

# The Suffragette

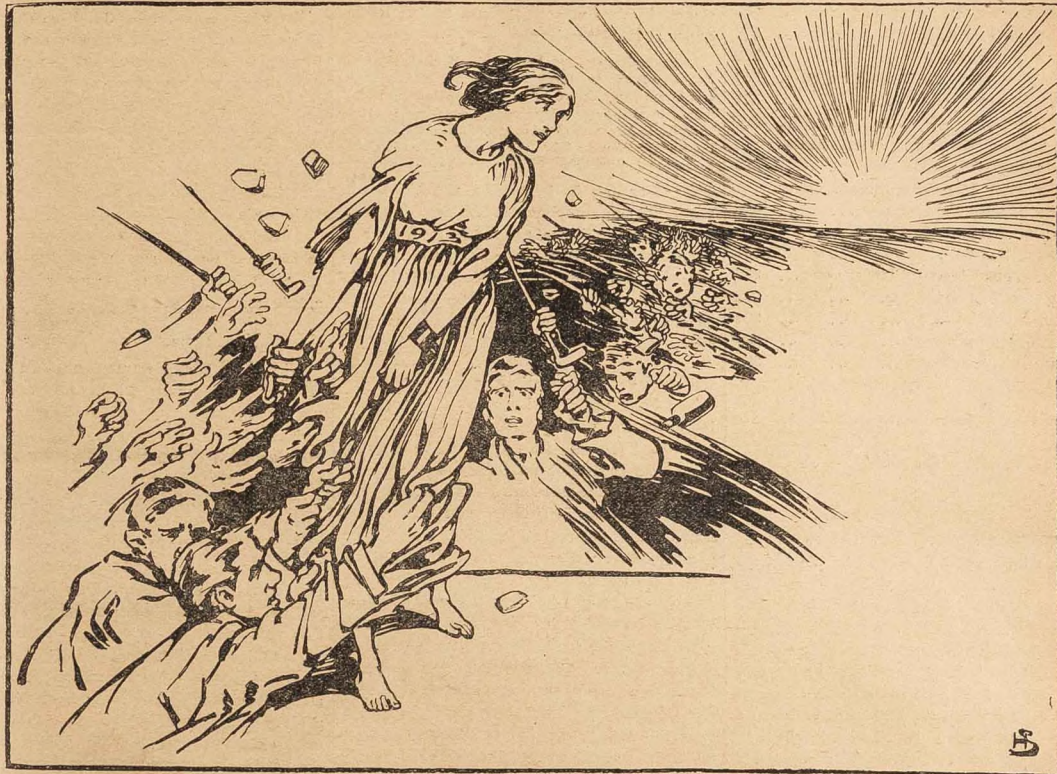
EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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

No. 21.—VOL. I.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)



"March on, March on, Face to the Dawn—The Dawn of Liberty!"

## "YOU MUST SUFFER TO BE FREE."

### The Government's Word to Women.

How much longer are women to be tortured, martyred, for their political faith? The prejudiced and the unthinking rail against the violence of the militant women, but let them remember this: The violence of the women has been directed against mere property and not against human beings. This violence was not committed until fifty years of peaceful agitation and seven years of moderate militancy had failed to win the vote. The Government's refusal to obey the dictates of reason and justice, and their treacherous conduct have literally driven Militants to violence.

The Government's violence differs from women's violence because it is directed against human beings and because it is used to defend a gross tyranny.

The members of this Government began their use of violence by procuring the forcible ejection of women who questioned them at public meetings. Violence has over and over again been used against the women who went in deputation to ask the Prime Minister for the vote. On Black Friday women were treated with hideous brutality in Parliament Square. Describing what took place Lord Robert Cecil has said that for several hours the women suffered every species of indignity and violence. In some cases their arms and their fingers were twisted. In others they were

struck in the face and beaten. Several of them were thrown to the ground and some were kicked.

The Government have assaulted women in prison by feeding them by violence, a process which eminent doctors, and even a Recorder, in sentencing a Suffragette, have described as torture. Only the other day Miss Lillian Lenton was by forcible feeding brought to the point of death, and many other women after forcible feeding have been released in a perilous state of health.

Owing to the example set by Cabinet Ministers, the larger part of the population has also made brutal attacks upon the Suffragettes. The savagery with which women are ejected from Cabinet Ministers' meetings is a public scandal. The outrage at Llanystumdwy will not soon be forgotten. There, in the presence of a Cabinet Minister, women were beaten, their hair dragged out by the roots, their clothes torn from them. They were indecently assaulted and they were trampled on the ground. Even now the militant women are being told that if they will not submit they will be mauled to death by public hooliganism.

All this rather than votes for women. The Liberal Government is evidently bent upon teaching women that they must suffer to be free!

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The Suffragette

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

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A Review of the Week.

No Remedy Save Votes for Women.

Events have marched with speed during the Parliamentary recess, and the Government on returning to their legislative labours find themselves confronted by unprecedented difficulties—difficulties which they have themselves created. On the one hand the Militants have by the continued denial of the vote at last been driven to acts of serious violence. On the other hand, a Militant in the person of Miss Lenton has been all but killed by forcible feeding. Newspapers are clamouring for the use of more stringent measures against the Suffragettes. The Times, in a leading article on "Political Crime in India," says that tenderness towards acts of lawlessness in this country may react injuriously upon India, and adds: "If bombs are lightly regarded in England, we must reckon with inevitable consequences very far afield." Repressive measures will, as the Government must realise, be a failure. The only way to re-establish law and order and to prevent the example of militancy being given to India is to carry a Votes for Women Bill.

A Death-blow to Forcible Feeding.

The case of Miss Lilian Lenton has surely given a death-blow to the system of forcible feeding. As told in her own vivid and painful story, the milk administered by the prison doctor was introduced into the lung and gave rise to pleurisy, septic pneumonia also being feared. The danger in question is one inseparable from forcible feeding, as was pointed out in the memorial issued some months ago by Mr. Mansell-Moullin, Dr. Agnes Savill and Sir Victor Horsley. It has been suggested that Miss Lenton's illness is due to the fact that she resisted the doctor's assault; but, as the three medical memorialists have stated, septic pneumonia ensued in the case of another Suffragist prisoner who offered no resistance what-

ever. Any imprisoned Militant may share Miss Lenton's fate if fed by force. It is generally admitted, even by the bitterest critics of militancy, that forcible feeding must henceforward be abandoned.

The Home Secretary Self-Convicted.

Miss Lenton was a prisoner on remand, and her release without the assent of the Magistrate who committed her to prison is, it is claimed, illegal, and it has excited the indignant protest of the Richmond Bench. In defending himself from their attack the Home Secretary has had to convict himself of bringing Miss Lenton to the door of death. Yet in his letter explaining the circumstances he does not tell the real truth. In the course of this letter he says:—

Lilian Lenton was reported by the Medical Officer at Holloway Prison last Sunday to be in a state of collapse, and in imminent danger of death, consequent upon her refusal to take food. Three courses were open: (1) to leave her to die, (2) to attempt to feed her forcibly, which, the Medical Officer advised would probably entail death in her existing condition, (3) to release her.

This statement is thoroughly untruthful. It states that Miss Lenton was in imminent danger of death because of her refusal to take food, the real fact being that forcible feeding had put her in that danger. It suggests that no attempt at forcible feeding was made, whereas such attempt was made with the appalling result we have described above.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Position.

Mrs. Pankhurst after her arrest duly appeared before the Epsom Magistrates. After Mr. Bodkin had stated the case for the Crown, Mrs. Pankhurst, who reserved her defence, was committed for trial at the Summer Assizes at Guildford. She was asked by the Magistrates, as a condition of being allowed out on bail in the interval, to give a pledge that she would refrain from militant incitement and militant action. Though willing to give such a pledge if her trial was to occur within a reasonable time, Mrs. Pankhurst refused to be bound during the long period in question. Bail was therefore refused, and she was remanded in custody. As she was removed from the Court she informed the Magistrates that she would resort to the hunger strike, and that if she lived until the summer a dying woman would come up for trial. Within twenty-four hours the authorities had fixed the Central Criminal Court as the place and April 1 as the date of the trial. Under the circumstances, Mrs. Pankhurst gave the required undertaking, and was released on bail.

Self-Denial Week.

All over the world women, and men too, are remembering that this is the W.S.P.U. Self-Denial Week, and are sending their contributions to Lincoln's Inn House. The wonderful cleverness and devotion of the Union's supporters find expression in the varied money-raising schemes described on another page. Some of the collectors have had rough treatment at the hands of irresponsible gangs of youths and others. Their courage and the courage of all Militants and prisoners should be a stimulus to those Suffragists who are as yet safely sheltered from the storm, to make large gifts to the Self-Denial Fund. The grand total of the Self-Denial Fund is to be announced at the Albert Hall meeting on April 10.

The Referendum by the Back Door.

If Mr. Massingham, the Liberal journalist and editor of The Nation, flatters himself that Suffragists regard him as a friend of their cause he is greatly mistaken; very profoundly he is distrustful by the Militants. Although he amuses himself by criticising the Liberal Government regarding

points of policy on which they will have the support of the Unionists, and so will not suffer from his attack, the firm and steady purpose of Mr. Massingham is to keep this Government in office. His latest attempt to serve the Government consists in a preposterous and side-tracking suggestion to apply what he calls the principle of local option to Women's Suffrage, and to take a poll of the electors in each constituency as to whether they wish women in that constituency to have the vote. This would be to introduce the Referendum by the back door. The whole scheme is an anti-Suffragist device.

The Slaves of Party.

We really cannot take the Women's Liberal Federation seriously. It certainly does nothing to promote the cause of votes for women. Its declarations on the question the Government regard as empty and meaningless, because they believe that the submissive Liberal women will always put party before principle. As Liberal women are the mere slaves of party, the Militants are distinctly flattered by their condemnation of their methods. Self-respecting women, after all that has happened in the past seven years, neither become nor remain members of the Women's Liberal Federation. Even a worm will turn, but not, it seems, the W.L.F.

The Reward of Courage.

With their usual courage, members of the W.S.P.U. have disregarded the attempts of the newspapers, including certain Labour papers, to inflame public hostility, and they have calmly gone about their work of addressing meetings and collecting for the "Self-Denial Fund." Their bravery has had its reward. Hooligan youths have given a certain amount of trouble in Hyde-park, Wimbledon, and in one or two other places, but the public as a whole is captivated by the pluck of the Suffragettes, and Press incitements to violence have failed conspicuously. Even had they produced any effect, the women whose spirit has not been broken by the violence done to them in the past would have been proof against all other violence. The Daily News, in an unsavoury and hypocritical leading article, deprecates violence by men, and, in accordance with the age-long masculine policy of setting woman against woman, incites women to "organise their own scheme of suppression," which means, of course, to lay violent hands upon their militant sisters.

A New Non-Militant Policy.

By its new policy the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies comes into line with the W.S.P.U. so far as aiming at the shortening of the Cabinet's term of office is concerned. For practical purposes, however, the new policy of the N.U.W.S.S. differs very little from the old. The statement is made that no "Government" candidate is to be supported, and yet Labour candidates, who to all intents and purposes are Government candidates, are to have support. Since the Labour Party in Parliament helps to keep the Cabinet in office, to work for a Labour candidate is tantamount to working for the Government.

A Disastrous Mistake.

Mrs. Fawcett is still rejoicing at the Labour Party's promise to oppose any Franchise Bill which does not include women. She ignores Mr. Philip Snowden's statement that the Plural Voting Bill is not regarded as coming within the scope of this promise, and that no other Franchise Bill is likely to be introduced in this Parliament. She also ignores the fact that the Government

are counting upon getting Unionist support for a general Franchise Bill, so that Labour opposition would not prevent its passage. To rely upon worthless promises is disastrous. The same mistake was made when in November, 1911, the N.U.W.S.S. decided to accept that other worthless promise given by the Prime Minister.

Labour M.P.s. Rebuked.

At several recent meetings, Labour M.P.s have been sternly rebuked by women, and by men too, for keeping the Anti-Suffragist Liberal Government in power. Mr. Keir Hardie is reported to have said that he will vote against the Plural Voting Bill because it applies only to men. In reply to this statement we have to say that the Labour Members must stand or fall together, and that so long as the Labour Party as a whole is committed to an unsatisfactory policy, no individual Labour M.P. can strike a bargain with the Militants. Moreover, simply to oppose the Plural Voting Bill would not be a sufficient service to the Women's Cause. It is repeated and continued opposition to the Government that is needed, and not merely a hostile vote on a single point of their programme. Mr. Keir Hardie appears to have said that the Labour Party is not in a position to adopt an anti-Government policy. Why not, we want to know!

Militancy in Other Lands.

The newspapers report that Militancy, and even bloodshed, may be anticipated in Hungary in connection with the franchise question. In Belgium the Socialists are preparing for a general strike to enforce their demand for manhood suffrage, and it is said that some of the strikers are providing themselves with firearms! What will our Liberal and Labour men who condemn Suffragist Militancy at home say about Suffragist Militancy abroad?

A Week's Militancy.

Militant protests have been numerous and widespread during the week. Attempts have been made to fire the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Club Pavilion and the Reochampton Sports Club. Telephone wires have again been cut, and from all over the country comes news of attacks on letter-boxes. An occurrence momentarily and wrongly attributed to the Suffragettes was an explosion at the Devonport Station Parcels Office.

Our Next Issue.

In our next issue (March 14) will be an account by Dr. Ethel Smyth of Arnold Schönberg's new work, "Gurre Lieder," which has just produced such a profound sensation in Vienna at the Premier, that though the cost of the performance was so great that it was doubtful whether the money could be raised, a second performance is to take place in ten days' time.

