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Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

No. 95—Vol. III.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

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Review of the Week.

The War.

As we go to press it has become certain that Europe is involved in the most terrible struggle known to history. Starting with the minor conflict between Austria and Serbia, the conflagration has spread over Germany and Russia, involving thereby Russia's ally, France, and threatening England. It is not yet certain whether Great Britain will be drawn into the struggle. In the meantime the women of the world, witnesses and victims of this man-made civilisation, are being roused to the knowledge that in their emancipation and participation in the government of the world lies humanity's one hope of release from the barbarism of war.

The Release of Mary Richardson.

Miss Mary Richardson has been released at last. Forcibly fed for seven weeks, she was released on Tuesday, July 28, suffering from such severe appendicitis that, though an operation in her weak state was attended by the gravest risk, it was necessary to perform it in order to save her life. The operation took place on Thursday, and Miss Richardson's medical attendant states that the gravest anxiety must be felt about her for some time to come.

In spite of pain and weakness Miss Richardson was able, before she underwent the operation, to give an account of the condition of her fellow-prisoners, and of the appalling brutalities practised on them by the paid torturers of the Government. A letter from Miss Richardson and her reports on the women still in Holloway will be found on pages 302 and 303 of this number. To every member of the Union it will be a solemn duty to see that the state of things which now exists in Holloway is made known to every citizen of influence in the country, and that nothing she can do is left undone until the last tortured prisoner is released.

First Not Re-arrested—Then Forcibly Fed.

Another striking instance of the Government's cowardice and brutality is that afforded by the case of Miss Arabella Scott, who was released on July 26, after five weeks' forcible feeding. Released from prison under a temporary Cat-and-Mouse licence, Miss Scott went to the Ipswich bye-election. Her licence expired and she became liable to arrest on polling day. She announced that on polling day she would drive through the town thereby challenging the Government to arrest her and pay the price of arresting her with votes lost to the Liberal Candidate. As it happened the Liberal Candidate was Mr Masterman, a Member of the Government. More than once on polling day Miss Scott in driving through the Constituency, came face to face with Mr Masterman and called out to him "Are you going to have me arrested?" She was not arrested. But some weeks after, when the Ipswich Election was over, Miss Scott was re-arrested and was also forcibly fed although during her previous imprisonment she had not been forcibly fed. Such are the Government's methods of revenge.

White Slavery.

The fact that the trapping of girls as white slaves still goes on in spite of recent legislation, is illustrated by a recent case in which two men sought by offering marriage to decoy girls to South America for immoral purposes. Those who refuse to believe in the trapping of girls do not, perhaps, realise how easily this trapping may be effected by means of a false marriage ceremony. Poor girls, especially, have little opportunity of tracing the antecedents of their suitors, and many a white slave trafficker finds it possible to disguise his real intention under the cloak of marriage. As her supposed husband he can suddenly thrust his unsuspecting victim into a life of shame.

Unequal Administration of the Law.

The Government's pretence that they believe in the equal administration of the law as between the different sections of the community is absurd and impudent on the face of it. Especially absurd and impudent is it in the light of the sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment passed upon Miss Eileen Casey, convicted of being in possession of explosives. The militants of Ulster have a huge supply of explosives in their possession. The Nationalist Volunteers are also amassing a store of explosives. Their paper, the *Irish Volunteer*, contains week by week directions for the preparation of explosives, and their use in blowing up buildings and so forth. Yet no sign do the Government make of imprisoning the militant men in question. On the contrary, they suspend from duty and repudiate the action of the police officer who attempted to enforce the law.

The case of the raiding of Mrs Metge's house near Belfast last Saturday is an even more flagrant example of this unequal administration of the law, considering the number of houses in Ulster that are harbouring explosives at the present time.

The Banned Posters.

We have from the first maintained that the attack upon the SUFFRAGETTE is not prompted by the Government's disapproval

of militancy as such—that is proved by the licence and impunity they accord to such militant organs as the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Covenant*, and the *Irish Volunteer*. The sin of the SUFFRAGETTE is that it is published in the interests of Woman Suffrage—a cause detested by the Government. New confirmation of this fact is provided by the ban placed upon two posters recently attempted to be exhibited by the "law abiding" Suffragists. How often and how untruly have Judges and Magistrates assured the militants before them in the dock that lawful agitation in this country is free to all. The powers that be seek to prevent all effective agitation for Votes for Women. Truly agitation which is ineffective is allowed.

The Attack on the "Suffragette."

We have again to say that the attack on the paper the SUFFRAGETTE has had an effect directly contrary to that intended by the Government. Interest in the paper has been greatly stimulated, and it has been proved that the paper can and will be better distributed than ever before. A most encouraging fact is reported from many centres—namely that of the papers sent out for sale, an unprecedentedly high proportion has been sold. For example out of one order of 110 copies supplied to one of the distributors 104 copies were sold. Those who have to report any difficulty in obtaining the paper are asked to write to the publishers at 65 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, or to the W.S.P.U. headquarters, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Gorell has been withdrawn to be re-introduced next session. The Bill enacts that a wife shall be able to secure a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery. It would thus equalise the law as between husband and wife.

The Archbishop of York, in supporting the proposition, said that it was argued that the lapse of the woman introduced confusion into the family, but it was forgotten that the lapse of the man might introduce confusion into another man's family, or terrible diseases into his own. This inequality of standard between the sexes rankled as an injustice in the mind of hundreds of the most gifted women. There was no doubt, also, that its existence on the statute-book brought to the minds of the people a conception of the normal duty of men which was most harmful to the nation's moral and physical welfare.

The woman's point of view is gaining ground everywhere, chiefly as the result of the words, and still more of the deeds of the Suffragettes!

The Holiday Campaign.

As so many of our readers find themselves in the various holiday resorts, the present time is most favourable to the growth of our circulation.

The news of the unspeakable torture inflicted upon the prisoners at Holloway is a spur to all to work unceasingly to bring a knowledge of these atrocities to the public. The Party-ridden press will not do it, therefore we must have an ever larger sale for the SUFFRAGETTE. Those who are willing to sell the Paper, and to get it placed in the reading-rooms of hotels and boarding-houses, are asked to write at once to the Holiday Campaign Organiser, Lincoln's Inn House, London, W.C.

FORCIBLE FEEDING "A Grave Assault."

By ERNEST W. JONES, M.D., London.

I find it difficult to express in words my horror and indignation that the practice of forcibly feeding suffrage prisoners still continues in our prisons.

The operation is one which under certain circumstances is a necessary and useful therapeutical measure. There is, however, no possible analogy to be drawn between the class of case in which it is usefully employed, and that of suffrage prisoners who have refused to take their food.

