

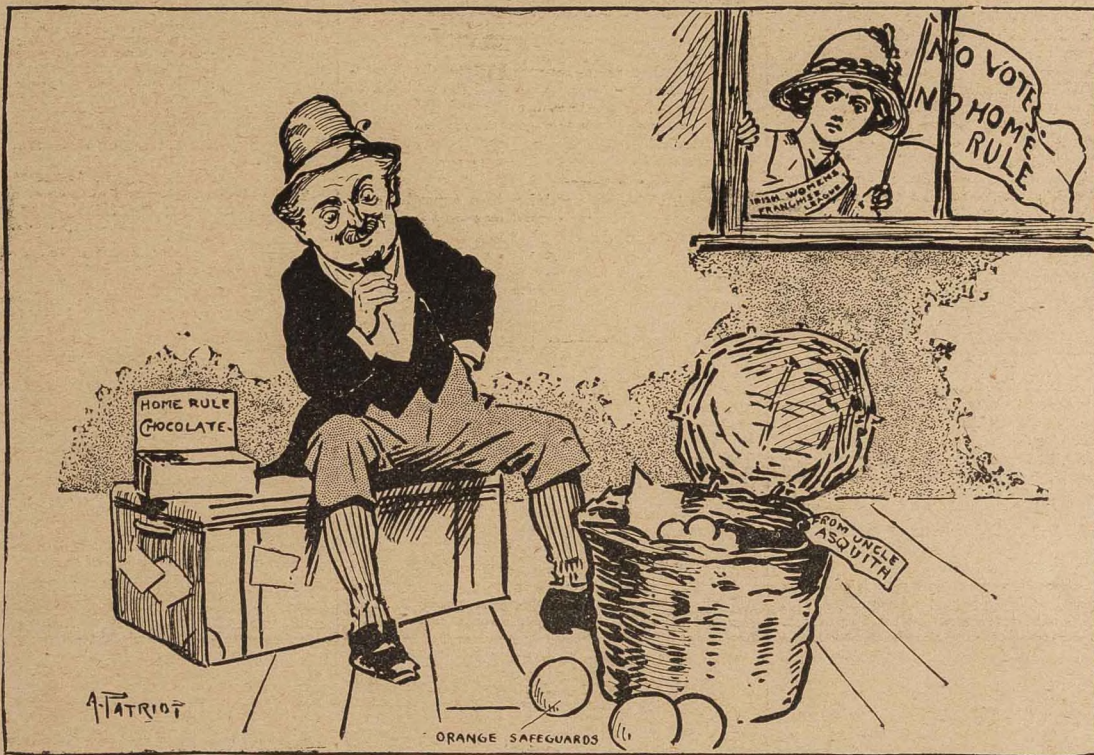
VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 215.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

THE GREEDY BHOY!



[With apologies to Peters' Swiss Milk Chocolate.]

MASTER REDMOND:—"THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN ONE WANTS TO BE ALONE."

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
Our Cartoon	449
The Outlook	449
Who Killed the Conciliation Bill?	451
A Comparison	451
Announcements	451
Contributions to the £250,000 Fund	451
Russian Treatment of English Women	452
Some Analogies, and other Reviews	454
The Ideal Home Hunters. By G. V.	455
Votes for Irish Women	456
"Custodia Honesti." Treatment of Political Prisoners. By Prof. Geo. Sigerson, M.D.	457
No Votes for Women—No Home Rule	458
At the London Pavilion	459
East Nottingham By-Election	459
Mr. Tre's Liberalism	459
Our Post Box	460
New Readers Wanted	460
Of Cecilia. By M. E. W.	460
Teachers and the Vote	461
Campaign Throughout the Country	461
London Meetings for the Forthcoming Week	462

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

THE OUTLOOK.

Who will be the next Home Secretary? This is a question of immediate interest, because Mr. McKenna as Home Secretary is impossible. Already two Home Secretaries, Lord Gladstone and Mr. Churchill, have covered themselves with disgrace by their treatment of Suffragist prisoners, and have had to quit the Home Office. Mr. McKenna has beaten even their bad record, and he too must go. His ineptitude and cruelty equal theirs, and he has shown less honour and worse faith. His arbitrary withdrawal of the special privileges conceded by the Churchill rule cannot be too strongly condemned. A rule is not a rule if it is broken without rhyme or reason at the caprice of unscrupulous Ministers. The

special privileges were not, it should be remembered, a free gift tendered to Suffragist prisoners out of the goodness of Mr. Churchill's heart. Their withdrawal might in that case have been less reprehensible. They were a concession won by the stern fighting and heroic self-sacrifice of the Suffragist prisoners themselves. Miss Wallace Dunlop, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Charlotte Marsh, Miss Selina Martin and many others literally risked their lives for the sake of the principle involved. Starvation, and the greater torture of forcible feeding, were the price of the Churchill rule. And now these hardly-won privileges have been taken away.

Forcible Feeding.

What wonder that a hunger strike has been resorted to! The crowning infamy of Mr. McKenna's all-too-long career at the Home Office is that instead of re-establishing the rule that he has broken, he has ordered forcible feeding, underterred by the remembrance of what occurred recently in the case of Mr. William Ball. The accounts we print elsewhere of the terrible experiences of Dr. Ede and others, who have been released from Aylesbury Prison, will stir our readers to wondering admiration at the courage of the prisoners, and deep anger with the Minister who is responsible for their suffering. We repeat that Mr. McKenna's tenure of the Home Secretaryship can be no longer tolerated.

Mr. Ball's Case.

The so-called "independent enquiry," promised by Mr. McKenna in the case of Mr. William Ball, has been conducted on the usual official lines. It will be remembered that Mr. Ball, a working-man Suffragist, was reduced to insanity after over five weeks' forcible feeding in Pentonville Gaol. Owing to the indignation in Parliament and among the public,

the Home Secretary was compelled to promise investigation by an "independent" member of the College of Physicians. Sir George Savage was appointed. Having made enquiries at Pentonville and Colney Hatch, and no doubt received the denials and assurances customary among officials, he saw Mr. Ball in the presence of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Mansell-Moullin. He put leading questions to him in such a form as to suggest the required answers. When it was pointed out how unsatisfactory this method was, he replied that some people were never satisfied, and he was only concerned in discovering whether the prison regulations had been legally followed or not. He remarked he was himself satisfied there had been no breach of rules, and no doubt that will be the upshot of his report. To judge by past experience, the Home Office will then commend the behaviour of the Pentonville officials, as they did after similar cases of brutality in Strangeways, and everything will be as clean as whitewash can make it, except that an English working man has been driven to insanity by prison torment.

The Home Rule Bill.

The Home Rule Bill, for reasons which are fully set forth in the leading article, will meet with the uncompromising opposition of the Women's Social and Political Union. It is stated that a private member's amendment will be proposed, with the object of securing that women shall vote for the proposed Irish Parliament, but all the evidence goes to show that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond intend to procure the defeat of that amendment. From the woman's point of view, the Bill, when compared with the Irish Councils Bill of 1907, is a painfully retrogressive measure. The Councils Bill, which was recommended to them as a step towards a Home Rule

Bill, was rejected by the Nationalists in Ireland as being inadequate. But it had at least the merit of giving equal rights to women.

Points in the Speeches.

There are one or two points arising out of the first reading debate which call for attention here. We had Mr. Asquith saying, a propos of Ulster's resistance to Home Rule, that a minority could not and should not be permitted to override the wishes of the majority.

Liberal Democracy!

Again, Mr. Asquith's plea for the retention of forty Irish members at Westminster applies equally in justification of the demand for Woman Suffrage. Ireland (or rather Irishmen) must be retained at Westminster.

However far the devolution of local affairs to local bodies may be carried, the House of Commons must continue to be the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, fairly representing all its constituent parts.

How very magnificently and how very democratically this is intended to ring in the ears of men! But very hollow does it sound to women, who see those democratic sentiments first mouthed and then betrayed by the Prime Minister!

Mr. Redmond's Intolerance.

Then spoke Mr. Redmond. How generous he was in his readiness to give safeguards to those of different faith! But he had nothing to say about giving the safeguard of the Vote to those of different sex. "We in Ireland," he said, "regard no insult so supreme as the insult that we as a nation are intolerant in matters of religion."

The Labour Party.

The Chairman of the Labour Party has also made his contribution to the debate. We do not find in his speech any reference to the vital question of women's political status under the Home Rule Bill, but we look forward to hearing shortly what the action of the Labour members in this regard will be.

Irishwomen's Policy.

In a letter which appears in another part of this issue Mrs. Cousins states the policy of the Irish Women's Franchise League, of which she is the honorary secretary. She declares the intention of her League to claim equal rights for women under the proposed measure of Home Rule.

Support from Men.

We are glad to be able to record that the Irishwomen's demand for justice is meeting with strong support from at least two of the most active and prominent men in the Home Rule movement. Professor Oldham, whose statements on the subject we published in a recent issue, has protested strongly against Mr. Redmond's policy of wrecking Woman Suffrage.

of the knowledge that my national leader, acting on my behalf, has done this shameful deed." Another protest comes from Professor Kettle, who condemns Mr. Redmond's action as bad tactics, and states that he will bring before the National Convention the proposal that votes for Irishwomen shall be demanded as part of the Home Rule Bill.

Unionist Sedition.

We give elsewhere extracts from speeches by Unionist leaders and from editorial pronouncements in the Unionist Press. These seditious utterances are allowed by the Government to pass completely unnoticed, although such language, if used by Suffragists, would at once result in a criminal prosecution.

There is a strong demand for the supply of miniature rifles and for ranges where the men may learn to shoot. One range has been taken and others will be. It is a fact of which I have abundant evidence that since Mr. Churchill's meeting pistols and revolvers have been bought in great quantity.

The fact is that, as we have said before, the Government are at once too cowardly and too enobbish to deal with Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and the editor of the Times as they dealt with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. by ordering their arrest and trial upon a criminal charge.

In Tumultuous Times.

So much righteous wrath has been expended over the damage to property caused by recent Suffragist outbreaks that it is diverting to find the injured shop-owners joining hands with a Plate Glass Insurance Company in a very pretty little scheme of mutual admiration and advertisement.

What public meetings and methods of that kind are ineffectual to secure the franchise or other great changes is confessed by the Daily News, which in a leading article says: "The meeting at Belfast was, doubtless, a goodly gathering, but there was nothing to take it out of the ruck of such things."

What is the meaning of them? Mr. O'Brien's resistance to the attempt to force upon him the prison treatment of a common criminal, Lord Morley, then, Mr. McKenna said lightly: "Oh, yes. The prisoners have only got to consent to take their food in the usual way."

What Mrs. Ward really means is that women are to be penalised and robbed of their right to earn their bread because they hold political opinions and views as to the place and destiny of women which differ from her own. Such methods call for a very much uglier description than that of "liberal and legitimate."

The seven league boots of Miss Christabel Pankhurst have been given no rest this week. They have raced her from London to Swanage, from York to New York, from Twickenham to South Germany.

The decision of the Teachers' Conference is more nicely calculated than anything else could be to arouse this powerful band of women workers to action in defence of their rights. Like others of their sex, they will one day rise up as a body against political and economic injustice.

Votes for Women in Sweden.

The Bill for the enfranchisement of Swedish women which was introduced on April 3, seems to stand a fair chance of being passed in the Lower House. The real struggle will come later in the Upper House, where a hostile majority, placed by close observers at eleven, is said to exist.

East and West.

In Japan the battle between reaction and progress rages upon the question not of veils or of votes but upon the question of whether women shall attend public meetings. The Japanese counterparts of Mr. Asquith declare that for women to attend public meetings would be destructive of female charm and incompatible with domesticity.

until we began to demand that something should there be said about our right to vote. The present uprising of the oppressed women of the East is a most inspiring and thrilling event in world history. It is easy to imagine what heart and hope the work of the W.S.P.U. has put into these Eastern women.

Do Women Want Votes?

Mr. Asquith has denied that there is a demand for Votes for Women. We have asked him what he will accept as evidence of its existence. He declines to give a direct reply to this question. But as he has just been arguing in the House of Commons that Ireland demands Home Rule, we have sought the enlightenment we need in the report of his speech on the Home Rule Bill.

As Mr. Gladstone pointed out, it was not until the General Election of 1885 that the democracy of Ireland was able to give effective utterance to its view as to the way in which it should be governed. From the first moment that the Irish people were granted an articulate political voice, they pronounced by a majority of four to one of its representatives in favour of Home Rule.

This we see that, unless you have a vote you cannot prove that you want a vote. As Mr. Asquith says, it is not until the democracy (male or female, as the case may be) has a vote, that it can give effective utterance to its views as to the way in which it shall be governed. It is only through the Vote that the vote can be obtained—unless another weapon be made to serve as a substitute.

Public Meetings No Argument.

That public meetings and methods of that kind are ineffectual to secure the franchise or other great changes is confessed by the Daily News, which in a leading article says: "The meeting at Belfast was, doubtless, a goodly gathering, but there was nothing to take it out of the ruck of such things."

The meeting at Belfast was, doubtless, a goodly gathering, but there was nothing to take it out of the ruck of such things. It "demonstrated" that Orangemen disliked Home Rule, a fact which the poll-books teach with at least equal force and very much greater precision.

When in Opposition. Lord Morley in 1869: Speaking in the House of Commons on Mr. O'Brien's resistance to the attempt to force upon him the prison treatment of a common criminal, Lord Morley, then, Mr. McKenna said lightly: "Oh, yes. The prisoners have only got to consent to take their food in the usual way."

When in Power. Mr. McKenna in 1912: Replying to a question in the House of Commons on March 15, asking if the horrors of forcible feeding would not be avoided, Mr. McKenna said lightly: "Oh, yes. The prisoners have only got to consent to take their food in the usual way."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

WHO KILLED THE CONCILIATION BILL?

A letter appearing in the Leicester Post from the pen of Mr. Crawshaw Williams, M.P., disposes finally of the myth that the Women's Social and Political Union killed the Conciliation Bill.

It will be remembered that Mr. Crawshaw Williams, in company with Sir William Byles, signed the round robin to Suffragist M.P.'s asking them to vote against the second reading of the Conciliation Bill to mark their disapproval of militancy.

If the Conciliation Bill had passed the second reading, those who imagined themselves that it stood a chance of passage into law would have been rudely disillusioned later. There were plenty of members in the Aye Lobby who, if they did not actually greet the Bill's defeat with outward manifestation of joy, received it with inward satisfaction (often expressed afterwards).

In other words, the statement of the W.S.P.U. leaders last November, and again in January of the present year, that the Conciliation Bill was a broken reed were absolutely correct. "It was doomed from the first," in the words of Mr. Crawshaw Williams; and all that was done in March was to put it out of its misery and to save it from a lingering death.

So far we have referred to Mr. Crawshaw Williams merely as one of the signatories of the letter (the only genuine signatory, we might almost have said, as Sir William Byles failed in the end even to keep his pledge that he would break his pledge); but the real significance of his position lies in the fact that he is the private secretary of Mr. Lloyd George. Now, private secretaries do not go about organising political manoeuvres contrary to the wishes of their chiefs. On the contrary, both in their wire-pulling and in their votes they are accustomed to carry out the views which they know their chiefs to hold.

Here are the facts. In 1910, and again in 1911, the Bill would have been proceeded with but for the avowed opposition of Mr. Lloyd George. When the pledge of facilities was given for 1912 Mr. Lloyd George tried to whittle it away. In November he invented the Reform Bill dodge, which, in his own expressive language, "torpedoed the Conciliation Bill." In March his private secretary organizes a successful campaign against the second reading, and though Mr. Lloyd George himself votes for it we find his private secretary, Mr. Williams, and his faithful henchman, Mr. Masterman, voting against it. Truly the ways of politicians are tortuous, but they can be tracked down by those who know the law of the political jungle!

A COMPARISON.

What Liberal Statesmen Have Said. "It is never palatable for men in power to be confronted with their aims in opposition."—Morley's "Life of Cromwell."

When in Opposition. Lord Morley in 1869: Speaking in the House of Commons on Mr. O'Brien's resistance to the attempt to force upon him the prison treatment of a common criminal, Lord Morley, then, Mr. McKenna said lightly: "Oh, yes. The prisoners have only got to consent to take their food in the usual way."

When in Power. Mr. McKenna in 1912: Replying to a question in the House of Commons on March 15, asking if the horrors of forcible feeding would not be avoided, Mr. McKenna said lightly: "Oh, yes. The prisoners have only got to consent to take their food in the usual way."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

Mr. Asquith in 1889: Speaking at Birmingham on the same subject, i.e., the treatment of the Irish rebels in prison, Mr. Asquith said on Feb. 11, 1889, that:—"They are not well treated, but I am sure that the Government will do all that is possible to improve their condition."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Our Readers, especially members of the W.S.P.U. are reminded that all communications intended for the W.S.P.U. should, in the absence of Mrs. Tuke, be addressed to Miss Kerr, Secretary (pro tem), W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Prisoners' Secretary. All enquiries with regard to prisoners should be sent to Miss Olive Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C. The Prison Authorities will only give information with regard to dates on which prisoners are due for release to their relatives. We should be glad if relatives would forward this information when received to the Prisoners' Secretary, 4, Clement's Inn.

An Historic Occasion. Do not fail to secure tickets for the interesting reception to the Leaders of the W.S.P.U., to be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Saturday, April 20, at 8.30. The tickets will be 2s. 6d., in order to bring the price of admission within the means of all our members.

Albert Hall Meeting. A meeting will be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, June 15. The prices of the tickets are as follows: Amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, 1s.; balcony, first four rows, 1s., remainder 6d.; upper orchestra, 6d., all numbered and reserved. Boxes, to hold ten, 30s.; eight, 21s.; five, 12s. 6d. The 2s. area and the lower orchestra seats are sold out.

Weekly at Homes. The speakers at the meeting on Monday, April 22, at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, 3.15 p.m., will be Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Evelyn Sharp, the Rev. F. M. Green, Mr. Pertwee and Miss Douglas Smith will speak at the Steinway Hall on Thursday, April 25, 8 p.m.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER. We would like to draw special attention to the able article in this week's issue on the political treatment of prisoners, by the well-known authority, Professor Sigerson, M.D., who sat on the famous Prisons Commission of 1884. Other points of interest will be found in the simple and graphic stories of the women who were released from Aylesbury Prison last week; in the leading article, which gives the attitude of the Women's Social and Political Union towards the Home Rule Bill, and in the account we give of the Irishwomen's defiance of the Nationalist Party.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

March 26 to March 27.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £250,000 fund. Includes names like Mrs. Durrin, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cooper, etc., with amounts ranging from 0.5 to 10.0.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

The Meaning of the Hunger Strike.

