lives, while the Union will have gained one more worker?

At House Parties.

At house parties, hotels, and hydros, the SUFFRAGETTE must be always to the fore. Temporary pitches should be worked, and every gathering should find a Suffragette present selling the paper.

Dances.

Fancy dress balls prove an excellent opportunity of bringing forward the paper. Original and artistic costumes to represent the SUFFRAGETTE have a marked success, and a ready sale for the paper is the invariable result. Nothing surprises the average person more than to find that the Suffragettes never take a holiday in the usual sense of the word. The Suffragettes believe in working well, and playing well, and when the two can be combined so much the better!

On the Sea.

Those spending their Christmas at sea can present the captain and passengers with copies of the paper—not forgetting to send copies to all their friends at home, instead of the usual Christmas card.

Christmas Eve in London.

In London on Christmas Eve a grand illuminated poster parade with sellers carrying lanterns will leave Lincoln's Inn House at five o'clock. A tour will be made past the large shops where the general

public will be finishing up their Christmas shopping, then on to the restaurants, ending up with the theatres, to remind the people that an enormous campaign for the sale of the SUFFRAGETTE is being carried on all over Europe.

The above are only a few out of the many suggestions and plans for the holiday Campaign, and an army of volunteers is needed at home and abroad to carry the Campaign to a successful conclusion.

Time is short, and members are asked to send in their names at once to Miss Keller who is in charge of the Campaign at Lincoln's Inn House.

BAYSWATER CAMPAIGN.

The Bayswater Campaign is still in need of more helpers. We require numerous friends to distribute handbills and to chalk the pavements, in order to advertise the Thursday evening meetings. We also require poster paraders to advertise the same meeting; this parade leaves Lincoln's Inn House at 8.15 on Thursdays.

Among the speakers at the open-air meetings last week were Miss Coombs, Miss Greer, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Wylie, and Mrs. Cameron Swan.

These meetings are much appreciated and well attended.

All contributions to the Campaign funds and all offers of help should be sent to Miss Kennedy, at Lincoln's Inn House.

AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

At Buenos Aires on November 6 a successful evening meeting was held in Parera, B.A., by the kindness of Mrs. Urquhart. Mrs. Kay Robertson, from the chair, made an appeal for funds to support the gallant fight going on in England, with the result that a sum of £2 10s. was subscribed. Mrs. Lonsignol spoke.

A RUSSIAN DRAMA.

"Anna Karenina," at the Ambassadors' Theatre, in which Madame Lydia Yavorska plays the principal part, has been considerably shortened and brightened since the first performance. The play now begins at 8.15, instead of 8 o'clock.

HOW WOMEN ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

Ezra Parks, chain-striker, was at Dudley on Monday sentenced to six months' imprisonment for misapplying his wife's maternity benefit under the Insurance Act.

He had spent some of the money in drink. He was described as an idle, drunken wastrel, and the hearing of the case had to be delayed some hours because of his condition.

FRUIT FROM GROWERS. CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

from 2/6 to £2 2s.

Contents of 2/6 Size.		Contents of £2 2s. Size.	
1 Box of Dates.	2 Boxes of Dates.	1 Bunch Muscat Grapes.	
1 Box of Figs.	2 " " " Figs.	1 Large Pine.	
2 lbs. Apples.	3 dozen Dessert Apples.	5 lbs. Mixed Nuts.	
14 Oranges.	50 Selected Oranges.	24 Choice Pears.	
1 lb. Nuts.	2 Boxes Tangerines.	24 Bananas.	
1 lb. Grapes.	2 Bunches Black Grapes.		
4 Bananas.			

TO THE Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Association, Ltd., 40, Floral Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

All hampers delivered free in London by our Motor Service. Orders of 10/- and upwards carriage paid to all parts of England.

N.B. F. & V.G. stands for FRESH and VERY GOOD.

The Suffragette.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

A Special Christmas Number of "The Suffragette" will appear on Monday, Dec. 22.

It will be a twenty-four page number, printed on special paper and containing a full-page photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst by Miss Constance Marsden, which appeared in the "Graphic" of December 13.

The front page will be a reproduction of the Dresden Madonna.

Articles by **MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, MR. JAMES BARR, MISS I. A. R. WYLIE, and the REV. A. E. CORNIBER.**

Special Greetings from Clergymen to "The Suffragette," besides other items of interest. No better Christmas Card than this number of "The Suffragette" could be found for members to send to friends and relations. Orders should be sent at once to Lincoln's Inn House.

TWO IMPORTANT LETTERS.

DEAR MADAM.—Will you kindly supply me with any evidence, or give me the means of verifying your authority for stating that nurses' healths are ruined by the present hours, and that to save patients' lives we are jeopardising the lives of nurses.

I do not want to be rude, but I really must call this nonsense. I have a very careful register kept of what becomes of every probationer and nurse who enters the London Hospital, and it is really quite a rare thing for anyone of our 700 to break down in health. I mean that part of health, so to speak, which could be affected by nursing. Appendix trouble is our worst enemy; I believe, it to be infectious, but this cannot be put down to overwork. A few give up for flat feet, which I suppose some would call overwork. But as those who suffer are a very insignificant proportion on the whole, work cannot be called overwork because of them.

State Registration of Nurses has, forgive me, noth to do with women having or not having the vote. There are a large number of women (224 matrons of hospitals) against State Registration. So it is not a woman's question as opposed to a man's. Do you care to read the arguments against State Registration?—Yours, etc.,

SIDNEY HOLLAND, Chairman London Hospital, Kneeworth Hall, Royston, Herts.

DEAR SIR.—I regret that my answer to your letter has been delayed owing to my being abroad. In reply, I should like to state that every trained nurse could mention cases within her own knowledge of nurses who have not completed their training because their health broke down. As women must produce evidence of good health before they are accepted as probationers, it is fair to assume that the conditions of their employment are the cause of their breakdown in health.

If appendicitis is prevalent amongst the nurses of the London Hospital, and if it is infectious, as you say you believe it to be, is it not also true that infection is more easily contracted when the health is below par?

You cannot, surely, wish to justify the practice of keeping nurses on night duty for seven nights a week and for twelve hours a night with no interval for meals, and which they must prepare for themselves or go without.

Either the patients are sacrificed to the nurse or the nurse to the patients; it is generally the latter, but the conditions of employment are wrong and should be altered.

Of official information—that is, information which can be obtained from Blue-books as a result of official inquiries—there is very little.

Nursing is mainly a woman's profession, and presumably it has not been considered worth while to investigate their hours of work. When the report of the Select Committee on the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Bill was published in 1913 (as a result of male agitation, many asylum nurses being men), the hours on duty disclosed were appalling, and the Committee reported their opinion that "in a number of cases the hours of attendants and nurses in Asylums

are excessive and ought to be diminished." The Committee further stated "it has been suggested that restriction of hours might interfere with the nursing spirit in Asylums," and a communication from one visiting committee urges "That with extra leave, nurses and attendants might find time hanging heavy on their hands." It is hard to believe that excessive hours are required to maintain that "nursing spirit," which is much to be encouraged in asylum service, or that attendants would be less likely than other classes to make profitable use of reasonable leisure.