The statement that forcible feeding is resorted to in order to save life, suggests, on superficial examination, that those in authority are moved only by the highest humanitarian considerations, and as such, it deceives unfortunately a large section of the community. It takes, however, only a very slight acquaintance with the facts to find that this apparently high-minded idea is absolutely untrue, for the operation has been performed in many cases at the very commencement of the hunger strike, and long before the life of the prisoner has been in the slightest danger. Also after forcible feeding, prisoners are usually discharged in a far worse physical condition than if they had endured simply starvation alone.

Absolutely Unjustifiable.

In medical practice, if it is found that results do not justify some particular form of treatment, such treatment should obviously no longer be employed, and on this ground alone, forcible feeding as medical treatment, becomes absolutely unjustifiable.

Again it is the accepted right of every human being to refuse any operation if he or she thinks fit. No medical man would order a patient to be anaesthetised by force and operated upon, if the patient refused to have the operation performed, even if the strongest representations had been made to the patient that the operation was necessary to save life. Such an act would be an assault and an infringement of the rights of the individual, and in the same way the forcible feeding of a resisting prisoner is a grave assault, an infringement of the rights of the individual over her own person, and cannot be justified either legally or morally.

The operation itself is one that requires care and skill, and is not without danger. The operation appears to be performed in our prisons under conditions in no way comparable with the way it would be performed in a hospital or private house. It is no surprise to me that the operation has been followed by serious results in a number of cases.

Even after this brief consideration of the question it is obvious that there is absolutely no justification whatever for the employment of this procedure, and I am astonished that medical men can be found to carry out this barbarous practice at the behest of a lay authority. I feel, too, the greatest indignation at the apathy of my profession as a whole, in that they allow this iniquity to continue; and I feel that the expression "the honour of the profession" is an empty phrase, and that it has received a blow from which it can never entirely recover.

"The Women will Win."

Reprinted from the Editorial Page of the "New York Evening Journal."

England will give the vote to women eventually, and intelligent Englishmen know it. Knocking women down, stepping on their faces, kicking in their ribs, locking them up in prison will not settle a question that is alive, and that will live until it is settled.

The King and the Queen, descendants in power of those who fought vigorously against the idea of Votes for Men, are going to the races, and a thousand policemen go along to protect them. If the King would read the history of his ancestors, if he would think over the stupid fight that they made against men's rights, and realize how vainly they strove to keep the vote and the right to govern themselves from men, he would see the foolishness of trying to keep the vote from women in this day.

It is suggested—in some cases, to their disgrace, by clergymen—that the best plan is for the English to let the women die in prison.

"Let them die, that will settle them," say some of the reverend gentlemen, and some of the bull-necked Englishmen.

But the clergymen, like the King, would see things more clearly if they would look back into history.

The King would find out by reading a few chapters that brutality does not keep men from getting liberty when they start out to get it.

And the reverend clergymen would learn, by reading a few chapters also, that death does not discourage or frighten women when they are determined.

There were Romans who thought they could discourage Christian women by burning them alive, or throwing them into the arena with wild beasts.

But they did not discourage or frighten those women.

The gentlemen who burned Joan of Arc at Rouen thought they had settled something. But they hadn't.

And they did not frighten her. You can't burn the truth, or frighten it.

The women in England, making the fight for liberty, the women who cause the timid King to take a thousand policemen with him when he goes to watch a horse race, are worthy followers of the Christian martyrs, women with all the courage and spirit of Joan of Arc and with a great deal more intelligence than the Christian martyrs and Joan of Arc combined.

There is one question only in connection with this great movement in England, and this is the question:

When will the Englishmen get the fog out of their brains and realize that they have got to give the women the right to govern themselves?

Nothing is more stupid than the notion that brutality, with its war cry, "Let them die!" would frighten the women and drive them from their purpose.

A few murders of women will show the English gentlemen, including the King, just what women can do when they are aroused.

When the men of England made up their minds that they would rule themselves the King had to give his consent.

Shooting and jailing would not answer. When the men of America made up their minds to rule themselves independently of England, the English King had to give his consent. Hessians could not settle the question.

Now that the women of England have made up their minds to govern themselves, to control their property, their children, and their own bodies, no brutality, no policemen, nothing but justice will solve the problem.

Some of the early Christians were fastened to posts, soaked with oil and used as torches for illumination purposes. That did not kill Christianity.

There is in this suffrage movement just as much devotion, just as much determination, just as much noble courage as there was among the early Christians.

And the women will win. It is for the men of England to make up their minds how long they are to be made ridiculous, how long their King is to shiver every time a lady bobs up in front of him, how long the men of England are to remain in the idiotic mood which says: "You are our mothers, but not intelligent enough to share in the government of the country whose citizens you create."

£250,000 FUND.

Contributions, June 23 to June 26, 1914.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund, including names like Miss Hutton, Mrs. Higginson, Miss Margaret Smith, and various other donors with their respective amounts.

NOTE.—In July 10 issue, "The Misses Enthwistle, 4s. 2d.," should have read, "Transferred Class Pence."

A WOMAN DOCTOR'S VIEW.

BY MARGARET J. WALLER, M.B., B.S.

Passages from a Speech at the Elysee Rooms, July 2, 1914.

As a medical woman I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity of saying how profoundly I admire the high courage, and conspicuous ability that Miss Pankhurst has displayed in bringing out her fine book, "The Great Scourge and How to End It." The Feminist Movement in the history of which Miss Pankhurst's book marks the inauguration of a great epoch of progress, is not a mere uprising of a few exceptional women in the most highly civilised countries of the world. All through the world a great spirit of unrest is rousing women; even the subject women of Turkey and China are rousing themselves and asking themselves this question: "Are our lives as we lead them, the best for the future of the race?"

As civilisation develops, arrangements become more communal. In primitive states a man depends upon himself a man and his family depend upon themselves for protection from enemies, and for their necessities of daily life. As civilisation develops, groups are formed, and men combine for their protection against enemies, and for their different needs; and various individuals began to take up different kinds of work, so that people become more and more dependent upon each other for their life and for their needs and so the sex instinct itself is becoming more communal, and looking at the thing from the point of view of the welfare of the whole race.

The Needs of other Women.

Some have called the Feminist Movement the outcome of Christianity. I remember a learned divine saying that one of the most hopeful signs of modern times was this woman's movement; it showed that women were awakening to a sense of the needs of other women; women were beginning to say "Why should our sisters live such appalling lives? Why should their sex be to them such an appalling misery, instead of their greatest joy?"