When Mr. Winston Churchill added Rule 243a to the Prison Regulations rather more than two years ago it was thought that the militant suffragists had won their right to a different treatment in prison from that of the ordinary criminal. For this they had endured the suffering of the hunger strike, the torture of forcible feeding, the pain of being handcuffed day and night. It will be seen that the wording of the Rule is ambiguous, that it may mean much or little, that its application depends largely on the Home Secretary. As applied to the women sentenced for window-breaking last December, it represented only the minimum of political recognition. They were allowed to wear their own clothes, to do their own needlework, to have books and food sent in from outside, to exercise twice instead of once a day, and to talk freely when exercising. They were not allowed newspapers or writing materials, and were permitted only one letter a fortnight and one visitor a month. This was far short of full political recognition such as was granted to Dr. Jamieson and more recently to Mr. Ginnell, M.P. It was accepted by the Suffragist prisoners as a minimum, and it was thought that the days of the Hunger Strike were over.

Then came the convictions of March, 1912. With the exception of a few who were arrested early in the militant proceedings, upwards of two hundred women then sent to prison were denied the privileges due to them under Rule 243a. They have been allowed to wear their own clothes and to talk when exercising; otherwise their treatment has been that of the ordinary prisoner. The Home Secretary has based his refusal to apply the rule on (1) the addition of hard labour to the sentences of those dealt with summarily; and (2) the greater length of the sentences given by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. These alleged reasons are seen at once to be more official quibbles, for the power of the Home Office to intervene in both cases has not been denied by Mr. McKenna.

For a whole month the women, some still on remand, some convicted, petitioned in vain for the rights of political prisoners. On the eve of Good Friday the women in Aylesbury Prison started the hunger strike. After five days of it they were subjected to the abominable process known as forcible feeding. Then five of them, ostensibly on the ground of ill-health, were released to tell the shameful tale. It is told in their own words below, and it is not a tale of which twentieth century England can be proud.

We understand that the Suffragists in Holloway Prison are following the gallant example of those in Aylesbury in striking for the rights of political offenders. What steps do the Government mean to take to stop this Russian treatment in their prisons?

A deputation waited upon Mr. McKenna last Monday to urge him to grant the application of the Rule. It was introduced by Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., and consisted, amongst others, of Mr. Gardner, editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. Henry Holiday, Dr. McClure, and of the following Members of Parliament: Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Noel Buxton, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Murray Macdonald, Mr. Philip Morrell, Mr. T. E. Harvey, Mr. Walter Roche, Mr. Whitehouse. The proceedings were private.

The Bishop of Lincoln, we understand, was asked to join the deputation, and though unable to do so at a short notice wrote to express his willingness and also to affirm his strong condemnation of the policy of forcible feeding.

We print below the answers of the Home Secretary to questions put in the House. Read in conjunction with the stories told by the women for whose suffering he is mainly responsible, they make a grim indictment of a Liberal Minister.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

The following accounts from three of the women released last week from Aylesbury Prison tell their own story:—

DR. EDE.

On March 26th, 1912, I was sentenced at Newington to four months' imprisonment for breaking windows. I was taken to Holloway for an hour or two, given a meal in a "reception cell" by myself, and then I was taken, with nine others, in a motor vehicle, with closely boarded-up windows, but no small compartments, to the "State

Inbriate Reformatory" section of Aylesbury Prison.

I was put straight into a "room," which remained mine thenceforward. This room had a many-paned, iron-framed window, and the bar panel opened, giving about eight inches by eight for ventilation. These cells are a little larger, and much superior to those in Holloway, where I had just previously been on remand for twelve days. Arriving late, most formalities were left till next day, when the doctor listened to my chest (with my consent), and the Governor told me that we were just ordinary prisoners, without the privileges under Rule 243a (Mr. Winston Churchill's coveted clemency), but that we were allowed to wear our own clothes. Then the pillow I had brought (a most essential comfort, not a mere luxury) was taken away, all books, knitting, even one's brush and comb, and many small possessions were taken, and I began to "do time." But I was thankful for the sight of real country, fields and trees, whenever I got up on my chair and looked out of the window, the fresh country air, which we all rattled in at exercise time, and the songs of the birds.

RULE 243a.

In the case of any offender of the Second or Third Division whose previous character is good, and who has been convicted of, or committed to prison for, an offence not involving dishonesty, cruelty, indecency, or serious violence, the Prison Commissioners may allow such amelioration of the conditions prescribed in the foregoing rules as the Secretary of State may approve in respect of the wearing of prison clothing, bathing, hair-cutting, cleaning of cells, employment, exercise, books, and otherwise. Provided that no such amelioration shall be greater than that granted under the rules for offenders of the First Division.

days, till we had "settled in," and knew better what was allowed and what forbidden. Then it was for two hours or so every afternoon. We did coarse needlework, each in her cell, in the mornings after chapel and exercise. During this time our doors stood open, and the Governor and Doctor went their rounds. Once or twice a week a Lady Visitor paid us a very welcome short visit, and once or two local Justices came and asked if we had complaints to make. They were not red-tape officials, but seemed quite human.

We all, I believe, sent up the formal "humble" petition for the privileges Mr. Winston Churchill had given and Mr. McKenna had withdrawn, but the earlier arrivals had done this without success, and we did not get an answer up to the time when I was released. After allowing the Home Secretary a week, and carefully and deliberately discussing matters, twenty-five of the twenty-eight Suffragette prisoners decided to begin a Hunger Strike as a means of getting these privileges. Thursday's supper was to be the last meal.

With Good Friday we began to "do time." It was a very quiet day for a few days, and about the usual amount of waste bread, fragments, and so forth appeared on our plates, which we always washed up ourselves. We drank an amount of water that might have drawn attention, but apparently it did not. Chapel, exercise work, associated labour, all went on as usual. We showed cheerful faces, hid up the pangs of hunger, endured sleepless nights, various forms of pain, and we shrank daily visibly in face and body. It was curious to note the marked contrast in the step of one who (for adequate reasons) was not striking, and any of us walking with her. The spring was quite gone out of our step. Our clothes became loose, then began to slip down on us. Still nothing seemed to be noticed by the Governor or the Doctor in their daily rounds. We expected the weakest to faint in chapel, but though the Chaplain, as it happened, had a word with the Wifey as well as pleasure of man that it is to protect woman, he also seemed oblivious of what was going on.

On Easter Monday I thought matters had become so serious with some of us that it was medically wrong to allow it to go on unobserved. Several had become so utterly exhausted that I feared grave permanent injury, and their condition at this time would have, in my opinion, justified anyone in asserting that their offence had been dearly paid for. However, there seems to be absolutely no bottom to the supply of courage and endurance in our women, and they refused consent. I had often admired the pluck of our members, but I saw now such heroism in frail and tottering bodies, such forgetfulness of self in the interests of the Cause, as

amazed me once more. Next morning I took the responsibility of telling the Governor, and we were thenceforward confined each to her cell and kept strictly apart, chapel and exercise being stopped. Those who had not struck, and one or two who absolutely could not keep on any longer, were exercised together. The relief of having those trying meals off our hands was great, and the feeling that we need no longer "keep up."

But when Tuesday's dinner had been refused by us, and then tea, we became anxious as to what the next step would be, and when it would be taken. At five o'clock we began to hear sounds of struggling in cell after cell, pleadings and remonstrances, sounds of choking and gasping, moans and distressful cries. A few of us began on Holy Thursday, but the majority started on Good Friday morning. We did it secretly—a difficult matter in many ways, since it included carrying on all our ordinary occupations (attendance at chapel, cell cleaning, exercise, associated labour, &c.), while our strength was ebbing away hour by hour. The strain was severe, but not one of the one at least by tube through the mouth, others by feeding-cup forced between the teeth, the mouth pulled about, the nose held nearly to suffocation.

My turn came. Some half-dozen wardresses in a body came quickly into my cell. But I had thought out how best to resist, and I was standing on my table with my arms out of my open passies, elbows bent, and hands well up the sleeves of my coat. I refused to come down, so a wardress on each side of me tried through the other two open panels to get at my hands. The small openings made this impossible, and they had to give it up, and went away. I remained on my table, for a frequent eye at the spy-hole in the door showed that once I drew in my arms I was done for. I had put a strap round my body and up both sleeves, buckling it outside the window, and I got some rest by leaning back against it. After two hours of this they came in again, tried as before, in vain, and said men were coming with ladders to undo my hands from outside. My cell was on the first floor. Two men and two ladders appeared, my sleeves were with difficulty pushed up so that my wrists could be grasped, the strap was cut, and I was seized, lifted down and into a chair, bound down with towels and a sheet, and firmly held. I then saw the Governor and the doctor waiting to feed me. I was by this time gasping deeply for breath, and was allowed a minute in which to recover it, and then, refusing to accept food from a cup, I had the rubber tube passed through my nose, and on, and on, till the loathing and feeling of insult, injury, and foul wrong was unexpressible. When I was at last withdrawn of the tube was nearly as distressing, and one felt as if a bruised and degraded body had been in the hands of fiends. I do not think the wardresses had used unreasonable force, and one even pitied them for having to do such hateful work. But one could not but feel that a man who could inflict such horrible cruelty at the bidding of any human authority, our offences being merely that we claimed our political rights, must be wholly blind to divine law and justice. Indeed, I could not help asking the doctor, "Are the thirty pieces of silver worth it?"

I was very sore in mind and body next morning, and for reasons not told me, the tube was not used on me again, but wardresses tried the old method of breaking down the strike, for we were very thirsty. The milk went promptly out of window, and I heard a voice say: "This is the last straw." After this they may grind me to powder, and I won't give in." In the morning we had access to water as usual.

On Thursday afternoon, ostensibly for reasons of health, five of us were sent out of prison. How was it for five selected? Two were really very seriously ill, but I struck me as remarkable that the other three were a sound, strong medical woman, who, of course, knew too much, and was too determined for easy victim-

ising; a woman about whose identity and relationships they had shown themselves puzzled and curious—neither of these having reached the limits of her strength—and a nurse. There were others in greater need of rest and sympathy.

And the whole of this suffering could have been stopped instantly by restoring to us the privileges under Rule 243a, and giving us the status of political prisoners instead of that of ordinary criminals.

FRANCES LEDB, M.D.

MISS AGNES KELLY.

On arriving at Aylesbury we all made one final application to the Home Secretary for our rights under 243a. No notice whatever was taken of our demand, so we decided upon the hunger strike.

A few of us began on Holy Thursday, but the majority started on Good Friday morning. We did it secretly—a difficult matter in many ways, since it included carrying on all our ordinary occupations (attendance at chapel, cell cleaning, exercise, associated labour, &c.), while our strength was ebbing away hour by hour. The strain was severe, but not one of the one at least by tube through the mouth, others by feeding-cup forced between the teeth, the mouth pulled about, the nose held nearly to suffocation.

My turn came. Some half-dozen wardresses in a body came quickly into my cell. But I had thought out how best to resist, and I was standing on my table with my arms out of my open passies, elbows bent, and hands well up the sleeves of my coat. I refused to come down, so a wardress on each side of me tried through the other two open panels to get at my hands. The small openings made this impossible, and they had to give it up, and went away. I remained on my table, for a frequent eye at the spy-hole in the door showed that once I drew in my arms I was done for. I had put a strap round my body and up both sleeves, buckling it outside the window, and I got some rest by leaning back against it. After two hours of this they came in again, tried as before, in vain, and said men were coming with ladders to undo my hands from outside. My cell was on the first floor. Two men and two ladders appeared, my sleeves were with difficulty pushed up so that my wrists could be grasped, the strap was cut, and I was seized, lifted down and into a chair, bound down with towels and a sheet, and firmly held. I then saw the Governor and the doctor waiting to feed me. I was by this time gasping deeply for breath, and was allowed a minute in which to recover it, and then, refusing to accept food from a cup, I had the rubber tube passed through my nose, and on, and on, till the loathing and feeling of insult, injury, and foul wrong was unexpressible. When I was at last withdrawn of the tube was nearly as distressing, and one felt as if a bruised and degraded body had been in the hands of fiends. I do not think the wardresses had used unreasonable force, and one even pitied them for having to do such hateful work. But one could not but feel that a man who could inflict such horrible cruelty at the bidding of any human authority, our offences being merely that we claimed our political rights, must be wholly blind to divine law and justice. Indeed, I could not help asking the doctor, "Are the thirty pieces of silver worth it?"

I was very sore in mind and body next morning, and for reasons not told me, the tube was not used on me again, but wardresses tried the old method of breaking down the strike, for we were very thirsty. The milk went promptly out of window, and I heard a voice say: "This is the last straw." After this they may grind me to powder, and I won't give in." In the morning we had access to water as usual.

On Thursday afternoon, ostensibly for reasons of health, five of us were sent out of prison. How was it for five selected? Two were really very seriously ill, but I struck me as remarkable that the other three were a sound, strong medical woman, who, of course, knew too much, and was too determined for easy victim-

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 16, Mr. Leach asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he intended to remit the remaining part of the sentences of imprisonment passed on the women window-smashers, seeing that he has already released from gaol the leader and instigator of these women; and, if not, will he explain why he does not intend to do so?

Mr. McKenna: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. I advised the remission of a part of Mrs. Pankhurst's sentence in order that she might be in the same position as her co-defendants in preparing her defence on the later charge against her. There are no similar circumstances in the case of the other prisoners.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Home Secretary whether he would state to the House the reason he has not allowed women suffrage prisoners in division three the privileges conceded to such prisoners by his predecessor under Article 243a of the prison rules?

Mr. McKenna: I have given the privileges under Rule 243a to those suffragette prisoners who have been sentenced to short terms in the second or third division, but where the offence was of such a character that the defendants had to be sent for trial on indictment, and the Court regarded the violence as so serious as to call for a long term of imprisonment, it appeared to me that I could not properly accord privileges which were expressly intended only for persons not guilty of serious violence. I have, however, received a letter this morning from the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and in consequence of what he says, I am considering the question of giving certain of the privileges allowed under Rule 243a.

Mr. Snowden: Is it not a fact that certain women convicted for similar offences last November were given the advantage of this special rule?

Mr. McKenna: Last November certain women were convicted on indictment, but in that case the Court did not appear to take the view that the violence was serious, and only gave a sentence of two months. In the present cases the Court has in no case given less than three months and in many cases six months. That is the distinguishing feature from which it is quite clear that the Court regarded the offences of last March as being of a more serious character than those of last November.

Mr. Snowden: Are we to understand, then, that if the sentence does not exceed two months the special privileges under Article 243a of the Prison Rules are to be granted, and if the sentence exceeds two months they will be denied?

Mr. McKenna: Not altogether, as I have stated in my answer. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions has sent me a letter in which he expresses certain views about the seriousness of the offences, and in consequence of this letter I am considering the question whether certain of the privileges under Rule 243a should not be allowed to the convicted prisoners in these cases.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Home Secretary whether he would state to the House the reason he has not allowed women suffrage prisoners in division three the privileges conceded to such prisoners by his predecessor under Article 243a of the prison rules?

Mr. McKenna: I have given the privileges under Rule 243a to those suffragette prisoners who have been sentenced to short terms in the second or third division, but where the offence was of such a character that the defendants had to be sent for trial on indictment, and the Court regarded the violence as so serious as to call for a long term of imprisonment, it appeared to me that I could not properly accord privileges which were expressly intended only for persons not guilty of serious violence. I have, however, received a letter this morning from the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and in consequence of what he says, I am considering the question of giving certain of the privileges allowed under Rule 243a.

Mr. Snowden: Is it not a fact that certain women convicted for similar offences last November were given the advantage of this special rule?

Mr. McKenna: Last November certain women were convicted on indictment, but in that case the Court did not appear to take the view that the violence was serious, and only gave a sentence of two months. In the present cases the Court has in no case given less than three months and in many cases six months. That is the distinguishing feature from which it is quite clear that the Court regarded the offences of last March as being of a more serious character than those of last November.

Mr. Snowden: Are we to understand, then, that if the sentence does not exceed two months the special privileges under Article 243a of the Prison Rules are to be granted, and if the sentence exceeds two months they will be denied?

Mr. McKenna: Not altogether, as I have stated in my answer. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions has sent me a letter in which he expresses certain views about the seriousness of the offences, and in consequence of this letter I am considering the question whether certain of the privileges under Rule 243a should not be allowed to the convicted prisoners in these cases.

Mr. Lansbury: Is the right hon. gentleman aware these women are taking this step to assert their right to be treated as political prisoners, and will he consider whether the Government he represents could not concede to them the same privileges which were fought for in the case of the hon. member for Cork City (Mr. W. O'Brien), whose clothes were only taken away, and who was not fed in this brutal and disgusting fashion?

Mr. McKenna: I do not know the right hon. member for Cork City ever declined to take his food.

Mr. Lansbury: He declined to wear the prison clothes.

Mr. McKenna: I may remind my hon. friend that, unlike the case of the hon. member for Cork City, these women—

Mr. Lansbury: They have no votes.

Mr. W. O'Brien: These women are allowed to wear their own clothes, and there is no parallel in the case. Everybody undoubtedly feels very great sympathy with them, and I am sorry to be compelled to force them; but, if they refuse to take their food, there is no other course open to us.

Mr. O'Brien: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether it is not a fact that the fight the Irish members made was against three separate prison rules—first, that they should wear prison dress; secondly, that they should exercise with ordinary criminals; and, thirdly, that they should carry out mental offices in connection with sweeping out their cells and making their beds, and it is not a fact that some months after the fight had been made at some little risk and pain the Government, the Irish Government, dropped everyone of these rules and treated us for the future as political prisoners?

Mr. McKenna: My recollection of the circumstances is not so clear as that of the hon. member; but, as far as I remember the case, none of the prisoners of whom the hon. member speaks were charged with personal violence. That is the chief distinction in the present case.

Mr. W. O'Brien: We were not women.

Mr. McKenna: If these women had confined themselves to expressing political opinions and had been charged with that, the hon. member for Cork City says, there would have been no question of their receiving these privileges.

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether the privileges under this new rule are not to be granted to prisoners whose offence does not imply moral turpitude, and whether that does not apply to the women who got six months as much as to the others?

Mr. McKenna: I believe the expression "moral turpitude" was used by my right hon. friend the late Home Secretary (Mr. Churchill), but there is no mention of "moral turpitude" in the rule, and, as far as I interpret their action, I considered they were guilty of moral turpitude.