The Departmental Committee, appointed by the Local Government Board for Scotland to inquire into the System of Poor Law Medical Relief, reported in 1904 that "More time and facilities for recreation should be provided for the nurses generally." I wish to point out that you say, "It is a rare thing for London probationary nurses to break down in health"; but you do not mention the probationers on trial, who do not get on to the regular staff.

Meanwhile, though you may consider my contentions "nonsense," it is "the toad under the harrow who knows where its toothpicks go"; and I am willing to pay for my convictions and to employ three sets of nurses, instead of making two do the work of my home.

As those who know most about the necessity for State Registration, and are agitating for it, are principally women and women workers, they have little political or social pull compared with that of influential persons who can intrigue in high places behind the scenes.

At any rate, my opinion is supported by members of Parliament most competent to advise us, who believe that had women had the vote, a Nurses Registration Act would have been placed on the Statute Book before now.

As to the 224 matrons of hospitals who have signed against State Registration of nurses, I would remind you that, although a woman's question, it is also one of employers and employed, and it is only a limited number of the latter who ever find it expedient to have principles in opposition to their employers, upon whom their chances of promotion depend. It is to their financial interest to be "facile."

All honour to those who put their principles before their personal interests, and when women have the vote a larger number will be able to enjoy the luxury of indulging their personal convictions.

Bart's nurses (and I am one of them) are not likely to forget the lessons of the appointment of the present matron; but they remember them in a way their preceptors did not anticipate, and the silent yet significant threat—"No promotion for State Registrationists" (that is, the demand for self-government and liberty of conscience)—will inspire the force which will ultimately land the Registration Bill on the Statute Book.

Thanks for your offer, but no! I do not wish to waste my time in reading arguments against State Registration.—Yours truly,

GERRUDE TOWNEND, 9, Pembridge Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Row 1: Miss Peace, Nov. 15, 18 months' hard labour, Holloway.

PRISON NEWS.

Mrs. Pankhurst was rearrested on Saturday before her licence was up, and, after four days' hunger and thirst strike in Holloway, she was released on Wednesday morning, in a very weak condition.

Mrs. Crow was released from Durham Gaol on December 11 in a very weak condition.

Miss Lake, who was arrested on December 9 and taken to Holloway, was released on December 11 after a 48 hours' hunger and thirst strike and being reduced to such a state that when her release order came she was unable to be moved. Her doctor describes her condition as being at "death's door." Great anxiety is felt as to her health.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released on Monday evening at five o'clock. She is very ill.

Miss Emerson, Miss Godfrey, and Mr. Jouning, who were arrested on Saturday afternoon in Bow, were charged on Monday morning at the Thames Police-court and remanded. Four men were sentenced: Richard Atkinson (21s., or seven days), Charles Hildon (30s., or fifteen days), G. Stone, and Cecil Green (21s., or seven days). Two men were also bound over.

Captain C. M. Gonne, R.A., was arrested last Saturday for refusal to pay house duty as a protest against the treatment of women by the Government. On being taken to Lewes Gaol he immediately adopted the hunger strike, and was released on Monday evening in a very serious condition.

Mrs. Dorothea Boulter, wife of a local medical practitioner, was charged at the Richmond Police-court on Monday with breaking six panes of glass in the window of the police-station at Richmond on Sunday night.

In court she said: "I did it as a protest because Mrs. Pankhurst, who is nearly dead, has been rearrested before her licence expired. We who believe in this cause feel most strongly that she is being murdered before our eyes. In the interests of justice and humanity I have been compelled to make my protest."

She was fined 40s., or ten days in

Chapter 3

Absolutely Clean Linen

and a good colour.

That's what every housewife wants as a result of wash-day work.

Fels-Naptha gives both.

Gives it without hard rubbing or scrubbing.

Simply soaking in cold or lukewarm water, a little rubbing to bring out the loosened dirt—and rinsing.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E C

the second division, and her husband much against her will paid the fine.

Miss Charlotte Marsh was summoned at Nottingham on December 10 for obstructing the highway by holding a meeting. The case was dismissed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings. The weekly meetings, which are usual discontinued for the Christmas holidays, will recommence at the Knightsbridge Hall on Monday, January 19, and at the Ellysée Galleries, Queen's Road, Bayswater, on Thursday, January 22.

Miss Pankhurst's Book. We expect Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book to be on sale shortly. Will any intending purchaser who has given a prepaid order at Lincoln's Inn House kindly write at once to Mrs. Tuke with regard to that order?

"Suffragette" Sellers; London Pitches.

More volunteers are needed to do regular work on the London pitches. Several members have responded to our appeal and offered to give regular help, but we hope that still more will come forward to help us, even if only for a short time each week.

Will those able to sell their names to Miss Bartels, at Lincoln's Inn House, also mention the locality in which they would prefer to sell?

Special Functions.

The SUFFRAGETTE should be on sale outside all theatres, meetings, and concerts. In order that this may be done, we need a large number of paper sellers.

Many of these special functions take place in the evening, and this gives an opportunity for members to take an important part in our paper-selling campaign who find it impossible to work regularly on the pitches.

A list of special functions will be sent each week to all who apply to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

The Best Christmas Present.

Now that readers are turning their attention to the coming season of Christmas they should remember that the best and most useful present they can make to their friends is a subscription to the SUFFRAGETTE.

Members are reminded that one year's subscription, post free, is 6s. 6d. (foreign, 8s. 8d.); a six months' subscription is 3s. 3d., post free (foreign, 4s. 4d.).

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.

Splendid meeting held Tooting Broadway Friday last. Speaker, Miss Gilliat. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Last of open-air meetings until after holidays Friday next, Coaker Road, Balham, 8 p.m. SUFFRAGETTE sellers please note. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Castlewood, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

Battersea.

Second jumble sale realised £3 4s. 5d., thanks to members for help. The sum of £3 18s. was sent to headquarters for Great Collection. On Dec. 10 Miss Ada Wright addressed meeting of working women at Latchmere Baths, and Mr. McPherson also spoke at a meeting at Strath Terrace. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Mason, 1s.; Mrs. Thomas, 2s.; Miss Curwin, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Adams, 1s. The SUFFRAGETTE selling splendidly. (Org. Sec. Mrs. Emily D. Duval, 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, S.W.)

Chelsea.