As a woman doctor and as a workhouse doctor, I have seen a good deal of venereal diseases and the suffering they entail; and it always seems to me that they bear most heavily upon those women who are to bear children who will either be dead at birth, or will live to be a misery both to themselves and to others. Mr Lloyd George makes one rather shy of talking sentiment. Perhaps it is for the same reason as one avoids quoting scripture, because the Prince of Darkness has such a reputation in that direction. However, one must take the risks. I read not long ago, an account of a woman's life, in which she said that the happiest hours she had spent, were the evenings that she had spent alone with her husband before her first baby was born. Contrast that with the life of a girl whom I know personally, in the maternity ward of the hospital, a fine upstanding girl. I do not know how she managed to get in such terrible trouble, but the sister of the ward says she cries herself to sleep in case the baby should be born marked with disease, like the child of a girl who was lately confined there.

Venereal disease causes loathsome suffering,

and deprives one of reproductive capacity. It poisons the whole outlook on life.

Men are talking very much just now, of the declining birthrate, but they very rarely mention venereal disease as the cause. It is a well-known fact, that Gonorrhoea is the chief cause of sterility, and Syphilis one of the chief causes of abortion. Men blame women and say they are becoming unnatural, and do not wish to bear children; they prefer to play golf, or worse still, to burn down houses! But we think it is the sex instinct of the women that is inspiring women not to bear children unless they can bear them free from horrible disease. "Chastity for men" is the cry of the Feminist Movement of today. It is the sex instinct that is being awakened in the conscience by Miss Pankhurst's great work. Blind instinct always leads men astray; but instinct illuminated by reason will lead us to greater heights of human development than have ever been dreamed of before.

Justice between Sex and Sex.

Venereal disease is the punishment for prostitution. Our best instincts have always been against prostitution, and now when women are awakened, our clear duty is to acquire the power to deal with it without delay. The older civilisations fell largely from venereal disease. Prostitution was rampant among them, largely on account of the existence of the slave population. This is an interesting consideration for students of social conditions, and a grave warning to us of the necessity for equal justice between sex and sex, and between class and class.

While speaking of the declining birthrate, and men's sorrow for it, I should like to point out that in several instances, the actual cause of declining birthrate, are the arrangements that have been made by the state, in those cases where the state directly controls the life of its employees. In the Poor Law for instance, the Poor Law officers are encouraged to marry among themselves, but they are warned that if they have children they will have to leave; and I have known of a couple who only recently were discharged from a small Union because the woman became pregnant.

Disease Among Soldiers.

Then there are the conditions of reproduction amongst our soldiers, which are directly due to the state control by man-made laws. These conditions scarcely bear mentioning at all.

Only a limited number of men are allowed to marry on the strength, and get allowances for wives and children; the rest if they marry, get 10/- a week, and the man's food. Again, venereal disease is so common among soldiers. Why it is a commonplace, that if when you are asking for the history of the patient, in a doubtful case, you find that the man has been, or is, in the army, or that the woman's husband is an army man, this in itself raises a very strong presumption that they have suffered from syphilis.

It is the condition of the life of our army abroad, that in my eyes justifies all that women can do to get power to cleanse this

cesspool of our national life. The establishment of Government houses for prostitution; the encouragement by officers of the supply of native women; the compulsory inspection of the women that frequent these houses; the instructions to young men as to how to escape infection when they have already run the risk of it; these are nothing more or less than direct encouragements to vice, and to the spread of venereal disease; and therefore to the ultimate downfall of the race.

And it is our right as human beings, to demand, and to take if we do not get it by demanding, the vote, to right these wrongs.

I want also to say a few words about forcible feeding. When I was a student, I remember the courtly old physician used to begin his lecture with the words "The first thing is not to do harm." Of course, the practice of medicine is not quite so simple as that, because very often one has to take risks, and indeed very often very great risks indeed, as for instance in emergency operations. Anaesthetics may actually hasten the patient's end. But when you take risks like that, you take them with the full knowledge and consent of the patient or if he is not able to judge for himself, with the consent of his nearest relatives; and the only exception to that is in the case of those people who are definitely signed insane, and are detained in a lunatic asylum.

It seems to me that those who forcibly feed the suffrage prisoners, infringe this elementary rule of medical conduct.

The forcible feeding of a resisting person is a very serious risk, as is proved by the fact that two of the suffrage prisoners contracted pneumonia as a direct result of the forcible feeding.

Forcible Feeding is Torture.

Again, forcible feeding is torture, because prisoners are told that they need not be forcibly fed and will be released from prison if they will give an undertaking that they will never be militant again.

This proves that the object or one of the objects at least of forcible feeding, is to induce the prisoner to change her opinions. It does not materially differ from the torture of the Inquisition.

The renewal of forcible feeding is really a fine confession of failure on the part of the Government. The Cat-and-Mouse Act was introduced to obviate the necessity of forcible feeding, which everybody felt to be a very disgraceful proceeding. And as forcible feeding has again been resorted to, therefore the Cat-and-Mouse Act has proved a terrible failure. Mr McKenna himself has confessed that he has failed, and has had to have recourse to forcible feeding again because he under-estimated the sympathy of the public for the prisoners whereby all over the country, mouse after mouse has been enabled to escape, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the police. Yet in spite of this dilemma, and the difficult position in which the Government finds itself, our friends are still being forcibly fed daily, three times a day, and undergoing this unspeakable torture. We must therefore support them in every way that we possibly can.

"SUFFRAGETTE" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES ON FOOT.

At Seaside and Country Resorts.

EVERY ONE CAN HELP!

The 1914 Holiday Campaign is now in full swing, and fresh promises of help come in by every post. The Government's latest attack on the "Suffragette," has brought home to readers, more forcibly than ever, the importance of this paper to the women's movement. The Government hate it because they know it is effective, and their antics to suppress it only succeed in endearing the "Suffragette" to its readers, and making every one determined to do their utmost to get the truth into the hands of the public.

All sorts of schemes are afoot for this Holiday Campaign, and any members who think of interesting plans for advertising or selling the paper are asked to send them in at once to the organiser. Last year excellent results were obtained by a party who went on a "Gipsy Caravan" tour, and it is hoped that volunteers will come forward for a similar trip this August.

Decorated bicycle tours also achieve excellent results, and much good propaganda work can be done in this way. These schemes not only help the cause but insure a very enjoyable and interesting holiday for those taking part in them. Many other attractive schemes are on hand, such as getting up water-picnics, attending regattas in decorated boats, selling the "Suffragette" on the beach and in the market place.

There is work in which everybody can help, one of the most important ways being the canvassing of newsagents to stock the "Suffragette," and show the poster. Every member about to take her holiday, should at once send in her name to Miss Harding at Lincoln's Inn House, and get put in touch with other members in the district to which she is going.

There is no one whose time is so fully occupied that they cannot spare an hour or two each week to selling the "Suffragette," and in that short time they might be the means of bringing the light of truth to many who previously had wandered in ignorance and prejudice.

A YACHTING TRIP IN HOLLAND.

The W.S.P.U. Flag Flying.