A MESSAGE FROM MISS HARRADEN.

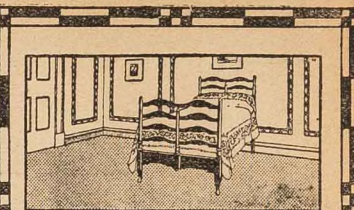
The following cablegram has been received from Miss Beatrice Harraden from New York:—"Affectionate greetings. Leading papers publishing useful interviews with me on Militancy."

Place . . . . .
The Suffragette
on Order at your Newsagent's.
"The Suffragette" contains all the latest news of the great fight for Woman Suffrage.
PRICE 1d. OUT ON THURSDAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

FEBRUARY 11 to FEBRUARY 20.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from February 11 to February 20. Columns include names, amounts, and locations. Total: £143,819 1 11.



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# THE GOVERNMENT'S MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

## The Case of Miss Lenton.

### FORCIBLE FEEDING PRODUCES PLEURISY AND PNEUMONIA.

#### Miss Lenton's Condition Still Serious.

Miss Lilian Lenton is still seriously ill. It will be remembered that Miss Lenton was arrested on February 20 on the charge of being concerned in the burning down of the Kew Pavilion. She was brought up at the police court on that day, was refused bail, and was sent to Holloway Gaol as a remand prisoner. From the time she entered the prison she refused all food. On Saturday afternoon, February 22, she was seen by her solicitor, Mr. Marshall, and though she had endured a fast of two days he reported her to be in good health and spirits. On Sunday, February 23, she was forcibly fed after a fast of seventy-one hours. On Sunday afternoon she was hurriedly released from the prison in such a serious condition of health that she was accompanied to her friend's home by the prison doctor.

At the trial of Miss Locke, her fellow-prisoner, at Richmond Police Court on Thursday, February 27, Mr. Travers Humphreys, the prosecuting counsel, stated that the Home Secretary has been informed that Miss Lenton was suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia, and she was released on medical grounds.

On Friday, in a letter from the Home Office, Mr. McKenna stated that Miss Lenton was released "in imminent danger of death."

Since her release Miss Lenton has lain dangerously ill in a friend's home, and though her condition is now somewhat improved she is still in a very weak state of health and under constant medical supervision.

The above brief account of Miss Lenton's case shows clearly that what has happened to her is what was stated by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Agnes Savill in their report to *The Lancet* (which we quote on the opposite page) as being one of the dangers of forcible feeding—viz., that the liquid from the nasal tube has entered the lung during the operation and has set up pleurisy and septic pneumonia there.

#### MISS LENTON'S ACCOUNT.

"IN PAIN FROM WAIST UPWARDS."

In last week's paper we published Miss Lenton's statement of what happened to her on Sunday. We reproduce some parts of it again.

Describing the operation performed upon her, Miss Lenton says:—

"Immediately the nasal tube was down my breathing became very rattling and noisy, so that the doctor told me to breathe more quietly. They poured in food twice, but it came back at once through my mouth, and I coughed very much. The whole time the tube was nearly in I was coughing violently and continuously and made this queer noise in breathing."

Miss Lenton continues: "After the forcible feeding was over I continued to cough. I began to be in pain from the waist upwards. The pain became intense. I rang the bell, and a doctor came and examined my chest, warning me not to sit up. . . . I was carried up the stairs of my friend's home partly by the gentleman of the home and partly by the doctor and wardress."

#### MR. MCKENNA'S DEFENCE.

##### "IN IMMINENT DANGER OF DEATH."

The following is a copy of the letter sent to a correspondent by the Home Office on Miss Lenton's case. The statement that Miss Lenton was in imminent danger of death in consequence of her refusal to take food is commented on in another part of the paper:—

I am desired by the Home Secretary to say that Miss Lenton was reported by the medical officer at Holloway Prison last Sunday to be in a state of collapse and in imminent danger of death consequent on her refusal to take food. Three courses are open:—

- (1) To leave her to die;
- (2) To attempt to feed her forcibly, which the medical officer advised would probably entail death in her existing condition;
- (3) To release her on her undertaking that she would surrender her-

#### A VICTIM OF THE GOVERNMENT.



Miss Lilian Lenton photographed Tuesday, March 4.

self for the further hearing of her case. The Home Secretary adopted the last course.

On the further hearing of her case before the Richmond magistrates on Thursday she was still so seriously ill as to be unable to attend. The magistrates would have had a perfect right to issue a warrant for her arrest. In view of her condition they properly refrained from doing so, and contented themselves with comments on the Home Secretary's action.

If the necessity should arise, it is always open to the magistrates to issue a fresh warrant, which, it is believed, the police would have no difficulty in executing.

#### HOME SECRETARY CRITICISED.

The action of the Home Secretary in releasing Miss Lenton while on remand was severely criticised by the Mayor of Richmond, before whom the police-court case came up. During the trial of Miss Locke on February 27, he described the action of the Home Secretary as "an extraordinary proceeding," and in a letter to a correspondent claimed that as she was a remand prisoner, the release of Miss Lenton did not lie within the province of the Home Secretary. His action was an interference with the independence of the King's Courts, High or Petty, and the matter could not be allowed to rest where it was. At the police-court trial the Mayor announced that a judicial warrant would be issued for Miss Lenton's arrest. The warrant, however, has not yet been served.

#### MISS LENTON'S SOLICITOR WRITES TO THE MAYOR.

The following letter has been sent to the Mayor of Richmond by Mr. Marshall, Miss Lenton's solicitor:—

March 5, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the conflicting statements which have been made with reference to Miss Lenton, I am writing, as her solicitor, to lay before you a simple statement of the facts with regard to her case.

On Thursday, February 20, she was brought before the Richmond Bench of Magistrates, charged with the offence of arson, and was remanded for a week, bail being refused. On Saturday, February 22, about 2 o'clock, I saw her in Holloway Prison. She was then in good health and spirits. About 6 o'clock on Sunday, February 23, she was discharged from prison by order of the Home Secretary, and was too ill to appear on the following Thursday, February 27.

Miss Lenton refused to take any food from the time of her admission to Holloway Prison, and it now appears from a statement since made by her that on Sunday, February 23, when she had fasted some seventy-two hours, she underwent the operation of forcible feeding. According to her statement, a tube was inserted through her nose, so that my breathing became very rattling and noisy, so that the doctor told me to breathe more quietly. They

The following reply has been received by Mr. Marshall from the Mayor:—

March 5, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, which shall be laid before the Richmond Magistrates when Miss Lenton appears for the preliminary investigation of the charges against her.—I am, your faithfully,

J. J. Bisgood.

#### MRS. PANKHURST'S VIEW.

##### HOME SECRETARY'S "INEXACTITUDES."

Commenting on Miss Lenton's case at the London Pavilion, Mrs. Pankhurst said:—

Let me say a word about the Home Secretary. We are accustomed to the inexactitudes of the Home Secretary. Whenever a question is asked him in Parliament we know the kind of reply the Home Secretary always gives. The answers that are given. Well, the latest subject of inquiry is our friend, Miss Lenton. You know Miss Lenton was released from prison because if she had not come out of prison she would have died, and her death was a question of a very, very short time. What has always been predicted in the case of women forcibly fed after the hunger-strike is likely to happen has happened. In pumping food into her it got into her lung and set up pneumonia. That is what really happened. We have her statement, a statement verified by the medical attendants who were called into her directly after her release. So seriously ill was she, that not only was she taken to her friend's house by a wardress of the prison, but was accompanied by one of the prison doctors. It was not safe even to let her go in the charge of a wardress without a doctor. She was seen by Mr. Marshall only a few hours before she was forcibly fed. She had been on the hunger-strike, but was very cheerful and very bright, and said that apart from the natural weakness that comes from the hunger-strike, she felt very well.

What happened suddenly to make that woman so ill that the doctor did not dare let her go alone to her friend's house, where she was living? There is no doubt whatever that what has been pointed out by doctors as likely to happen, actually happened in her case. The Home Secretary has been written to, and what does he say? If you read his reply, you would suppose she was never forcibly fed at all, and was released in consequence of the hunger-strike. It will all come out. The whole of it is going to be shown up. We are going to show that this is a sample of the cowardly lying of the Home Secretary with regard to the treatment of women.

MISS LOCKE AT THE POLICE COURT.

REMANDED ON BAIL.

The charge against Miss Lilian Lenton and Miss Joyce Locke, of having set fire to the Kew Gardens pavilion, was resumed at Richmond Police Court on Thursday, Feb. 27.

Owing to Miss Lenton's illness, Miss Locke alone answered to the charge. Mr. Travers Humphreys appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Miss Locke, on entering the court, stated that she had had no opportunity of preparing her defence. She expressed the wish to have the case adjourned, as she was not in a fit state at present to defend herself. This, she explained, was owing "to the violent treatment I have had in Holloway."

Mr. Travers Humphreys stated that Miss Lenton was suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia, and could not appear.

The Chairman said that a new warrant would be issued for her arrest.

Miss Locke was asked if she had any statement to make, but replied that she would reserve her defence for a higher Court.

The Chairman intimated that she would be committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

On agreeing to an undertaking to be of good behaviour in the interval, prisoner was admitted to bail in £1,000 herself and two securities of £250 each.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL.

# MEDICAL OPINION ON FORCIBLE FEEDING.

## TORTURE BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By FLORA MURRAY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Once again the whole civilised world is scandalised by the spectacle of the British Government revenging itself upon its political opponents.

A number of women and some men who are in prison for the sake of a cause are being tortured by order of the Government.

The particular form of torture selected is forcible feeding, and the torturers are members of an honourable and humane profession.

The Home Secretary justifies this peculiarly brutal treatment by saying that it is necessary to keep the women alive. We have a statement (which has never been denied) made by a well-known Suffragist, to the effect that the prison doctors have orders to forcibly feed any prisoner who refuses food for twenty-four hours. It is obvious that twenty-four hours of starvation does not reduce a prisoner to such a state as to make it necessary to perform this extremely disagreeable operation upon her in order to keep her alive. Is it then ordered for purposes of intimidation or of punishment?

On more than one occasion groups of medical practitioners have warned His Majesty's Government of the risks which are incurred by feeding resisting and weakened persons in this manner. A previous Home Secretary, in face of such a warning, asked for the opinion of an eminent specialist, and this gentleman, while he delighted the House of Commons by stating that the operation was neither dangerous nor harmful, gave the case away by adding, if it were performed under proper conditions, and by skilled persons, as it is in hospitals.

The conditions under which the operation is performed in His Majesty's prisons are not comparable with those which obtain in hospitals, or in asylums, or in private practice. They are the very reverse of proper conditions. The skill and competence of the persons performing the operation were questioned in two reports which appeared in *The British Medical Journal* some months ago, and recent events have served to confirm the impression made by the writers.

One of the great dangers in artificial feeding is that the tube may be passed into the windpipe instead of into the oesophagus, but the veriest tyro in medicine should be able to recognise when this has happened, and should know enough to satisfy himself that the tube is in the right passage before he proceeds to pour in food.

If the operator pours fluid into the lungs the patient runs the risk of being asphyxiated then and there. If the tube is withdrawn before the point of asphyxiation is reached, the food left in the lungs causes intense irritation and pain, and may result in a pneumonia of a specially dangerous type.

The risk of pneumonia is increased when milk, or egg and milk, is the food used. The heavy, sticky liquid is difficult to get rid of; it remains in the air passages and decomposes rapidly; germs flourish readily in such a medium, and a septic form of pneumonia develops, and jeopardises the life of the patient.

Miss Lenton, while in good health, was forcibly fed in Holloway Gaol last week. She became so ill after it that the medical officer had to procure her immediate release, and himself accompanied her to her home. She is seriously ill with pleurisy and pneumonia, and grave anxiety is felt on her account.

In view of the fact that there are other women and men undergoing similar treatment, under equally unsurgical conditions, and at the hands of the same persons, it is time that an inquiry were made into the skill and experience of prison doctors, and into the circumstances under which such operations are performed.

## THE DANGER OF PNEUMONIA.

### REPORT IN "THE LANCET."

The following extract is taken from Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Agnes Savill's report on forcible feeding, which appeared in *The Lancet*, August 24, 1912:—

The danger of forcible feeding is increased by the accidents liable to accompany the passage of tubes down the nose or throat. In several instances the oesophageal tube was passed into the larynx. Even in cases who did not offer resistance great pain and suffocation was caused by the clumsy use of the nasal tube when it coiled up in the back of the throat or came out of the mouth, and then had to be reinserted several times. The severe choking and vomiting which sometimes accompanied the passage of the tube led to danger from the entrance of food into the larynx.

The injection of food into the lung actually occurred in the case of one unresisting prisoner in whom the operation immediately caused severe choking, and vomiting was followed by persistent coughing. All night the patient could not sleep or lie down on account of great pain in the side of the chest. She was hurriedly released next day, so ill that the authorities discharging her obliged her to sign a statement that she left the prison at her own risk. On her arrival at home she was found to be very ill, suffering from pneumonia and pleurisy due to the food passed into the lung. Being fortunately a young and strong woman, she escaped with her life.

## FORCIBLE FEEDING CONDEMNED BY "THE MEDICAL TIMES."

The following is taken from *The Medical Times* of March 1:—

At the annual meeting of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum a few days ago, Dr. George Robertson, Medical Superintendent of the Institution, improved the occasion by ventilating his views on forced feeding. He said recently, as the result of statements in the Press on the subject, he had found the friends of patients offering resistance to tube or artificial feeding, being prepared rather to allow the patient to starve and probably die, if the operation was done with ordinary care and skill upon a person not suffering from an alarming degree of weakness, there was no practical danger. He had performed the operation over a thousand times without evil results. Why, then, did the Suffragists suffer? Last year 66 out of 240 Suffrage prisoners in England were liberated for reasons of ill-health, due chiefly to refusing food. What differentiated a hunger striker from an insane person who refused food was the purposeful and violent way the former resisted and struggled until utterly exhausted. It was probably not so much the feeding as the struggling that injured the hunger striker.