Gratefully acknowledged, further donations to Chelsea purse: Miss E. Naylor, 21; Miss M. Naylor (extra), 5s.; Anon., 5s. 6d.; B. M. Burney, 2s. 6d.; A.M.P., 2s.; A. L. Edwards, 8s.; a German Friend, per A. Edward, 10s.; Misses C. and E. Scott, 3s. 6d.; total over £65. Thanks to Miss Mayo for donation of £1 8s. for sale expenses, also 15s. 6d. for local funds profit on Women's Theatre tickets. Last of course of Speakers' Class to-day (Friday). Grateful thanks to Miss Ada Moore for a most successful course. Working for women's meetings are suspended for Christmas holidays. (Hon. Sec. Miss B. Edwards; shop, 303, King's Road; telephone, 2358 Kensington.)

Clapham.

Annual meeting on Friday, Jan. 16, at Gild Hall, Wandsworth Road. Further particulars later. Members are reminded that annual subscriptions are now due. Thanks to Miss Chircher for goods for Christmas sale. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. J. L. B., 2s. and promise of 1s. weekly for local funds. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Clara Strong; office, 84, Elapheth Road.)

Croydon.

Christmas sale successful; remaining goods and calendars (hand-made) still selling. Thanks to all who sent contributions and helped in various ways. Mr. Noah's dip attracted 180 children. Buses and robes on sale till Dec. 20. Gratefully acknowledged: Shop Fund, Miss D. Neligan, £1 1s.; Great Collection, Miss Gay, 10s., per Miss Gay, 10s.; Mr. Narogay, 5s.; Mrs. A. W., 1s.; Mrs. Hardy, 2s.; Mrs. Bunford, 10s.; Miss Inglis, 2s.; Mrs. Armes, 11s.; Mrs. Carter, 1s.; Mrs. Wallis, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Cameron Swan, 5s.; Miss W. Denham, 1s.; Miss D. Neligan, £1 1s. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. Cameron Swan; shop, 50, High Street; telephone, 1959 Croydon.)

Fulham and Putney.

Informal members and friends' rally, Monday next, Dec. 22, at 7.30, at shop; no speeches; refreshments. Many thanks to following for help at jumble sale: Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Furley-Smith, Mrs. Cullerne, Miss Alexander, Miss Habgood, Miss Hall, Mrs. Barnes, Miss Shell-shear, Miss Shannon, Miss Hughesdon, Miss Tanner, Miss Cutten, Miss Millery, Miss Cameron, and Mr. Furley-Smith, who worked indefatigably from 2 till 10 p.m. Proceeds, after expenses are cleared, £8; also received towards shop rent, etc.: A. Friend, £1; A. M., 1s.; Mr. Barnes, 2s.; previously acknowledged, £4 11s.; total so far, £13 1s.; 2s. 6d. still needed. Many thanks to Mrs. and Miss Richard for home-made sweets, and to Miss Hale for candle-shades for Christmas sale in shop. SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed for Friday), not B, as previously announced. (Hon. Secs., Mrs. C. Furley-Smith and Miss L. Cutten; shop, 905, Fulham Road, S.W.)

Hammersmith.

SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed for January. Will volunteers for the work please send in their names to Miss Anderson, Hearty and office, 145, Church Street; telephone, 2116 Western.)

chocolates, tea, etc., on sale at shop. Thanks to Mrs. Underwood and Miss Tymor for dressing shop window. (Hon. Sec., Miss C. M. Mackay; office, 95, The Grove.)

Hampstead.

Public meeting arranged at Drill Hall Thursday, Jan. 29. Members' rally Jan. 13; £67 total collected for Hampstead purse. All remained of Christmas party. Members asked to purchase Christmas goods from shop. Many thanks to Miss Naylor for gift of scales. SUFFRAGETTE selling well, but more sellers wanted. Miss Naylor Lightman and Miss Haughton addressed splendid meeting on Hampstead Heath last Sunday. Debate will take place on Feb. 12 between Miss Hicks, M.A., and Miss Cordelia Brock. (Hon. Org. Sec. Miss D. D. Solomon; Sec. Miss G. Watson; shop, 173, Finchley Road; telephone, Hampstead 490.)

Hendon, Golder's Green, and Finchley.

Members will be interested to hear that nearly £7 was raised at the St. Alban's Hall meeting by collection and sale of tickets. At last members' meeting Mrs. Sanger was appointed treasurer to this Union. She will take up her duties in New Year, but meanwhile she fulfilled the post temporarily for filling of purse for Great Collection, and so this Union were able to contribute £14 1s. 2d. to the war chest. After Christmas it is hoped to start a vigorous campaign, followed by a jumble sale, at Cluid's Hill. Members please look out for a further announcement in January. It is decided not to take a new shop until we can get one on the ground floor. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Mrs. Hatfield, 47, Hale Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.)

Hornsey.

A most encouraging and enthusiastic debate held on Dec. 11 at Higigate. The Unitarian Hall full and resolution carried by overwhelming majority. Many thanks to speakers on both sides, especially Mrs. Fear for coming at so short notice to supply place of Mrs. Startup. Will members kindly make special effort to sell SUFFRAGETTE during Christmas and New Year weeks any day and any time, but especially on Christmas eve, in Green Lanes, Harringay, and Crouch End Broadway, as some of regular sellers will be out of town? Papers should be obtained from newspapers or from Lincoln's Inn House, on sale or return, in the name of Hornsey Local Union, and results of sales sent to Hon. Treasurer, Miss Hume, 28, Weston Park, Crouch End. Gratefully acknowledged for purse: Miss Jackson, £1; Miss Herbert, of Leicestershire, 2s. 6d.; Miss Gilpin, 1s.; Miss Cook, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Jollingham, 10s.; Miss Jackson, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Miss Bonwick, 28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.)

Ilford.

No meeting during Christmas week. SUFFRAGETTE sellers wanted any night. Thanks to Miss Bartels and Miss Joan Wickham for their addresses to members. Meeting addressed by Miss Benbow, Wednesday at Broadway Chambers well attended; chair, Miss Swan. The sale which preceded meeting very successful. Thanks to those who so kindly sent articles. Members are reminded that calendars (6d. each) and Christmas cards (2d. each) are for sale, also two fairy dolls for Christmas trees, 1s. each; £1 8s. has been collected for Mrs. Pankhurst's purse. Gratefully acknowledged: Shop Fund, Anderson, 1s. Special acknowledgments to all members and friends who helped to make sale such a success. (Hon. Sec., Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

Kensington.

Shop closed for Christmas holidays from Monday evening, 22nd, until Thursday, Jan. 1, when it will be open at usual hour for work. All who can sell SUFFRAGETTE during holidays please send in their names in their dates and hours. This is urgent. The Kensington week of the Suffrage School commences Jan. 6, in Horbury Rooms, and lasts one week. Most interesting programme Town Hall meeting Jan. 8, 8 p.m. Stewards and helpers wanted to make meeting a success. Will members please offer to distribute and sell tickets? At Kensington "at home" Thursday, Dec. 18, in Victoria Room, Royal Palace Hotel, a lecture will be given by Dr. Marion Vaughan on "Sex in School and Child Life." Many thanks to Miss Young for lamp shades and to other friends for flowers for window. (Hon. Sec., Miss Elsa N. Dalglish; shop and office, 145, Church Street; telephone, 2116 Western.)