Mr. Lansbury asked what number of prisoners arrested in connection with the recent suffrage disturbances have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; what number to imprisonment in division three; and how many of those in division three are receiving the privileges laid down in the prison rule 243a?

Mr. McKenna: Seventy-six have been sentenced to hard labour, and 127 to imprisonment in the third division. Of the latter thirty-one were convicted and sentenced to short terms at the police courts, and have been allowed the privileges of Rule 243a. The others were tried on indictment and were sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment.

AN HISTORIC OCCASION!

RECEPTION AT

— THE —

CONNAUGHT ROOMS

Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th.

At 8.30 p.m.

This will be your Last Opportunity of meeting the Leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union before their trial on the charge of Conspiracy.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

Mrs. PANKHURST, Mr. and Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE, and Mrs. TUKE, will be the Honoured Guests, and **WILL MAKE SHORT SPEECHES.**

Hostesses:—The Lady Constance Lytton, The Lady Sybil Smith, The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Mansell Moullin.

THE LADIES' AEOLIAN ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS 2/6, including Refreshments, from Miss COOKE, Ticket Sec., 4, CLEMENT'S INN, W.C. No Tickets can be had at the Doors.



THE NEW BASQUE BLOUSE

(as sketch), in coarse linen lace and insertion, lined net throughout, and finished with band of narrow ribbon velvet.

29/6

Catalogue post free.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street (Cavendish Square), London, W.

Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

The Meaning of the Hunger Strike.

When Mr. Winston Churchill added Rule 243a to the Prison Regulations rather more than two years ago it was thought that the militant suffragettes had won their right to a different treatment in prison from that of the ordinary criminal.

When Mr. Winston Churchill added Rule 243a to the Prison Regulations rather more than two years ago it was thought that the militant suffragettes had won their right to a different treatment in prison from that of the ordinary criminal.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

The following accounts from three of the women released last week from Aylesbury Prison tell their own story:—

DR. EDF.

On March 26th, 1912, I was sentenced at Newington to four months' imprisonment for breaking windows. I was taken to Holloway for an hour or two, given a meal in a "reception cell" by myself, and then I was taken, with nine others, in a motor vehicle, with closely boarded-up windows, but no small compartments, to the State

Inebriate Reformatory" section of Aylesbury Prison. I was put straight into a "room," which remained mine thenceforward. This room had a many-paned, iron-framed window, and four panes opened, giving about eight inches by eight for ventilation.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

RULE 243a.

In the case of any offender of the Second or Third Division whose previous character is good, and who has been convicted of, or committed to prison for, an offence not involving dishonesty, cruelty, indecency, or serious violence, the Prison Commissioners may allow such amelioration of the conditions prescribed in the foregoing rules as the Secretary of State may approve in respect of the wearing of prison clothing, bathing, hair-cutting, cleaning of cells, employment, exercise, books, and otherwise. Provided that no such amelioration shall be greater than that granted under the rules for offenders of the First Division.

at my hands. The small openings made this impossible, and they had to give it up, and went away. I remained on my table, for a frequent eye at the spy-slit in the door showed that once I drew in my arms I was done for. I had put a strap round my body and up both sleeves, buckling it outside the window, and I got some rest by leaning back against it.

On Wednesday evening a special Medical Inspector of Prisons came round to five of us, asked questions, and made observations. After his visit all water was taken away from our cells, and a mug of milk left instead—fresh means of breaking down the strike, for we were very thirsty. The milk went promptly out of window, and I heard a voice say: "This is the last straw. After this they may grind me to powder, and I won't give in." In the morning we had access to water as usual.

amazed me once more. Next morning I took the responsibility of telling the Governor, and we were thenceforward confined each to her cell and kept strictly apart, chapel and exercise being stopped. Those who had not struck, and one or two who absolutely could not keep on any longer, were exercised together. The relief of having those trying meals off our hands was great, and the feeling that we need no longer "keep up."

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

ing; a woman about whose identity and relationships they had shown themselves puzzled and curious—neither of these having reached the limits of her strength—and a nurse. There were others in greater need of release, in my opinion.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

ing; a woman about whose identity and relationships they had shown themselves puzzled and curious—neither of these having reached the limits of her strength—and a nurse. There were others in greater need of release, in my opinion.

ing; a woman about whose identity and relationships they had shown themselves puzzled and curious—neither of these having reached the limits of her strength—and a nurse. There were others in greater need of release, in my opinion.

ing; a woman about whose identity and relationships they had shown themselves puzzled and curious—neither of these having reached the limits of her strength—and a nurse. There were others in greater need of release, in my opinion.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Home Secretary whether he would state to the House the reason he has not allowed women suffrage prisoners in division three the privileges conceded to such prisoners by his predecessor under Article 243a of the Prison Rules?

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

of the women are being fed by tubes through the nostrils! Mr. McKenna: Possibly that is so, but my hon. friend must give me notice of that question.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

On Thursday afternoon five of us were released, including Doctor Eds and Nurse Humphreys, whose very presence had been a comfort and a stay to us all, on account of their profession as well as by reason of their personal character.

THE NEW BASQUE BLOUSE (as sketch), in coarse linen lace and insertion, lined net throughout, and finished with band of narrow ribbon velvet. 29/6 Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street (Cavendish Square), London, W. Famous for over a Century for Taste, for Quality, for Value.

AN HISTORIC OCCASION! RECEPTION AT THE CONNAUGHT ROOMS Great Queen Street, London, W.C. SATURDAY, APRIL 20th. At 8.30 p.m. This will be your Last Opportunity of meeting the Leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union before their trial on the charge of Conspiracy. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS. Mrs. PANKHURST, Mr. and Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE, and Mrs. TUKE, will be the Honoured Guests, and WILL MAKE SHORT SPEECHES. Hostesses:—The Lady Constance Lytton, The Lady Sybil Smith, The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Mansell Moullin. THE LADIES' ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRA. TICKETS 2/6, including Refreshments, from Miss COOKE, Ticket Sec., 4, CLEMENT'S INN, W.C. No Tickets can be had at the Doors.

An Important Sale
affecting 12 departments at
PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET.
for Six Days only—April 22nd
to April 27th.

A SALE of fashionable, high-grade goods is so unusual at the commencement of a season, and the values to be offered at this important Sale will be so extraordinary, that we consider a word of explanation necessary.

The industries of the country, as ladies are aware, have been greatly depressed of late owing to the labour unrest—and manufacturers have, in consequence, been unable to dispose of their large stocks and were willing to accept lower prices for their goods rather than have them on their hands. It is directly due to this cause that we have been able to secure some very special values in goods affecting 12 departments, and we anticipate, at the astonishingly low prices they are marked, to clear every garment before the end of the week.

We shall also offer during this week several very important purchases made in Paris.

New "Mercedes" Corsets.
DESIGNED BY A WOMAN WHO KNOWS.
Made by Women and Sold by Women. H H



"MERCEDES" CORSETS produce the graceful, sweet line demanded, and give to every wearer the great combination, viz. Carriage, Figure and Ease. The manufacture of the "Mercedes" Corsets can justly be considered a feminine event of the highest order, with regard to fashion, as well as the utmost importance from a scientific point of view. "Mercedes" Corsets are made in Douli, Balaire, Broche, and Silk Broche, ranging in price from 10s. to 25s. "Mercedes" Corsets are stocked by the highest class houses in each district. If your draper cannot supply you, write direct to the sole proprietors and they will tell you one who can.

Marguerite Byron,
11, 12, 13, Market Place, Oxford Circus, W.

SOME ANALOGIES.
History has acquired a new interest for us now that we are making it ourselves, and it is surprising to find in reading the story of any great struggle the same elements that make up the Suffrage movement to-day. All through the ages the gradual birth of new ideas has met with attempts at repression, and a courageous spirit ever has prevailed over tyranny. In almost every book we take up that deals with the real life of to-day, we find some analogy with the Suffrage movement, and in the story of the English Socialist movement, told by Mr. Hyndman in his book, "The Record of an Adventurous Life" (Macmillan and Co. 15s. net), there is, whatever we may think of the political aspect, much that will come home to us with special force at this juncture.

Are we dreaming when we read on page 389 that Sir William Harcourt said: "For my part I don't believe in any great popular discontent until I hear of riots on fire and factories in flames"? Can it be true (Mr. Hyndman says so) that during the unemployed riots in 1886 a mob, led by the present President of the Local Government Board, carrying a red flag, went up St. James's Street; that, for some reason not made very clear, the windows of many clubs were smashed; that in Piccadilly things got "worse and worse"; that tailors' windows were broken and the shops looted; that the whole of South Audley Street was pretty thoroughly looted—and that, next day, people who had been indifferent to the unemployed question suddenly woke up, and within forty-eight hours the Lord Mayor received £75,000 in contributions! But then came (it sounds familiar) a newspaper agitation about the "frightful dangers," even a suggestion that a hose pipe should be used, and finally the arrest on a charge of "sedition of some" of Mr. Chapman, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Hyndman. While they were on bail before the actual trial, Burns and Chapman, we are told, "made very injudicious and dangerous speeches, talking about lopping a million heads off, and that sort of thing." The trial ended in the acquittal of all four prisoners. "This a far cry from the Old Bailey dock to the padded armchairs of Local Government."

We should not be human if we could resist quoting the following, which refers to the German Socialist Liebknecht:—

It became quite natural for him to incur terms of imprisonment, about which he made no fuss at all either when he went in or when he came out. These German political prisoners are treated with reasonable courtesy and consideration. They are not handled as Davits and others have been treated in this country in the past or lady suffragettes are to-day, as if they were the vilest of unseemly ruffians. A German political prisoner is regarded as a political prisoner, and is entitled to decent surroundings and to the use of his books and his papers. Continental usages are never so wholly brutal and blackguardly in this respect as those of the British upper classes. To all their sympathy for the victims of the tyranny of others, and resort freely to the physical and mental torture of their political opponents themselves.

The whole book is a very interesting commentary on the present treatment of women suffragists in prison.

UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT.
Often in life we are surprised to find how a momentary flash may reveal to us some profound truth, which, after an age-long search, was still hidden from us. Thus Mr. Nevinson, in his book, "so happily named 'Between the Acts,' with the deft hand of the cunning craftsman, lifts the curtain for a moment upon some of the little by-plays of the drama of life, and shows the deep realities underlying all the bubble and froth at the top. We feel, too, that so many of our little hypocrisies and cherished illusions are exposed to the searchlight of a gentle irony, and it takes an artist of the pen to drive home a truth with so much delicacy as in this sentence: "Sweeping little about liberty, we possess freedom." We are carried over a wide field, from a delightfully humorous picture of quaint family worship in an old-fashioned household to vivid and realistic pictures of battlefields. This is a book to read a tired mind, and wishful to leave us somewhat wiser than we were before we met it.

K. D. S.

AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.
Dr. Schirmer's name must be well-known to readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN, as we have often had occasion to notice her excellent writings. Some years ago she wrote an interesting account of, as it was termed, "The Woman's Rights Movement," embracing practically the whole world. This book has now been translated into English, with a few slight alterations and additions. It will be welcomed by all who are interested in the Woman's Movement, in its widest aspect, for it demonstrates how thoroughly united are the women of all countries in their aims, and that the very breadth and world-wide nature of this movement must eventually become such an irresistible force that no human power whatsoever can withstand it.

K. D. S.

RUSSIA.
"Under the Russian and British Flags" by Jaakoff Prelooker (Sprigg's Publishing Agency. Paper, 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net), is an account of the life and exciting experiences of an ardent Jewish Russian Reformer. Mr. Prelooker is also a keen supporter of everything which tends to the betterment of the world.

"Between the Acts." By Henry W. Nevinson. Duckworth and Co. 2/6 net.

"The Modern Woman's Rights Movement." A Historical Survey. By Dr. Kaethe Schirmer. Translated from the German by Carl Conrad Eckhardt, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co. Price 6s. 6d. net.

towards religious toleration and a better and more sympathetic understanding of the essentials which lie at the bottom of all forms of faith. His efforts in this direction are interestingly narrated in this book. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Prelooker is a believer in words, but in deeds.

K. D. S.

VERSE.
Two small books of verse have reached us. One is a collection of poems by Gerald Gould (Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd., price 1s. 6d.). Mr. Gould has won a place among modern poets; he writes simply, musically, and with a feeling both for the more human joys and for the calmer pleasures of nature. A dainty fancy characterizes Miss Ruth Young's new book of verse, "The Water-woman of Venice" (Elkin Matthews, 8s. 6d. net). In a poem which gives the book its title she reminds the stony figure of the broken lives of women in his own beautiful city, and tells him how Englishwomen are fighting for their sisters. The last poem, addressed "To the New Woman," bids her—

Waken! To your lazean
Hold the radiant form of Hope.

BOOKS RECEIVED.
"The Thread of Life." By H. R. H. the Infanta Fulalia of Spain. (London: Cassell and Co., Ltd. Price 13s. 6d. net.)

"The 100 Best Investments," with Introduction by Emil Davies. (The British Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd. Price 1s. net.)

Men's League for Women's Suffrage: Fifth Annual Report, to April, 1912. (159, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.)

Evans & Mason



5 1/2 Gns.

Tip-to-date Coat and Skirt in light cheviot tweed; collar, blue grey. The collar and cuffs are of faced cloth in the same shade.

The skirt has two stitched pockets the back which conceal pleats, to give comfort in walking.

Plain Coats and Skirts, 5 Guineas.

174, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

FASHION SKETCHING.
"THE NEW CAREER"—The earliest well-known FASHION ARTIST, whose drawings for The Times, The Queen, Harrod's, Selfridges, Whiteley's, and other large advertisements are familiar to all, has opened studios in town, by a special method invented by himself, possibly to work professionally in the least possible time; students in town and country make equal progress. Prospectus V, free from OLIVE GRIMALDI, 485, Fitzroy Chambers, Holborn, W.C. Tel. City 9596.

TO SUFFRAGETTES.—Save time and temper. Buy a good-looking, Smart Hat (made to order, from 6/11. Ready to wear, 4/11. Box sent on approval. Orders by post receive prompt attention.

CLARA STRONG,
85, ELSPETH ROAD, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.

OLD FALSE TEETH BOUGHT.
ANY QUANTITY.
4d. per platinum lined tooth given on Valentine's, 1/- on Silver, 1/6 on Gold, 3/- on Platinum. Strictly genuine. Cash by return.

I. RAYBURN & Co., Dept. 16a, Brazemose St., Manchester.
Bakers—Lloyds. Tel. 4058 Central.

DIMOLINE PIANO CO.
Special Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers. SILENCING STOP PIANOS FROM 20 GNS. CASH. PLAYER PIANOS. SIMPLEX PLAYERS. Special Terms to Members. W.S.P.U.

Manager: MRS. DIMOLINE JONES, 11, Parkhurst Road, HOLLOWAY (Private House) Furniture, &c. (Great West)

Frank Clayton
LADIES' TAILOR.



COSTUME, 2 Gns.
as sketch to measure, in all wool—NAVY SERGE

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES to order, in the latest materials, consisting of Serge (black or navy), Tweeds, Cheviots, Suitings, etc. ... to £4 14 6

FACED CLOTHS, from ... £3 3 0

FULL LENGTH COATS, from ... £1 17 6

Careful and prompt attention to country and foreign orders.

A large and varied assortment of Patterns and Fashions, with self-measurement forms, will be sent, upon application, post free. Special attention is paid by experienced tailors to the production of perfect-fitting garments from sample Bodice or Coat.

Guaranteed made by Men Tailors.

OPPOSITE TUBE STATION
NOTTING HILL GATE,
LONDON, W. PHONE 1394 WESTERN.

MRS. OLIVER,
115, New Bond St., W.

HATS and GOWNS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Speciality:—Tailor-made Coats and Skirts at Moderate prices.

Founded 1879.

WHEN FURNISHING YOUR HOUSE or FLAT WHY INTERFERE

With your Investments or Capital WHEN YOU CAN furnish out of your income by easy monthly or quarterly payments.

Write or Telephone to
NORMAN & STACEY, Ltd.
118, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.,

for their Catalogue which shows how you can obtain goods from some of the best Wholesale houses and pay for them at your convenience.

Tele:—5297 Bank.

A REAL COUNTRY LAUNDRY.

YOUR ATTENTION is respectfully drawn to the above Laundry, which is now ready to undertake a few more families' washing. This Laundry is under the personal supervision of the principals, whose eighteen years' experience enables them to execute all work entrusted to their care in the best possible manner, and at the lowest prices. Flannels and silk underwear a speciality. The Laundry has all modern conveniences and improvements; the sanitary arrangements being absolutely perfect, with large open-air drying grounds. Inspection is invited at any time. Intending customers may rest assured that the linen will be finished in the very best style, and returned promptly and punctually. A van will call to collect from any district on receipt of postcard. Managers will call to make arrangements, if so desired.

Riverbank Laundry, Ltd., Ferry Rd., Teddington.
Phone 569 P.O. Kingston.

THE IDEAL-HOME-HUNTERS.

(Overheard at the "Ideal Home Exhibition," Olympia, Kensington.)

"Now," said Philip, as the big Olympian doors closed behind them, "I will show you my ideal home."

"And I," said Chloe, "will show you mine, if I can find it."

"You'll easily do that," said Philip, lightly. "They have all sorts here."

It was not long before he wished they hadn't had one sort. He could not drag Chloe away for quite a long time. She examined every detail with profound interest.

"I thought it was a prison," she said, indignantly, "and it is!"

"It was a miniature domed dwelling with high walls and closely-barred windows that might just as well not have been there, so successfully did they keep out the light of heaven, and so admirably were they designed to prevent anyone inside from seeing anything outside."

"What tragic lives are being lived behind thousands of windows just like those," said Chloe, with great energy.

"Don't get excited," Philip pleaded, anxiously, "and I do wish you wouldn't go about with that big muff."

Then Chloe spoke with flaming eyes. "If only I had a ham—" "Oh, hush!" Philip implored, feverishly. He caught her arm. "At any rate," he added, in a tone that was meant to be soothing, but that had just the opposite effect, "it's the Turk's ideal home!"

"That's just it!" Chloe responded, heatedly. "That's what I'm driving at. He thinks he can beat his women back and shut them up in their dear little painted cages; he is divorcing his wife and ill-treating his daughter for daring to appear at those unutterable windows—through which you can't see—without their veils; he wants them to be children all their lives, or dolls."

"Let's talk of something else," said Philip, drawing her away. "Let's find our ideal home."

"Yes, let's," she agreed.