Readers will be interested to hear of the Yachting Trip to Holland, which is being taken by Dr and Mrs Schutze.

The party, which consists of five or six, will sail up the Dutch Canal and round the northern part of Holland, flying the W.S.P.U. flag. They intend stopping at a different town each day, and will go about selling the SUFFRAGETTE, and telling the people about the militant movement in England.

Mrs Schutze states that during a former trip to Holland, great interest was shown in the suffrage movement by the Dutch people she came in contact with. She was continually being asked for more information on the subject, and this made her think of starting a campaign, if she ever took another such trip.

Further reports of the yachting trip will be sent each week, and a photo has been promised showing the W.S.P.U. flag flying in Holland.

STRATFORD ON AVON FESTIVAL.

A very good sale of the SUFFRAGETTE has been maintained during the Shakespeare festival at Stratford on Avon, which started on August 1, the paper having been on sale at all matinee and evening performances. Members staying in this district are urged to come forward and help.

Members from London and elsewhere staying in Worthing during the summer are asked to call at the Office, 39 Upper High Street, between 3 and 6 p.m. to help with SUFFRAGETTE selling.

ON THE EAST COAST.

A strenuous campaign is being carried on in Cromer and Sheringham, and the organiser, Miss Margaret West, will be glad if any members spending their holidays in this district will communicate with her at the Post Office, Sheringham.



Distributing the Paper in Leicester.

COAST CAMPAIGN AT DUNOON.

The Most Popular Feature.

The campaign that has been carried on in Dunoon has been most successful and it is reported that the Suffragettes are the most popular feature of the place. Audiences are large and sale of the SUFFRAGETTE good, 350 copies being sold in "Fair Week." Meetings have been held each evening in Dunoon, and in the afternoon at surrounding places—Helensburgh, Largs, and Rothesay. Frequent meetings have been held at Rothesay, where large numbers are easily gathered on the pier. The speakers during the month have been Miss Jane Thomson, Mrs Nixon, Miss Peggy Thomson, Miss Edith Clarence, Miss Melrose, Miss Anderson, and Miss Underwood.

SELLING AT TORQUAY REGATTA.

In Torquay a vigorous campaign is being organised by Miss Monica Whately, who writes that many schemes are on foot for selling and advertising the SUFFRAGETTE during the Torquay Regatta. Miss Whately appeals to members who are spending their holidays in this part of the country to help her in making the campaign a success.

A DECORATED COACH AT BOURNEMOUTH.

The Bournemouth Hon. Secretary writes that they have had splendid results from open-air meetings, canvassing newsagents, and getting the poster shown. She adds: We hope one day during August to have a decorated coach to advertise the SUFFRAGETTE, and there will also be poster parades. We shall be very glad if any W.S.P.U. members staying in the town and willing to help with paper-selling or poster-parading will call at the office, 221 Old Church Road, Bournemouth.

FROM CORNWALL.

Members who are spending their holidays in Cornwall have written offering their services for the Holiday Campaign, and saying that they are anxious to get into touch with other members in that part of the country.

EXTENSION LECTURES IN CAMBRIDGE.

Papers sellers and Speakers Wanted.

A special campaign is being run while the Extension Lectures are on. Paper sellers are much needed to ensure that no lecture shall take place without a SUFFRAGETTE seller being at the door to give people the opportunity of buying the paper.

Speakers are also needed, and any members of the W.S.P.U. who are up in Cambridge for the lectures and will help in any way, are asked to communicate at once with the organizer Miss Dorothy Gordon, 49 Jesus Lane.

SCARBOROUGH AND YORKSHIRE COAST.

Miss Wigney and Dr Margaret Waller are arranging SUFFRAGETTE selling and making a special feature of the shop at Scarborough, which will be the centre of activities. Meetings in all the principal seaside resorts within reach will be addressed by Dr Helena Jones from August 8 to 15. All members staying at Scarborough, Bridlington, or Filey are asked to communicate with Miss Key Jones, 33 St. Nicholas Cliff, Scarborough.

HASTINGS AND BEXHILL.

A campaign is being arranged in Hastings, Bexhill, Eastbourne, and Brighton, and members going to any of these places should send in their names and addresses to Miss Bowerman, at 58a Grove Road, Eastbourne.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.

Miss Lyon will be at Leigh-on-Sea from August 14th, and would like to hear of other members who can join with her in a campaign there. Names should be sent in to Lincoln's Inn House.

GOVERNMENT TRICKERY FOILED.

RECORD CIRCULATION LAST WEEK.

Successful Canvassing of Newsagents.

Effective Distribution Assured.

THE "SUFFRAGETTE" BEATS THE GOVERNMENT.

Circulation going up in leaps and bounds.

ALL HANDS TO THE WHEEL.

An enormous increase in the circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE—that is the result of the Government's latest attempt to suppress the paper. Coercion has as usual spurred on those who love the SUFFRAGETTE to make fresh efforts, and as the outcome the distribution of the paper will in future be much more effectively carried out.

An excellent feature is that in a number of instances the demand has been greater than the supply, and many who had been given the number which they thought would be required for the week, have returned in a few hours for a further supply.

From many centres comes the satisfactory report that the percentage of returns is much smaller than it was formerly. For example, one organizer says: "110 copies of SUFFRAGETTE received for distribution, 104 have been sold."

The Same Story.

On all sides the same story is told. From Chelsea the report that, owing to some overlapping, a double supply of papers had been received, leads to the following comment:—"We have been glad, however, of a double supply, as our canvassing of newsagents has resulted in such a good sale."

The Ilford Hon. Sec. reports:—"We have been very successful, and have already more than doubled the number of newsagents who stock the SUFFRAGETTE. Hardly anyone refuses to take the paper and place it in a conspicuous position on the counter or the door. All usual posters are displayed, and I have hopes of more in the near future." Other reports all telling the same story of successful canvassing and increased circulation are given on this page.

More Vehicles Needed.

Motor cars and carriages have been forthcoming very well for the valuable work of canvassing newsagents and supplying them with copies of the paper, but still more conveyances are needed. Members who do not possess a motor car, carriage, or trap of their own are asked to persuade their friends to lend them. One member, who is unable to help in any other way, has offered to drive a motor car, and help of this kind is very welcome. Members are also needed to come

A RECORD OF SUCCESS.

Reports from Local Centres.

FRESH NEWSAGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

The following extracts are taken from letters from the organisers and hon. secretaries of the local branches of the W.S.P.U. in London and the Provinces:—

Canvassing in Manchester.

We had a Meeting of Protest about the Government's latest move yesterday, in Stevenson Square. The crowd was most sympathetic, and we sold a large number of papers. Our members are all canvassing their own newsagents, and another member and I have done a large canvass in the centre of the city, and have got five Newsagents. Later we shall get more, I hope, to promise to show the poster, and I have got a Member with a bicycle to scout round every week. We have also got all the largest public free libraries supplied voluntarily, having got permission for this from the Chief Librarian.