Kingston and District.

Many thanks to all for help and presents for Christmas sale. Splendid success for last Saturday in Church Street addressed by Miss Margaret Wright. Office closed during Christmas week. New SUFFRAGETTE pitch opened at Teddington. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Oxenford, 2s.; Mrs. Vallance, 2s.; Mrs. Rosalind, 1s. Profit on teas, Nov. and Dec. 15s. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. Marquetti; office, 54, Clarence Street.)

Lewisham.

Thanks to Miss Townsend for speech at Sunday's meeting. These meetings will be discontinued until middle of January. Thanks are due to all members and friends for their help at sale on Saturday; £9 raised and will be sent to National Fund. Mrs. and Miss Llewellyn kindly provided refreshments and superintended arrangements for tea. Grateful thanks to Miss Long, who has offered to sell the SUFFRAGETTE in Catford. Who will help Miss Woolen with Blackheath pitch? Members are urged to lose no opportunity of introducing SUFFRAGETTE to friends. This is most valuable work. Gratefully acknowledged: Donations to sale, Mrs. Martin, £1; Mrs. Parry, £1; Miss Long, 2s.; Miss Heath, 5s.; E. F., 5s. (in memory of Miss E. Davison); Batten Post, £1; Miss Hill, 5s.; Anon., £1; Mrs. and Misses Frisby, 5s. (Org. Sec. Caroline Townsend, 27, Murrillo Road, Lee, S.E.)

North Islington.

We much regret the resignation of our Hon. Secretary, and wish her all success in her new work for the Church League for Women's Suffrage. Members urgently reminded of cake and candy sale at office Dec. 20, 22, and 23, when a varied assortment of articles suitable for Christmas presents will be on sale, and also W.S.P.U. calendars and cards. Many thanks to subscribers to Great Collection, whose donations will be acknowledged next week. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Miss Muriel Darton; office, 19, St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park, N.)

North-West London.

At a large meeting, mainly composed of working men, at Salisbury Road Schools, on Thursday evening, 12th, a strongly worded resolution condemning the Government for its torture of women, and a second one, sent up from the body of the hall, promising to work and vote against the Government until bringing in Bill giving votes to women, were carried unanimously. Miss M. Wright, Miss Glidewell, Mrs. Brindley, Miss Jacobs, Miss Short, and Miss Richards thanked for speeches at meetings. Who will sell SUFFRAGETTE during holidays? A variety of Christmas presents on sale at office. Miss A. Mosco and the Misses Ayres thanked for gifts for bazaar. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Miss Penn Gaskell; office, 310, High Road, Kilburn; telephone, 5003 Hampstead.)

Poplar and Canning Town.

Jumble sale in Poplar office to-day (Friday), 19th. Members are invited to bring friends. Tickets for fowl kindly presented by Miss Haarblicher have gone well. Protest meetings against Poplar Borough Council's action in refusing halls have been large and enthusiastic. Members are reminded of Speakers' Class, which Miss Rose Leo kindly holds in Poplar office, every Monday evening, 8 p.m. Mrs. Best's speech at Beckton Road last Friday listened to with great enthusiasm. Thursday evening indoor meetings are very successful, and new members are made at every meeting. Those joined last Thursday. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Chappelow and Miss Rock, 1s.; Miss Limouzin, 1s.; Mrs. McCaffery, 2s. 6d.; Miss Purdy, 5s. (Org. Sec. Miss M. Pater-son, 26, Totnes Road, Canning Town; office, 319, East India Dock Road, Poplar.)

Streatham.

Many thanks to all who have so generously contributed to Christmas Bazaar, to Mrs. Shaffer, who has lent a bazooka for use of both children and grown-ups, and Mrs. Bertram for loan of Father home-made goods, which were gladly received. Gratefully acknowledged: Contributions to Great Collection, which totalled £12 12s. Mrs. Bell, Miss O'Brian, Mrs. Davies, Miss Reivers, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. Selva, Miss Eldridge, Mrs. Reeve, Mrs. Hamilton, W. H. H., Mrs. Steer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. J. C. H., Miss Peacock, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Carey, Miss E. O'Brien, Miss Green, Misses Wrightman, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Nellie Taylor, Mrs. Gowan, E. A. Ellison, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Von Ouitzow, Dr. Collic, Mrs. Vaurhan, Miss Steede, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Miss Beames, G. Gilbey, Miss Crake, Mrs. Crake, Mrs. Hart, D. E. Walls, Miss Dalglish, Mrs. North, Mrs. Schaefer, Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Wilmot, Anon. Anon., gift of gold brooch set with Diamond. (Hon. Sec., 5, Shrubbery Road.)

West Ham.

Thirty pounds promised for Great Collection. Christmas sale now in progress at shop; open till 10 p.m. Christmas eve. Herty thanks to all members who are helping so generously by gifts and purchases. Shop re-opens Monday, Dec. 29. Many thanks to Miss Richmond and Miss Hopkins for good open-air meetings; 10 dozen SUFFRAGETTES now regularly sold every week. Gratefully acknowledged (additional to Great Collection): Miss Palmer, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Indge, 4s. 6d.; Miss Bevan, 2s. 6d.; Miss Syme, 1s.; Miss Barrett, 2s.; Miss Heanley, 5s.; Miss Fairweather, 5s. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Miss Rowe, 31, Dangan Road, Wanstead; shop, 32a, Romford Road, Stratford, E.)

Westminster and St. George's.

Thanks to Mrs. Beldon and Mrs. Towns head for speeches at women's meeting on Wednesday, also to Miss Haarblicher and Miss Lynch at dinner-hour meeting at Graycoat Place on same day. Next women's meeting in shop Jan. 7, at 8.20 p.m. Help of all kinds needed—money, SUFFRAGETTE sellers, poster parades, offers of drawing-rooms for meetings, and help at outdoor meetings. Gratefully acknowledged: Spoons and forks for shop from Miss Ada Wright; contributions for purse from Miss Ella Sheddor, 10s.; Mrs. Batten Post, £1; Miss Hill, 5s.; Anon., £1; Mrs. and Misses Frisby, 5s. (Org. Sec. Miss Cumberland; Hon. Sec. Miss Shedden; shop, 17, Tothill Street; telephone, 7139 Victoria.)

Wimbledon.

Shop will be open until 10 p.m. during Christmas week; closed Christmas Day and Boxing Day only. Annual entertainment in Lecture Hall Jan. 15, when it is hoped Mrs. Lamartine Yates will be present. Buy tickets now; full particulars at shop or in next week's paper. New series of meetings begins in Queen's Hall on Jan. 23. There will be no meeting on Common Dec. 21 or 23. Six new members made this week. Pretty Christmas cards and all kinds of useful presents on sale at shop; call and see. Gifts for sale still received. (Hon. Org., pro tem, Mrs. E. M. Beggie; shop and office, 9, Victoria Cres cent; telephone, 1022 Wimbledon.)