"And after all," he remarked, as they left the little domed house, "it's a ripping idea for showing off those Oriental carpets!"

They followed the crowd to the delightful Dutch village and built farm.

"Well, at any rate," said Chloe, when they had seen everything, "I like the Dutchman's ideal better than the Turk's. His houses may be small, but they are light. And look at those women skating to market; their dress may not be very practical, but they are quite athletic-looking. And that's a country where they are ruled by a Queen," she added, with apparent inconsequence.

"Dutch women aren't out for votes," said Philip, rashly.

"If they aren't yet they will be soon," was Chloe's cheerful response. "Well, and is this your ideal? Miles and miles of hills, with canals and windmills stretching away as far as you can see! Will you be a Dutch farmer and I your vrow 'to keep your house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, make the beds, and do all myself!' In the intervals of doing it I might possibly discover a black tulip, or a purple white and green one!"

"Of course it's not my ideal," laughed Philip. "You have your writing work; you couldn't possibly do everything. Come along. We have yet to find it."

Philip's ideal was a charming-looking "villa-residence." It had pretty old-fashioned gable roofs, and you approached it through a miniature garden exquisitely laid out. The entrance was by way of a small hall furnished with table, chairs, and a sideboard. From this hall you went on to the right into the kitchen and the dining-room, and on the left into the sitting-room.

"I hope," said Chloe, thoughtfully, when they had seen all the rooms upstairs and down, "that neither of us will grow ston!"

"Why?" asked Philip.

"Because even in our present very 'fit' condition we seem to fill up the rooms and staircases so horribly! If we were wax figures who could keep still and look as if we lived here, it would be all right! But we are so terribly active. Think of muddy boots and wet mackintoshes in this dainty hall!"

"It's a charming house," said Philip, severely.

"The first thing," Chloe pursued, remorselessly, "that this ideal home requires is an ideal housekeeper. And you know we can't afford that luxury, even with our combined incomes, in addition to the rent and other expenses. I should want to blow the roof off within a week, if I attempted to do the housework in addition to my other work. Think of all those windows, with hundreds of panes of glass (Philip started to keep clean the best he could) and—oh, don't you see, Philip dear, that I might as well be a Dutch vrow at once! Your ideal home is only *ideal-for-one-to-come-home-to-in-the-evening-when-the-other-has-been-at-work-all-day-keeping-it-nice!* And for that other it would be just as much a prison as the harem, unless the business of domesticity happened to be the business in life of that other."

"What do you want, then?" asked Philip, coldly.

"A house that won't take all one's time to look after," she answered firmly, if ungrammatically.

"I see," said Philip, thoughtfully. "We haven't found our ideal yet."

"Not unless you want your wife to be a domestic drudge!"

"I don't," he responded, fervently. And then they both laughed, and went on looking for *The Ideal Home that would not be one person's work-to-keep-in-order-that-the-other-might-have-it-to-come-home-to-when-the-day's-work-was-done.*

G. V.

H. J. NICOLL & CO., LTD.,
114-120, Regent Street, London, W.

SPRING TAILOR-MADES IN "SINCOLL" CLOTH.



PARIS MODEL GOWN.
Made in the New Stripes "Sincoll" Cloth, turned back Collar, Buffalo Horn Buttons, Fancy Skirt. Can be copied in Serges, Fancy Tweeds, and "Sincoll" Cloth. Coat lined Satin Merv.
From **£6 16 6**



PARIS MODEL GOWN.
Made in the New "Sincoll" Cloth. Can be copied in Serges, Fancy Tweeds, and "Sincoll" Cloth. Coat lined Satin Merv.
From **£6 6 0**

H. J. NICOLL & CO., LTD.,
114-120, Regent Street, London, W.
MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM & PARIS.

A NOVEL OF TEMPERAMENT

Wings of Desire
Wings of Desire

By M. P. WILLCOCKS

"EXCELLENT AS ARE HER EARLIER NOVELS, MISS WILLCOCKS HAS GIVEN US NOTHING ELSE SO GOOD, SO FULL OF CHARACTER, SO MARKED BY RARE LITERARY SKILL AS THIS 'WINGS OF DESIRE'."—Daily Telegraph

Wings of Desire
Wings of Desire

At all Libraries and Booksellers 6s.

PREVIOUS NOVELS BY MISS WILLCOCKS

Widdicombe
The Wingless Victory
A Man of Genius
The Way Up

6s. each

JOHN LANE, The Bodley Head, Vigo Street.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY

Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since the 5th of April, 1909.
Secures Abatements and Exemptions.
Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax.
Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners.
Advices on investments with regard to Income-tax.
The Agency's Clients include the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many well-known Suffragists, Doctors, Actresses, etc.
Hamden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 5349 CENTRAL.

YOU HAVE WRITTEN A BOOK!

YOU KNOW its worth, but do not know what it will COST to Print and Publish.
For Definite Information on these points, Free of Charge, apply to
GARDEN CITY PRESS, Ltd., Letchworth, who have successfully undertaken similar work.

Telephone: 822 Chiswick.

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY

Stratford Road, Acton, W.

We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting Women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linens washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals.
Excellent Testimonials.
Phone or write for Price List.
Our own Yarns collected and delivered daily in London.
Special Department for Country orders.

OPPOSITE THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed TEMPERANCE HOTEL has Passenger Lift, Electric Light throughout, Bathrooms on every floor, Spacious Dining, Drawing, Writing, Reading and Smoking Rooms, Terraces, etc., Perfect Sanitation, Telephone, Night Porter.
Bedrooms, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Dinner, Six Courses, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Full Tariff and Testimonials on Application.
Telegraphic Address: "Thackeray London."

A. PEARSE & CO
ARTISTS AND ADVERTISING DESIGNERS

Portraits in Oil, Water Colour, Miniature, and Pastel.

161a, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

Telephone: 2830 CITY.

PERFECTION IN SERGE.

The REAL NAVY SERGE, as supplied to the Admiralty, is impervious to Wet or Damp, unaffected by Sea Water, Unshrinkable, and will retain its Colour in any climate. The Best Wearing Serge for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Write to-day for Patterns, post free. Carriage paid throughout the U.K.

J. D. MORANT, Ltd., Dept. Y, PORTSMOUTH
CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

NON-MILITANT. 58, Victoria Street, S.W. NON-PARTY.

PUBLIC RECEPTION, Tuesday, April 23, 1912.

Empress Rooms, Kensington (High St. Station), from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

Chair: The Hon. Mrs. SPENCER CHAYES (Hon. Treas. L.S.W.S.).
Speakers: Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT LL.D., Mrs. CORBETT ASHEV, B.A.
Discussion invited.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1912.

VOTES FOR IRISHWOMEN.

This Union will oppose the Home Rule Bill by every means in its power. There are various urgent reasons why every woman should oppose the Bill.

The first is that unless we convince Mr. Redmond of our power to destroy his cause he will persist in his policy of destroying ours. Nothing but the peril in which we are able to put the Home Rule Bill will deter him from resisting the grant of Votes to Women, whether in England, Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. We need feel not the smallest compunction in pursuing our campaign against the Home Rule Bill, because Mr. Redmond, by declaring war upon us, has richly deserved our antagonism, and has disgraced and degraded his own movement.

The Home Rule Bill is rooted and founded in injustice. It is a deliberate insult to Irishwomen, and consequently it is an insult to the women of the whole Kingdom. Nothing more reactionary could be conceived than to establish a brand-new Constitution which gives political rights to men only. Everything which Ulstermen, who are to have votes and special safeguards, too, are saying against the Bill applies infinitely more in the case of women all over Ireland. It is incredible that even a Liberal Government, with all their accustomed impudent flouting of Liberal principles, should have introduced a Bill so unjust to women. We question whether a Conservative Government would have dared, at this time of day, to erect a new Constitution, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, without conferring citizenship on women. It has been reserved to a Liberal Government to do this iniquity in South Africa and to attempt it in Ireland. We pledge ourselves to unite with Irish women to resist that attempt. We are determined that Irishmen shall wait for ever for Home Rule unless women are to have it too. The greedy fashion in which Nationalist politicians are snatching at self-government for themselves while trampling on the rights of women, is contemptible.

In a few days from now the women of Ireland, turning from the politicians who have failed them, will ask the men assembled at the National Convention at Dublin to unite the claims of women with those of men, and to demand Home Rule not only for the men, but for the nation of Ireland. If that appeal is disregarded, then we may be sure that these women will know how to fight unaided for their political freedom.

No doubt Messrs. Asquith and Redmond will try to shelter themselves behind the preposterous excuse that the question of Woman Suffrage is one which ought to be settled not by the Imperial Parliament, but by the proposed Irish Parliament itself. They would not dare to submit such an argument to the Ulster Protestant men. They would not dare to tell them that safeguards could not be established by the Imperial Parliament as part of the Home Rule Bill, but must be left to depend on the subsequent decision of the Irish Parliament. If any such statement were made, Ulster would, within twenty-four hours, be in active and violent revolution. Then let them not venture to make any such provocative and offensive statement to Irish women, whether in Ulster or else-

where! Women demand a certain safeguard as an integral and essential part of the Home Rule Bill. That safeguard is the Vote. The Imperial Parliament is as much bound and is as much entitled to give women a vote for the Irish Parliament as it is bound and entitled to give men a vote for that Parliament. There is absolutely no difference between Parliament's obligations towards Irishwomen and its obligations towards Irishmen. It is the duty of the Imperial Government and the Imperial Parliament, in launching Ireland upon its new Constitutional career, to place the men and women of that country upon a footing of equality—giving to neither sex an advantage over the other.

Irishwomen have too much political wisdom to trust to specious suggestions that after the Home Rule Bill is passed the Irish Parliament will give them the vote. Such a promise was made to Catholics at the time of the Union. It was not fulfilled until twenty-nine years later, and only then because, Ireland being on the brink of revolution, the Government were terrorised into fulfilling it. A fine prospect this to hold out to Irish women—that they shall toil a quarter of a century and more for the vote, and then be driven to revolution before they get it! Better settle the matter now, say they.

The difficulty of getting the Vote at the hands of the Irish Parliament would be enormous. In the first place, there is, we are told, to be in the Home Rule Act a provision whereby the Irish Parliament would be for a term of three years debarred from making any change in the franchise. In any case, the Irish politicians, especially if Mr. Redmond continues to be influential, would strongly resist women's enfranchisement, on the plea that it was premature to reopen the Constitutional question so lately closed, and that they were overwhelmed by other business arising out of the new condition of affairs. Yet another cause of difficulty in getting Votes for Women after the passage of the Home Rule Bill would be this. Irishwomen would have to move not one but two Governments, and not one but two Parliaments. For according to the terms of the Home Rule Bill, the decisions of the Irish Parliament are subject to the veto of the Imperial Government and the Imperial Parliament. Therefore the process would be as follows. First, the Irish Government would have to be prevailed upon to introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill. This having passed through the Irish House of Commons might encounter the opposition of the Senate. Seeing that Mr. Asquith is to nominate the first forty members of the Irish Senate, it is more than likely that they will be Anti-Suffragists, and their rejection of a Woman Suffrage Bill may therefore be taken for granted, and Mr. Redmond's subsequent additions will probably not be more satisfactory. At the joint sitting of House of Commons and Senate which would be necessary in that event, it might well happen that the Anti-Suffrage Senators and the Anti-Suffragist minority in the Commons, voting together, would win the day. But supposing the Bill safely through the Irish Parliament, then the Imperial Government, perhaps with Mr. Asquith at its head, could veto, or what would be as bad, though more subtle, could indefinitely postpone the operation of the Bill. In the event of women being still without a vote for the Imperial Parliament, the Imperial Government would be especially likely to veto the Irish Woman Suffrage Bill in order that no filip might be given to the wider movement for the Imperial franchise. In this connection, we may point out that some thirty-four Nationalist members would be still at Westminster (these seats and salaries at Westminster are likely to be reserved for the "old gang" who are opposing our movement at present), and would be able to co-operate in this matter with Mr. Asquith in the interests of the Anti-Suffrage cause on both sides of the Irish Channel.

Yet another reason why we as women must oppose the Home Rule Bill with all our strength! The Bill does not stand alone. It is, we are told by the Prime Minister, the first instalment of a scheme of devolution which is to apply to all parts of the Kingdom. The Irish Parliament is to be the forerunner of other local Parliaments. In the Home Rule Bill, therefore, we must look for the principles upon which the Government intend to frame the new Federal Constitution. One of these principles is, we discover, the exclusive enfranchisement of men—the political subjection of women. The Liberal Government intend, if they can, not only to continue to cheat us of our share in the control of Imperial affairs, but to cheat us also of the control of such matters as fall within the province of local Parliaments in Ireland and elsewhere. Once again we learn the lesson that unless and until our franchise rights are identical with those of men, we are defenceless against injustice.

The crisis is a grave one, but that very fact is a challenge and a stimulus. We shall, as women, be equal to the occasion. We have power. Let us use it. In the days when the Nationalist Party were weak, the Liberal Government truculently declared that they would not deal with the Home Rule question. Now that office depends upon Nationalist support, Mr. Asquith talks of "the honour of reconciling Ireland." He must be taught, and in similar fashion, to crave the honour of reconciling women.

Recent decisions seem to endanger the ancient and honourable custom of the realm and of civilised nations as regards the prison treatment of persons not guilty of common crime. This is due doubtless to want of knowledge.

We can and must discriminate between legal crimes. The nature of the offence is an element essential to the consideration of the treatment of the offender. Blackstone makes the distinction, when he points out that certain offences, as to which all are agreed, are *mala in se*, whilst others are "*mala prohibita*" merely, without any intermixture of moral guilt."

This distinction is made and acted on in International Law. Common criminals are given up, at once; but, as Creasy states, "a general understanding prevails that political refugees should not be given up if they can succeed in taking refuge on board a ship of war of another nation." The distinction was made and acted on, at the time of the Orsini bomb conspiracy, when, on Lord Palmerston's proposal to amend the law, Lord Derby declared that not for the security of all the sovereigns of Europe would he violate the sacred right of asylum to foreigners, and when Mr. Gladstone declared "these times are grave for Liberty." The Ministry was defeated and resigned.

Let it be clearly understood that the practice was in strict conformity with the principle of discrimination. The closing years of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries were ruthless for common criminals. In the seven years preceding 1822 seven hundred, less seven, were hanged. In 1824 the last execution for stealing letters took place. The state of such prisoners in the jails was deplorable.

Now, in marked contrast, the condition of political prisoners was that of simple detention—*custodia honesta*—as it is to-day in all civilised nations.

Precedents for Discrimination.

This is fully exemplified by a number of convincing cases, which stand forth as precedents:—
In 1799 United Irishmen—"guilty of the heinous crime of High Treason"—were conveyed from Belfast and Dublin to Port George, in Scotland. There they messed together, pursued their studies, saw visitors, and Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet was allowed to reside in the fortress with her husband and their three boys.

In 1809 there was discontent in Britain and danger abroad. The local militia at Ely mutinied and demanded arrears of pay: four squadrons of the German Legion suppressed them, and two of their ring-leaders were ordered 500 lashes each. Cobbett reviled them with savage sarcasm, for their pusillanimity in submitting—his article seemed to incite to mutiny and to hatred of the German troops. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000. Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., condemning the sentence as little short of Star-Chamber work, observes that—in Newgate—"he carried on his farming, conducted his paper, educated his children, and waged war against his enemies." Cobbett himself tells us how he regularly wrote for his paper, and received hampers of fruit, flowers, and vegetables from his farm. He had his children with him, and rented the best portion of the Governor's house. Bulwer says he received "no indulgence"—and this is true. It was the constitutional custom.

Later, for a scathing libel on the Prince Regent, Leigh Hunt was condemned to two years' imprisonment with a fine of £500. He also received "no indulgence." His wife and children lived with him. He had his bookcases, piano, and furniture, in wards specially papered and painted, with a garden full of flowers. Moore and Byron and Charles Lamb visited him—all his friends were allowed to remain until ten o'clock at night.

In 1839 Marcus Costello was sentenced with others for attending an Anti-tithe Meeting near Dublin to six months' imprisonment. They were in simple detention, saw and entertained their friends. One of them, a schoolmaster, had his pupils thrice weekly.

Chartist Violence.
In 1839 the Chartist movement took place, with disturbances and what Lord John Russell declared "mischievous practices which are contrary to law, injurious to trade, subversive of good order, and dangerous to the peace of the country." The Duke of Wellington declared he had never seen a town, taken by assault, subjected to such violence as Birmingham had been, during an hour, by its own inhabitants. Feargus O'Connor and others were indicted for seditious conspiracy and language, and a Nonconformist minister for attending illegal meetings.

Now came an interesting and very instructive incident. Through some blunder in the local prison arrangements, O'Connor was not granted the customary treatment in York Jail. Immediately a petition, presented by Mr. Ducombe and supported by Sir E. Knatchbull, protested, reminding

"CUSTODIA HONESTA"

Treatment of Political Prisoners.

By PROFESSOR GEORGE SIGERSON, M.D., &c., Member of Royal Commission on Prisons, 1884.

Parliament that Sir E. Burdett, Leigh Hunt, Cobbett, and Montgomery, the poet, had been accorded the customary rights. There was a general feeling of disapprobation. Mr. Warburton reminded the Government that, when it was found that Lovett and Collins had been so treated, there was a uniform opinion that they be at once released, having been unduly punished. O'Connell denounced the treatment as illegal. Mr. Wakley went so far as to declare that if death occurred, the authorities would be held guilty and a verdict of manslaughter might be returned against them. But the Government disavowed all complicity, and disapproved of the alleged treatment. The Attorney-General declared that, whilst he had prosecuted Mr. O'Connor, none would more deeply regret if the account proved true. Sergeant Talfourd denounced personal indignities as the infliction of torture. Lord Brougham presented, in terms of warm advocacy, a petition from Bradford, and Lord Denman one from Leeds, praying for a free pardon because of the undue punishment. Lord Normanby declared that political offenders should not be treated as felons, and explained that O'Connell had suffered no personal indignities, had meat and wine at meals, wore his own dress, and had a prisoner to attend on him. Restrictions as to visitors and papers imposed by a local rule should be, and were, dispensed with at once.

"That Anomalous Crime."