From these remarks we gather that Dr. Robertson would, in regard to forced feeding, treat sane and insane persons alike. We are sorry to disagree with Dr. Robertson on this vital question. We fully agree with forced feeding of insane persons, but for one sane person to forcibly attempt to feed another person against his (or her) will is, in our opinion, an outrage of the most unwarranted kind. Rather than be a party to such an outrage we would resign the most lucrative appointment ever held by a member of the "noble" profession of medicine. Time was when death was preferred to dishonour. What greater indignity can be inflicted upon any person than to have anything rammed down his throat against his will?

It must be remembered that forcible feeding is not unattended with danger, as was illustrated recently at an asylum near Letterkenny, co. Donegal. One of the male inmates, having refused to take his supper and breakfast, the medical officer, after trying to induce the man to take food, voluntarily fed him by a nasal tube, the patient not resisting. A quarter of an hour later an attendant, noticing that the man was becoming white, applied remedial measures, and sent for the doctor. The latter, on arrival, however, found that the man had died in the meantime. At the inquest a verdict of "Death from heart failure" was returned.

# HARRIES

— OF — WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

## NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

Q. The very latest shapes in Hats for the coming season are now on sale at prices which are keenly competitive.

Q. We make a special feature of the "Semi-trimmed" hat, and have some exquisite little models costing only a few shillings.

John Harries Westbourne Grove, W.



To be obtained in 1d. and 3d. packets from all Stores, Crocers, or Oilmen. Send id. stamp to Dept. "S" for Free Sample. JOHN KNIGHT, LTD., Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. KING GEORGE V., The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON, E.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED ON BAIL. A WEEK'S MILITANCY.

Mrs. Pankhurst to be tried at the Old Bailey.

Two Attempts at Fires—Windows Smashed—Wires Cut.

Mrs. Pankhurst is to be tried at the Central Criminal Court on April 1, instead of at the Guildford Assizes as the end of June.

The trial having been thus expedited, Mrs. Pankhurst has agreed to refrain from militancy, or inciting to militancy, in the intervening period; she was, therefore, released from Holloway on February 27, and is now at liberty.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Pankhurst, at Epsom Police-court, stated that she was willing to give such an undertaking for a reasonable period of time, and asked if, in view of the Guildford Sessions not taking place until May, it could be arranged that she should be tried elsewhere. Her request was not granted, whereupon she refused to give the undertaking, and was, therefore, refused bail and committed to Holloway.

The next day, in view of its subsequently transpiring that the Guildford Assizes would not take place till the end of June, the authorities consented to transfer the trial to the Central Criminal Court on April 1, and thereby Mrs. Pankhurst was enabled to give the necessary undertaking for a short period, and was released on bail under the terms of the undertaking. Mrs. Pankhurst, while pledging herself not to incite, nor to take part in any breach of criminal law pending her trial, is free to attend and address public meetings in the interval.

MRS. PANKHURST AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

"WHY I AM HERE."

Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking at the London Pavilion on March 3 with reference to her release, said:

"I think that first of all I should say a few words to you in explanation of the fact that I am here at all this afternoon. You remember that last week I was taken before the magistrates at Epsom on a warrant, on a charge of inciting certain persons to commit certain acts of violence. The usual practice when persons are committed for trial is to admit them to bail if there is satisfactory assurance that they will surrender to their bail at the time of trial, and when my case was adjourned from Tuesday to Wednesday I was admitted to bail, and I gave the usual undertaking that until the further hearing of the case, I would not repeat the offence with which I was charged.

"I gave that undertaking from Tuesday to Wednesday, but when the preliminary inquiry before the magistrates was concluded, and I was committed for trial at the next Surrey Assizes, and it was quite evident that the magistrates were prepared to renew the bail which had been granted the previous day, I felt it my duty, before the business of bailing was proceeded with, to inquire the date of the next assizes, and I found that I could not be tried until the month of June. It was quite obvious that I could not commit myself, or the people who were standing as security for me, to an undertaking which would have the effect of practically arresting my part in this agitation for that long period, and I at once said that I could not accept bail on those conditions. I asked them, if it was possible, that I should be charged at once at the Assizes which were then actually in progress at Guildford.

"I was told there were technical difficulties that made that impossible, and there was no course open to the magistrates but to send me for trial at the next Surrey Assizes, which, as I have said, takes place in June. The chairman of the magistrates said that he thought this long delay was not only undesirable from my point of view, but was also

undesirable in the public interest. To have a serious charge like that hung up for so long was certainly not a desirable thing, but he had no other course open to him. Then it was suggested that, perhaps, the trial could be transferred from Surrey to the Central Criminal Court in London, and that I might be tried at the next sessions there. Nothing, at the moment, came out of that suggestion.

"Finally, after it had been suggested by the counsel for the prosecution that I should take some time to consider it, and the magistrates would wait until I had thought it over, and consulted my friends, I said 'No'; I preferred to settle there and then, and say I could not enter into any undertaking which would bind me for so long a time. While I was quite willing to give the usual undertaking, pending my trial, if the delay was a short one, I could not wait so long. I was willing to give the undertaking for any reasonable time, but three months was an unreasonable time. That was the end of the case. I was sent that night to Holloway.

"On Thursday Mr. Marshall came up to see me, and he told me that the prosecution had decided to change the place of my trial from Surrey to the Central Criminal Court, and instead of waiting till June for the trial to begin, it would begin when the next sessions opened, on April 1. That being so, I felt that I had won what I contended for. I then agreed to be let out on bail, and I gave an undertaking which allows me to be here this afternoon, and to attend any other meeting at which I am already engaged to speak."

WIDESPREAD MILITANCY.

METHODS OLD AND NEW.

Militancy proceeds apace. During the week attempts have been made to fire pavilions on the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Ground and at the Roehampton Sports Club. Telephone and telegraph wires have been damaged in several districts. At Oldham sixty wires were cut, and the communication with Manchester and the North of England seriously affected. Letter-box raids continue with increasing vigour. In one instance a mail-van burst into flame, necessitating the calling out of a fire brigade. More windows have been smashed, and the novel plan of filling keyholes with white lead has been resorted to in Bradford.

ATTENDED FIRES.

ONE WOMAN ARRESTED.

On Wednesday night, February 26, a woman who refused all information regarding herself, but who is supposed to be a Suffragist was found in the grounds of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, between 11 and 12 o'clock and was taken into custody.

After the arrest had been made a black leather bag and a ladies' dress basket were found on the ground. They contained a quantity of paraffin oil, bundles of wood and shavings, and a number of gardener's tools. They were in close proximity to one of the stands which surround the centre court.

On a paper was written "No peace till women have the Vote." On the following day, the detained woman who still refused to give any particulars concerning herself, was charged at Wimbledon with being a suspected person in the grounds for the supposed purpose of committing a felony, and was remanded in custody until the following Tuesday.

It is reported from Roehampton that Suffragettes on February 26 attempted to set fire to the Roehampton Club's croquet pavilion.

WIMBLEDON TRIAL.

UNKNOWN WOMAN SENTENCED.

The woman who was discovered on the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Club grounds, and who refused all particulars concerning herself on her arrest, appeared at Wimbledon Police Court on Tuesday, March 4, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division.

The defendant was brought up on remand from Holloway and charged with being a suspected person found loitering on enclosed premises—namely, the All-England Lawn Tennis Club ground—for the supposed purpose of committing a felony. Sub-Divisional Inspector Barham said that the case was remanded so that inquiries could be made, but it was then in exactly the same position as before. There was no further evidence. Detective officers had been making inquiries, but had been unable to ascertain the prisoner's name and address, or to procure any information. The packages found in the grounds had been examined, but the police had been unable to trace where the materials had been obtained. There was a name, but the firm in question sold so much of the same kind of stuff that it was impossible for them to say to whom it was sold.

There was nothing on the prisoner's clothes by which she could be identified. In reply to the Chairman, the prisoner said that she had no statement to make, no evidence to offer, and would call no witnesses. The Chairman: You do not do or say anything to help us, you see. Under those circumstances we heard the evidence very fully at the last sitting—we send you to prison for two months in the second division.

Shey afterwards the "unknown" was taken back to Holloway in charge of the police patrol. A correspondent sends the following information: I motored down to Wimbledon Police Court this morning in order to bail out, if necessary, a prisoner who was being held with intent to commit felony. When I got to Wimbledon the trial was over, and I heard that the prisoner had been sentenced to two months in the second division.

After some delay I was admitted to see the prisoner, who told me that the trial was all over in a very short time, and that she had either done nothing or been seen trying to do anything. It struck me as being an extraordinary injustice to be sentenced to two months unless proved guilty of some crime. I offered to drive her to Holloway in my car (which has done the same work before on Bow street), but I was refused permission, and was told that she was going by tube. She dreaded this, and begged even to go in the prison van, but was told that it was against rules to go in cars or taxicabs, and that she must go in the tube. She was therefore taken to the nearest tube station between two policemen.

TERRITORIALS HOAXED.

RESERVES CALLED UP.

What is believed to be a new move on the part of Suffragettes was developed at Pontypool. Late on Friday night, February 28, an order was received at the police headquarters calling up the members of the Army Reserve, the Special Reserves and the Territorial forces. The notices provided for the purpose were promptly posted on the Army notice board outside the police-station. One of them, relating to the Territorial Reserve, read: "Form to be used when the whole of the Territorial force is embodied. His Majesty the King, having been graciously pleased to order by proclamation that directions be given by the Army Council embodying the Territorial force, all men belonging to the said force are required to report themselves immediately at headquarters." It is stated that a number of Reservists were served by the police with notices to report themselves. The hoax was not discovered until some hours later.

WINDOWS SMASHED.

"EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK."

When the officials of the Newcastle Labour Exchange went to business on Friday morning, February 28, they found that two of the windows on the ground floor had been broken, and lying on the floor inside the building were pieces of iron to which were attached papers bearing the following inscription: "Equal pay for equal work. Votes for Women."

The first Press telegram sent from Rochester's new post-office records a Suffragist protest, the smashing of a large plate glass window of a draper's establishment by a hammer.

A shop window in Southampton-street, Strand, has been broken. The damage is attributed to Suffragists.

WIRES CUT.

On Tuesday, February 25, cords attached to telephones at thirteen call offices in various parts of Belfast, including the stations, were cut, and the instruments rendered useless. The damage is attributed to Suffragists.

Four main trunk telephone wires at Llantarnam, near Newport, were cut on Wednesday, February 20. A card with "Votes for Women" written on it was found close by.

PILLAR-BOX RAIDS.

FIRE IN MAIL VAN.

A Suffragist raid on pillar-boxes on an extraordinary scale was made at Nottingham on Wednesday evening, February 26, practically every box on a route of six miles being visited.

The new plan was adopted of dropping into the boxes thin test tubes filled with phosphorus, which broke when the postman drew out the letters.

One woman coolly asked the postman to wait while she dropped a tube into his bag. Then she fled.

In some instances explosions occurred when the tubes burst, and two boxes were set in flames.

A motor mail van driver had a thrilling experience when a sack of letters burst into flames. The fire brigade was called out.

Several pillar-boxes in the Iford district were attacked on Wednesday, night, February 26, in one over seventy letters were defaced. In addition to fluid being poured into the boxes, placards with the words "Votes for Women" were posted upon them.

On the same night liquid phosphorus was poured into a pillar-box at Victoria Park, London.

Post office authorities at Cardiff report that attacks on pillar-boxes have been made in that city. Ink bottles without corks were found, and the addresses of a large number of letters were practically obliterated by the fluid.

On Saturday morning it was found that a corrosive acid had been placed in a letter-box at Pontypool.

There have been further attacks on pillar-boxes at Bath, Leeds, Lee, Victoria, Piccadilly, Regent-street, Lupat-street, Grosvenor-embankment, Paece-street, Strand, Putney, Barnet, Camberwell, Edinburgh, Bedford, Walthamstow, Catford, and Harewood.

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SUFFRAGISTS AND JOHN BURNS.

WOMEN VOTERS EJECTED.

WANTON BRUTALITY.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, was the principal speaker, on March 9, at a London County Council election meeting held at Latchmere Baths, Battersea. In view of the Suffragist disturbances which occurred at a similar meeting addressed by the right hon. gentleman in the same building last week, women were only admitted to specially reserved seats near the back of the hall in the second division. Mr. Burns had only said "Mr. Chairman, friends, and neighbours, I am speaking on—" when the voice of a woman cried "Votes for Women."

Amid some commotion the interrupter was ejected.

Mr. Burns went on to make a remark as to the amount of newspaper publicity given to Suffragist disturbances, when another interruption occurred. This was followed by further excitement, and Mr. Burns was then restored, Mr. Burns, after consulting the chairman, requested all ladies to leave the meeting. There was an ugly spirit abroad in the country, he said, and a heavy responsibility was laid upon those who conducted public meetings to take steps to prevent some serious occurrence.

Many of the ladies left, but others protested, and quite five minutes elapsed before the last left the hall. Mr. Burns remarking, meanwhile, "It is the only way."

Resuming, Mr. Burns said they were not going to allow extremists to play their game at the cost of life and limb, and turning their cause and doing a great deal of harm to innocent supporters of woman's suffrage.