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon.

Very successful meeting held in the Broadway Saturday afternoon. Speaker, Miss Margaret Wright; chair, Mrs. Beatty. Members are reminded that Suffrage Library is in charge of Miss Jackson, 5, South Park Road; terms of borrowing, 1d. per volume per week. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Margaret Beatty, 5, Elm Grove, Wimbledon.)

Woolwich.

Grateful thanks to all those who helped to make social gathering a success. Miss Bonvier's and Miss Hope's songs much enjoyed and Miss Haughton gave very interesting speech. Miss A. Buchanan and Miss Mulholland welcomed as new members. Contributions to the Great Collection have since been made up to £11, also a bracelet has been given. Two new subscribers to SUFFRAGETTE obtained this week. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. M. Clifford and Miss D. Gregory, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton, S.E.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill.

Members thank Miss Greta Allen for excellent speech. Thanks to Mrs. Walker for much appreciated address to working women. Welcome to five new members. Warm congratulations to members on total sum raised by Bexhill and Hastings for Great Collection now amounting to £260 1s. 9d. No meetings or "at homes" till after Christmas. Many thanks to Mrs. Langton and other members for gifts and splendid help at jumble sale; report next week. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen; Sec. Miss F. C. Tristram; shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth.

Successful meeting held at St. Peter's Hall Thursday, Dec. 11. Speaker, Mr. Bailie Weaver; chair, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. Splendid sale of SUFFRAGETTES. Debate held at Winton Debating Society Monday, Dec. 8. Miss B. Howes speaking on behalf of militant tactics. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. Barry; office, 221, Old Christchurch Road.)

Brighton and Hove.

Miss Canning's address greatly appreciated by members and well reported by Press. Will members able to help with Christmas campaign of the SUFFRAGETTE send their names to Organiser before Dec. 24? The Monday "at homes," which end Dec. 15 will begin after Jan. 1st. (Org., Miss G. Allen; office, 8, North Street Quadrant.)

Eastbourne. Miss Evelyn Sharp thanked for her address. Members are urged to make special effort to extend sale of SUFFRAGETTE during holidays. The Christmas number might be sent instead of usual cards to friends. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Portlock, 10c; towards Collection—Mrs. Anderson, 5c; Miss Anderson, 5c. All friends and members who have sent gifts to Christmas sale are cordially thanked. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; Sec. Miss B. Goldingham; shop, 58A, Grove Road.)

Hastings. Mr. V. Duval's speech keenly enjoyed by all. New members welcomed. Warmest congratulations for total sum raised by Hastings and Hexthill members for Great Collection; now reached £260 1s. 6d. No more meetings till after Christmas. Great Christmas holiday SUFFRAGETTE selling campaign. Volunteers please apply at shop. Miss Hogg, who is warmly welcomed back to work after long illness. Many thanks to Miss Bowerman and other members for gifts and energetic help at jumble sale; report next week. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; Sec. Miss E. C. Tristram; office, 8A, Claremont.)

Oxford. Thanks to those members who contributed to purse, which amounted to £59. There are a number of Christmas cards and calendars on sale at office. It is hoped that every member will make a point of buying one or two. The SUFFRAGETTE will be on sale next week on Tuesday and Wednesday. (Hon. Sec. Miss Graham; office, 135, High Street.)

Portsmouth. Members are asked to take extra copies of Christmas number of SUFFRAGETTE to either sell or give away to friends. Volunteers wanted to take Mrs. Seymour's paper which in Palmerston Road during her absence, also to sell at theatre square in evening. (Hon. Sec. Miss L. H. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road.)

Reading. The Christmas sale is doing well, but there are still some goods left. As we are probably moving after Christmas, it is necessary that all should be sold out if possible. Will members please do all they can towards clearing stalls. Communications to Hon. Sec., pro tem., 49, Market Place.)

Southampton. Social party last Thursday a tremendous success. Many thanks to Mrs. and Miss Baldwin for organising so splendidly and to all members for selling tickets and bringing friends. Thanks to Mrs. Parvin for much appreciated recitation, to Mrs. Marvin, Miss Baldwin, and Mrs. Applin for their delightful music, Miss Toole for her graceful dancing, and to those gentlemen who contributed songs, violin solos, etc. Will members please concentrate on special holiday number of SUFFRAGETTE, published Monday, Dec. 22? It should be sent out instead of Christmas cards. All members requiring extra copies please communicate with Hon. Sec. not later than Friday, 19th. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Oliver 8, Cumberland Place.)

Tunbridge Wells. An urgent appeal is made for SUFFRAGETTE sellers. Every member who possibly can should sell the SUFFRAGETTE, if only for one hour regularly each week. Many thanks to those who contributed to the purse for the Great Collection: Miss Lewis, 10s; Miss Briggs, 2s; Nurse Harmer, 2s; Mrs. D. L. Lachem, 5s; Miss Card, 5s; Miss Peacock, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Collings, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Collings, 5s; Mrs. Sell, 10s; Miss K. Wedgewood, 5s; Miss C. Bentley, 2s. P. H. Harmer, Esq., 10s. 6d.; Miss V. Mathews, 2s. 6d.; Anon., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Morris, 2s. 6d.; Anon., 2s. (Org. Miss Gladys Bentley, 11, The Pantiles.)

Worthing. Members will be glad to hear that the sum of £9 5s was presented to Great Collection on Dec. 7. Gratefully acknowledged towards this: Miss E. Newberry, 2s; A. Powell, Esq., 5s. Will all members rally to office to-day (Friday), 3 p.m.? Mrs. SUFFRAGETTE sellers need help for Christmas holidays. Many thanks to Miss J. Lambert for offering to sell on her half-day holiday. Christmas cards may be obtained at office. Jumbles urgently needed. (Hon. Sec. Miss M. Douglas; Fox Down, Finton; office, 20, Upper High Street.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham. Many thanks to those members who have worked so splendidly for Town Hall meeting, which was a great success in every way. Mrs. Drummond roused audience to tremendous enthusiasm. Contributions of all kinds wanted for cake and candy sale on Saturday from 12 noon till 7 p.m. Members are urged to bring friends to buy and have tea, which will be served from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Miss Earl is giving a "Voice for Women" party Saturday, Jan. 10, 7.50 p.m., at Rathvilly, Northfield. Tickets, 1s, each, may be had from office or from Miss Earl. SUFFRAGETTE sellers are recommended that Christmas number of SUFFRAGETTE will be issued on Dec. 22, and a special sale is urged. (Org. Miss L. Mitchell; office, 37, John Bright Street.)