Another remarkable case was that of Mr. Vincent, in whose favour a petition was presented, signed by Hume, O'Connell, and other distinguished men. Observe that it was presented by Sergeant Talfourd, who had conducted two prosecutions against Vincent. The first was at Monmouth Assizes for having attended seditious meetings. The charge also included the learned Serjeant "that anomalous crime, which he could not help thinking was a disgrace to the English law—he meant the crime of Conspiracy, which might mean almost the highest offence that could be committed and the lowest and most venial." Vincent was acquitted of the latter, but convicted of the former offence. This conviction entailed no indignities; it was simple detention. But, as great political disturbances prevailed locally, he was removed from Monmouth Jail to Milbank, and there became subject to prison rules for common felons.

Against this treatment vehement protest was made. Sergeant Talfourd recalled the case of Sir Charles Wolsey, convicted of conspiracy, who was allowed to come out of Abington Jail and listen to the trials. (Similar instances have occurred in Paris.) Mr. Levett, proprietor of the *Statesman*, confined in Newgate, under the harshest sentence the judge could inflict, had a large room and his proof sheets sent to him; he enjoyed all conveniences consistent with detention. Sergeant Talfourd could not think it right that a change should be made silently without the intervention of the Legislature. Mr. Ducombe pointed out that the Rev. Mr. Stephens lived in affluence in Chester Castle, with his family. The Government at once expressed regret, and promised to set matters right, and to make reparation by remitting some part of the duration of the imprisonment.

In 1844 O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners were treated like Cobbett and Hunt, and entertained their friends in prison, although their sentence had been harsh, and the Court so prejudiced and unfair, that the nine English Law Lords reversed the judgment on appeal.

Not less instructive than the English cases quoted are those of other Irish cases where the Governor intervened to distinguish, to alter, and to improve the condition of prisoners technically confounded with ordinary criminals.

A Woman's Case.

One, a lady, Miss Aylward, was condemned to six months' imprisonment for Contempt of Court. The Lord Chief Justice Jeffrey (1861), however, directed the Governor of Grangegorman Prison to allow her special rooms, her own physician, ample exercise, her domestic servant, and he left her free to provide what food she desired. Again, Mr. William Johnston of Ballykibbeg, Grand Master of Orangemen, was sentenced to imprisonment (1868) for taking part in an illegal procession on July 12; he was specially treated, and was allowed to see his friends daily. In like manner Lord Mayo stated in 1868 that the rules of Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, had been relaxed to allow the Press prisoners, sentenced for "seditious libel," to provide their own food, see their friends, and have any periodicals they desired—and this, though the Irish Attorney-General said their offence was of "deeper moral guilt" than the Treason-felony prisoners—yet even he approved the relaxation.

John Bright's Protest.

The case of the Fenian prisoners stands apart. Owing to the perturbed and prejudiced state of the public mind, they were treated with a rigour which contrasts cruelly with the *custodia honesta* of the Chartists—the ancient custom of the realm. There were, however, found distinguished English gentlemen to enter a vigorous protest. On May 3, 1867, John Bright startled the House of Commons by reading their petition. It was signed by Messrs. Richard Congreve, E. Truelove, E. S. Beesley, Frederick Harrison, T. H. Bridges, H. Crompton, S. H. Reynolds, C. A. Cookson, F. B. Barton, John Maughan, S. D. Williams.

The petitioners prayed the House to take measures to revise the sentences passed, which were of excessive and irritating severity—to provide that such

prisoners shall not be confined in common with ordinary criminals, and—

Lastly, your petitioners pray that the prisoners taken so well treated before trial, and judged and sentenced with as much leniency as is consistent with order, and that in the punishment awarded there be nothing of a degrading nature, as said punishments seem to your petitioners inapplicable to men whose cause and whose offences are alike free from dishonour, however misguided they may be, as to the special end they have in view, or as to the means they have adopted to attain that end.

Mr. Bright, having read the petition in full, added his own declaration of assent: "In the general spirit of that petition," he said, "I entirely agree." The official defence was that a distinction was made between Fenian and common criminals, but a Royal Commission (1879) was appointed to investigate the matter, and this Commission reported strongly in favour of complete separation.

Prison Indignities.

The last struggle in Ireland between Constitutional custom and innovating Jail rules occurred, in the case of the land-war prisoners, under the Crimes Act, 1857. There was a lamentable inequality between the sentences given by the older magistrates—learned lawyers—and men recently appointed, the former sentencing prisoners as first-class misdemeanants, the latter knowing only "imprisonment and hard labour."

This involved, among other indignities, the wearing of jail clothes, which was strongly resisted by some, but continuously enforced. Upon this I called public attention (November 25, 1857) to certain historical facts—until then absolutely ignored. These were that prison garments had not been introduced to add to the ignominy of prison life, as supposed, but as a beneficence to poor prisoners unable to clad themselves. Hence to force such clothes on others unwilling and able to clothe themselves violated the original intent of the Georgian Prisons Act. As all the privileges of prisoners under the 109th Section of that Act were strictly preserved by the Victorian Act of 1877, which created the present system, the authorities were consequently exceeding their legal powers. Mr. Balfour, referring to this statement, April, 1889, appointed a Committee, and the question of clothes was conceded.

What is a Political Offence?

Finally, I would call attention to the fact that an International Prison Conference was held in 1872, in the Hall of the Middle Temple, London. The Earl of Carnarvon was President. The Home Secretary (Mr. Bruce) welcomed the foreign visitors, and hoped the country "might learn something from their wide experience." The representative of the Italian Government, Count A. de Foresta, proposed that persons, guilty of offences not implying any great moral perversity, should be kept in simple detention, apart from common criminals. Dr. Marquardsen said the code adopted three years ago in Germany had recognised the principle—those assigned to *custodia honesta* were kept apart in a fortress or elsewhere, yet were obliged to work. All the foreign representatives present concurred, and the British manifestly assented, for the resolution was carried unanimously.

To the authorities cited, I may add that of Mr. James Bryce, then Professor of Civil Law at Oriel College, Oxford, now Ambassador at Washington, who wrote to me as follows in 1889:—

It is certainly not easy to find a satisfactory definition of a political offence, yet we all feel the difference between the ordinary criminal and those whose treatment you describe. Perhaps we may say that whenever the moral judgment of the community at large does not brand an offence as sordid and degrading, and does not feel the offence to be one which destroys its respect for the personal character of the prisoner, it may there be held that prison treatment ought to be different from that awarded to ordinary criminals. One reason for this view is that ordinary prison discipline is incomparably more severe and painful to the persons sentenced for offences of this nature than it is to the ordinary thief or forger. A sentence nominally the same is really much harsher.

The result of that unequal pressure has been too completely proved in the case of the Fenian prisoners, by an abnormal record of paralysis, insanity, and death.

The Case for Suffragists.

It has been demonstrated, on authoritative testimony, that a distinction exists in principle between offences which are *mala in se* and those which are simply *mala prohibita*. It has been proved, by unquestionable evidence, that this distinction has been carried out in practice, and a chain of precedents show that simple detention—*custodia honesta*—has been accorded to those found guilty of the latter. This, then, has been the Constitutional custom of the Realm, as it is the authorised practice of civilised nations.

Is it not superfluous to state that these authorities and these precedents apply with equal, if not with greater, force when the offenders are women? It is not necessary that we should concur in their view, or approve of their action; we may dissent from both; but, if a sense of equity survive, we must claim that, in accordance with constitutional precedent and the custom of civilised nations, they shall be accorded *custodia honesta*—the punishment of simple detention. In a few years men will read with shame, as of some ineffable meanness, that honourable women were doomed to a felon's fate because of their political beliefs.

On January 5th, 1888, I called attention to the fact that the Prisons Act of 1857 and 20 Vict., cap. 68 specially exempted prisoners of one month and under from wearing prison clothes.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN—NO HOME RULE.

Unionist Press and Leaders Incite to Violence.

That there is one law for the Unionist Party and another law for the Suffragists is shown by the following extracts from speeches by Unionist leaders and from editorials in the Unionist Press. If these words had been spoken or written by Suffragists, criminal proceedings would quickly have been set on foot. When the inflammatory character of these utterances is taken in conjunction with the military drilling and the purchase of firearms which are known to be going on in Ulster, the contrast between the Government's leniency towards Unionists and harshness towards Suffragists becomes all the more disgraceful. While the W.S.P.U. leaders are awaiting trial on a criminal charge, and while Suffragist prisoners denied their rights as political offenders are being fed by force, Unionist leaders and editors are inciting to violence and sedition at their own sweet will. Equal leniency or equal severity as between Unionists and Suffragists must be the rule.

TWO MANIFESTOS.

We have received the following, signed by Mr. Cousins:—

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors:—Indignation rules in the hearts of Irish women suffragists at the way the Liberal Government has ignored their demand for enfranchisement. Feelings of shame rise in us for the acquiescence of Mr. Redmond and his followers in our exclusion from the charter of self-government for which so many Irish women fought with passion and self-sacrifice. No self-respecting woman can be satisfied with any self-government Bill which makes her sex a disqualification for citizenship and in standing out for an amendment enfranchising taxpayers, Irish women the Irish Women's Franchise League is not working to wreck Home Rule, as Nationalists affect to believe, but is imploring the demand of all the patriots of the past to the right of the people to govern themselves. If we do not see to it that the "people" include women as well as men, we are only perpetuating the idea that woman is only property, not a person in her own right. We are quite certain from our own experience of meetings throughout the country that the Irish Members of Parliament do not in their recent actions represent Irish opinion on our demand, and our next step is to approach the National Convention to which the Home Rule Bill is to be submitted for judgment. We are sending a large Deputation to this Convention requesting an audience in order to bring our claim before the delegates then assembled. It is possible that official prejudice may deny us even this measure of justice, but the spectacle of a "National" Convention excluding the representations of more than half the nation will cause many to fear for the future of Ireland. Whatever happens, the Deputation will stand its ground, and will mould its policy on the necessities of the moment.

We desire to lay special stress on the following points:— (1) The Members of the Irish Party have taken the initiative in hostility to their fellow-countrywomen. (2) The recent rise in their hostility is to weaken, and in many cases actually alienate the support of women who have hitherto been ardent Home Rulers, and to harden the opposition of Unionist women to the Bill. (3) They, and not we, were the declaimers of war, but we cheerfully pick up their challenge, and have no fear of the issue in our battle for right.

May we, through your columns, appeal to Irish women in England to join us in this Deputation, which must be as large and representative as possible.—Yours, MARY E. COUSINS, Hon. Sec., I.W.F.L.

The following statement is from the office of the Irish League for Women's Suffrage, and is signed by Miss O'Connell Hayes, hon. secretary, on behalf of the League.

After careful consideration of their duty to Ireland as a whole and the rights of Irish women, the Irish League for Women's Suffrage feel it incumbent upon them strongly to condemn the concerted action of the Irish Nationalist Party in killing the Conciliation Bill.

Taking this as a declaration of hostility towards Women's Enfranchisement, and in view of the fact that no Home Rule measure for Ireland can be satisfactory which does not include citizen rights for women as well as for men, the Irish League for Women's Suffrage call upon all Irishwomen who are members of the United Irish League immediately to resign, and devote their energies and time to the fight for the enfranchisement of their sex.

It is particularly suggested that those women who have hitherto contributed to

the funds of the Irish Party should divert their subscriptions to the Irish Suffrage Societies until such time as Irishwomen obtain the Parliamentary franchise.

PROFESSOR KETTLE'S VIEWS.

The Irish Women's Franchise League have received from Professor T. M. Kettle, ex-M.P. for East Tyrone, a letter, in the course of which he says:—

"I am obliged to ask you to remove my name from the list of associates of your League. You can easily believe that I am with profound regret that I feel myself obliged to separate from an organisation which has done such honourable work for freedom. But the recent announcement of policy made on behalf of your League leaves me no choice. You have declared war on the Irish party. To me the Irish party remains the indispensable instrument of the political redemption of Ireland."

At the same time, you must not take me as approving or justifying their recent bewildering action with regard to the Conciliation Bill. Without a word said on their behalf, without any explanation vouchsafed, those members of the Party who had previously voted in favour of political freedom swung round, and either abstained from a critical division or actually reversed their previous votes. We are notified, through unofficial paragraphs in the newspapers, that this was 'good tactics.' It is always very poor tactics for the leaders of any just cause to garrot the rank and file in the dark another just cause. But, taking the matter on a lower level, I confess, speaking as a Home Ruler, to amusement at a tactical stroke which consists in gratuitously provoking the hostility of a movement which might have been made not only neutral, but friendly.

It has been said that the Irish Party has no mandate from the country in favour of Woman Suffrage. That is true. But it is also true that the Irish Party has no mandate as to the financial clauses, or the police clauses, or the 'safeguard' clauses of the Home Rule Bill. The country elected the Party to press forward in general terms the Home Rule idea, the country, functioning through the National Convention, now comes to scrutinise the detailed embodiment of that idea. The Members of Parliament do not in their recent actions represent Irish opinion on our demand, and our next step is to approach the National Convention to which the Home Rule Bill is to be submitted for judgment. We are sending a large Deputation to this Convention requesting an audience in order to bring our claim before the delegates then assembled. It is possible that official prejudice may deny us even this measure of justice, but the spectacle of a "National" Convention excluding the representations of more than half the nation will cause many to fear for the future of Ireland. Whatever happens, the Deputation will stand its ground, and will mould its policy on the necessities of the moment.

SEDITION!

Mr. Bonar Law.

But I do not conceal from you that the peril with which you are threatened is very grave. I say it to you with all solemnity, you must trust to yourselves. Once again you hold the pass for the Empire. You are a besieged city. Does not the picture of the past, the glorious past, with which you are so familiar, rise again before your eyes? The timid have left you your Lundy's. They have betrayed you, but you have closed your gates. The Government by their Parliament Act have erected a boom against you, a boom to cut you off from the help of the British people.—(Cries of "Never.") You will burst that boom. (Loud cheers.) Help will come, and when the crisis is over, men will say of you in words not unlike those once used by Pitt: "You have saved yourselves by your exertions, and you will save the Empire by your example." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)—At Belfast, April 9, 1912.

Sir Edward Carson.

I tell you that when they are trying to force this Home Rule policy upon us by methods of this kind, it gives me the right to say: "Your Bill has no moral force, we will not accept it, and as you have treated us with frankness, if necessary, we will treat you with force."—At Belfast, April 10, 1912.

The Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith.

We are living at the present moment under revolutionary conditions, when the prerogative of the Crown have been debauched and betrayed by men whose duty it is to protect, and under which an effective Second Chamber has been destroyed. I say plainly that I utterly decline to be bound, in my resistance to the programme of those who have been guilty of these constitutional outrages, within a strait-vested coat of constitutional resistance. (Cheers.) So far as Home Rule is concerned, I will shrink from nothing which will ensure that before it becomes law the electors will be given an opportunity of pronouncing upon it.—At Stratford-on-Avon, November 8, 1911.

Violence is always deplorable, so is bloodshed. Yet violence and bloodshed in Ulster would be incomparably a smaller misfortune than the cowardly acquiescence in a revolution, which, if consummated, will assuredly plunge the whole country in civil war.—From an article in the Pall Mall Gazette, January 29, 1912.

Mr. Walter Long.

Civil War may be necessary. It may be forced on the people in order to protect the rights and liberties of themselves and their successors.—At Belfast, January 4, 1912.

If they are going to put Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson into the dock they will have to find one large enough to hold the whole of the Unionist Party. (Loud cheers.) We have heard from our Leader a speech that is a trumpet call to battle. The Government is discredited. (Cheers.) They are going to be guilty of contempt for the law. (Renewed cheers.) We are not here to make protestations, but just to show Mr. Bonar Law

PRIVILEGED INCITEMENT!



Newspaper Illustrations.

Sir Edward Carson at Belfast: "If the Government treat us with fraud, we will reply with force."

and Sir Edward Carson we are here to back you up—just lead us and we will follow. (Loud cheers.)—At Belfast, April 9, 1912.

Lord Londonderry.

I do not shrink from taking responsibility for the action of the Ulster Unionist Council in declaring that Mr. Winston Churchill should not address the meeting in the historic Ulster Hall. There was no question of preventing free speech, but we know full well that Ulster was writhing under the determination of the Government to force Home Rule on Ireland without the sanction of the people of Great Britain; and we knew that she would be driven to a justifiable fury by the provocative action of Mr. Churchill in addressing the meeting where his illustrious father made his famous fighting declaration against Home Rule in 1886, more especially as we knew well that Mr. Churchill's object in addressing such a meeting was to boast on his return to England that Ulster was weakening in her determined opposition to Home Rule.—At Maidstone, March 25, 1912.

The Earl of Selborne.

I do not think that men of our race are likely to part with their liberty or their property without fighting for them, with rifles in their hands if need be.—In the Oxford and Cambridge Review.

"The Times."

The reception which met the Ulster Leader yesterday was to the full as enthusiastic and as earnest as those which greeted his Ulster predecessors when they visited Ireland on the same mission in 1880 and 1883. Now, as then, those who welcomed him say: "We will not have Home Rule"; now, as then, they protest that, if the need is forced upon her, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right."—April 9.

Come what will, Protestant Ulster will never bow her neck to Home Rule. They are resolved to defend their birthright, legally if they can, but in any event to defend it. They will not submit to Home Rule, unless it is forced upon them by arms. . . . Ulster, it is admitted, means what she says, and will make good every one of her warnings. Yesterday's demonstration will open the eyes, we trust, of many British Liberals to these truths and lead them, before it is too late, to put their veto upon a project which is manifestly fraught with very awful possibilities. . . . The proofs which the Ulster Unionists gave

yesterday that they will never accept Home Rule, or consent to live under it, should undeceive those who have been deluded by Liberal and Nationalist assurances that Home Rule will bring them peace. It will not bring them peace. It may buy too likely bring them a sword.—April 10.

"Morning Post."

Unionists will not shrink from any necessary action. In a supreme crisis, where the vital interests of the State are at stake, weapons must be used which are not employed in normal and quiet times.—April 9.

"The Standard."

No votes will affect Ulster's determination not to be separated from the United Kingdom, of which it forms a part, its absolute refusal to obey the orders of a Nationalist Executive, which would be a caucus run by the Separatists and the priests. Their resolution can only be overcome by force; and what force? Is the entire British Army to be mobilised to overcome the resistance of a population more numerous than the Boers of South Africa, more intelligent, more united, wealthier, better organised, inspired by a deeper conviction and a larger patriotism? The proceedings at Belfast make these adjectives ministerial. Ulster blocks the way. There can be no "national" Government of Ireland if the Protestants of the North refuse obedience to it.—April 10.

"The Daily Telegraph."