A man in the gallery called out, "What have you done to help it?" Mr. Burns replied, "I have voted for it every time."

The questioner was ejected. The following comment from a member of the M.P.U. has been received: At Mr. John Burns' meeting in the Latchmere Baths, on Monday evening, his own supporters showed the truth of his statement that there was an ugly spirit abroad by treating those who had the courage to interrupt him with the most wanton brutality. When a member of the Men's Political Union did the only thing that a gentleman could do in protesting against the utterly revolting way in which the women had been handled, he was thrown out of the hall with the utmost violence, his face bleeding profusely as a result of his treatment.

Wise and Foolish Virgins. Mr. John Burns was interrupted by Suffragists at an L.C.C. election meeting at the Shore-ditch Tabernacle, on Feb. 28. Admission was only by ticket, and it was thought that a quiet meeting was assured. Suffragists, however, succeeded in obtaining tickets, and soon made their presence known at the meeting. Several women were ejected, Mr. Burns declining to them as "foolish virgins," whereupon a woman in the audience pointed out that they should rather be likened to the "wise virgins" preparing to set their lamps ready.

Mr. Burns said he was going to make it impossible for this "official hooliganism" to continue. The woman was about to be thrown out when the chairman of the meeting jumped off the platform and protected her. Women voters were among those ejected for putting simple questions to the meeting.

THE HYDE PARK CAMPAIGN.

THE "GENERAL'S" OPENING MEETING.

An Impression by One of the Audience.

Mrs. Drummond's opening meeting in Hyde Park last Sunday drew a crowd of several thousand. "Quite the largest number I have ever seen there, among a single lorry," said a spectator. The afternoon was fine; white clouds hung in a clear sky. When the streams of people had all converged at one point, it was seen that several hundred hooligan youths had already surrounded the speaker's stand, and the early wailing of canes, with rough cries and singing, showed only too clearly what was to follow.

Mrs. Drummond opened proceedings with supreme good humour and alacrity, though she was shortly drowned by cat-calls and singing from the organised choir. No evidence of fair play was visible. As things went on it was clear

that the few police present had no intention of keeping order, or of even moving in and out of the disturbers. Even when turf and mud-slinging prevailed, no effort was made to suppress it. However, the "General's" voice rose clear at times above the confusion, which was evidently condemned by the spectators at large.

Miss Rogers succeeded Mrs. Drummond on the programme, and her appearance at the other end of the cart was a signal for the hooligans to shift their ground to her immediate vicinity. However, she spoke uninterrupted for quite half an hour, and made some excellent points. Meanwhile, the turf-slinging was increasing. The spectators were powerless to prevent it, and the police remained inert and smiling. While a third speaker was on her feet some canes became peculiarly menacing, and finally one caught Mrs. Drummond in the hair in an unsuccessful attempt to knock her hat off. Absolutely unperturbed, she took up her talk again, and finally brought one of the largest meetings of its kind in Hyde Park to a close. Its end was quite dramatic. Thinking to leave the cart and to pass from the Park by way of Grosvenor-gate, and possibly to take the rougher element in the crowd with her, the "General" started to go home. A policeman came to her side and helped her through the ring of roughs, and under the escort of two friendly guardsmen she reached Park-lane in safety, amid much friendly cheering. Speaking of the meeting afterwards, she said, "I enjoyed it all, and am never afraid of a mob. Those youths were simply funny. Our next

meeting will be even more successful, and in a few Sundays we will have the rowdy element under control."

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Mrs. Pankhurst, who was received with enthusiastic applause, after dealing with her release and the case of Miss Lenton, said she was bound under her undertaking not to incite, but she proposed to talk about certain incitements of which men had been guilty. If there was any justice in this country, when she took her place in the dock

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AT THE LONDON PAVILION.

BAFFLED HOOLIGANS.

GREAT WELCOME TO MRS. PANKHURST.

On Monday afternoon the London Pavilion was surrounded early in the afternoon by a mob of boys and young men, collected there with the evident intention of swamping the hall immediately the doors were opened and breaking up the meeting. They were dealt with very effectively, however, by the women stewards in charge of the meeting, who succeeded in preventing most of them from entering the hall. Those who did gain admission were smartly run out by Miss Virtue and Miss Rogers.

In spite of the threatening aspect of the crowd, its lack of serious hostility was shown by the fact that the Sif-Denial sweet and flower-sellers found a ready sale for their goods among them, and were entirely unharmed.

There was some difficulty in obtaining admission through the crowd, but before half-past three the house was crowded, and a most successful meeting was held.

Miss Barret occupied the chair, and the speakers were Mr. H. D. Harben and Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mr. Harben said that the existing situation as to Woman Suffrage was

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**BUSINESS** and Advertising communications should be addressed to the Business Manager at the same address. Matter for insertion should reach the office by first post on Mondays at the latest.

**How to Deal with the Suffragettes.**

How to deal with the Suffragettes! That is the question which fills everybody's mind. It is a question to which the Government will now have to find an answer. The present state of affairs must be brought to an end. Upon that point all are agreed. The people who are least impatient to restore peace and re-establish order are the Suffragettes themselves. For all the sacrifice and suffering and danger that fall to their lot, they will be the last to tire of militancy. The Government and the public are tired of it already, whereas the Suffragettes will hold out for ever. Their devotion and their courage and their fighting spirit are inexhaustible.

What can the Government do to stop militancy? They can give women the vote, and they can do nothing else. Votes for women is the only way. It is rumored that the Government intend to introduce, as soon as the new Session begins, a Bill to widen and strengthen their power to punish the Suffragettes. Such action would literally be madness. Once before the Government have carried a measure of coercion. Their object was to prevent the heckling of Cabinet Ministers by making it a punishable offence. The Public Meetings Act passed for that purpose is a dead letter. Every other measure of coercion will likewise fail, and fail completely.

The Government suffer from no lack of counsellors. The newspapers teem with suggestions, the outcome of male hysteria, for trampling out militancy. Will the Government adopt any of them as a last resource before carrying a votes for women measure? We warn them that continued persecution will simply fan the flame of militancy.

Kill them! That is one suggestion. Kill them by forcible feeding, or kill them by letting them starve. Thus we see that death for women is deliberately preferred to votes for women by a certain type of man.

A highly interesting contribution to this discussion is made by *The Saturday Review*, which says that the "new and probably futile arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst has brought to a head a situation which has become impossible." *The Saturday Review* proceeds to ask:—

Suppose she is ultimately convicted, what do the Government propose? If Mrs. Pankhurst succeeds in making a mockery of the process of law by compelling them to release her from the prison which she has sought so persistently, her conviction becomes a fresh fiasco. If Mrs. Pankhurst is not to succeed, the Government must have either discovered some very novel resource or have found courage of a most unusual kind. . . . The original question—Should women have the vote?—has lost its significance, swamped in the larger question—Shall the law be vindicated? Either an effective remedy must be found or the law must admit defeat.

It is an effective remedy for the difficulty created by militancy that *The Saturday Review* sets itself to discover. It begins by laying the chief responsibility for "this intolerable state of affairs" upon the shoulders of the Government,

and says: "A policy of weakness, evasion and trickery, of threat and cajolment, violence and complacency, has produced its result." Mr. Hobhouse's famous incitement to arson is described as "perhaps the most idiotic speech ever made by a member of a Government," and he is accused of having provided the militants with a weapon which is to them "invaluable." Then comes this crushing statement: "To Ministers the source of the present dilemma must be traced. To them without any confidence the State must look for rescue."

Then follows a discussion on possible "remedies." We are told that "the most plausible, perhaps, is the policy of allowing hunger-strikers to die in gaol," but on second thoughts this policy is rejected and we are again told:—

But we have to reckon with a society in which brimming sentimentality has largely usurped the functions of reason, and we have to guard against any act which might foster the anarchy which has to be suppressed. The militants themselves boast that the death of a "martyr" in prison either through starvation or through forcible feeding would be the best recruiting agent for their anti-social cause. We believe that this calculation is correct, and that, however great the volume of public indignation against militant suffragism may now be, the successful suicide of a Suffragist in prison would spread the blaze of insurrection and increase the difficulties of the situation.

Just as it rejects the policy of death for women as inexpedient, so *The Saturday Review* regards the policy of money-snatching as ineffectual, and says: "In and by itself the sequestration of funds would not be much more likely to bring disorder to an end than lack of money is effective to prevent war."

Deportation! That is *The Saturday Review's* chosen cure for militancy. There is, we read, "another method, an older method—deportation. To deport from this country, with no option of return, all prisoners who refuse food in gaol would not strain very far the elementary right of self-protection."

What a monstrous suggestion, and what a crazy suggestion too! Rather than give them votes, the State is to banish women and, as though they were lepers, put them on some desert island. Or perhaps they would be Napoleon's successors at St. Helena! What if they continued to hunger-strike on board the ship that took them into banishment? Is it supposed that they would, on reaching their place of banishment, abandon the hunger-strike, or is it thought that their death in some far, solitary place would not excite the same indignant sympathy as if they died in Holloway Prison, and would not therefore "spread the blaze of insurrection and increase the difficulties of the situation"?

If the militants survived their deportation, two things are certain. They would be rescued and brought home again, and hosts of other women, inspired by their example and their fate, would take to militancy. No; even its authors must see that the plan of deporting Suffragettes is doomed to fail.

Perhaps the most significant of all *The Saturday Review's* observations is this: "By one means or another the conspiracy of lawlessness must be stopped. If that be not done, only one consequence can ensue—mob violence, in which one or several of the women will be mauled to death by public hooliganism." What we suspect this to mean is a threat that if the Suffragettes will not bow down before the law of the realm, they shall be terrorised by lynch law.

It is obvious that many of the newspapers are deliberately using the force of suggestion to procure attacks by the public upon the Suffragettes. It is in spite of these newspapers that the Suffragettes escape death. Happily, the public are resisting the incitement of the Press, and are treating the Suffragettes with the sympathy and the courtesy due to women of valour. Only from heedless but not really ill-intentioned youths has trouble come during these recent days.

Supposing the incitement to mob violence and lynch law had produced or does in future produce its effect, does anyone expect that women who have not been dainted by the Llanystumdwy outrage or the brutalities committed on Black Friday would suddenly discover what fear means? The fact is that the militants have already and many times over faced dangers and endured suffering as great as any that the future can hold in store for them.

Unconquered and unconquerable stand the militant women. This puny Government strikes in vain upon the rock of their determination. Only by giving them the vote can peace be made.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

**A SHORT WAY WITH THE SUFFRAGETTES.**

Hints Towards the Solution of a Vexatious Problem.

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD.  
(Reprinted by special permission from "The Clarion," February 28, 1913.)

What are we to do with our militant Suffragettes? What are we to do with them? The elected wisdom of this great nation is reduced to impotence; the law is a broken reed; the Press has lost its head, and Cabinet Ministers will very soon be reduced to the humiliating expedient of making their homes in the rocks with the conies.

Even I have to confess myself unable to oblige with a solution of this Gorgon-like social problem. Perplexed, abashed, astounded, I looked for guidance to men of light and leading and to that hard-headed common-sense of which the British Public are wont to vaunt themselves.

I have looked in vain.

At first I had hopes of Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, for I saw that he had preached a sermon against sentimentality.

"The modern Englishman," said the Dean, "is an incorrigible sentimentalist in religion, in politics, in charity, and everything else, and like all sentimentalists, he hates doing or witnessing anything painful."

"Ha!" said I, "that is the real old masterful British tone, echo of the spirit which has made Britain what she is. Now we shall get our backbone renovated, and all will be well."

But when I turned for moral support to the pages of the great journals in which hard-headed British common-sense and the national genius for government were expressing themselves, I found that the Dean of St. Paul's had mistaken the character of the modern Englishman.

For how does the incorrigible sentimentality of the modern English man and woman set about the Gordian knot in which the militant Suffragettes have tied up the legislative and penal powers of the State?

The modern Englishman, the Dean says, "hates doing or witnessing anything painful." Instead of which a number of modern Englishmen of all classes are writing to the papers in a spirit of stern and relentless disciplinarianism worthy of our stout, un sentimental ancestors of the days of Bluff King Hal.

What are we to do with our militant Suffragettes? The Press asks, tearfully, and the pain-fearing incorrigible sentimental Britons answer:—

Shave their heads. Revive the stocks. Give them a taste of the "cat." Brand them on their arms. Try the ducking stool. Send them to some distant place like Siberia. Birch them soundly. Shut them up in a lunatic asylum.

Alas! these sentimental measures, though vigorous, are not practical: they are *ultra vires*. Shall we, the law-loving and law-abiding British, enforce the law by breaking the law?

Before we can flog our women nicely with the "cat," or half-drown them on the merry ducking stool, or transport them, or even brand them, we must get Acts of Parliament passed to make those robust punishments legal. And there's the rub. The House of Commons is demoralised; Ministers have lost their nerve.

It is all very fine for the Press to demand that women prisoners shall be treated as men prisoners are treated. These women have lost the ancient and beautiful habit of meek obedience. If a man is sent up for six months' hard he does his time like a lamb. He takes his skilly, picks his oakum, and hunts round his cell at night for spare crumbs. But the women are stiff-necked and obdurate. They will not eat and work and obey in silence.

Their obstinacy and courage, their fanatical devotion to a cause, have driven the law into a corner. It is horribly annoying; but the contumacy of the women has impaled the law upon the horns of a dilemma. There may be a beautiful dignity of justice in sending a woman to prison for six months; but forcible feeding has neither dignity nor beauty; and to allow a woman to starve to death for breaking a window or shouting

"Votes for Women!" outside St. Stephen's is more than the incorrigible sentimentality of the Home Office can stand.