Leicester. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck's speech much enjoyed on Tuesday last. This meeting

Walsall. Will members come forward and help with SUFFRAGETTE selling for special Christmas number? Canvasers in couples wanted for each district. An anonymous offer of books for library has been received, for which we are most grateful to an unknown friend. They will shortly be added to list of books. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Nanette Cotterell; office, 19, Leicester Street.)

Cardiff and District. Miss Whitefield has kindly consented to take charge of SUFFRAGETTE sales during Organiser's absence. Office will be open for sale of paper, Christmas cards, and calendars, on Monday and Tuesday from 11 to 5 p.m., and on Saturday from 11 to 1 p.m., during Christmas week. During following week it will be open every afternoon from 2.30 to 5 p.m. and on Saturday morning. Organiser appeals to all members to take an extra supply of

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Bristol. Volunteers needed for selling Christmas number of the SUFFRAGETTE. There will be a paper sellers' tea at the shop on Saturday, Dec. 20 (tea 3d. each), to discuss plans and settle times and pitches for selling. Will anyone who can help come? As many as can are going to sell in the streets after tea. This is an easy moment for a new seller to begin as she will be only one among many. Will anyone who can help next week, but cannot come to tea on Saturday, please write to the office? (Org. Miss Gladys Hazel, office, 37, Queen's Road, Bristol.)

Cornwall. Gratefully acknowledged for Plymouth Welcome Fund: Miss Clarence, £1; Mrs. Tremayne, 10s; Miss Williams, 2s; for Great Collection, per Truro, £1 8s. 6d.; Donation for Falmouth branch, Mrs. Vaux Agnew Corbett, £2 (Hon. Secs. Mrs. Pascoe, 37, Marlborough Road, Falmouth; Miss E. Williams, Glanafon, Devoran.)

Ilfracombe. Jumble sale a great success, realising about £9. Sincere thanks to many helpers and contributors. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Du Santoy Newby, 14, Broad Park Avenue.)

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Ipswich and District. Members are asked to buy calendars and Christmas cards, etc., before shop closes for Christmas holidays. Shop will be closed for one week from Dec. 25. Re-open on Thursday, Jan. 1. Office hours, 11 to 1 and 3 to 6. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bradley, 67, City Road; office, 52, London Street.)

Norwich and District. Many thanks to all who helped to make jumble sale such a success. Christmas sale Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 19, 19, and 20, at office. Will all members bring friends and buy their Christmas presents at sale? Office will be closed for one week from Dec. 25. Re-open on Thursday, Jan. 1. Office hours, 11 to 1 and 3 to 6. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bradley, 67, City Road; office, 52, London Street.)

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Liverpool. Many thanks to members who helped with Sun Hall meetings. Mrs. Johnson is now taking charge of paper sales. Special help is wanted next week with Christmas number. Gratefully received: Mrs. Cairns, 45; Mrs. Markin, 21; Mrs. Cairns, 10s; Miss Craig, 5s; Misses Coulter, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Jones, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Wood, 2s. 6d.; Miss Broadbent, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bernard, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Sadler, 2s. 6d.; (Org. Miss M. Jullie, office, 24, Lord Street.)

South Manchester, Hale, Urmston, and Stockport. Mrs. Garrett's address is postponed until Jan. 20. All communications to be addressed Hon. Sec., South Manchester W.S.P.U., Onward Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Bradford. Thanks to Mrs. Whitehead, who at very short notice received and nursed "Woman B." Members are requested to make a special point of selling the Christmas number of the SUFFRAGETTE. Next week on Monday, Jan. 5. (Hon. Sec. Miss L. Millar Wilson; office, 63, Manningham Lane.)

Newport. Mrs. Annie Williams spoke at the "at home" given by Mrs. Pilliter last week. Christmas gifts stall at evening meeting most successful. Over £5 realised. Many thanks to all those who helped to make it a success. Miss Annie Williams' speech much appreciated. Next meeting Wednesday, Jan. 7; speaker, Miss Gwen Richard (from London). Secretary will be very grateful if members will write to her and volunteer to give "at homes" on Wednesday afternoons after Christmas. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth, Oaklands, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.)

Halifax. The SUFFRAGETTE was again sold out on Saturday evening. Christmas number will be out on Monday, Dec. 22. Will members volunteer to help sell paper on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday evenings? Our regular paper sellers find that the best time for selling is from 8 p.m. onwards. Will those who can spare one or two hours for this work please communicate with what time they are willing to give? (Hon. Org. Sec., Dr. H. G. Jones, 3, Rhodessa Avenue.)

Harrogate. Many thanks to Miss Joan Wickham for taking Mrs. Ayrton Gould's meeting at short notice on Thursday; well attended; SUFFRAGETTE sold well. Will friends who have not yet sent gifts for Christmas sale please help? Sale will be kept open until everything is sold. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hughes; office, 18A, King's Road.)

Hull. Many thanks to Canon Davis for eloquent speech last Tuesday. Thanks also due to the Rev. H. E. Phillips for offering to take chair and to the Revs. J. G. Patton and A. Herd for their whole-hearted support. Will stewards and ticket sellers meet at Treasurer's, Mrs. Nelson, 43, Beverley Road, to-day (Friday), 8.30 p.m.? (Hon. Sec., Miss B. Trill, 105, Coltman Street.)

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. Many thanks to kind members and friends for their generous gifts of coal, milk, fruit, and flowers to prisoners, also to Miss Hunter and Miss Umpleby for promising to run the SUFFRAGETTE paper sales during the Christmas holidays. Thanks to member who has given office a carpet. Please collect jumbles as in usual. Organiser will be away from Dec. 23 till Jan. 8. There will be no "at homes" until second week in January. Watch paper for meeting announcements. Gratefully received: Mrs. Swales, 2s. 6d.; Miss Woodward, 1s; Anon., 1s; Mrs. Hunter, 1s; Mrs. Cowman, £1 2s; Mrs. Marshall, 1s; Mrs. Thingle, £1 2s; Mrs. Cunliffe, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. P., 5s; Miss Foster, 2s. 6d.; (Org. Miss Olive Garrett; shop, 2, St. George's Road, Leeds.)

Newcastle and District. Please remember cake and candy sale Saturday, 20th; open from 10.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tea served from 3.30 to 5.30. Will all send goods for sale before 6 p.m. on Friday? All those who helped with preparations for Town Hall meeting are thanked, as are those who contributed so generously towards collection, which amounted to £67 10s. 6d. The following further sums are gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Boyd, 22s; Lady Parsons (second contribution), £2; Anon., per M. West, £3; Miss E. Armstrong, 10s; Miss C. Armstrong, 4s; Mrs. Dickinson, 5s; Miss Dickinson, 5s; Mrs. Bates, 5s; Mrs. A. E. R., 10s; John Parker, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Leslie, 1s; James Wilson, 2s. 6d.; Miss Robson, 2s. 6d.; Shop closed from December 24 till Jan. 3; open for sale of papers Saturday, 27, from 11 to 1. Will those who can volunteer to sell special number to be issued in Christmas week kindly send in their names? (Org. Miss Margaret West; shop, 77, Blackett Street.)