It suits Nationalists and Radicals to launch at the last moment a garrote. Ulstermen will take up arms to maintain the Union; but that is what they will certainly do. Let England make no mistake about it. And the war will be carried on with all the methods, the parsimonies, and the determination which, applied to the ordinary affairs of life, have triumphed over a thousand difficulties and made the province of Ulster one of the richest and most generally prosperous in the Imperial Dominions.—April 9.

Ulster will not have Home Rule at any price. Her people are determined to resist it to the very end, be the end what it may, and there was no shrinking yesterday in the expression of that resolve. Nearly two hundred thousand Irish Unionists solemnly repeated after Sir Edward Carson, "Never under any circumstances will I submit to Home Rule." Sir Edward pledged himself anew that there should be no swerving and no compromise, and said that they would all be ready, when the time came, to protect themselves with their own right hand.

Mr. Bonar Law, in one of the most stirring passages of a splendid fighting speech, told the vast host assembled before him, "It will be difficult, I think it will be impossible, to overcome your opposition." This is plain speaking. Those who know the true wise, take heed of the warning.—April 10.

NURSE PITFIELD.

Nurse Pitfield, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division at the Central Criminal Court on March 19 for her protest at the General Post Office, has been released from Hollesway by order of the Home Secretary on account of the serious state of her health.

She is now in a nursing home, where she is receiving every care and attention. Our readers will be interested to know that among the signatories to the petition to the Home Secretary which was being prepared on her behalf are the following:—The Rev. R. B. Lawson Oxton, Chaplain of Strand Union; the Rev. J. Victor H. Reade, Chaplain, West London District School, Ashford, Middlesex; the Rev. J. Armstrong Smith, Chaplain, Lewisham Union; the Rev. Sydney Jackson, Chaplain, Holborn Schools; the Rev. F. W. Botheroyd, Chaplain, Mile End Infirmary; the Rev. W. J. Beechey, Chaplain, Lambeth Workhouses; the Rev. Edmund Geard, Chaplain, Camberwell Infirmary; and the Rev. Arthur S. Ingram, Rector of St. Margaret's, Ladbury, E.C.

Several members of the Actresses' Franchise League (musical section) are arranging a reception and welcome breakfast to Dr. Ethel Smyth at the Inns of Court Hotel on April 29 at 8.30 a.m. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., may be had from the Hon. Sec., Beauchamp Lodge, Warwick Crescent, Maid Hill.

THE DUBLIN PARADE.

Miss Maud Lloyd asks us to say that the Poster Parade in Dublin on March 31 was led and organised throughout by Miss Hilda Webb. Many who saw the parade said that it was the "sweetest turn-out in the day's proceedings."

Miss Emily Cecilia Duncan has been unanimously elected vice-chairman of the West Ham Board of Guardians for the ensuing year.

AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

The audience of men and women at the London Pavilion on Monday last were roused to indignant protest by the story of the brutal forcible feeding of women in Aylesbury Gaol. Through the quiet, gentle recital of the story by Dr. Frances Ede they could discern dimly the resentment aroused among the prisoners by the unjust refusal to accord them the rights of political prisoners; the brave, quiet resolution to carry out the hunger strike, the unflinching conquest of bodily weakness, and finally the horrible subjection to forcible feeding. "Worse than the hunger, the pain, the sleeplessness, or the anxiety," said Dr. Ede, "were the horrible cries from the cells. I am a medical woman, and yet I never heard anything so terrible." Dr. Ede's statement will be found on page 451, and, reading it, we can agree with her that no one could ever reach the limit of the pluck of the women of this Union.

It was said that such a story had to be told before a visitor to this country, Mrs. May Wright Sewell. Shame to Englishmen that she should have been driven to express pity for their stain upon their honour. In a speech which lifted the moment from the small bounds of time and place, she traced the growth of mankind towards a human solidarity which would take its rise at the ballot-box and move onward to wider, nobler ends.

Miss Annie Kenney (in the chair) referred to the attitude of the Women's Social and Political Union towards the Irish Party and the Home Rule Bill, and said that until women obtained a definite pledge from the Government their attitude would be one of opposition. The Government would be asked, she said, to insert in the Home Rule Bill a clause granting the Parliamentary vote to women under the new Constitution. If they refused to do this, then women would move more vigorously; they would oppose the Home Rule Bill by every means in their power. "If we cannot have Home Rule for women, we will not have Home Rule for men," she said. Miss Kenney concluded by asking the members of the audience to write to Members of Parliament expressing their indignation at the treatment of the Suffragists in Aylesbury Prison. "In the absence of our leaders," she said, "let us fight for the women who are behind prison doors and who cannot fight for themselves." Miss Kenney then read the following resolution:—

"That this meeting protests against the continued refusal of the Home Secretary to accord to the women suffragists, sentenced in connection with the political demonstrations of last March, the status of political prisoners. "It expresses its admiration for the courage shown by the women in Aylesbury in adopting the heroic hunger strike as a protest against the refusal; and views with horror the attempt to coerce them into submission by a recourse to the cruel and dangerous practice of forcible feeding. "It further pledges itself to do everything in its power to expose this disgraceful action of the Government so as to put an end to this treatment, and to secure for political prisoners the conditions which they obtain in all other civilised countries of the world. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Frances Ede, who gave an account of her experience during the Hunger Strike at Aylesbury. Her account will be found on page 451.

Mr. May Wright Sewell, a distinguished American who is on a visit to England; spoke of the human aspect of the woman's movement. It was, she said, not merely a political revolution, not merely a social revolution, not merely the expression of an economic revolution; it was all these for women, and consequently for men. And underlying it was something even greater—a great moral revolution far more to be feared than their submission to their sex egotism, their submission to their passions. It was that which had really compelled women to the revolution in which they were engaged, and not until that revolution had accomplished its purpose would the end they had in view be reached. Mrs. Sewall spoke, too, of the solidarity of women. In the past, members of all countries, of all classes, had had the solidarity of subjection; now there would be the solidarity of freedom and of liberty. Speaking of the methods employed in English prisons towards the women suffragists, she rejoiced that so far that humiliation had not come to any American woman. Her message in her last suffrage speech during this visit to England was that the ballot-box was but the first goal on a long road of human development. The ballot-box would be looked back to as the mark where the great mass of nations took their step to mark to the great hymn of human progress.

Mrs. Mansel, in a very interesting speech, said she felt that the Government was putting the last nail into its coffin. Women would fight against the Government with greater energy and force than ever. They had made the last tunic with the Government until women were enfranchised. During the Easter recess she had taken a kind of review of the political situation. She felt more and more

how justified they were in putting complete trust and confidence in the leaders of the Union. Whether the leaders were behind prison doors or whether they were in Persia, or America, or at Twickenham their spirit would be leading the members, who could place complete confidence in them. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

FANATICISM OR FIDELITY?

Whatever else may come out of the present crisis, it is proving a magnificent tribute to woman's faithfulness and power of self-sacrifice. Miss Christabel Pankhurst has not yet been found, owing, say the authorities, "to the fanatical loyalty of her friends." When Flora MacDonald aided Bonnie Prince Charlie to elude his captors, her action was not described; our children, learning the history of the nations to-day, are taught to look to her for an example of courage and fidelity. The harlot Rahab, who hid the spies, won an eternal place among the heroes of Holy Writ by her fanatical loyalty—only in the Bible it is called not fanaticism but faith. Miss Pankhurst's personality must have a peculiar charm; women are not wont to worship a woman as this girl is worshipped by thousands of her followers to-day; clever, daring, witty, defiant, imperiously good-natured, she leads them all alike, young and old. "Mad," says the world. So Festus said to Paul. It is ever the madman who has made the world a saner and a safer place for others to live in. The Englishman, sympathies are always with the fugitive; thousands of men who approve not the methods are secretly admiring her pluck, and hoping with all their hearts that she will not be hunted down. Hail to her blithe spirit, wherever thou art! We, who trusted that our peaceful and law-abiding methods are they that should have delivered us, are wondering whether, after all, we are being, as you told us, betrayed.—Methodist Times.

"THE BROAD OUTLOOK."

"A Rhodesian" writes to the Standard (Woman's Platform):—"In my country a woman counts whether she is a nursing mother or not, but the fact that she will be considered a valuable asset to the country is not like to cure her of her suffrage convictions. Therefore, let anti-suffragists cease to recommend emigration and marriage abroad from this point of view."

"May I say that as a Cape Colonist of the third generation, and more lately a wife and mother, in Rhodesia, having done strenuous pioneer work in that country since it was seven years old, I believe in the principle of 'votes for women' as readily as any industrial or professional woman worker in England, whether 'incomplete' or otherwise? Of course, we want your surplus women abroad, as many as you can spare, both men and women in Rhodesia will welcome all the courageous Englishwomen that can join us. It was a revelation to me that Englishwomen were mobilised the other day in Oxford Circus, and no one protested, and the opinions of womanhood expressed by certain anti-suffragists make me want to see them, too, transported to British Colonies, where they would receive an object-lesson showing them the share that civilisation owes to women—a point which is apt to be forgotten in older countries where you have all been comfortable too long."

"I am a woman, and I think it will be impossible to overcome your opposition." This is plain speaking. Those who know the true wise, take heed of the warning.—April 10.

"I do not think that men of our race are likely to part with their liberty or their property without fighting for them, with rifles in their hands if need be.—In the Oxford and Cambridge Review.

"I tell you that when they are trying to force this Home Rule policy upon us by methods of this kind, it gives me the right to say: "Your Bill has no moral force, we will not accept it, and as you have treated us with frankness, if necessary, we will treat you with force."—At Belfast, April 10, 1912.

"I do not think that men of our race are likely to part with their liberty or their property without fighting for them, with rifles in their hands if need be.—In the Oxford and Cambridge Review.

"I tell you that when they are trying to force this Home Rule policy upon us by methods of this kind, it gives me the right to say: "Your Bill has no moral force, we will not accept it, and as you have treated us with frankness, if necessary, we will treat you with force."—At Belfast, April 10, 1912.

"I do not think that men of our race are likely to part with their liberty or their property without fighting for them, with rifles in their hands if need be.—In the Oxford and Cambridge Review.

"I tell you that when they are trying to force this Home Rule policy upon us by methods of this kind, it gives me the right to say: "Your Bill has no moral force, we will not accept it, and as you have treated us with frankness, if necessary, we will treat you with force."—At Belfast, April 10, 1912.



"URSULA"

This charming Dress is of Double Silk, trimmed with graceful row of silk buttons and frills of pleated tulle at neck and wrists.

£4.14.6

Similar style in Satin Charmeuse.

£5.5.0

WHITELEYS QUEEN'S ROAD, LONDON, W

EAST NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION.

Polling Day, April 19th. W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms, 6, Carlton Street, Nottingham.

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Burgis. Candidates.

Sir John D. Rees (U.) Mr. W. Dobson (Lib.) Capt. T. A. Morrison (D.) D. Street Smith, K.C. (G.), W.S.P.U. Organiser.

The resignation of Capt. Morrison (U.) has caused a Parliamentary vacancy in East Nottingham. The W.S.P.U. was early in the field, and is carrying on a vigorous anti-Government campaign. Miss Burgis, who has given up her Easter holidays for the purpose of helping, in charge, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Miss Naylor, Mrs. Partow and Miss Douglas Smith are among the speakers. The Suffragettes have been splendidly received by the electors, who have shown great understanding of the women's position. Many excellent meetings have been held, and the local Press is giving generous reports. The W.S.P.U. has issued a manifesto calling upon the electors, if they wish to bring this struggle to an end, to save public property from destruction and women from violence, imprisonment, torture, and the risk of death . . . to vote against the Liberal candidate as the nominee of a Government that still refuses justice to women.

MR. URE'S LIBERALISM.

On April 15 Mr. Ure spoke at the Free Trade Prize Distribution at Birmingham. Several Suffragists were present, but on receiving an assurance from Mr. Ure that he would answer their questions at the close of the meeting they refrained from interrupting his speech. The question put was: "Will Mr. Ure use his influence as a member of the Government to put a stop to the forcible feeding of women imprisoned for fighting for liberty?" Mr. Ure replied: "The only way of putting an end to forcible feeding is by taking to rational feeding. (Laughter.) The women are not in prison because they are fighting for liberty, but because they have broken the law. Further questions were then asked, which Mr. Ure refused to answer, the questioners being forcibly ejected.



A POSTER PARADE OUTSIDE THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Black-knightly lent by the Daily Graphic.

OUR POST BOX.

A REVOLTING WORKER TO HIS REVOLTING SISTERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. I have long desired to write a letter to VOTES FOR WOMEN, but the calls and worries of a somewhat strenuous life as Trade Union organizer and Socialist agitator have hitherto prevented the realization of my desire.

You broke windows, possibly of some emug friend of the Cause! What outrageous action! But when did men at war refrain from firing upon a hostile army lest some friend might be repeating in the tents of their opponents? Boke windows, did you! Dear women, I wish you could barricade the Strand, blow up London Bridge and dislocate the trade of the British Empire until you could force your rulers to listen to the voice of progress.

Women are well advised to pay scant respect to the advice of their male friends in this matter. The iron of slavery has entered into the souls of some women and fired them with a fanaticism that mere "friends" of reform can neither understand nor appreciate; yet this very fanaticism has always a sustaining power to the soul and an illuminating power to the mental vision of those possessed by it.

Let the trimmers and compromisers and cautious ones hobble their halibuts, be you true to the faith within you! Illumined by that faith, the cells of Hellow are more glorious mansions than the walls of luxury would be if enjoyed as the price of tame acquiescence in the bondage of your souls. What sane woman in the future will hesitate in deciding whether the most glorious vision was vouchsafed to a petted darling among the Antis on some mountain top, or to the mental eye of a harassed Suffragette in a cell at Holloway?—Yours, etc., JAMES CONNOLLY.

1, Glenalina Terrace, Falls Road, Belfast.

A SHAM?

Dear Editors.—The chief fact which impresses those of us who living temporarily on the Continent are watching with the keenest interest the present crisis in suffrage, is the manner and the tone which prevail in the court room. To those who have been brought up to revere English Law and English jurists, the insolent manner of address, the familiar vulgarity with which the magistrates interrogate the ladies brought before them are a revelation. Have we, we ask ourselves, revered as sham? Are the Germans right when they assert—as one wrote not long ago?—that the British gentleman, at least, is merely another name for hypocrisy? Or have British jurists deliberately stepped down from the standards of the great profession to which they belong, and intentionally dishonoured it?—Yours, etc., A. MATYARD BUTLER, Berlin, April 10.

A MAN'S VIEW.

Dear Editors.—The members of the House of Commons who have withdrawn their support of the Conciliation Bill seem wilfully blind to the fact that no action on the part of women can possibly affect the justice of the demand. Women may be ordered to break windows, but the Government is out to break the spirit of the women, and it can't be done. I have been closely in touch with this movement for over a year, and I am confident that the indomitable spirit at the back of it cannot be broken. It is the spirit of devotion to a great and noble cause, the spirit of self-

SACRIFICE AND THE DEADLY DANGER OF JUSTICE.

Would men sit down quietly under the injustice of taxation without the vote? All men know that they would not tolerate it for a moment. Would they be content with breaking windows? No! there would be bloody revolution all over the country immediately, and I, for one, should be in it. Have not constitutional methods failed lamentably to convince prejudice, selfishness, and bigotry? Is it any wonder that the patience of the women should have worn thin at last? It is a situation that has got to be faced, and dealt with by the Government before worse happens, and for what may, or may not, happen, the Government alone will be responsible.

Mr. Bernard Shaw said in a speech in London recently that "No sane man will look to the Government for reason and justice," and he spoke truth. Apathy, as well as prejudice, have ever been the foes of advancement, so strong is the reluctance to change, so great the pain of a new idea, so dominant the power of feeling over reason. I, at least, will not be numbered among those who deliberately attempt to set back the clock of political evolution, and it is because I am for the cause of the weak against the strong, it is because I believe that the enfranchisement of women will assuredly mean the raising and purifying of the nation and national politics, and, above all, because I love justice, that I am "out" for the Women's Cause, even if every man in England were against it.—Yours, etc., POYNTE WRIGHT, Middle Hill, Weekday Cross, Nottingham.

ST. PAUL DEFENDED.

Dear Editors.—Last year, when I was working in London and occasionally had the privilege of speaking at Suffrage meetings held by the various societies, I frequently came across the view that the Bible strongly taught the subordinate position of woman. St. Paul especially came in for a good deal of censure, and as I would suggest, quite undeservedly. I always feel myself that the imperfections in the notice in the Old Testament, which was written almost all the way through by men considerably in advance of their respective generations, show us more clearly than anything else the need of the higher conceptions in the New, and the careful student of the Bible may notice that the higher the revelation man received of God's character the higher the honour paid to womanhood. In Christ people recognise that the ideal was reached in this matter, but it is often felt that St. Paul was somewhat retrograde. This is probably due to the fact that some of his letters to definite communities, written in reply to certain particular questions from these communities, contain advice which he thought suited to the particular occasions. To say from these statements that he sanctioned the subordinate position of women is scarcely fair. Another text I have often heard quoted against St. Paul is Coloss. xi. 2: "The head of the woman is the man." I confess that at first sight these words seem to have only one possible significance, but "authority" is beginning at the present time to have a meaning which our grandfathers were not familiar with, but a meaning which Christ and St. Paul both understood very clearly. To our grandfathers the word "authority" meant implied the arbitrary right of one individual to treat another as he pleased. To Christ, to St. Paul, to some in authority in Governments at the present time, to all, it may be hoped, in the Government of the future the word implies the obligation and privilege of one individual to do all in his power for those over whom he may be placed. The difference is enormous. I would now point out that the words "the head of the woman is the man" immediately follow the words "the head of every man is Christ." If these two sentences are taken together in their context, it will be clear that man in his attitude to woman is to emulate Christ's attitude to man. Surely this is no base ideal!

NEW READERS WANTED!

The tale of shame and dishonour that is told in this issue about the brutal, forcible feeding of women political prisoners should be spread far and wide. It is another black chapter in the terrible record of a Liberal Government, a record that can be followed from week to week only in the pages of this journal. We know that if the public knew the truth there would be such a volume of protest that the tortures would be ended finally. Our great weapon is VOTES FOR WOMEN, and every new subscriber forms a new circle of influence for good, a new step on the road to victory.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes entries for Mrs. A. Conliffe, Mrs. M. Callow, Mrs. H. W. Dallas, Mrs. D. Drummond, Mrs. L. Gahan, Mrs. L. Logan, Mrs. E. Naylor, Mrs. M. Roberts, Mrs. W. Roberts, Mrs. M. B. Cunningham, Mrs. G. C. Cooke.