Over two dozen Newsagents in N.W. London.

Canvass of newsagents has been most successful, over two dozen shops now showing the SUFFRAGETTE. Will members make it a point of honour to support newsagents stocking the paper? List of such can be obtained at the office, 310 High Road, Kilburn.

Eastbourne Sale Increased.

Two dozen more SUFFRAGETTES were sold this week than last. Two posters are exhibited in the town. We are sending out circulars to all sympathetic people and possible readers, telling them where the paper can be obtained.

Every Newsagent Canvassed.

During the last fortnight every newsagent in Hornsey, Highgate, Harringay, Crouch End, Crouch Hill, and Muswell Hill has been canvassed, and it has been arranged that a member in each district shall supply copies of the SUFFRAGETTE to local newsagents week by week.

The Only Effect.

The only effect the Government's move has had in Liverpool has been to increase the sale. A sympathiser has ordered four quires weekly for the next few weeks, and is having them distributed from door to door in his district.

Results in Nottingham and Cardiff.

The Nottingham W.S.P.U. is supplying twenty-three newsagents, and in addition to this, a wholesaler, who supplies ten other shops. Twelve posters are being distributed, two being at stations.

We are distributing the SUFFRAGETTE in the different districts of Cardiff. At present twenty-three newsagents have taken it, and we hope next week to get more.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS FROM NEWCASTLE.

A Thousand Copies this Week.

The Newcastle Organizer writes:—We shall sell 1000 papers this week in Newcastle and district. Last night we sold 104 at my meeting; and if it were suggested to all organisers and speakers that a big supply be taken to every meeting, that the speaker devotes at least a part of her speech to talking about it (personally I find it interests the crowds as much as anything else), and that the chairman and others go in and out of the crowd quite unobtrusively during the speech, then a big quantity could go every week.

Then, if in places where there are big works and mills, sellers would go on pay day and sell for half an hour or so, that would reach a big circle, and thousands of papers could be sold.

ABOMINABLE AND UNLAWFUL PERSECUTION.

An effective Protest.

Mr Andrew Sloan writes from The Athenaeum, Glasgow, to the local W.S.P.U.:—

Under all the circumstances of your persecution I could only bring my mind to excuse destructive militancy, but not to justify it. But this latest abominable and unlawful persecution of trying to destroy the SUFFRAGETTE paper when it prints constitutional matter and exposes social evils and cruelties to women, has determined me to assist the paper a little more than I was in the habit of doing hitherto. I always bought a few copies each week for distribution and sending to the Colonies, now in addition I am going to send 10s. per month to be used by you in the distribution gratis in any form you decide best. That means 30 copies a week.

IN REPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Another reader of the SUFFRAGETTE writes:—
"In reply to the Government's last foul attempt to suppress our paper, I am taking ten copies instead of my one copy, and I intend to give them away to Liberal working-men voters each week until the General Election. I have written to M'Kenna, Asquith, and Lloyd George to let them know how their "suppression" of the paper will increase its sale by leaps and bounds."



Reading the "Suffragette" Poster.

"SUFFRAGETTE" HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Where are you spending your Holiday?.....

When do you go?.....

How long are you staying?.....

What time are you prepared to give?.....

Name and Address.....

(Please fill in this form, and send it to Miss Harding, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.)

The Suffragette

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

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

Forcing the Pass.

"Decadent" was the epithet applied by one of their critics to the Government's refusal to do anything to stop the outrages, the slaughter of women, the slaughter of children which, it is said, is going on in South Albania. But this is a decadent Government, so what did their critic expect of them save a decadent reply.

Strangling Albanian women indeed! Some people think that the Government would like to strangle their own women in the persons of the Suffragettes. With what reason does anyone expect that the Government will go to the rescue of women in Albania when they are torturing women in a prison no farther away than London.

Atrocities such as have not been committed in this country for centuries are being committed there now.

We publish in this issue the account given by Miss Mary Richardson, on her release from prison, suffering from acute appendicitis, of the sufferings herself and of those she left behind her in prison. Miss Richardson tells how "the tubes, both nasal and throat, are larger and stiffer than formerly, and consequently more painful." She tells of her mouth, injured and bleeding, and of how she begged this mercy—tragically small, and yet refused—that they would for one day only apply nasal feeding, so that her

mouth might have some chance to heal.

We learn too of her bruised body, bruised especially in the region of the appendix upon which an operation has since been performed. We have news of the prisoners still under torture—of Miss Grace Roe who, in common with others, was forcibly fed on remand as well as since her conviction. Lord Salisbury spoke the other day in the House of Lords when the Criminal Justice Administration Bill was being discussed, of the "grave scandal of imprisoning men before they are tried." What has he to say of the grave scandal of torturing women before they are tried!

Miss Roe, we further learn, is tortured by having two tubes thrust into her body at one and the same time—one by the nose and the other by the mouth, though one tube only is used for the passing of food. Her mental agony is extreme and she feels as if the tube were always in her body, for in forcible feeding, torture is not only physical but mental.

Now this torture of forcible feeding is the ultimate weapon against the enfranchisement of women. The Government have tried various weapons, various methods of attack in turn; they have tried ordinary imprisonment, they have tried Black Friday tactics, they have tried the Cat-and-Mouse Act, they have tried Forcible Feeding. It is their sharpest weapon, their most cruel method. Once forcible feeding was abandoned the Government thinking that the Cat-and-Mouse Act alone while bringing less odium upon themselves, would achieve their purpose, namely, of breaking the spirit and compelling the surrender of their victims.

The Cat-and-Mouse Act quickly proved to be a failure and it is for that reason that forcible feeding has been resumed.

Forcible feeding represents all the barbarity, all the blind, brute force upon which the subjection of women depends. This torture expresses the opposition—it is the opposition to Votes for Women.

The struggle for and against the vote is raging not on the platform, not in Parliament just now but in the torture chambers at Holloway. The women, forcibly fed, tortured, are paying the final price for the vote. It is they who are forcing the pass.

The Government's most fierce attack is directed against them—they are at the battle's storm-centre.

With their magnificent generosity, these heroic women rejoice at the exploits of those outside prison; at the £15,000 collection; at the saving of this paper. Yet small indeed do these victories seem beside the victory of the prisoners—their victory continuing through the long, long days and nights of their imprisonment—their victory over self, over dreadful pain, over illness that we may well fear is unto death—their victory over this woman-torturing Government composed not of men but surely of devils!

Let the sex that is still politically dominant take notice that their dominance is founded upon torture. And this foundation is crumbling away.