Then, again, these women are so unreasonable, so clamant. Should the House of Commons, backed by the moral stimulus of the Dean of St. Paul's, bring the "cat" and the birch and the ducking stool, and the branding iron back into the penal code, the women would insolently demand that the new laws should be used against offenders of both sexes. Obviously such an arrangement would be unpopular amongst the electorate, especially in Ulster.

One of the boldest and most arresting suggestions for dealing with our lawless sisters is that of a medical man, whose name is hidden from fame under a modest garment of anonymity. This good doctor advises compulsory marriage, a remedy which a lady, and a titled lady, too, thinks it would be well to bring to the consideration of the "prison authorities."

But this suggestion, though charming in its originality, is open to the objections that, in the first place, it would be an injustice to the superior sex to unite them to unknown virgines, and in the second place many of the Suffragettes are already married, and do not seem to have been tamed by the amenities of the holy estate. Still, if there are enough bachelors in the House of Commons to go round, we might, so to speak, kill two birds with one stone.

On the whole, then, the contributions of my countrymen to the Press have not produced any plan which justifies us in hoping for an early deliverance from our afflictions.

Still, my study of the great journals has not been wholly profitless. It has at least suggested to me that *The Clarion* might perform a useful duty by inviting correspondence on this subject, and one or two letters sent in unasked for lead me to hope that our readers will fall nothing below the lofty intellectual and spiritual level of the hard-headed and public-spirited correspondents of our contemporaries.

B. F., writing from (I suppress the name of the asylum) says that martial law should be proclaimed at once, and that any (woman) proved guilty of wanting to vote for any such windy spasm as the average M.P. should be confined in a home for imbeciles. He says the cost of this method could be easily defrayed by imposing a tax on foals.

A. S. S. (writing with a strong Yorkshire accent) asks: "Why, since we shall finish up by giving these women 'v' vote, cannot we act sensibly by giving it to 'em now and saving bother?" This correspondent says he wrote to some of the dailies, but his letter did not get in.

But one practical letter, sent to a daily, did get in: it was from a Persian gentleman, who regretted that our effete civilisation prevented us from dealing effectually with refractory women. Fomine trunfums of all kinds, he remarked, could be cured with "one wink of the sword."

There, indeed, we have a virile and substantial idea. Compulsory feeding, compulsory marriage, branding, flogging, deportation, head-shaving, burning at Smithfield, breaking on the wheel; even the gentle methods of Llanystumdwy are, however picturesque and antique, decidedly expensive, and slow. The guillotine is efficacious, quick, and cheap.

Decapitation has another great advantage: by cutting off the heads of our Suffragettes we should reduce them at one blow to an intellectual equality with the male electorate, to whom we owe the most feeble, cowardly, and disingenuous Government that ever misruled this ridiculous nation.

Cut off the women's heads, my countrymen; cut off their heads while there is yet time. Don't flog them, nor brand them, or they will be wanting to do the same to us. Cut off their heads and get rid of their rebellious brains and silence their exasperatingly logical tongues. Cut off their heads and show them that if we cannot reason we at least are men. Cut off their naughty heads; it will back up the Dean of St. Paul's no end.

Besides: while they have heads on their shoulders they will read the daily papers, and they will find out what we really are. This discussion is now closed.

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The success of the enterprises undertaken to raise money during Self-Denial Week may be gauged by the fact that it has been decided to carry them on for some days in the following week. In London the street selling and collecting has aroused the greatest interest, one evening newspaper (consciously or unconsciously) helping the cause by a special poster, "Suffragettes' Self-Denial Week—Novel Schemes."

SELF-DENIAL WEEK IN LONDON.

AN IMPRESSION.

Self-denial is the essence of all true religions, said Schopenhauer, that woman-hater, who sat, an awkward, sulky lad, shrinking under the observant eyes of his mother's brilliant young women friends, and who, later in life, confided his discontent in some volumes of pessimistic immaturity. Self-denial is the essence of the religious fight of the W.S.P.U. Self-denial only will gain women the social and political freedom, so all thought of self is cast aside, and, for this week at any rate, every member does something more than she considers her daily duty for the cause. Some have ground music out of barrel organs, and if the tunes so ground (perhaps they were imprisoned songs of liberty) failed to soothe the savage beast, of some embryo Schopenhauer of the gutter, excited by the contemporary ravings of the Press, or even to impress them with respect for the "pluck" of English women, yet in many cases the music won an answering sound of cash, and many words of respect as well as coins of the realm greeted the wandering musicians. As the half-crowns were generously bestowed, a memory of a Frenchman's famous words came flashing across the organ-grinder's memory! "The English people," said Chamfort, "are the only people who have managed to limit the power of a man whose portrait is stamped on half-a-crown." English women are hoping to limit more than the despotism of one man, they hope to limit the power of men sufficiently to give fair play to the highest and holiest desires of women. So, in spite, or perhaps because of the Schopenhauers of the gutter, in spite of glimpses of individual rudeness, the net result of the plucky journey was good. All well-earned as good value for your money were among those who helped the movement for Woman Suffrage.

and flower-seller, "Teddy," one of the most whole-hearted workers in the movement for women's freedom. Some day, some pen more eloquent will write of the brave work done by "Teddy" in crowded London streets, and in Kent's busy hop-fields, to push forward the women's cause. And who ever may fail to turn up in storm and rain to carry the W.S.P.U. flag, it is never "Teddy"; but he specially asked that nothing should be uttered of him or his self-denial, but only of the ladies. So, "flowers and the man, I sing," and pass on to admiration of the ladies, as they start out with baskets filled with posies, and trays filled with sweets—was ever such a luxuriance of both known in a building dedicated to war on political MAN before? Even the lift-boy has, I notice, bought

SELF-DENIAL IN LONDON.



Photo Flower-sellers. [Topical Press.]

himself something in mark of Self-Denial Week—not a posy for his button-hole, but a large bag of chocolates which jingles out of his pocket, and between the constant soarings and descents, he munches home-made sweets with furtive joy. I fear, such is the nature of undeveloped boy, that he cares nothing who makes his country-slaves so long as he munches the sweets made by law-breakers. And the public? The public—which is supposed to be thirsting for the blood of the W.S.P.U. (for so screams the party-made Press)—is simply buying our flowers and our home-made sweets faster than we can send them out of our busy fortress. Good old British Public! In the days that are coming, those of you who have had the sense to buy the flowers and snap up the sweets will be glad that even by pleasing yourselves and getting good value for your money you were among those who helped the movement for Woman Suffrage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Self-Denial Week is to be extended for some days into next week. All helpers and contributors please note.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

"ENTHUSIASM AND SYMPATHY EVERYWHERE."

Self-Denial Week is now in full swing. We have had opportunity to see our schemes in working order. To those who would tell us that recent militancy is putting the clock back, the answer, at any rate of those who are engaged in self-denial work, is to be found in deeds and words. Everywhere enthusiasm and sympathy is to be found; incident after incident which our street-sellers report go to show that Votes for Women was never in so flourishing a condition as it is at the present time. Reading the misrepresentation in the papers one would imagine that those who are helping in this great work during the week have had a rough time of it, but with the exception of a few isolated cases every one of us can testify to the splendid response which the public in general are making to our appeal. The flower-sellers empty their baskets with great rapidity, and the home-made sweets are also very much favoured by the public. Those who have collecting-boxes and go to their pitches day by day find time and again the most generous responses from men and women who are passing in the street.

THE BARREL-ORGANS. PUBLIC RESPOND WELL.

Miss Stringer reports: Wherever the women have been, with very few exceptions they have met with a great and sympathetic response from the general public. Reading in the Press the misrepresentations, one would imagine that the barrel organs, every time they went out, had been mobbed. This has only been the case in two instances, but even those who were in charge of these organs say that for several hours they had been playing the organs and pulling them from street to street, and that in that time they had collected large sums of money. In many instances people throw coins from their windows. In every case where hooliganism was resorted to, it was started by one or two rowdy youths. With regard to the collection-boxes, here again those in charge send in the very best reports. Both men and women are found full of sympathy, and constantly at the pitches where our collectors stand one can see a group of sympathisers standing talking to the collector, asking how things are going, and quite entering into the spirit of the whole scheme. Though such a large number of collectors have been at the various pitches, we could have done still more and more, as the area covered was such a very large one; but there is still time for helpers to come forward, as it is hoped to extend the Self-Denial efforts a little longer.

THE SALE OF SWEETS. MORE SELLERS WANTED.

By each post during the last week large parcels of home-made sweets have reached Lincoln's Inn House. These parcels have come from all parts of the country—from the North of England to Cornwall. The demand for sweets on the part of the public has been so great that many more sellers are needed. Will every Suffragette who can spare an hour any time during the day come to Lincoln's Inn House and offer to sell. We must have sellers. The invariable courtesy of the public to sweet-sellers has been noticeable. Outside the London Pavilion, in the midst of the dense crowd, on Monday, every sweet on the trays was sold; and no tray was injured in any way. Will every Suffragette who requires sweets please come to Lincoln's Inn House (fourth floor) to buy them? We have a splendid assortment. All offers of help in connection with the street sale of sweets should be sent to Miss Francis at Lincoln's Inn House.

But men are also helping in this fight. Several have gone out with organs and some with collecting-boxes. One of the most remarkable tributes has been paid by a poor man whose living is got by street flower-selling. In the early hours of the morning he goes to Covent Garden to buy flowers for Miss Birch, his knowledge of the trade ensuring that the money contributed for buying flowers shall be used to the best advantage. This practical sympathiser gives hours—some whole days—voluntarily to making up bundles and writing bonnets to be sold. One day he did not even take time for his midday meal, but worked steadily on till quite late in the evening preparing the flowers for the sellers. When such self-sacrifices as this come from those to whom it means real self-denial, one feels again how futile and absurd it is to attempt to suppress a movement of this kind.

FLOWER-SELLING. A PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE VENTURE.

Flower-selling has been most successful. Very many thanks to the sellers and to those who sent such beautiful flowers. In spite of the efforts of the Press to incite the mob against the Suffragettes, the flower-sellers report that they have been very well treated, and that the attitude of the general

A MESSAGE FROM THE TREASURER.

This Year's Self-Denial Week promises to be the most successful in the history of the Union. Our members are working not only to raise money for the movement but to show how little women fear the rowdism to which politicians and the Press have incited the most worthless section of the community. This deliberate attempt to terrorise women has failed, for never before have so many women taken part in the work of street selling and street collection. Unlike Cabinet Ministers who dare not trust themselves abroad without a bodyguard of detectives, women young and old have shown that they "trust the people" and their faith has been amply justified by results. The man in the street admires pluck and courage, and supports it when he sees it.

I earnestly hope that our members who have not been able to take part in the street work during the early part of the week will feel it their duty to assist in making the final days of self-denial an overwhelming victory over the organised attempt to injure our movement. E. PANKHURST.

ganiser in Cardiff, writes that they sold seven dozen copies of the paper in one and a-half hours in the streets there. It is expected that when the full returns are made the sale will be the largest since the initiation of the paper.

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE. SELF-DENIAL STALL.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Casey, 21; Mrs. Marks, 22; St. 64; Mrs. Rayner, 10s.; Miss Waddington, 10s. Miss Wainwright is giving note paper stamped in colours with the new Joan of Arc emblem of the W.S.P.U. This will be on sale on Thursday. Mrs. F. E. Smith has sent three almost new antique stoves, which can be seen in Central Hall in perfect condition much under value. Heartfelt thanks are due to all friends who are supplying this stall with fancy goods and provisions. Unfortunately, space forbids insertion of the names of the generous donors.

SPECIAL JUMBLE SALE. A very urgent appeal is made this week for every member of the W.S.P.U.

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE. TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The teas, with a musical programme each afternoon, have been exceedingly popular. There was a record attendance on Monday to hear Miss Ada Moore's delightful rendering of "Off to Vauxhall" and other songs. On Tuesday all were charmed with the exquisite playing of Miss Mary Law on the violin, and the interesting recitations by Miss Ellen McCombie, and the charming singing of Miss Elinor. Miss Winifred Mayo gave one of her inimitable recitations on Wednesday, and Miss Lyster's beautiful solos, and the clever impersonation by the child artist, Audrey Trainin, won much applause. Everyone will be glad to know that Miss Moore has promised to sing again on Thursday, when there will also be a violin solo by Miss Durrant, a recitation in costume by Miss Sidney Keith, and some songs by Miss de Morgan, whom we all know so well. Miss Hugolin Hawes has promised some of her clever and humorous sketches on Friday, when the programme will include solos by Mrs. Verden and Miss Hannah Lightman. On Saturday we hope that Miss Mary Law will again play the violin. The Actresses' Franchise League has promised to give Miss Appleyard's "Arakening," in which Miss Victoria Addison, Miss Estelle Stead, and Miss Lydia Sydney will take part. This is sure to prove a great attraction, and together with the solos of Miss de Morgan and Miss Tiltman will help to bring this week of varied and delightful entertainment to a successful close.

THE SPECIAL SELF-DENIAL NUMBER. A RECORD SALE.

All through the week news has been coming in of the rapid sale of the special Self-Denial number of THE SUFFRAGETTE. In London more than twice the usual number has been sold at the pitches, while reports from other parts of the country are equally satisfactory. Several centres were sold out of their whole stock of papers on Saturday, while the secretary of one local Union telegraphed on Friday to order a fresh supply, as their usual weekly stock had been sold in three hours. Miss Williams, the W.S.P.U. or-

ganiser in Cardiff, writes that they sold seven dozen copies of the paper in one and a-half hours in the streets there. It is expected that when the full returns are made the sale will be the largest since the initiation of the paper.