HAVE YOUR OWN BOOK-PLATE.

Practically every thoughtful possessor of books wishes to have his or her ownership permanently noted in every volume by means of a book-plate, and such plate should have a personal interest as displaying in its design



Specimen Design for Lady's Book-plate.

either the arms or some other attribute or quality or taste of the owner. But hitherto it has not been possible to produce original, specially designed book-plates at other than a cost which is beyond the means of many who would like to possess one. To have a book-plate of one's very own, designed in accordance with one's own ideas, has seemed out of the question. It is no longer so. My present endeavour is to fill the need. I have a staff of artists familiar with the work, each book-plate being treated separately and differently in order to incorporate some special feature as desired by the purchaser, and the prices vary from as low as 17s. 6d. for the design, block and 100 plates, complete, to four or five guineas for the best copper-plate work; but in



Original Design prepared for a Village Library.

HENRY K. WARD, 49, Great Portland Street, London, W.

I suppose it is gradually becoming recognised that the three things that hinder the evolution of the human race are race, sex, and the differences between capital and labour. In St. Paul's day the prejudices between Jew and Gentile correspond with the race and colour prejudices of to-day, the struggles between "bond and free" being treated separately and differently in order to incorporate some special feature as desired by the purchaser, and the prices vary from as low as 17s. 6d. for the design, block and 100 plates, complete, to four or five guineas for the best copper-plate work; but in

OF CECILIA.

Cecilia, as her name denotes, Would never shrink and scream for Votes. She could locate a Woman's Sphere In language womanly, but clear— The place her Days may best be spent (For which some Man may pay the Rent). It is not right that She should mix In Pan-Imperial politics —All this, and more, Cecilia knew. Man said so, and it must be true. One day a Lady came to Tea, Most womanly she seemed to be. She spoke of Awful Things and Dire That must ensue when Men retire And Women scorn their Sacred Sway And simply Vote and Vote all day. She asked Cecilia, ill-starred maid, To Venture forth, if not afraid, Where Antigone's they Reveal bold, These timid Ladies, self-controlled And wholly Meek, who yet could claim The Power to save their sex from Shame And all the soul-destroying Shocks Begotten of the Ballot-box.

Oh, how can I the Sequel write? While Tears of Shame bedim my sight— Disasters, Awful, Unforeseen, Befell Cecilia. Had she been Content, within her Homely Field Her magic Influence to wield, Perchance they never had occurred —But Truth will out—the Opening Word Of that Great Meeting scarce was said When poor Cecilia, blushing red, Gave forth that Word—ne'er spoke before— Which shook the Hall from Roof to Floor, And told her Host for Evermore!

Oh, how can I the Sequel write? While Tears of Shame bedim my sight— Disasters, Awful, Unforeseen, Befell Cecilia. Had she been Content, within her Homely Field Her magic Influence to wield, Perchance they never had occurred —But Truth will out—the Opening Word Of that Great Meeting scarce was said When poor Cecilia, blushing red, Gave forth that Word—ne'er spoke before— Which shook the Hall from Roof to Floor, And told her Host for Evermore!

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address. Includes entries for Miss M. D. Fraser Smith, Miss G. Vaughan, Miss H. Franklin, Miss M. Callow, Miss H. W. Dallas, Mrs. D. Drummond, Mrs. L. Gahan, Mrs. L. Logan, Mrs. E. Naylor, Mrs. M. Roberts, Mrs. W. Roberts, Mrs. M. B. Cunningham, Mrs. G. C. Cooke.

TEACHERS AND THE VOTE.

The question of Woman Suffrage was again discussed by the National Union of Teachers at their Congress this Easter, and as was the case last year, there was a very heated debate. The Yorkshire Observer refers to Woman Suffrage as "the grand bone of contention at Aberystwyth" in 1910, and as "the question hotly discussed by local associations throughout the year," and, again, as "the dividing whirlwind of Hull." "No man," it says, "could hold the storm: it broke with the violence of a north-easterly gale. Again and again the meeting was stopped by rival cries and calls. Shouts and tumult followed. The assembly heaved with cross winds and currents of feeling, churned like an angry sea." Eventually the previous question was carried, and the subject was once more shelved as far as the Congress is concerned. But we shall be greatly disappointed if the women teachers, who are in an enormous majority as members of the N.U.T., allow the question to remain where it is.

The conference arrived at the motion in favour of the Parliamentary Franchise for Women, it was hailed with genuine applause. Miss Isabel Clechorn, M.A., ex-President, moved the following resolution:—"This conference expresses its sympathy with those members of the National Union of Teachers who desire to possess and exercise the Parliamentary franchise, but because they are women, and for that reason alone, are by law debarred from it. She remarked that there were three reasons given last year why this suspension of standing orders should not be carried so that this resolution might be discussed, viz., that the motion had been sprung upon the executive; that the associations had not had the opportunity of discussing it; and that this was a political question and should not be discussed by the National Union of Teachers. This year they could not advance those reasons. The associations had discussed the motion, and the result was that the motion was now sent forward by 17,062 votes for its discussion and 6,728 votes against it. (Applause.)

Parliamentary Influence. In addition, the association has sent it up as No. 3 among the resolutions to be discussed by the conference. With reference to the argument that it was a political question, she said the conference would agree that the Parliamentary Franchise of their union was one of their greatest assets. (Applause.) They were continually in their association meetings and in their conferences discussing politics. They had not only discussed the question of the franchise, but they had expended union money on obtaining the franchise for members who resided in school houses. (Applause.) Then in the past they had discussed Education Bills. It seemed to her that if their political power—and they had political power—depened upon the vote, then if they were going to add more of their members as voters it must increase their political power. (Applause.)

The Previous Question. Mr. A. E. Cook (N.W. London) was loudly cheered on rising to move "the previous question." He belonged, he said, to a large association in connection with which was an active ladies' committee, and they unanimously decided that it was no part or parcel of the work of the National Union of Teachers to interfere in this question. One of the objects of the Union was "to associate and unite the teachers," and yet this resolution would bring disunion. Another object was to extend the influence and dignity of the profession. The only clause of their objects, said Mr. Cook, which touched the question was that which referred to the securing of effective representation of educational interests in Parliament. (Applause.) It was absolutely a political question. (Applause.)

"Never the Time and the Place..." Mrs. Burgwin (London) seconded. She said that all the arguments, all the sophistries of the suffrage associations dissolved when she thought of the actualities of life in London. "Loud and prolonged applause and a cry of 'Traitor!'" She had asked if her position was not illogical. She reminded the conference that she had had to oppose logical things before when common-sense did not support them. It was no argument at all to say that because men had a vote women were to have the vote? "What was the question?" and interjections from Mrs. Burgwin addressed as "My dear girls," a description which created great laughter. They might soon be happy wives, but they would commence their married life with a grievance. They would say, "See what I have had to give up. I am not fit to have the vote now." (Laughter and dissent.)

"I have a personal grievance," said Mrs. Burgwin. "I have had a Government that would have carried social reform, remedying evils burning to be remedied— (Applause)—but that Government has been hampered and hindered by these— (Loud applause and cries of dissent, which drowned the last words of the sentence.) "And this," added Mrs. Burgwin, "at a time when men's passions might have been easily aroused. It was the duty of my sex at that time to preach 'Peace' (Loud applause) and a voice, 'Peace with Honour.' Because her sex, her womanhood, and her motherhood convinced her that that was not the time, nor was it opportune to give votes to women, she opposed the resolution. (Loud applause.)

"Proud of it was" Mr. Alan Croft said he was the man responsible in the first instance for the appearance of that motion on the conference agenda. (Applause.) Object No. 5 was to secure effective representation of educational interests in Parliament. He was going to ask them to consider that question without prejudice. (Hear, hear.) Was better way could be devised of increasing the effective representation of educational interests in Parliament than by largely augmenting the number of voters amongst the ranks of the members of the N.U.T.? (Applause.)

Women and the Parliamentary Franchise. The women members of the N.U.T. provided the greater part of their Parliamentary Franchise. Over 24,000 went every year into the Franchise directly from the pockets of the women members of the Union. (Applause.) Mr. Dakens pointed out that if there was one department of social life in which women had a special interest, it was in the department of the home. Therefore, he claimed that women had a special interest in the welfare of the children who were a part of the home, women would make a much better case of it.

The W.S.P.U. at Hull. Miss Mary Phillips reports that the special campaign amongst the delegates came to an end on Thursday with a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting, addressed by Miss Nancy Wigham and Miss Mary Phillips, and presided over by Mrs. F. Anderson. The following resolution was carried with only five dissentients:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government immediately to give the vote to women on the same terms as men, in order that they may have a voice in education."

Hyde Park Demonstration. A demonstration of protest against the sentences passed upon Suffragettes and the denial of political recognition is being organised by a committee representing the following societies: Church League for Women's Suffrage, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, Women's Freedom League, Women's Tax Resistance League, Women's Writer's Suffrage League, Men's Suffrage League, and the League for Women's Suffrage, and others. The demonstration will be held in Hyde Park on Sunday, April 21, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. H. Bespard, Mrs. G. Gordon Sanderson, Mrs. H. Newton, Mrs. Kington, Mrs. Parkes, Miss Nina Boyle, Mrs. Dugdale, Miss J. Dugdale, Mrs. Malcolm Mitchell, The Rev. C. Hinschiff, and Mrs. Dural, M.P.U., 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. BATHAM AND FOOTING. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. D. J. Cocke, 12, Foxbourne Road, Batham, S.W. A well-attended meeting was held in the "Bijou Hall," Batham High Road, on the 12th, when Miss Whitford Mayo spoke. Chair, Mrs. Tyson, of Stratham. The collection amounted to 10s. 10d.

BARNET. Hon. Sec.—Miss Sue Watt, 13, Stratford Road. A very successful meeting was held in Church End, Finchley, on Saturday, April 13. The speakers were Miss Phyllis Ayton and Miss Trims, and many papers were sold. Heartily thanks to Mrs. Westoby and company for their valuable help. Harriet members please help at to-morrow's meeting (see programme) as it is the first held in North Finchley. The local Press published this week the statements on the Conciliation Bill and Political Situation. It is hoped that members will make a point of buying the paper (issued Friday, April 12) in order to read the statements and make it known generally. A meeting will be held in the Church Hall, Barnet, on Wednesday, May 1, at 8 p.m., to welcome Miss Maige Stanton on her release after two months' imprisonment. Speakers: Mrs. G. Gordon Sanderson and Miss Stanton. Tickets, price sixpence, should be applied for at once at the office of the W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. Will members who have not already done so please reply to the secretary's circular (re subscriptions and Self-Sufficiency) at once?

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT. Organizer—Miss H. Gargett, 4, Stonard Road, Palmer's Green, N. Members must make an effort to bring all their friends to our first meeting on the 20th. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has promised to come, and it will be a most interesting and important one. Miss Whitford Mayo, Mrs. Frank Witty, and Miss Rosa Leo (if well enough) have very kindly promised to be present. Tickets may be had from the above address at 1s. each.

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutten and Mrs. Roberts. Outdoor meetings recommence tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the evening at the above address. The Annual Meeting will take place next Friday, the 26th, at 7 p.m. Tickets for the reception tomorrow, 2s. 6d. each, can be obtained at the shop.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E. Miss Lacey, 25, Woolwich Common, is kindly lending her rooms for an A.I. House to welcome Miss Billingham on her release from prison. Will members turn up in full force and bring their friends! (See programme.) Many thanks to Miss Gregory for doing double duty paper-selling during the holiday week.

HACKNEY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. All members are earnestly requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 20, at 8 p.m., at the above address. The officers and committee will take place, and suggestions for the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign are invited. Helpers are urgently needed.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. E. H. Jones. Many thanks to all who so generously contributed to the shop fund and so vigorously helped in the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign. Another jumble sale will be held at the end of May. Please begin to make up parcels. More help is needed at the shop and for paper-selling. Meetings at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday evenings.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held last Saturday, by the kindness of Mrs. Hicks, to protest against the long Breton's case. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Hicks, 178, Finchley Road. A record collection taken. Chair, Mrs. Bull. A public protest meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, on Monday, April 23, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Abdullah and Dr. Helen Hanson have promised to speak. As the time available for working the meeting is so short, every member is asked to sell as many papers as possible. All are urged to make a special effort to attend the meeting tonight. (See programme.) Paper-seller wanted for Friday morning in Kingston.

ISLINGTON. Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley. Special canvassers are needed immediately, also paper-sellers for the open-air meeting. Will members call at the office any Wednesday evening for instructions or write to the secretary and make an appointment for any other evening?

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT. Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, Office—13, Union Street, Kingston-on-Thames. The meetings at the Coronation Stone draw enormous crowds, and the paper sales have been doubled. The stall in the market-place continues to be the centre of attraction to the public and literature, etc., has sold rapidly. Miss Crisstan is especially kind and helpful in her kind offer of drawing-room for Miss Brailford's meeting at Hauxton.

CHORLEWY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offie Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Colin Campbell. Members are asked to concentrate on making our next hotel meeting (24th) a great success. We want a crowded audience to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Manell-Moillon on that occasion. The hon. sec. appeals to every member to make herself responsible for getting one new reader of our paper. Two papers were wanted for Rickmansworth and Chorley Wood Stations on Fridays. Who will volunteer?

CLAPHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W. The meetings on the common recommence on Sunday, April 22 (see programme). Members please come to support the meeting, to sell papers, and distribute leaflets. The fortnightly meetings at the New Gill Hall will be discontinued from the autumn. Jumble parcels are urgently needed. Papers for sale at the office, Mrs. Hamman, 77, Manchurch Road, West Side, Clapham, Domb. Will anyone willing to help attend the workers' meeting?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutten and Mrs. Roberts. Outdoor meetings recommence tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the evening at the above address. The Annual Meeting will take place next Friday, the 26th, at 7 p.m. Tickets for the reception tomorrow, 2s. 6d. each, can be obtained at the shop.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E. Miss Lacey, 25, Woolwich Common, is kindly lending her rooms for an A.I. House to welcome Miss Billingham on her release from prison. Will members turn up in full force and bring their friends! (See programme.) Many thanks to Miss Gregory for doing double duty paper-selling during the holiday week.

HACKNEY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. All members are earnestly requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 20, at 8 p.m., at the above address. The officers and committee will take place, and suggestions for the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign are invited. Helpers are urgently needed.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. E. H. Jones. Many thanks to all who so generously contributed to the shop fund and so vigorously helped in the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign. Another jumble sale will be held at the end of May. Please begin to make up parcels. More help is needed at the shop and for paper-selling. Meetings at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday evenings.

CHORLEWY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offie Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Colin Campbell. Members are asked to concentrate on making our next hotel meeting (24th) a great success. We want a crowded audience to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Manell-Moillon on that occasion. The hon. sec. appeals to every member to make herself responsible for getting one new reader of our paper. Two papers were wanted for Rickmansworth and Chorley Wood Stations on Fridays. Who will volunteer?

CLAPHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W. The meetings on the common recommence on Sunday, April 22 (see programme). Members please come to support the meeting, to sell papers, and distribute leaflets. The fortnightly meetings at the New Gill Hall will be discontinued from the autumn. Jumble parcels are urgently needed. Papers for sale at the office, Mrs. Hamman, 77, Manchurch Road, West Side, Clapham, Domb. Will anyone willing to help attend the workers' meeting?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutten and Mrs. Roberts. Outdoor meetings recommence tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the evening at the above address. The Annual Meeting will take place next Friday, the 26th, at 7 p.m. Tickets for the reception tomorrow, 2s. 6d. each, can be obtained at the shop.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E. Miss Lacey, 25, Woolwich Common, is kindly lending her rooms for an A.I. House to welcome Miss Billingham on her release from prison. Will members turn up in full force and bring their friends! (See programme.) Many thanks to Miss Gregory for doing double duty paper-selling during the holiday week.

HACKNEY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. All members are earnestly requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 20, at 8 p.m., at the above address. The officers and committee will take place, and suggestions for the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign are invited. Helpers are urgently needed.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. E. H. Jones. Many thanks to all who so generously contributed to the shop fund and so vigorously helped in the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign. Another jumble sale will be held at the end of May. Please begin to make up parcels. More help is needed at the shop and for paper-selling. Meetings at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday evenings.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held last Saturday, by the kindness of Mrs. Hicks, to protest against the long Breton's case. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Hicks, 178, Finchley Road. A record collection taken. Chair, Mrs. Bull. A public protest meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, on Monday, April 23, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Abdullah and Dr. Helen Hanson have promised to speak. As the time available for working the meeting is so short, every member is asked to sell as many papers as possible. All are urged to make a special effort to attend the meeting tonight. (See programme.) Paper-seller wanted for Friday morning in Kingston.

ISLINGTON. Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C. Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley. Special canvassers are needed immediately, also paper-sellers for the open-air meeting. Will members call at the office any Wednesday evening for instructions or write to the secretary and make an appointment for any other evening?

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT. Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, Office—13, Union Street, Kingston-on-Thames. The meetings at the Coronation Stone draw enormous crowds, and the paper sales have been doubled. The stall in the market-place continues to be the centre of attraction to the public and literature, etc., has sold rapidly. Miss Crisstan is especially kind and helpful in her kind offer of drawing-room for Miss Brailford's meeting at Hauxton.

CHORLEWY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offie Hon. Treas.—Mrs. Colin Campbell. Members are asked to concentrate on making our next hotel meeting (24th) a great success. We want a crowded audience to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Manell-Moillon on that occasion. The hon. sec. appeals to every member to make herself responsible for getting one new reader of our paper. Two papers were wanted for Rickmansworth and Chorley Wood Stations on Fridays. Who will volunteer?

CLAPHAM. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Elspeth Road, Lavender Hill, S.W. The meetings on the common recommence on Sunday, April 22 (see programme). Members please come to support the meeting, to sell papers, and distribute leaflets. The fortnightly meetings at the New Gill Hall will be discontinued from the autumn. Jumble parcels are urgently needed. Papers for sale at the office, Mrs. Hamman, 77, Manchurch Road, West Side, Clapham, Domb. Will anyone willing to help attend the workers' meeting?

FULHAM AND PUTNEY. Shop—905, Fulham Road. Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Cutten and Mrs. Roberts. Outdoor meetings recommence tonight (Friday) at 8 p.m. in the evening at the above address. The Annual Meeting will take place next Friday, the 26th, at 7 p.m. Tickets for the reception tomorrow, 2s. 6d. each, can be obtained at the shop.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, & WOOLWICH. Hon. Sec.—Miss R. M. Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath, S.E. Miss Lacey, 25, Woolwich Common, is kindly lending her rooms for an A.I. House to welcome Miss Billingham on her release from prison. Will members turn up in full force and bring their friends! (See programme.) Many thanks to Miss Gregory for doing double duty paper-selling during the holiday week.