For other women, as Mary Richardson says, "cannot get the moans of the tortured prisoners out of their ears." Nor can they remain quiescent while the prisoners' unbroken spirit and sublime defiance stir them to action! Yes, torturers of women, you are faced by the most shameful defeat that ever was seen since the world began.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE WAR.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

As I write a dreadful war-cloud seems about to burst and deluge the peoples of Europe with fire, slaughter, ruin—this then is the World as men have made it, life as men have ordered it.

A man-made civilisation, hideous and cruel enough in time of peace, is to be destroyed.

A civilisation made by men only is a civilisation which defies the law of nature, which defies the law of right Government.

This great war, whether it comes now, or by some miracle is deferred till later, is Nature's vengeance—is God's vengeance upon the people who held women in subjection, and by doing that have destroyed the perfect human balance. Just as when the laws governing the human body are defied we have disease, so when the law of right government is defied—the law that men and women shall co-operate in managing their affairs—we have a civilisation imperfect, unjust, savage at its best and foredoomed to destruction.

Had women been equal partners with men from the beginning, human civilisation would have been wholly different from what it is. The whole march of humanity would have been to a point other than we have reached at this moment of horrible calamity.

There are men who have a glimmering idea of something better, but only by the help of women could civilisation have been made other than cruel, predatory, destructive. Only by the help of women as citizens can the World be saved after the holocaust is ended.

In the coming days it is the enfranchised women—for women must and will be enfranchised—who will save the race. For that which has made men for generations past sacrifice women and the race to their lusts, is now making them fly at each other's throats, and bring ruin upon the world.

Women of the W.S.P.U., there will be much suffering for women in this war. The price of war as of all tragedy is mainly paid by women.

Women of the W.S.P.U., we must protect our Union through everything. It has great tasks to perform, it has much to do for the saving of humanity.

Let us in everything strive unceasingly that the World may learn from the tragedy by which it is menaced, that for the sake of the human race, for the sake of the divinity that is in the human race, women must be free.

THE INFERNO IN HOLLOWAY.

Operation on Mary Richardson— Condition Causes Gravest Anxiety. SUFFERINGS OF TORTURED PRISONERS. Terrible News of Grace Roe.

Miss Mary Richardson was released from Holloway on Tuesday, July 28, in a condition necessitating an immediate operation for appendicitis. She was taken direct to a nursing home, and the operation was performed there on Thursday morning at 9.30. The operation was successful, but afterwards serious complications set in, and a bulletin report was issued stating that she was in a very critical condition. There will be found on these pages the latest report received from Miss Richardson's medical adviser before we go to press.

On the Wednesday before her operation, in spite of weakness and pain, Miss Richardson dictated a letter giving an account of the sufferings of the friends whom she has left behind in Holloway, of the brutalities practised on her during her imprisonment, and which they are still enduring. That letter and a report which was taken down separately, and which gives some further particulars of the tortured prisoners, will be found on these pages.

Copies of the letter and the report have been sent to every member of the House of Commons, to every member of the House of Lords, and to the Bishops.

All readers are urged to send marked copies of the paper to their friends and to all citizens of influence, so that the atrocities perpetrated by the Government on women who are struggling for freedom for their sex may be known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

MARY RICHARDSON'S LETTER.

When I mention those in Holloway it seems as if I should make the sign of the Cross, or some other symbolic recognition of their worth, and my reverence for them. But I will be modern and practical and instead endeavour to be like unto them eternally.

I was next to Grace Roe since her conviction, and had frequent conversations with her. I consider her the most injured by forcible feeding of any in Holloway, but in another way not the most injured, for she has the consolation of the working of her marvellous intuition and feels very strongly that things are moving triumphantly outside. It is a marvel to me how some of the others hold on though they apparently have not the comfort of so innate a contact with active things.

Grace suffers extremely from pain in her nose, throat, and stomach all day and night, says she feels as if the tube were always in her body. She says that mentally this is telling on her, and she sometimes feels as if something would crack in her brain. She anticipates an utter collapse after her release. She is very thin, so thin she can be in no position without positive pain in her bones: she is frightfully anaemic, and says her gums are chalk white, and indeed her whole face is.

She is fed nasally, although they torture her with two tubes, juggling one up her nose and one down her throat simultaneously and using the one that goes down first—usually the nasal tube for feeding purposes. She chokes and coughs and utters most piteous little moans—so piteous that I cannot get them out of my left ear and have stuffed it with cotton wool to try and help me. She has never taken her clothes off or gone to bed, and lies on top of the bed day and night. She has a marvellous fervour, for though she is so ill and her voice is very weak, she still encourages the others from her cell window.

Nellie Hall is next her in No. 8, weaker, suffering with bad throat, ears, and eyes, otherwise about the same.

At right angles in the same wing, is Miss Ansell, wonderfully plucky. She has been very bad for three days unable to leave her bed. Extreme pain at every breath in her heart. They have offered her mustard plasters and wool, etc., but she refused all. She is so thin her petticoat falls off her when fastened.

Next her is Mary Spencer, also weaker and thinner. She is fed three times a day.

Next to her is Florence Tunks. She has lost twenty-seven and a half pounds, has had two teeth broken, is generally exhausted, and cannot stand without giddiness for more than a few minutes.

In wing C, within calling distance is Hilda Burkitt, who is very weak now. She has lost a stone. She is sick after each feeding. She has been fed four times a day for over a fortnight at nine, twelve, four, and eight o'clock. The others I did not get in touch with.

As you know the worst fight on record is now raging in Holloway infirmary—that Inferno of an infirmary. There are always two doctors to feed, one to manipulate the gags, one to force down the tubes. The tubes, both nasal and throat, are larger and stiffer than previously and consequently more painful. They are so stiff that they actually lacerate the throat when they curl up as they do frequently.

I felt as if I should go mad and found relief in bashing my head against the wall, so much so that the wardresses continually remarked on the black and blue marks and lumps on my forehead. My suffering was still greater, was extreme after they had tortured my mouth and gums.

They fed me five weeks by the nose, and at the end of that time my nose what they called "bit" the tube and it would not pass into the throat even though they bent it and twisted it in all kinds of shapes, so terrible it went up to the top of my nose and seemed to pierce my eyes, so terrible was the pain of it. Then they forced my mouth open by inserting their fingers and cutting my gums at the extremity, and the lining of my cheeks. The doctor did the left side and the wardress the right both at once, and then when I was blind and mad with pain they drove in two large gags. Then the tube followed and they pressed my tongue down with their fingers and pinched my nose to weaken the natural, and also the purposeful, resistance of my throat. My mouth bled and also my throat at times. I asked them to go back to the nose for one day to rest my cut mouth, but no, the throat was quicker, so on with the torment.