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. Most successful meeting held at Goid Hall, Thursday. Mrs. A. J. Webb made most interesting speech, which was appreciated by all. Lady Ramsay, from the chair, drew special attention to articles by Miss Pankhurst which have appeared in SUFFRAGETTE on "Chastity." Those who help for Christmas Sale will feel amply repaid by the tremendous success it has been. On Saturday £40 was realised, and as there are still some very charming goods over, it is hoped that more money will come in. Miss Burn-Murdoch, who opened sale with most able speech, and Miss Edmunds, who then sang "March of the Women" beautifully, are most warmly thanked. Mrs. Grieve, Miss Beag, Mrs. Dobbie, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Charlton, Miss Campbell, and others, who so generously helped with stocking the stalls and with helping at them, are also heartily thanked. The dainty teas provided by Mrs. Eeles greatly appreciated; also work of those members who helped with serving. Entertainment in evening tremendously enjoyed, the Misses Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Creswick, and others contributing towards a really excellent programme. During the day five new members were enrolled. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; office, 27, Frederick Street.)

Glasgow. On Sunday, Dec. 7, a protest meeting was held on Glasgow Green; speakers, Mrs. Crawford and Miss Jane Thomson. Resolution condemning the Government, and demanding release of Mrs. Pankhurst, was passed unanimously. Mrs. A. J. Webb's address on "The State Regulation of Vice and Its Relation to the Franchise" attracted "huge" audiences to Charing Cross Hall, Friday, Dec. 12. Miss Janie Allan chaired, and Dr. Mabel Jones also spoke. Sale of work, Saturday, Dec. 13, was most successful ever held in office. Mrs. Henderson and Miss F. McPhun thank all members and friends who have sent money and other contributions. Special thanks to country members. Mrs. Mitchell collected 2s. from Maudie's numbers, and sent it with other contributions. Miss Henderson and her assistant stall-holders and workers deserve great praise for excellent management.

Scarborough. Many thanks to all members and friends who helped with cake sale by making, giving, and buying cakes, also to all members who have worked for signatures to petitions to Home Secretary on Mrs. Pankhurst's behalf, urging him to cease arresting her under the infamous "Cat-and-Mouse Act." SUFFRAGETTE sold out on Saturday. (Hon. Sec., Miss N. Vickers; office, 35, St. Nicholas Street.)

Sheffield. Jumble sale realised about £3. Many thanks to all who helped to make it successful. Whist drive to be held first week in January. Dance on Jan. 13 at Glebe Road Baths; further particulars next week.

There are still some articles for sale suitable for Christmas presents, also some dolls, chocolates, soap, writing paper, etc. Secretary would be glad to hear of member who is willing to act as paper-selling captain, so as to increase sale of SUFFRAGETTE. Paper sellers during Christmas holidays urgently needed. Secondhand sewing machine for sale, £5 10s. has been sent up to Great Collection. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Schuster; office, 26-28, Chapel Walk.)

York. Members' tea last Wednesday before sale great success. Congratulations to Mrs. Holmes on excellent management; report re sale next week. Meetings are being arranged for after Christmas. Members urged to see that a big sale of Christmas number of the SUFFRAGETTE is assured. Full particulars from Mrs. Coulter. Office stewards please note offices will be closed from Friday, Dec. 19 to Jan. 8 for holidays. Miss Appleby, Office Secretary, appeals for subscriptions to decorate offices. (Org. Miss Key Jones, Colby Chambers, Coppergate.)

IRELAND.

Aberdeen. Mrs. A. J. Webb's meeting on Wednesday successful. Good collection taken. Will members please notice that Mrs. Webster will speak at Wallace Statue on Friday evening? All who sent gifts and money for Edinburgh sale are heartily thanked. Volunteers are urgently needed for sale of SUFFRAGETTE during Christmas holidays. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Dunn, 5s; Mrs. Gullaksen, 1s; Mrs. Tavener, 2s; Mrs. Daire, 2s; Miss Low, 2s. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; Sec. Miss O. Walton; shop, 7, Bon Accord Street.)

Dundee. Splendid meeting for women only held on Dec. 10 when Mrs. Webb gave an intensely interesting address on the White Slave traffic. Crowd at Panmure Street open-air exceptionally large this week for a winter audience. Two volunteers are wanted to deliver Christmas number of the SUFFRAGETTE and the number of Jan. 2, to let Organiser get a holiday. Please give in names for this work at office on or before Tuesday, Dec. 23. (Org. Miss Grant; office, 61, Nethergate.)

Dunbarton. Meeting for students on Monday last great success; splendid attendance, good collection. Many thanks to Miss D. Evans, Mrs. Webb-Smithwick, Dr. Kathleen Lynn, and Miss Moloney for speeches which aroused so much enthusiasm at protest meeting against Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest, at Abbey Theatre. Meeting for shop assistants last Friday evening most successful. Miss Talbot very kindly spoke in place of Miss D. Evans, who was unavoidably prevented from staying for the meeting. Large sale of badges and of the SUFFRAGETTE. Two most effective motor parades and a decorated motor car advertised Abbey Theatre. Five dozen SUFFRAGETTES sold on Friday. Members are urged to give all the time they can to paper-selling. All efforts should be made to secure a record sale for Christmas number. Will members and friends please collect goods for jumble sale in January? Office is closed in afternoons until Jan. 1. (Org. Miss M. Edwards; office, 1, Clare Street.)

Belfast. SUFFRAGETTE sellers urged to redouble their efforts during Christmas holidays and to get into touch with Mrs. Baker to help plans. Thanks to Mrs. King for her help with meeting for domestic servants. A meeting for new women students was held in our hall on Monday, where good work was done. Parade, Monday, Dec. 22 at 1. (Org. Miss D. Evans; office, 5, College Square East, Belfast.)

Dungannon. Splendid meeting held in Ranfurley Arms Hotel on Thursday. Members entertained and great deal of interest aroused. Any friends who are willing to join or to help in any way are asked to communicate with Miss Simpson, John Street, Manse. Many thanks to Misses Simpson, Harpor, and Street for the good work they have done.

Clerks W.S.P.U. The attention of members is called to the SUFFRAGETTE Christmas holiday campaign. Papers will be sent to anyone willing to sell them in the country or elsewhere. The Clerks' W.S.P.U. contribution to the Great Collection was the biggest that has yet been sent up. Donations are now wanted towards next indoor meeting. These should be sent to hon. sec. as soon as possible. (Hon. Sec., Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, West Hampstead.)

Speakers' Class. Hon. Instructor: Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Egm. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Owing to the Christmas holidays, to-night (Friday) will be the last class until

Profit up to Saturday night over £72. There are still a good many attractive articles undisposed of, which will be on sale in shop during Christmas holidays. Shop sales on Saturday (not included in above sum) amounted to £4 5s. (Org. Miss L. M. Underwood; office, 502, Sauchiehall Street.)