Saturday last a vigorous and organised collecting campaign. Visits are being made to all known sympathisers, who will be asked to give and to collect for the Self-Denial Fund. Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke on Friday, February 27, at a drawing-room meeting arranged by Mrs. Huger Pratt at her apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysees. On the following day she spoke at the house of Dr. Ruggles, 3, Avenue Ingres, Miss Adelaide Hyde of the New York Bar, in an introductory speech, expressed her belief in the influence which militancy in England had had in the fight for the vote in the United States, and also spoke of the help rendered to the movement in that country by the American tours of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. On Saturday, March 15, at half-past four o'clock, Miss Pankhurst will speak at the house of Miss Hill, 11, Rue Benjamin Goddard. At all the Paris meetings great sympathy with the militant movement is displayed.

THE SUFFRAGETTE POSTER. THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXCELLENT SPECIMEN.

SETTING OUT FROM LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE.



Photo A Sweet-Seller and a Barrel-Organ. [Topical Press.]

to send jumbles to Mrs. Crow, Block A, 71, Polygon-buildings, St. Pancras. Everyone knows how profitable a jumble sale can be, and the response to this has not been what it should have been. Members are so occupied with all the various schemes, it may be that their attention has not been drawn sufficiently to the jumble sale, but this week we earnestly ask them to send at once, and without further delay, all they possibly can, as the sale must take place at an early date to swell the funds of Self-Denial Week. Here are means whereby every member could assist in this great work. For particulars apply Mrs. Dacre Fox, Lincoln's Inn House.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK IN PARIS.

Having raised about £40 as a nucleus of their Self-Denial Fund, the Paris members of the W.S.P.U. began on

tion for a Self-Denial contribution. We commend it to our readers:—Dear Madam.—In Self-Denial Week, as I am ill, and can neither collect nor give up much, I am instructing my newsagent to display a SUFFRAGETTE poster for the next twelve months. I must congratulate you and its editors on the splendid fashion in which THE SUFFRAGETTE has come on. It is easily first in the field of Suffrage papers.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) ERIN Q. L. ROBERTSON, 90, Regent's Park-road, N.W.

SELF-DENIAL IN HOLLAND. VALUABLES SENT TO LONDON.

Dear Treasurer.—Mrs. Newstedter and myself have been puzzling our heads what to do during Self-Denial Week to get up some funds. It is not

easy to do anything here as most things, such as street-vending, music, talking, etc., are absolutely forbidden by the police. At last we decided I was to send some possessions which were likely to be saleable in London straight away to headquarters. Here is the list:—

- 1. A gold ring set with three corals and four diamonds. (The value is utterly unknown to me—it is a family ring—I hope its money value may be equivalent to its value as a keepsake.)
- 2. A perfectly new ostrich feather, bought myself at Port Said three years ago for 25s.
- 3. An old Chinese coat bought at Peking.
- 4. A piece of mauve sleeve embroidery from Peking.
- 5. Two pieces of black embroidery (Peking).
- 6. One piece of black sleeve embroidery.

We shall also use our collecting cards, so hope to send you a modest sum at the end of Self-Denial Week. Having read in the German papers of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest, we are anxiously awaiting our SUFFRAGETTE for particulars. I only wish I could be in the fighting line instead of only helping the supply department.—Yours sincerely, DAISS KOETTGEN, Ruscheweg 21, Helleran, Feb. 24, 1913.

THE SMASHED BARREL-ORGAN.

BY ONE OF THE ARRESTED.

The following account of the smashing of a barrel-organ has been received from Miss Thompson, one of the women arrested in connection with the incident. Mrs. Warren, Miss Beech and I left Lincoln's Inn House at 10.45 a.m. We crossed Holborn and went into the quiet streets by the British Museum. We consulted a policeman, who said that we might play in any street we liked provided we did not make an obstruction. We played in Gower-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Great Portland-street, and were very well received. On our way home we turned into Oxford-street. We stopped at several places, and both men and women gave us money. After a time a number of boys began to follow us, and when, owing to a block in the traffic, we were obliged to stop for a few minutes, the boys made a rush and overturned the organ. A crowd quickly gathered.

"Mrs. Warren and Miss Beech stayed by the organ, while I fetched some policemen. When I returned Mrs. Warren told me that the boys had smashed the organ. The policeman told us that we had better go to Tottenham-court-road Police Station for a time, and a large crowd quietly followed us as we went. The police told us that if we waited there for a time the crowd would disperse, and we could go. "When, however, we suggested going, we were told that we must see the inspector. When the inspector came he informed us that we were both charged with willful obstruction. "We were then escorted to Marlborough-street Police Station, and at 3.30 appeared before the magistrate. "Several policemen testified that we had refused to move when told to do so, which was entirely untrue. One policeman contradicted himself so much that he was told to stand down. "The magistrate said that the presence of two well-dressed women with a barrel-organ would naturally attract a crowd. We must therefore have intended to gather a crowd, and were guilty of willful obstruction. The magistrate said that if we would give an undertaking never to do anything that might cause an obstruction we might go. I protested that I was wrongfully charged, and could give no undertaking. "He then sentenced me to pay a fine of 30s., or to serve 15 days' imprisonment. "I am sorry that I was not free to go to prison, but I shall wait until my goods are distrained upon. "Mrs. Warren, as she had to leave London in a few days, very reluctantly consented to be bound over in a sum of £5.

Self-Denial Fund.

To the Hon. Treasurer of the W.S.P.U. I enclose £..... as a contribution to the Self-Denial Fund. Name..... Address..... Please cut out this Form, fill it in and send it with Cheque or Postal Order enclosed to The Hon. Treasurer, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

LABOUR MEMBERS TAUGHT THEIR DUTY.

Labour Meetings Interrupted by Suffragists.

GROSS BRUTALITY. WOMEN VIOLENTLY EJECTED.

Stormy scenes have again characterised the meetings of Labour Members. Suffragists, whose only demand is that Labour Members shall put their principles into practice and refuse any longer to keep an Anti-Suffrage Government in power, have in many instances been roughly handled and violently ejected from the meetings.

MR. BOWERMAN AT NEW CROSS.

Mr. Bowerman, M.P., was the subject of a storm of protest from Suffragettes at a meeting at New Cross in support of an I.L.C.C. candidate.

Storm remonstrance came from all parts of the hall at the acquiescence of the Labour Party in keeping in office an Anti-Suffrage Government.

Mr. Bowerman, who was in the chair, struggled to pacify the audience by telling them he had always voted for Woman Suffrage Measures, which, of course, was sufficient for those who know nothing about the trickery applied to the movement, and who care less, but it did not satisfy the Suffragettes who continued to remind the speaker of the duty he owed to women.

Mr. Bowerman then lost his temper and threatened the interrupters with removal, which, however, did not deter the women fighting against injustice, and the interruptions continued, whereupon certain cowardly creatures of the male persuasion fell upon the women and ejected them with great violence.

Three more women were ejected before the close of the meeting which had been prolonged over two and a-half hours owing to the disturbances.

MR. POINTER AT SHEFFIELD. "YOU SHOULD HAVE KEPT YOUR PROMISE."

Mr. J. Pointer, M.P., speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the I.L.P. at the Phoenix Theatre, Sheffield, had to face continuous interruptions from Suffragettes. Hardly had he begun to speak when a woman in the audience called out: "You cannot represent the people until the women have votes."

After some more interruptions, Mr. Pointer said he would deal with the Suffrage question in good time. A Suffragist: "Take it first."

Mr. Pointer: "No, I shall not, and if I don't reach the Bill to-night the women will say I am the worst of the five Sheffield Members."

A Suffragist: "So you are."

Mr. Pointer said it was peculiar that the other Members for Sheffield who had not voted for the women always got off scot free, while the one who had always voted for them got treated like this.

A Suffragist: "As a Member of the Labour Party you can do more to help the women's cause than all the other four, and that is why our grievance is against you."

Further interruption led to an uproar in the middle of which a male companion of one of the Suffragettes was ejected from the building.

The Chairman having gone down into the audience and restored order, Mr. Pointer at last reached the franchise question, and asserted that he had taken an active part in the Cause.

A Woman: "You should have kept the promise you made on the subject."

Mr. Pointer: "I have."

The Questioner: "Why don't you do something, then?"

Mr. Pointer: "The women must get public opinion behind them, and then they will get what they want, but public opinion is not behind them."

Mr. Pointer: "It is."

Mr. Pointer: "If only you would go reasonably about your propaganda you would have the country with you."

A BOLTON MEETING. "WHY DON'T YOU SUPPORT THE WOMEN?"

Suffragists were present in force at a Bolton meeting, at which the speakers were Messrs. W. T. Wilson, A. H. Gill, and G. N. Barnes, Labour M.P.s.

Mr. Wilson, who presided, concluded his observations without interruption, but Mr. Gill, the local Member, was subjected to severe heckling by women in the audience.

Mr. Gill, commencing his speech by enumerating some of the questions with which Parliament had been occupied, was immediately asked: "And what about Votes for Women?"

Mr. Gill proceeded to say that it was time something was done for Ireland, when he was again interrupted, a woman in the audience remarking: "We have come to that conclusion long ago. What has the Labour Party done for women?"

At this point uproar arose, and another woman was thrown out. Mr. Gill at last dealt with the question of Women's Suffrage.

Mr. Gill at last dealt with the question of Women's Suffrage. "I have seen deputations of women," he said, "and I have promised them—"

A woman: "Nothing!"

Here there was much disturbance, several women rising to their feet, but their remarks were lost in the general uproar.

Three more women were ejected before the close of the meeting which had been prolonged over two and a-half hours owing to the disturbances.

MR. ROBERTS "REGRETS."

On Wednesday, February 26, Mr. George Roberts, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Agricultural Hall, Norwich, and was made painfully aware of the fact that numbers of his own supporters are greatly dissatisfied with the official Labour attitude towards Votes for Women.

He had been speaking for about twenty minutes when a man in the audience called out: "What about the Franchise Bill?"

Mr. Roberts said he had intended to refer to it later on, but if it was preferred he would deal with it at that stage.

"I regret," he said, "that the Franchise Bill was destroyed, and that we have failed to secure the enfranchisement of women?"

"Did you try?" "I believe the claim of women to be based upon justice and natural progress, and I do not think you can ever deny to women the political power which has been given to men."

At this point, a woman's voice was heard to say: "Then why do you support a Government that—"

The sentence being lost in uproar. There were cries of "Throw her out," and counter cries of "No, no, leave her alone," and the chairman was forced to appeal for order.

At the end of the meeting, a number of questions were put to Mr. Roberts on the subject of Women's Suffrage.

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN REMINDED.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., was the chief speaker at a meeting held at York in support of Women's Suffrage. He seconded a resolution calling on the Government to redeem its pledges, and bring in a Government measure.

Directly he began to speak there were several interruptions from Suffragists present.

MR. KEIR HARDIE SEVERELY QUESTIONED.

Mr. Keir Hardie was subjected to a severe heckling when he tried to address a crowded meeting of the Leeds L.L.P. at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday last.

The first interrupter and Mr. Hardie started simultaneously. The questioner asked, "When are you and your colleagues going to oppose an undemocratic Government which has betrayed the working women of the country and which is now torturing women in prison?"

Amidst a babel of cries of "Bravo" and "Chuck her out," Mr. Hardie endeavoured to quiet "the voice" by saying that he would answer all questions at the end of the meeting, but an immediate answer was insisted upon, the questioner saying that votes for women was of more importance than any other subject he might have to talk about.

By this time stewards in the gallery reached the offender, who managed to get in quite a short speech, terminating with the pertinent remark that the Labour Party was selling the working women for £400 a year.

She then called for three cheers for Votes for Women, which were heartily given, and amidst cries of "Let 'th' lass speak" she was finally ejected, but without unnecessary violence, which the temper of the audience would not have permitted.

Upon Mr. Hardie again endeavouring to commence his speech and murmuring something about "one woman," another interrupter arose, saying, "Indeed Mr. Hardie, there is more than one woman in this hall demanding the vote," a rejoinder which evoked considerable laughter and cries of "Hear, hear."

After she and several others had been ejected, the Suffragettes left Mr. Hardie vainly endeavouring to explain to a persistent male inquirer how he could justify his acceptance of £400 a year from the public purse.

LABOUR MEETING AT NORWICH.

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Mr. Eason Wilkinson, who presided, made a personal appeal to one of the Suffragists to keep quiet, and received the reply, "I will not give way so long as Mr. Snowden is on the platform."

A cry was raised, "Why don't you do as Lansbury did?"—and the disturbance continued. At length stewards and police were called, and most of the disturbers were removed. But when Mr. Snowden proceeded one voice still questioned. Many men at the back of

the hall remonstrated with the steward who tried to turn the disturber out. When comparative quiet was restored, Mr. Snowden proceeded with his speech.

LABOUR RESOLUTIONS.

In contrast to the weak policy followed by Labour Members in Parliament with regard to Woman's Suffrage are the following strong resolutions passed by the rank and file of the Labour party in various parts of the country:—

A meeting of the Bristol Branch of the Women's Labour League was held at Kingsley Hall, when, in view of the coming Suffrage campaign in Bristol East, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this meeting of the Bristol Branch of the Women's Labour League regrets the attitude of the Right Hon. C. H. Hobhouse, M.P., towards the enfranchisement of women, and demands the immediate introduction of a Government measure enfranchising all adult men and women, on a short residential qualification, and calls upon the House of Commons to reject any Franchise Bill which does not give votes to women."