I grew bad abominably on Saturday, and I began to be sick. At times I had a fearful pain that crumpled my body up like a leaf; this was aggravated by bruises received over the appendix by the elbows of wardresses who lay across my body during the feeding process.

I do not wish to harrow you unnecessarily, but I thought a full account would give you a more exact impression than a short one: I undergo the operation to-morrow at 9.30. If you only knew how I long to do something to stop the suffering of those who are still in prison.

NEWS FROM HELL.

Miss Richardson's Report on Prisoners.

"TRYING TO WRECK THEM MENTALLY."

Miss Mary Richardson on her release from Holloway prison, and just before her operation for appendicitis, reported as follows concerning the treatment of several of her fellow-prisoners and herself:—

MISS GRACE ROE'S TERRIBLE STATE.

Gums-Chalk White.

For eight days she was in a solitary cell, in touch with no one. Then they placed her in a cell between Nellie Hall and Mary Richardson. She suffers extremely from pain in the nose and throat, owing to having been fed so long nasally.

She is still being fed through the nose—has now been fed over one hundred and sixty times. They use two tubes with her—throat and nose, to try and force the nasal tube down.

She is forcibly fed three times a day. In fact they are all being fed three times a day except Hilda Burkitt, who is fed four times a day. Miss Richardson fed twice a day.

They give Miss Roe a great quantity of brandy. She is frightfully anaemic; she says the inside of her mouth is perfectly white—chalk white.

Her worst suffering is mental, as she feels as if the tube were always in her body, and that she is being constantly fed day and night. She cannot get rid of this feeling. She thinks she will collapse utterly when she comes out.

Fainted Several Times.

Miss Roe is very thin; it is great pain for her to lie on the bed in any position she is so thin. She cannot stand for more than a few minutes. She nearly fainted last week several times. She has never taken off her clothes or got into bed. She just lies on the top of the bed with her clothes on.

They cut her mouth on two occasions. She caught the tube in her teeth, and then they cut her mouth with their fingernails. She sleeps very little.

At first, books were taken away from the prisoners, but they made such a fuss that they got the privilege restored. Miss Roe cannot read; she does not know what she has read after she has read three lines.

She is badly bruised especially round the ankles.

When she is forcibly fed she has about four wardresses and two doctors, but she has no strength; though she resists all she can. She has lost her strength.

They always have two doctors for her and for Mary Richardson, for the others usually one doctor.

They never attempt to gag the others and cut their mouths in the same way, apparently.

There are four doctors at Holloway now.

MISS MARY SPENCER.

She has been fed over one hundred and twenty times. She has lost nearly a stone in weight.

MISS NELLIE HALL.

Siezed with Partial Blindness.

Miss Hall is suffering from very sore throat, and from pains in her ears and eyes. At times she is seized with partial blindness; she cannot see anything then, and cannot read. She is losing weight.

She is rather quiet, and does not say very much. She was put by herself in D.X. for ten days, which she said upset her mentally very much, and she never recovered. She found herself sitting all day counting the bricks in her cell. She really got into a very bad state mentally; so much so that Miss Roe recognised that she was in a very bad state, and tried to get her to do something to get out of it. She was allowed no books during those ten days, and was fed on the floor most of the time.

MISS ANSELL.

Unable to Move from Bed.

For the last three days she has been unable to move from her bed. She suffers extreme pain with every breath she takes. They have offered her mustard plasters and thermogene wool, but she refuses everything. She has been fed one hundred and thirty times.

MISS HILDA BURKETT.

Suffers Agonies with her Nerves.

She is quite alone, and is being forcibly fed four times a day. She is sick after every feeding. She has lost over a stone in weight. She suffers agonies with her nerves, and her throat is in a terrible condition. For over a fortnight she has been fed four times every day. Miss Burkett has now been forcibly fed over two hundred and fifty times.

MISS FLORENCE TUNKS.

She has lost two stone four pounds. She has had two teeth broken from the gags, and says they hurt her nose extremely. She is in a very nervous condition, and cannot stand for faintness.

Miss Richardson thinks, more than she has ever thought, that the idea is to wreck all the prisoners mentally.

MISS MARY RICHARDSON.

A further Report.

At first she had only six wardresses and two doctors, but latterly eight wardressed. She could not rest night or day; walked her cell thousands of times up and down.

I was covered with bruises. I was not there ten days before I had one hundred and seven bruises and eleven cuts on me. They gave me over a quart of food twice a day. This is quite accurate, because they left the jug in the cell one day and I measured it. A quart at a time, twice a day, so that we all suffered very much.

I suffered extremely with my eyes, and from pains in my ears—the tube probably upset the nerves. My mouth bled several times, and of course, the more they cut my mouth, the worse it got.

I asked them to go back to the nose one day to give my mouth a chance to heal. They said it was much quicker to feed through the mouth and they would not go back to the other way.

They tried different ways this time. They tried tickling me which had never been done before. They used to hold my head back by the hair.

Miss Roe was delighted about the £15,000 collected at the Holland Park Hall.

Before Miss Richardson was released she heard Miss Roe talking to

I have bruises over the appendix, which, I am told, would have killed any ordinary person—this was from the wardresses' elbows; they used to lie on me and put their elbows into me.

I had three beds in Holloway. The legs of two of the beds broke, because of the wardresses lying on me. So they had a specially strong bed, which they said cost twice as much as the others, brought in, so that they could get ten of them on it at once. The doctor used to sit on the bed.

The chaplain has, I understand, given up visiting Suffragettes entirely, and never goes near them now. I began to be sick last Saturday, and to suffer extreme pain in my appendix—awful pain. I had never anything like it—it was withering pain, as one might say.

On Sunday I was sick again, and very ill and my nails were very blue. I asked them not to give me such a large quantity of food, as it increased my pain greatly. They made no reduction, and said they would give me the usual quantity.

News of Release.

On Monday, Dr Forward told me that I was to be released in about an hour's time, and that I was not to communicate with or tell any of the others that I was being released.

But of course they knew. I had already told Miss Roe that I might go out on the following day, and she sent a message to her father, telling him not to worry, and that he was to do nothing. This was because he had sent her in a letter, wanting her to give an undertaking that she would not be militant any more. She was indignant, and so anxious lest her father should do anything which might seem as though she were dreaming of compromising.

Miss Richardson had previously been in the cell in which Miss Roe is now, but she used to put her feet against the pipes to resist being forcibly fed. They had carpenters in to board up the pipes and moved her to another cell. She then put her head through the bars of the bed which was much more dangerous.

The wardresses used to put their hands over her eyes. Miss Roe said they did the same thing to her. A wardress would cover Miss Richardson's eyes with both hands then lean her face down into Miss Richardson's face, so that her face was practically on top of Miss Richardson's face and she could hardly breathe. She complained about that several times but they still did the same thing.