HACKNEY. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. All members are earnestly requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Saturday, April 20, at 8 p.m., at the above address. The officers and committee will take place, and suggestions for the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign are invited. Helpers are urgently needed.

HAMMERSMITH. Shop—95, The Grove. Hon. Sec.—Miss M. E. H. Jones. Many thanks to all who so generously contributed to the shop fund and so vigorously helped in the carrying on of the work for the summer campaign. Another jumble sale will be held at the end of May. Please begin to make up parcels. More help is needed at the shop and for paper-selling. Meetings at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday evenings.

HAMPSTEAD. Shop and Office—178, Finchley Road. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. W. Jones, 39, Pembury Road. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held last Saturday, by the kindness of Mrs. Hicks, to protest against the long Breton's case. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Hicks, 178, Finchley Road. A record collection taken. Chair, Mrs. Bull. A public protest meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, on Monday, April 23, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Abdullah and Dr. Helen Hanson have promised to speak. As the time available for working the meeting is so short, every member is asked to sell as many papers as possible. All are urged to make a special effort to attend the meeting tonight. (See programme.) Paper-seller wanted for Friday morning in Kingston.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s.; 1d. per word for every additional word. (Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Properly found at W.S.P.U. meetings should be sent to Miss Kerr, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.)

GIVEN FOR SELF-DENIAL FUND.—We are anxious to have the following articles in order to add to the amount realised to the total of the Self-Denial Fund:—

- Locket, gold and blue enamel, set pearl and diamond heart..... £1 1 0
 - Ring, set one ruby and two emeralds..... 0 15 0
 - Ring, set pearls and sapphires..... 0 10 0
 - Gold bangle..... 1 10 0
 - Gold bangle..... 0 15 0
 - Gold curb bracelet..... 1 10 0
 - String of amber beads..... 0 10 0
 - Gold scarf pin, set turquoise..... 0 10 0
 - Gold bracelet, set opals and garnets..... 1 10 0
 - Diamonds plate..... 2 2 0
 - Fur, pointed fox, length, including tails, 2 1/2 yds..... 1 10 0
 - 25 pieces (Edward VII.)..... Offers asked
 - Two heavy Indian silver rings (copy of ancient Indian jewellery)..... Offers asked
- Vegetarian accommodation. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 31s. 6d. to 35s.—Photic, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean House, Newnham, Glou.
- APPLE-BLOSSOM TIME!** Lady (Suffragist) would receive guests of quiet tastes in her charming country cottage. Would suit two friends.—Box 318, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

BOARD RESIDENCE, ETC.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 6000).—Dean Forest, Sweeny and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarian accommodation. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 31s. 6d. to 35s.—Photic, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean House, Newnham, Glou.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, partial, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; full, 15s. 6d. to 25s.—Denbigh House, 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, 26, Kensington Gardens Square, Hyde Park; close Queen's Road Tube and Met.; beautiful position, overlooking gardens, free access; most comfortable, quiet, clean; good cooking; liberal table. From 21s.—Highest references.

BRIGHTON-TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21 Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade, Brighton, Congenial society. Terms, 25s. to 30s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE bed-sitting-room in nice house and street. Also bed and breakfast from 7s. Bright, comfortable home. Vegetarian if required.—48, Rostrevor Road, Fulham.

COMFORTABLE HOME for Paying Guests, ladies or gentlemen. Near Heddland Station and cars to Downs and City.—Mrs. Wickham, 10, Glementworth Road, Redland, Bristol.

FOLKESTONE.—Trevarra, Bouvierie Road West. Board-residence. Excellent position, close to sea, Losh, and theatre. Separate tables. From two guineas.—Proprietress, Miss Rey (W.S.P.U.).

LADIES received as guests in pretty country house on moderate terms. Cookery lessons given by Diplôme if required.—St. Joseph's, The Oaks, Longborough.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Reformed HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubicle), from 15s. 6d. Rooms, 18s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 25s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

MAIDA HILL, W.—Paying guests re-arranged; homey, refined family; special arrangements, music and other students; 21s. to 25s. weekly.—Mrs. Baker, 109, Elgin Avenue.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—R. Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 43, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your holidays with Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road, Brighton, Nat. Tel. 1702. Rest Cures. Home-made bread and other comforts. Moderate terms.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Temporary or permanent. Home-like. Ladies and Gentlemen. Congenial situation. Room and breakfast from 3s.—Madame Veigold, 63 and 65, Hereford Road, Baywater, W. This establishment is to be disposed of.

TO LET, ETC.

ADELPHI.—Well-furnished flat; sunny, airy; four rooms, bathroom, kitchen, hall; electric light, gas-stove, etc. H.R.—Box 326, Votes for Women, Clement's Inn.

BIJOU HOUSE, 275 p.a.; West-minster, near Park; south aspect; 8 rooms, out-house, garden, cellars, electric light, bath, modern drainage.—Kennedy, 51, York Street, Westminster.

BUCKINGHAM GATE.—Furnished; bright flat; 2 bed, 1 sitting-room, kitchen, bath (h. and c.); electric light, gas. Enquiries by appointment, second floor, 51, York Street.

BUNGALOW, Little Clacton, 3 miles from sea; 2 bed, 1 sitting, and kitchen nicely furnished. Vacant May, June, and July. Moderate rent.—R. 45, Limes Avenue, New Southgate.

CHARMING detached Cottages and **JOINING** magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £375; easy instalments; rent from £32.—Write (or call) today for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Glida Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

FURNISHED flat in High Street, Macclesfield; three minutes from Baker Street Tube; two bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, bath-room. For particulars, order to view, apply, Edith Dunn, Wallacey, Cheshire.

HAYLING ISLAND.—Furnished Cottage by sea; 2 sitting, 5 bedrooms; long let, May to August, 2 guineas a week.—Apply, George Jones, Hayling Island.

HIGHGATE.—Suite of well-furnished rooms. Sitting, piano; bedroom, gas fire; kitchen, gas cooker. Tiled bathroom, geyser. Separate gas-metre. 30s. weekly. Letter first.—48, Langdon Park Road.

HOVE.—Furnished flat; five large rooms; every convenience; six weeks or less; central; the minute sea; 65s. per week, or close offer.—Mrs. McCormack, 50A, Brunswick Place.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meetings, At Home, Dances, Lectures, Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LONDON, W.C.—Six good Rooms; upper part of house; very centrally situated; every separate accommodation.—Apply S., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

PELT, SUSSEX.—Comfortably furnished modern five-roomed Cottage; garden; beautiful country; Hastings five miles. Sanitation (outside) and water good.—Miss Row, Sunset.

TO LET.—Large Studio, furnished, living accommodation, attendance, South Kensington. Suit painter or musician. Moderate terms.—Apply L., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

TWO (or three) good furnished rooms, use kitchen, etc. suitable for gentle women going in for some country industry.—Terms and particulars, Latimer, Fernlea, Torquay.

TWO ROOMS (unfurnished) in quiet house; attendance if desired; 5 minutes Metropolitan. City Dances, 8s. weekly.—44, Sumatra Road, West Hampstead.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Rooms or Large Room in private house or flat; attendance; bath; vegetarian; terms moderate; W. or S.W.—Box 324, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A BOOKBINDING CLASS is held, under the direction of Alfred de Saury, three mornings weekly. Workshop open for practice daily.—30, Glebe Place, Chelsea.

ADA MOORE gives lessons in Singing and Voice Production. Diction a speciality. West End Studio. Visits Brighton on Tuesdays.—Address, 106, Beaufort Mansions, London.

A SCIENTIFIC TRAINING (residential or non-residential) in cookery, laundry work, housework and upholstery, given by diploma teachers at St. Martha's College, 4, Chichester Street, Westminster.

COMMERCIAL Poultry Keeping.—Another popular short course of instruction commences on April 23 at Lovegrove's Poultry Farm, Woodcote, Reading. Longer periods if desired.—Apply Manager.

DELARTE.—Miss Mary Lindsay gives lessons in Physical Culture on Delarte principles. For health, grace, and expression. Invaluable to artists and speakers.—60, Berners Street, W.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know **WHERÉ** and **HOW** they undertake their misrepresentations? Send 7d. for **101 Questions Answered**, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve our perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, Haverden, Cheshire.

GRADUATE (experienced teacher) coach examination candidates and backward pupils. Visits, recovers, corresponds. Many recent successes. Especially successful Matriculation Mathematics.—154, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY, take lessons (or correspondence at home and in school) in Chocolate and Sweets (cooked and uncooked). For particulars and sample box apply by letter, Mrs. Pain, Sunnyside, Rosall School, Fleetwood, Lancs.

LADY, desiring knowledge of Poultry Farming, is willing to give services for small remuneration during summer months in Warwickshire preferred.—Reply, Holland, 35, Renals Street, Derby.

MISS HUGOLIN HAWES gives lessons in Speaking, Acting, Reading, &c. 3 Scholastic medals to be completed for in December next. MISS ELLEN TERRY has kindly consented to judge (engagements permitting).—Apply, 8, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea. Brighton visited weekly.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon.) Organist to the W.S.P.U., Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing, Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Châlet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

NURSING HOME, Central part of London. Maternity patients only received. Terms moderate. In charge of Hospital-trained Sisters with Midwifery qualifications.—Box 304, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for student. Incubators now working. Variety of breeds stocked.—Terms, apply M. and F. Spong, The Pelbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead.

RECITATION for Suffrage Meetings. Original. Would arise enthusiasm. Sole rights would be sold.—Address, Denis James, 42, Cassellian Mansions, Paddington, W. Should be recited all over British Isles.

TO HISTORIANS and Biographers.—Well qualified lady wishes to undertake Research Work in archives, London or Paris.—Address, D., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—MISS ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes on taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall with-out weariness, while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

THE MAYFAIR Ladies' Financial Association, 20, Welbeck Street, W.—Reliable advice given free to ladies before entering into financial transactions. Strictly confidential. Hours 11 to 4.

WANTED in small Nursing Home, Kensington district, a permanent patient. Good nursing. Every consideration studied.—C/o Box 306, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

BUSINESS, ETC.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in all PUBLICATIONS, HOME and FOREIGN, at lowest office list rates.—S. THORNER, ADVERTISING AGENT, 20, IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. Established at this office nearly 30 years. Phone: 562 Central.

GENTLEWOMAN desires Financial Partner, lady (great investment from £100 to £500). Income can make from a hundred to three hundred per annum. Capital required for extension of business.—V., c/o Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COOK-HOUSEKEEPER. Farmer's daughter, 35, desires engagement. Very good cook; baking, dairy, preserves, &c., or would take London or elsewhere, wages 25s. to 30s. per week. Years present situation.—Box 322, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

DAILY GOVERNMENT desires re-employment. Dismissed for being a member of W.S.P.U. Previous engagement seven years.—A. M. F. 55, Sinclair Road, W. Kensington.

LADY, middle-aged, experienced, capable, travelled, wishes post as Lady Housekeeper, Company, & elsewhere, specialist in London and suburban gardening, is arranging her work for the coming season. The regular care of gardens undertaken, also consultations in town and country. Early application advisable.—25, Perceval Avenue, Hampstead. Telephone P.O. Hampstead 653.

LADY with slight experience seeks engagement to assist or work under lady domestic.—Two years at Swanley Horticultural College.—Box 320, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COMPANION, not under 33, Suffragist; fond of gardening, bicycling (with own bicycle), or clairvoyance, home or abroad. Highest salary if desired; nominal duties.—Box 316, Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

WANTED.—A capable young General for small private home in country, near Leicester; good home.—Mrs. Wright, Granville House, Reasby.

WANTED, Lady Gardener, experienced, for two months in small nursery garden; plain gardening, &c.—F. R. H. S., Glen Gardens, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

WANTED.—Lady Groom, to attend to lady's car for small party, 12 hands. One stall and room for cart to keep clean.—Reply, C.M., Votes for Women, 4, Clement's Inn.

WANTED.—Young English Gentlewoman for school in Copenhagen. One hour's English lesson daily; no other duties. Au pair.—Erl. Stamer-Michelsen, Gentofte, Copenhagen, Denmark.

JEWELLERY.

WHY keep useless Jewellery? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, The Strand, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition or quantity; licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 2056 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.

DRESSMAKING, ETC.

DRESSMAKING.—Excellence of cut and fit guaranteed, with French chic and style, at very moderate prices; highest references.—"Patria," Court Dressmaker, 39, Hereford Road, Westbourne Grove, W.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling (best work only); visits ladies' residences. Highest testimonials. Terms, 7s. 6d. per day.—Apply Box 828, Votes for Women Office, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADIES' Costumes, Blouses, Underclothes, &c., wanted. Utmost value given for all parcels received.—Miss Tolken, Dress Exchange, 1, Station Buildings, W. Croydon.

LADIES' TAILOR.—Fit and style guaranteed.—C. Anderson, 82, High Street, Hampstead.

MAISON Rémond, Ladies' Tailors, 11, Pollen Street, Hanover Square, W. Recommends his latest Paris styles in costumes from 25 up. Remodelling of old costumes for moderate charges. Send a card for his Paris models and patterns.

MILLINERY.—To Ladies. Hats and Toques renovated from 5s. smart selection of Spring Millinery now on show. Moderate prices.—Miss Angus, at Roberts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 3 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelsen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Watling St.)

ELECTROLYSIS, ETC.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only method of hair removal. No pain, no excretion. In tubes, 6d. post free 7d.—Silver Cream Co., 382, York Road, London, N., or of the Suffragist shops, chemists, &c.

ELECTROLYSIS and Face Massage skillfully performed; also expert Lessons. Certificates given. Special terms to nurses.—Address, Miss Theakston, 65, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 283, Caledonian Road, London, N.

LAUNDRY.

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

LADIES desiring their Laundry work beautifully done, without tearing or undue wear, should send to Mrs. Vine, Hope House Hand Laundry, Cleveland Road, Chiswick.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. Tel: 45, Chiswick.

Brilliant Testimonials from new customers:—"I am very pleased with my washing is done."—Highbury, N., March 15, 1912. "Baron's Court Road, March 25, 1912. "Mrs. H. is very pleased with washing (after six weeks)."—"Potman Square, March 14, 1912. "The Baroness is very pleased with the way you are doing and getting up the linen."—Mrs. Purdy, M.W.S.P.U., Managers. Originals forwarded if required.

GARDENING.

GARDEN COLONY for Gentlemen. Garden, bees, poultry. Intellectual companionship. Outlook, 25s.; workers, 15s. and 10s. 6d. Stamp.—Miss Turner, Horsington, Lincoln.

GARDENING for Health. Ladies received; charming country residence, elevated situation. Open-air life; individual consideration.—Lady Gardener, Ramonage Place, Edmore, Epsom.

HELEN COLE, F.R.H.S., Practical Gardener, Diploma R.H.S. (Specialist in London and suburban gardening), is arranging her work for the coming season. The regular care of gardens undertaken, also consultations in town and country. Early application advisable.—25, Perceval Avenue, Hampstead. Telephone P.O. Hampstead 653.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

POULTRY and GAME BARGAINS.—All goods sent carriage paid throughout the Kingdom. Satisfaction guaranteed. Three Spring Chickens..... 5s. 6d. Two Young Pheasants..... 5s. 6d. Two Guinea Fowls..... 5s. 6d. Two Hazel Hens and one Roasting Fowl..... 5s. 6d. One Fat Wild Duck, one Hazel Hen, and two Fat Plover..... 5s. 6d. SHAW and SON, POULTRY SPECIALISTS, 50, MARCOMB STREET, LONDON, W.C.

TRAVEL.

SWITZERLAND.—Doctor conducting a tour in June to Lucerne, Meiringen, Grindelwald, and Interkenen; particulars, personally or order.—Dr. C. H. Aulry, Norfolk House, Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.

WOMEN'S International League and Travel Society, May Tours. Italian Cities, Lakes, Holland, Switzerland, Paris. Guest houses (young ladies). Moderate charges.—Particulars, stamp, 18s, Victoria Street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY AMOUNT of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing bought. Utmost value immediately realized.—Suffragette Dress Agency, 143, Tottenham Road, Wandsworth Common, W.

BECHSTEIN Upright Grand Piano. B fine tone, great bargain; also Simplex Piano Player; bargain seldom met with.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BLOUSES.—Any number of Cash-of-Blouses wanted. The extreme value realized.—Miss Kate Cutler, 24, Sunninghill Road, St. John's, Lewisham.

"CULTO," Japanese Magic Finger Nail Polish. "Culto" (1912 import) is positively great. Just try a 1s. crayon-pink and firm—larger than usual. If not "more than delighted" money returned. See 1912 stamped on end of Culto box.—Belvoir and Co., 1, New Southgate, N.

CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS.—Consult our catalogue 271; most important issued. Direct from the producer to you. Economy prices. Lace Curtains, Casement Frames, Samples free. Linens, &c. Write today.—Sam'l. Peach and Sons, The Looms, Nottingham.

DRINK SALUTARIS. Health-giving Table Water. Distilled. Absolutely pure. Free from all minerals. Aerated or Still. Unrivalled for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutarius Company, 235, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (consultation free to all).

FISH.—The Quality Fish Supply Co. (Dept. F.), Aberdeen, will send by rail or post, carriage paid, Prepared for Cooking, 6lb (or larger quantities at proportionate prices), of the Finest, Freshest, Most Nutritious Fish, on receipt of postal order for 2s.

KNITTED CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if un-accepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall and Company, Southampton.

SCOTCH WINCEY, soft finish, but hard wearing. An ideal fabric for all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Blouses, &c. From 1s. per yard.—Dept., Athenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

SILVERCREAM Silver Plate Polish. Invaluable to housekeepers. Perfectly harmless. No dust, no dirt, no excretion. In tubes, 6d. post free 7d.—Silver Cream Co., 382, York Road, London, N., or of the Suffragist shops, chemists, &c.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to members W.S.P.U.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 65, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

TYPEWRITING, Shorthand, Dupli-cation, Translations. Work quickly carried out. Orders by post receive prompt attention.—Miss Northcote, 39, Messina Avenue, West Hampstead, London, N.W.

WRITE for Free Parcel containing over 200 hints on charming new Irish Linen, Spring Costume Fabric, "Flaxella"; washable, durable; makes up admirably; wide range smart designs.—Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.