IRELAND.

Cork. Members and friends who wish to be sure of Miss Pankhurst's book should send orders to organiser at once. "The Life of Emily Davison," and other interesting books, besides calendars, Christmas cards, and post-cards, can also be obtained at office. The City Hall committee refusal of City Hall for W.S.P.U. meetings caused much local interest, especially when the matter was brought up by Alderman Forde at a crowded Corporation meeting on the following day, when it was unanimously decided that not only should the City Hall be granted, but that the Council Chamber should also be lent for meetings. The SUFFRAGETTE is going well, over 100 copies being sold on Saturday. Gratefully acknowledged: Great Collection—Miss Ward, 2s; Miss Lennox, 2s. Members and friends who have promised subscriptions are kindly asked to send them in at once. Members, please do your utmost to increase SUFFRAGETTE circulation during holidays. (Org. Miss Lennox; office, 15, Cook Street.)

Dublin. Meeting for students on Monday last great success; splendid attendance, good collection. Many thanks to Miss D. Evans, Mrs. Webb-Smithwick, Dr. Kathleen Lynn, and Miss Moloney for speeches which aroused so much enthusiasm at protest meeting against Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest, at Abbey Theatre. Meeting for shop assistants last Friday evening most successful. Miss Talbot very kindly spoke in place of Miss D. Evans, who was unavoidably prevented from staying for the meeting. Large sale of badges and of the SUFFRAGETTE. Two most effective motor parades and a decorated motor car advertised Abbey Theatre. Five dozen SUFFRAGETTES sold on Friday. Members are urged to give all the time they can to paper-selling. All efforts should be made to secure a record sale for Christmas number. Will members and friends please collect goods for jumble sale in January? Office is closed in afternoons until Jan. 1. (Org. Miss M. Edwards; office, 1, Clare Street.)

Men's Federation for W.S. The following meetings have been arranged: Friday, Dec. 19, 8.15 p.m., Tachbrook Street, Westminster. Mr. G. T. Heard, Mr. W. A. Wilcox. Saturday, Dec. 20, 8 p.m., Vale Avenue, King's Road, Chelsea. Mr. H. B. Macpherson. Mr. F. W. Dull. Sunday, Dec. 21, 3.15 p.m., Victoria Park. Dr. A. D. Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Wilcox. Tuesday, Dec. 23, 8 p.m., Vale Avenue, King's Road, Chelsea. Dr. D. A. Macpherson, Mr. W. Vernon Young. (Hon. Sec., 34-35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. Thanks are due to members and friends who helped with Battersea campaign. The resolution was passed, with three dissentients. Copies of resolution were sent to the Prime Minister and to Mr. John Burns. Fine meetings held on Sunday in Hyde Park, Finsbury Park, and in Club Row, Bethnal Green. Members are urgently requested to attend speakers' class on Thursday, 6.25, at 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, flat No. 3. Subject of discussion, "M.P.U. work in the immediate future." Speakers next Sunday in Hyde Park, 3 p.m.: Miss Rickards, B.A., and Mr. H. Irving; in Finsbury Park at 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Laski and Mr. Verden; and in Club Row, Bethnal Green, at 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Teresa Gough, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Cullen, and others. Thanks to former member for a donation of £1. (Sec., 13, Backingham Street, Strand, W.C.; telephone, 6673 City.)

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement (Edinburgh). Outdoor campaign terminated for year on Saturday. Forty SUFFRAGETTES sold. These meetings will be resumed after Christmas holidays. Miss Melrose resumes her Speakers' Class then, and those desirous of joining please communicate with Hon. Sec. The Juju class in making rapid progress, thanks to the able instruction of Mr. Burne. (Hon. Sec., Mr. Glen Jeffrey, 136, Duke Street, Leith.)

Women's Tax Resistance League. Mrs. Kineton Parkes has just returned from Ireland, where successful public meetings were held in Dublin and Cork, and tax resistance resolutions passed. She also attended as delegate for the Women's Tax Resistance League at Suffrage Conference held in Dublin, and spoke upon the present position of Women's Suffrage. She also took part in the public debate with the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage on which occasion the Suffragists won by a large majority. (Office, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.)

Wimbledon Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. Splendid meetings were held on Dec. 7 at Wimbledon Broadway, when Messrs. Heard, Beatty, Mallett, and Steer addressed a large crowd; and at the Grove, Merton, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, when Messrs. Skeate, Steer, Heard, and Beatty assisted. Meeting at Raynes Park on Tuesday was the last until after Christmas. Arrangements for Queen's Hall meeting in January are being made. (Hon. Sec., Mr. G. T. Heard, 20, Devereux Road, Merton.)

Members of the W.S.P.U. only eligible. 2. The class is held at Lincoln's Inn House every Friday at 7.45 sharp. 3. Entrance fee, 5d. weekly. 4. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted except intending speakers.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Friday, 12 noon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, The Suffragette, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MATRONS WRITERS, ARTISTS, and PHOTOGRAPHERS should join the RAMBLER PRIVATE MAGAZINE, annual, containing 64 pages of work by own members. 7d. post free - EDITOR, Royal Hotel, Thurso.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS SALE. DIAMONINE OVERSTRUNG PIANO TO BE SOLD. A Bargain - Lent by Mrs. JONES, 11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE announce that the Birthday Party at the Empress Rooms on Thursday, December 18 has been unavoidably postponed to January 23.

THE WOMAN WITH THE PACK can now be obtained direct from the author bound in cloth, for 1s. 1 1/2d., post free. - Miss VAUGHAN, 25, Bessborough Gardens, London, S.W.

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(Continued on page 234).

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ALL WHO DINE AT MOLINARI'S RESTAURANT, 25, Frith Street, Soho, Can Help the Cause. The Proprietor will give 5 per cent. of the takings spent by Suffragists (who wear the badge) to the Cause. Lunch, Dinner, and Late Supper. - Four Courses 1s., Six Courses 1s. 6d., open all day Sunday. Large Room for Parties First Floor.

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TO PROVE the Efficacy of a New System of Treating Weak, Thin, and Falling Hair, M. CLAUDE DE NEUVILLE, the well-known Specialist, will give a Consultation. Diagnose any form of Hair Trouble from Combing, and provide a Three Months' Treatment for 10s. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is strictly limited to 1,000 cases. Provincial Correspondence invited. Hours, 10 to 6 daily (Saturdays excepted). - M. CLAUDE DE NEUVILLE, 52, Brompton Road, S.W.

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THE KENSINGTON DAIRY, 23, Spring Street, Paddington, W. - Purveyor of Pure New Milk and Dairy Produce. Teas and light refreshments. One minute from Paddington terminus. - Proprietor, D. J. JENKINS.