The Audley branch of the Labour Party has passed the following resolution:— "That the Audley and District Labour Party condemns the recent action of the Government with regard to Women's Suffrage as the most despicable breach of faith, and the most dishonourable betrayal ever committed by any Ministry; records its conviction that the enfranchisement of women can never be secured except by means of a Government measure, and pledges itself to oppose this so-called Liberal Government until it is either driven from office, or has been compelled to grant the Parliamentary vote to the women workers of the country."

Strong resolutions demanding a Government measure have been passed by the following Labour organisations: Leyton (Essex) L.L.P., Bedlington (Glamorgan) L.L.P., Richmond (Surrey) L.L.P., Nelson (Lancashire) Women's Labour League, Marylebone Women's Labour League, Battersea L.L.P., and Hendon Women's Labour League.

MR. SNOWDEN AND AN ELECTOR.

The following letter has been received from an elector in Mr. Snowden's constituency:—

DEAR EDITOR.—During the past week-end, Mr. Philip Snowden has been addressing a series of meetings in his constituency. I sent him the following questions: 1. What is the Labour Party going to do to get women enfranchised next session? 2. Will the Labour Party vote against the Plural Voting Bill? 3. In September last Mr. Snowden said that "It may be that even yet the whole Suffrage movement may have to adopt militant tactics?" Does he think that the time has now come? If not, why not? How does he advise the Suffragists to get a Government measure? At his first three meetings Mr. Snowden did not mention woman suffrage.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that I am in an official position in the town, I could not make much of a protest. I sent up my questions once more, and Mr. Snowden was finally compelled to reply. His answer to question 1 was the usual one—that the Labour Party would do all in its power, as it has done in the past, &c. On question 2 he would not commit himself.

His replies to question 3 were very vague and inconsistent. He did not say whether he thought the time for militancy had now come, but he stated that he approved of "militancy" of course, not the kind practised by the W.S.P.U., which he called "petty," although he proceeded to charge the W.S.P.U. with endangering life! I cross-questioned him, and he confessed that if all women were militant—if, in short, there were a revolution, women would get the vote. He also suggested that the militancy he would approve of candidates at by-elections.

He thought the chances of a private Bill were nil,—yet he thought it would be foolish to refuse the facilities offered. I am certainly more convinced than ever that even Mr. Snowden cannot be relied on. He has shown during his stay in Blackburn that his attitude at the present crisis is most unsatisfactory.

Spring Fashions

For the coming Season we have made special arrangements whereby we are enabled to make our Show of Spring Fashions earlier than usual. The New Model Costumes, Tailormades, Mantles, Blouses, Millinery, Teagowns, and Silks are particularly interesting. The undermentioned are typical examples:—



TRAVELLING WRAP as sketch. Made in new light-weight Scotch Tweed, two large pockets, and strap at back. Large bone buttons to taste. Perfectly cut and tailored. Price £4



The "TRIANON" NECKLET, as sketch. Our own exclusive model, in an entirely new shape, made from selected ostrich feather, plain and in two tones, with long trail over shoulder. Price 29/6

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

A LIBERAL M.P.'S VIEW.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., in the course of an article appearing in The Daily Chronicle, writes:—

We have tried kindness, tempered with the second division, we have employed persuasion coupled with the stomach tube. It is no use reasoning with a Suffragette—she is deaf to argument. In vain have scientists told her that her brain is some ounces lighter than that of man—she replies that she pays the same taxes. A distinguished physiologist has explained in the plain language that she is subject to sexual disturbances which at times unfit her for the exercise of calm judgment or reflection (so essential in a voter)—she asks whether the same might not have been said of Nelson, & say nothing of lesser men. If you tell her that the place for woman is the home, she will reply that there are some millions of women in our country engaged in factories, workshops and other employments who have no home in which to find their place.

Assure her that the interests of her sex are better safeguarded by the chivalry of the male voter than they could be by herself, and she inquires why the average wage paid to women workers is 7s. a week while the enfranchised male gets four times as much pay for the same hours of labour.

It is useless to reason with the Suffragette. We can only deplore the limits of her intellectual powers.

Erring on the Side of Logic.

And yet it is a mistake to suppose, as so many of the public now think, that the Suffragette is insane. In fact, and calls upon the House of Commons to recognise a Constitution under which all the women, and one-third of the adult men, are permanently disfranchised, and denies the sanity of minority-made laws, there is method in her madness.

Indeed, I think she errs rather on the side of logic than of insanity, and it is because her behaviour is based on reason that we find her so incomprehensible.

She is denied the essential attribute of citizenship in a democratic State, the right to be represented when laws are made which she will be expected to obey, when taxes are imposed which she will have to pay. She logically concludes that she is not a citizen, and, deprived of the privilege of citizenship, ought not to be subject to its penalties. "No taxation without representation," as the old-fashioned, out-of-date Liberal used to say.

The Suffragette has not kept pace with Liberalism in the development of this democratic ideal. She stands by the old Liberal doctrine, and adds quite logically, "A Government which denies all right of representation to women has no more right to punish than to tax." This is not insanity, but reason, which on the lips of a woman can be almost as irritating.

And so she declines even to accept decent and orderly punishment at our hands.

She destroys property, not from an unreasoning rage for destruction, but from the rational standpoint of an intellectual anarchist, who wishes to demonstrate to a public who distrust logic, and do not know what a syllogism is, that she has been, left outside their scheme of representative government and finds herself an outlaw in her own land. For that purpose she decides to break their laws, and as passive resistance proved a broken reed in the hands of the aggrieved Nonconformists, she selects more striking and dramatic forms of lawlessness, much to the embarrassment and annoyance of her friends.

But our annoyance and our resentment at the methods adopted cannot for ever prevent us from considering the merits of her case, however irregularly presented.

When arrested she puts in a plea somewhat unusual in our courts of law. She objects to the jurisdiction. She denies our right to punish her even to try her. We cannot ignore her plea, when in the formula of the law courts she is asked if she has anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon her. We may reject the plea, but we are in honour bound to give our reasons.

What is our Right to Punish? By what right, then, do we claim to impose our laws on these women, and on what principle of good government are we entitled to punish them?

For my part I find the questions difficult to answer. The basis of democratic government is the consent of the governed. Under our Constitution this consent of the governed in all important matters, changes in the law, the imposition of taxes, and the like, is expressed by the representatives of the people sitting in the House of Commons.

Women are neither asked nor allowed to consent. They are no parties to the social contract by which the enfranchised assent to the making and administration of the laws.

The only principle put forward for our justification is the doctrine that the Government represents, and ought to represent, the physical force of the country, and that as the possessors of physical force the male adults are entitled to impose their will upon those who are weaker than themselves. I cannot understand how any man can hold this view and at the same time call himself a democrat. Government by a minority of the adult population who deny any right of representation to the majority is certainly not democracy, whatever else it may be called.

As a democrat I find her plea logical and unanswered. But, it is said this is not a question of principle but of expediency. Great statesmen, for whose opinion I have the most profound respect, believe that the enfranchisement of women would be of no benefit to themselves and an injury to the State. The same argument was urged against every extension of the franchise to further classes of male voters. It may well be that the enfranchisement of women involves some risk, but it seems to me just the kind of risk which a consistent democrat is bound to take. If we dare not trust the people we have no business to call ourselves democrats at all.

And the Suffragette has a further plea why judgment should not be passed upon her—that we have closed all lawful ways to the constitutional redress of her grievance.

DUNCAN & CO., Ladies' Tailors and Furriers, 29, NEW BOND STREET, W. Near Conduit Street.



NEW MODELS for EARLY SPRING now being shown. Costumes to order from 6s guineas.

JAEGER Fine Pure Wool

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These Shirts are most suitable for summer wear. They do not "crush," and therefore always look fresh when the coat or jacket is removed. Each Shirt is "full-fitting," well cut and tailored.



ADELA. A smartly tailored Shirt with side pocket and new "Artist" collar. In striped shirtings, 34 in., 36 in., 38 in., 40 in., 42 in., 11/6, 12/6. LONDON: 126, Regent Street, W. 30, Sloane Street, S.W. 456, Strand, W.C. 115, Victoria St., S.W. 102, Kensington High St., S.W. 85 & 86, Cheapside, E.C. Agents in all the principal towns. Address on application.







Parliament-street, not at Spa Hotel, as previously announced. Home-made marmalade especially acceptable for sale. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hughes, 18a, King's-road.)

Huddersfield. Successful meeting held Saturday at Parochial Hall, addressed by organiser. Many thanks to members who helped with sale on Wednesday at such short notice. Preparations are being made for a meeting for Mrs. Drummond in April (date to be announced later). Will members kindly write "Huddersfield" on Self-Denial cards before returning to headquarters. They are also asked to attend members meetings as regularly as possible. (Org., Miss Eleanor Gilwell, Hon. Sec., Miss B. S. Lowenthal, The Grange, Huddersfield.)

Leeds. Members are asked to concentrate on dance, March 13, and to bring at least two friends each. Tickets may be obtained at office, and of Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Graham Walton. Organiser would be glad to receive contributions for jumble sale at office at earliest possible moment. Large stock of tea on sale at office. Members earnestly requested to patronise in interests of the cause. Many thanks to Miss Malcolm for taking charge of literature; also to members who helped in heckling Mr. Keir Hardie's meeting. Will members kindly write "Leeds" on Self-Denial cards before returning to headquarters. (Org., Miss Eleanor Gilwell, Office, 3, Cookridge-street.)

Newcastle. Jumble sale was a great success, and realised over £7. It is hoped to make this up to £8 or over, as there are a number of things to be sold by private treaty. Many thanks to Miss Hardwick, who made over £1 by her very successful tea on Saturday. Mrs. Atkinson is giving a tea on March 8. Will members please note this and attend? Miss Duvet's street flower-selling proved such a tremendous success that it is hoped to be able to go out again shortly. Some new speakers from the speakers' class are booked to take part in the Wednesday evening weekly meeting. Every copy of THE SUFFRAGETTE was sold out by Saturday evening. One more regular street-seller wanted for Saturdays, from 8 to 7 p.m., to go with Miss Eden. Who will offer? (Org., Miss L. Mitchell, Office, 77, Blackett-street.)

Scarborough. Many thanks to Miss Beesforth for 10s. subscription to shop, and to all members and friends who have worked so hard and given contributions to Self-Denial sale this week. Miss Jarvis's meeting will be held at Mrs. Piper's, Darwin House, Prince of Wales's-terrace, Friday, March 14, 8 p.m., and not at Matthews's Boarding House, as previously stated. Will all members and friends call at shop for tickets, and persuade all their friends to attend? (Hon. Sec., Miss N. Vickerman, 33, Nicholas Cliff.)

Sheffield. Miss K. Jarvis will speak at an afternoon "At Home" Thursday, March 13. She will address members and friends at 28, Chapel-walk in the evening at 8 p.m. Will members bring their friends, especially those who are "Anti"? Will all members concentrate on Self-Denial efforts? (Hon. Sec., Miss E. N. Schuster, Shop, 62-63, Chapel-walk.)

Work. Members are urged to come forward and make Mrs. Drummond's meeting, March 21, a great success. What members will take out collecting-boxes and barrel organ to-morrow (Saturday), office 11, a.m.? This plan most successful last Saturday. Mrs. Coultate, Mrs. Storey, and Mrs. Holmes will give an "At Home" for Miss Jarvis, Assembly Rooms, Saturday, March 15. Will other members arrange another? All members must unite in helping their committee to carry out plans arranged. (Org., Miss Key Jones, Office, Celly Chambers, Coppergate, Tel. 692.)

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Belton. Jumble sale March 15, 7.30 p.m. Speaker, Nurse Griffin (Flinton). All who can help are asked to do so, and to make the sale widely known. Parcels to be sent to Mrs. Coops, Heatherlands, Belton.

Liverpool. Miss Green's lantern lecture enthusiastically received. Jumble sale profits £5; Mrs. Clark's private jumble sale, 10s. What drive realised £4. American tea to-morrow (Saturday) 4 p.m., generously given by Mrs. Edwards. Mrs. Drummond's meeting, Hope Hall, March 18. Will members please start selling tickets at once? Tea-room open daily, 1-2 p.m. Saturdays included, thanks to Miss Barry. Will every member please contribute 6d. a month to office fund? (Org., Miss H. Joliffe, Office, Canning-chambers, 2, South John-street.)

Manchester. A white drive will be held Clarion Café, Market-street, Monday, March 10, 7.45 p.m. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, including refreshments, may be had from office. The prizes have been kindly given by members. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Race are organising a sale of work, cakes, sweets, etc., to be held Onward Building, Saturday, March 15, from 2-9 p.m. Admission free. Refreshments will be provided at a moderate charge. All members are asked to do their utmost to make white drive and sale of work widely known, as it is hoped by these means to send a record amount to Self-Denial funds.

Edinburgh. Great interest shown in debate on the justification of Suffragist military in office on Thursday. With seven exceptions, every-one voted for the affirmative. Self-Denial Week started auspiciously on Saturday. Members were in force in the streets at the queues with THE SUFFRAGETTE and their col-

lecting-boxes. Collections were taken at all open-air meetings, at which also a sympathetic offer of wine and went round with the hat. Cake and candy stall was well patronised, and Miss Hudson, with her assistants, were kept busy dispensing sixpenny teas to members and friends. Be sure and come to the Café Chantant at office to-morrow (Saturday). Progressive games, progressive walks, songs, recitations, &c. Refreshments, prizes, tickets 1s. result of proceeds of Self-Denial Week will be announced. Work has begun in earnest for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on March 14. All members who have half an hour to spare are asked to call at office to work of all kinds to suit everyone. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. S. Macdonald, Office, 27, Frederick-street.)

Freston. The meeting Mr. Lambury addressed here last Wednesday was one of the most enthusiastic and the largest ever held in this town; hundreds were turned away from the doors. Dr. Helena Jones, of Halifax, and Mr. J. Darbyshire, of Bolton, speak in the Co-operative Hall, Leighton, to-morrow (Saturday), 7.30 p.m. Miss Parkinson (weaver) will preside. Two more socials will be held to swell Self-Denial Week funds. Special "At Home" will be held in Lyric Rooms, Avenham-street, Preston, on Thursday, March 20, at 7.30 p.m. Music and dramatic programme. Admission 9d. Four members "At Home" at Tokio Café, Fishergate, Thursday, March 13, 7.30 p.m. "A Chat with Mrs. Chickie." Tickets, 2s. Sale of connoisseur articles and home-made food stuffs. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Rigg, 26, Winckley-square.)

WALES. Barry. A very successful meeting was held at Llanwst last Tuesday. Between two and three hundred people were present. The hall was full to overflowing, and Miss Williams's speech was much appreciated by all present. All the copies of THE SUFFRAGETTE were sold. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Walton, 20, Park-avenue.)

Cardiff and District. Organiser hopes as many as possible will be at Self-Denial Social to-morrow (Saturday), and friends and friends send their cards and sums of money collected to Fenarth by Miss Whitfield, and in Cardiff by Miss L. Floyd, Miss Bach, Miss Wade, and Miss Whitlock. Sale was excellent. All members do their best to induce friends to take tickets for Miss Edith Lester Jones's dramatic performance in Queen's Hall on March 14th. Tickets at office. (Org., Miss A. Williams, Office, 109, Queen-street.)

Newport. Flower-selling in streets for Self-Denial Week begun on Saturday. Very successful; 6s. 6d. realised first day after one hour's selling. Members are asked to send produce for provision stall at Café Chantant on March 12, and are reminded to make special effort to bring all their friends with them that day. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth, Office, 11, Stow-hill.)

Pontypool. Many thanks to Mr. Strangward for bill-posting THE SUFFRAGETTE free of charge every week as a proof of his sympathy with the cause. Will members beg all they can for jumble sale Monday, March 17, at Pontypool. The monthly members' meeting, March 17, immediately after jumble sale. Miss Annie Kenney will speak at a women's meeting, Bathany Hall, Pontypool, Monday afternoon, April 17, and Monday night at a public meeting at Co-operative Hall, Aberystwyth. (Hon. Sec., Miss L. N. Wilson, Trefoilyd.)

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen. Very successful meeting addressed by Miss Macaulay on Tuesday, Feb. 25. Good work done by Miss Reid and Miss Biddell in distributing handbills and selling THE SUFFRAGETTE outside Public Morals Conference meeting. Suffragettes sold out. Members must do their best to sell tickets for what drive on March 10, so that it may be a great success. (Org., Miss I. Leitch, Office, 7, Bon-Accord-street.)

Dundee. Miss Macaulay's meeting was packed. An excellent collection taken; members made, and literature sale brisk. Heartiest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Crichton and Miss Macdonald for hospitality and help. Will stewards for jumble stall in Greenmarket, March 7, be in their places by 9.30 a.m.? More street collectors and paper-sellers needed. A good rally of members is requested in office on Wednesday, March 12, 8 to 10, in order that stewards may be appointed for cake and candy sale, March 15. There will be singing, reading, &c. Un-sold tickets for How the Vote was Won must be returned on March 12. Sale and entertainment will be held in East and West Forester's Hall on March 15, 2.30 to 10 p.m. (Org., Miss Frances Parker, Office, 61, Nethergate.)

Edinburgh. Great interest shown in debate on the justification of Suffragist military in office on Thursday. With seven exceptions, every-one voted for the affirmative. Self-Denial Week started auspiciously on Saturday. Members were in force in the streets at the queues with THE SUFFRAGETTE and their col-

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Glasgow. Most successful meeting for working women held last Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25. Maconie Hall, Maryhill. Speakers: Mrs. John and Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. Alsopp sang. Miss McKenna and Miss Perry recited. Over 300 women present. One hundred and nine SUFFRAGETTES sold. Twelve new members joined, and a great many more gave in names as sympathisers. On Wednesday, Feb. 26, Miss Macaulay and Miss Allan spoke at drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Gill's, Milngavie. On Thursday, Feb. 27, Mrs. Henderson and one or two other ladies paid expenses of very successful meeting at Burgh Hall, Maxwell Park, where Miss Macaulay and Miss Allan again spoke. On Saturday, March 1, an Edinburgh member, a professional violinist, came to Glasgow and played in streets at theatre queues and elsewhere, accompanied by a Glasgow member with a collecting-box. They met with great success, and are abating the money for their Self-Denial cards. Something of the same nature will be done by Glasgow members to-morrow. Thanks for large parcel of books for library from Mrs. Cecelia Mrs. Henderson, and Miss Maria Smith. More contributions will be welcome. All members asked to call at office for work in connection with Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. (Org., Miss Laura M. Underwood, Office, 502, Sauchiehall-street.)

Speakers' Class. Hon. Elocution Mistress, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth-mansions, Elgin-avenue, W.; Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, 47, Moscow-court, W.

Clerks' W.S.P.U. Many thanks to all who have helped so splendidly with collections at Charing Cross. Members are now asked to concentrate on jumble sale, which will be held, if possible, in Edinburg's time. Please send all parcels to Miss Caserley, 247, Goswell-road, E.C. Any and Miss Whitlock. Sale was excellent. All members do their best to induce friends to take tickets for Miss Edith Lester Jones's dramatic performance in Queen's Hall on March 14th. Tickets at office. (Org., Miss A. Williams, Office, 109, Queen-street.)

Excellent maiden speeches were made by new members last Friday, and it is hoped that others will follow their example, and by bearing to speak offer help to the movement of a very practical kind. All communications respecting the above class should be addressed to Miss L. Blundell, Miss Leo's private classes take place every Saturday at 41, Norfolk-square, by kind permission of Mrs. Ayryton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes to be obtained from Miss Leo.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement. Members and friends are reminded of poster parade to advertise Kensington Town Hall Meeting, which will start from the Kensington W.S.P.U. shop, 145, Church-street to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m. On the same day, at 3.15 p.m., a country walk will take place (starting point South Croydon Station). (Pres. Ed.) will be served at Sanderstead, the takings to go to Self-Denial Fund. A final appeal is made to members and friends provide themselves with tickets (2s. numbered and reserved, 1s. and 6d. reserved) for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on Wednesday, March 12. Men stewards are requested to report themselves to Mr. Durrell (head steward) at 6.45 p.m., and the women stewards to Miss McArthur in the stewards' room downstairs. A huge and important crowd listened to Mr. Shaw and Mrs. Bourne in Regent's Park on Sunday. Members are requested to give their support to speakers at Sunday and other open-air meetings. Mr. Macklin got a very good hearing in Edmonton on Friday. For meeting on Saturday evening, Feb. 29, total £1,839 15s. 8d.; W. L. Holliman, Esq., 10s. Anon., 6d.; W. Coles, Esq., 2s. 6d.; F. W. Patrick Lawrence, Esq., 2s. 6d.; F. Husband, Esq., A.M.I.E.E., 1s.; T. Harper, Esq., 1s.; Pullman and Putney W.S.P.U., 8s.; J. Mowbray collecting military in office. Master H. G. Everett, 1s.; W. C. Colbeck, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Collection, Edmonton Town Hall, Feb. 21, 41; members' fees, £10 10s. total, £1,849 17s. (Hon. Sec., Victor Dural, Office, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.)

The Church League for W.S.

Local branches are being started in Kensington, Chelsea, Westminster, St. George's, Hampstead, Paddington, Marylebone, and St. Pancras. Chelsea Branch held its first meeting on February 28, when several new members were made. Meetings are being held at Dulwich, Lordship-lane Hall, March 11, 9 p.m., speakers, Miss Abadian and the Rev. Hugh Chapman. At Winchelsea on March 13 and on March 17, 8 p.m., Mrs. Innes is lending her drawing-room for a meeting. The speakers at the next weekly "At Home" at office, March 11, Miss F. Penrose Philip, the Rev. Dr. Hockmann (Office, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge).

The New Constitutional Society for W.S. Local branches are being started in Kensington, Chelsea, Westminster, St. George's, Hampstead, Paddington, Marylebone, and St. Pancras. Chelsea Branch held its first meeting on February 28, when several new members were made. Meetings are being held at Dulwich, Lordship-lane Hall, March 11, 9 p.m., speakers, Miss Abadian and the Rev. Hugh Chapman. At Winchelsea on March 13 and on March 17, 8 p.m., Mrs. Innes is lending her drawing-room for a meeting. The speakers at the next weekly "At Home" at office, March 11, Miss F. Penrose Philip, the Rev. Dr. Hockmann (Office, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge).

Free Church League for Woman Suffrage. Tuesday, March 11—Newcastle, Trinity Presbyterian Church Hall. Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, Miss E. A. Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, Rev. Fleming Williams, Rev. Richard Roberts. Wednesday, March 12—South Norwood, at Liberal Christian League, 3 p.m. Wednesday, March 12—Brighton, 9, Stan-ford-avenue, White Elephant Sale, 7.30 p.m. Thursday, March 13—South Norwood, Emorore-road, Congregational Hall. White Slave meeting, White Elephant Sale, 7.30 p.m. Webb. (Hon. Sec., Rev. Fleming Williams, 2, Holmby-view, Clapton, N.E.)

Scottish Churches League for W.S. A meeting will be held in St. Cuthbert's Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, March 12, at 5 p.m., to consider "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement." Chairman, Lady Frances Balfour, president. Speakers, Rev. T. Whitehair, D.D., Moderator, Miss Free Church, Lady Ramsay, Rev. C. M. Black, Christ Church, Rev. D. Butler, D.D., Galahiel, Rev. C. Fleming Williams, London.

Men's Federation for W.S. All members requested to send in offers of help to make the meeting at the Memorial Hall, Ludgate Circus, on March 17 a great success. A splendid meeting was held in Victoria Park on Sunday; thanks to all speakers. (Hon. Sec., Victor Prout, 28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill.) Jewish League for W.S. A drawing-room will be held by kind permission of Mrs. Bradley on "Lucerne," 3, Shoot-up Hill, N.W., on Sunday, March 9, at 3.15 p.m. Speakers, Rabbi Matitok and Miss C. Elkin. Miss Hannah Hyam will preside.

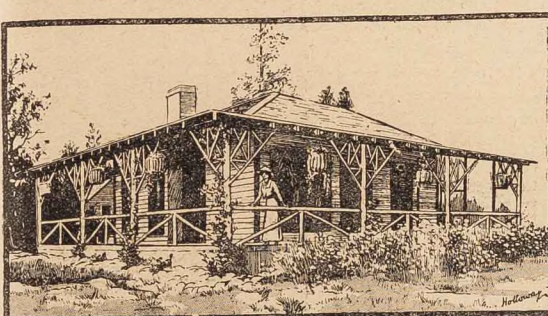
PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES. Descriptions of plays, duologues, monologues for stage purposes. Descriptive List, 2d.; post free on application. Address: Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FOR RED, ROUGH, AND WRINKLED SKIN. CREMOLÉ. Is the ideal FACE CREAM. Keeps the skin smooth and firm, yet supple. A food and beautifier. Sold in Pots, 1/- & 2/-; and Tube, 1/- By F. WILDE, Sole Dealer for Cremolot at Co., 100, Brompton Rd., S.W. Phone, 1022 Westery.

ANTIQUES. MARY CASEY, 29a, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, Genuine OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and CHINA, at low prices. Every piece guaranteed. Specialties, XVIII century chairs and blue and white pottery and porcelain.

Marie Rochford, 24, BAKER ST. SMART & ARTISTIC HATS. ORIGINAL IDEAS—from 7/6 to £4. HATS SENT ON APPROVAL. Renovations a Speciality.

WILLIAMS & THOMAS GREAT CURTAIN AND RE-OPENING SALE MONDAY NEXT, March 10. Entire modernization of Departments, making our Showrooms the most comfortable for shopping in this part of London. CURTAIN BARGAINS 12,000 Pairs and over 300 Exclusive Designs to select from. Spring Show of all the Latest Fashions for the Coming Season. Post Orders a Speciality. 42, 44, 44a, 46, 48, 50 & 52, Broadway, 13, 15, 17, 19 & 21, Angel Lane, STRATFORD.



A WELCOME TO WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In these days of woman's independence, when girls set out to earn their own living, it is perhaps not out of place to point out that the opportunities for making a comfortable living out of Dairy Farming, Chicken Raising, and Flower Growing—branches of Agriculture in which women are particularly successful—are no where in the world greater than in British Columbia, where so much of this produce is imported and fetches high prices. Young Women who are fond of outdoor life should club together in small groups and run Dairy and Poultry Farms with small gardens attached. Every assistance will be given to such by the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company, one of the largest land companies in British Columbia, with 70,000 acres at its disposal.

The land now being opened for settlement by this Company in the Windermere district of the Columbia Valley lies in a very picturesque situation at the foot of the Selkirk Mountains, looking over Lake Windermere towards the Rockies. It will be connected in the near future with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is building a branch line through the Valley from Golden. A number of Settlers have already taken up land, and a great many more are expected this spring and summer. For further particulars apply—

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Peter Robinson's Tailor-Mades for Early Spring wear. THE mode in Tailor-mades for the coming season finds exact expression in the many elegantly-cut gowns now being shown in our Costume Salons; and many entirely novel features are represented in the diverse collection of new styles. The "NOUVEAUTE" (pictured above) is an excellent example of the coming style for a combination of two materials. The coat is of faced cloth, and the skirt is ribbed striped material to tone. 8 gns. PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET 62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.