"Rubber stuck in her Throat."

They nearly choked Miss Richardson one day. The rubber came off one of the gags, she says—a piece of thick rubber about two inches long, and got into my throat. They still went on feeding me and the rubber went down my throat. I very nearly choked, but although they noticed that I was choking they went on with the feeding, and did not stop. The rubber stuck in my throat for several hours afterwards. They got frightened about it afterwards, one brought hot water to drink, and fussed about it very much. The rubber went down into my stomach and caused me great pain.

Miss Roe was delighted about the £15,000 collected at the Holland Park Hall.

Before Miss Richardson was released she heard Miss Roe talking to

Sir Edward Reynolds, a visiting magistrate. Another visiting magistrate said they had had a conference of magistrates and medical men, and that they had all agreed that the thing to do was to put food into the cell, and let the prisoners take it or not. He said that they all knew that if this were done there would not be more than two who would die. Miss Richardson asked why they had not done this but got no reply. The magistrate said "Good morning," and walked out.

Miss Richardson's last arrest under the Cat-and-Mouse Act was effected because Scotland Yard are in touch with a certain taxi-cab rank. She was given away by a taxi driver, and that is how she came to be arrested. A friend telephoned for a taxi, and one came past the house in rather a peculiar way. They asked him to stop, but he said "Another man is coming along." Then another taxi came up and Miss Richardson drove home in it. She rested a little while and then went out to dinner. Three men were waiting outside the gate, Miss Richardson did not see them until she was out. They came up and said they arrested her before her licence was up, for changing her address without notifying the Home Office.

Miss Richardson says that she cannot get rid of the sound of Miss Roe's being fed.

(Signed) FLORA MURRAY, M.D., D.P.H.

MISS RICHARDSON'S IMPRISONMENTS.

Released Four Times with Appendicitis.

Miss Richardson has been imprisoned eight times since she was sentenced on July 8, 1913 to 2 months hard labour, for assaulting the police at Bow and Bromley. On the first four of these occasions she was released under the Cat-and-Mouse Act, and was re-arrested after some act of minor militancy, such as the breaking of a window.

On her fifth arrest, on October 4, she was charged with burning a house at Hampton, but was not sentenced, as she had to be released before the Assizes Trial.

During the imprisonment she was forcibly fed, and was released on October 24, suffering from appendicitis.

On March 10, Miss Richardson was arrested for attacking the Rokeby Venus in the National Gallery, and on March 12 was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Her Medical Adviser then stated: "The appendicitis from which Miss Richardson is suffering is not cured. It is only quiescent. A very small cause may light up the acute attack, and place her life in jeopardy within a few hours. It is certain that the struggling and violence entailed by forcible feeding will be especially dangerous in her case."

In spite of this, Miss Richardson was forcibly fed, and as a result had to be released on April 6, again suffering from appendicitis. It was found necessary to postpone the operation as her medical adviser stated that she was found to be suffering from a complication which would make it impossible to operate for some weeks.

On May 20, in spite of her serious condition, she was again arrested and taken to Holloway, and again forcibly fed. This time the authorities were only able to keep her in prison for five days, and she was released on May 25. On June 6, she was again arrested, and released on July 28, having been forcibly fed for over seven weeks.

STILL ENDURING TORTURE.

Prisoners Forcibly Fed in Holloway.

Name.	No. of Weeks Forcibly Fed.
Miss GERTRUDE ANSELL	13
Miss HILDA BURKITT	12
Miss ANNIE BELL	3
Miss EILEEN CASSEY	5
Miss FLORENCE TUNKS	12
Miss NELLIE HALL	10
Miss GRACE ROE	9
Miss PHYLLIS NORTH	8
Miss MARY SPENCER	10

(Signed) FLORA MURRAY, M.D., D.P.H.

July 31

THE EFFECT OF COERCION

EXPLOSION IN LISBURN CATHEDRAL.

FOUR WOMEN ARRESTED IN BELFAST.

Grand Stand Completely Destroyed.

PIER PAVILION IN FLAMES.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CATHEDRAL.

A Lisburn Sensation.

VALUABLE WINDOW DAMAGED.

Belfast Evening Telegraph, August 1.

In the early hours of this morning, residents in all parts of Lisburn were startled by the sound of a terrific explosion, which was also distinctly heard as far away as Dunmurry.

At first it was surmised that a disaster had occurred at the gasworks, and the police patrol—then in Seymour Street along with others hastened in that direction, but were met by some of the employees of the works, who, having heard the loud report, had come out to ascertain the cause.

Fragments of Masonry and Broken Glass.

The occupants of the houses in Castle Street, in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral, having described their experience of the shock and the direction from which the noise came, the police proceeded to the caretaker and gaining admission to the graveyard they made an inspection of the surroundings of the edifice.

Everything seemed all right until the east end was reached, when the mystery was unravelled. Directly underneath the large stained-glass window of the chancel a fairly large hole was discovered, while on the ground were fragments of masonry and broken glass scattered about.

Each section of the window from the sill to the top bore evidence of the shock, between 15 and 16 of the small panes being shattered.

Dynamite.

Beyond this comparatively little damage was done to the fabric, though it was apparent it had a narrow escape, which was possibly due to the fact that the explosive—believed to be a bomb or charge of dynamite—was placed on the top of the ground. County-Inspector Morrison, who resides in Castle Street, was apprised, and promptly arrived on the scene, as did also Head-Constable Doyle and all the available men in the local police stations. Close inspection was made of the surroundings in the hope of finding some trace of the miscreants, but little of any material value was obtained.

The caretaker, as has been his custom for some time, made a round of the Cathedral property at a late hour before retiring, and found everything correct. He resides within the precincts, about fifty yards from where the explosion occurred.

An Historic Edifice.

The damage to the window is much deplored, especially as the broken parts cannot be mended, some of the colours being of such a hue that the art of reproducing them is, it is said, now unknown. The window is believed to be at least 300 years old.

As for the Cathedral itself, the foundation stone was laid as far back as the year 1622, the consecration taking place in the following year. It was then merely a church, supposed to have been erected by the Conway family for the accommodation of themselves and tenantry. The registry of marriages and baptisms exists in almost unbroken succession from the 10th September 1639. The church was twice burnt—in the years 1641 and 1707; on the former occasion designedly and on the latter accidentally.

Later Developments.

At 8 o'clock, the police, armed with a search warrant, entered the residence of Mrs Metge, Seymour Street, with whom it may be interesting to state, Miss Dorothy Evans is at present residing, after being released from Tullamore Prison. The police spent over two hours making a search.

RAID ON MRS METGE'S HOUSE.

Four Women Arrested.

EXCITING SCENES.

Exciting scenes were witnessed last Saturday afternoon, when the police raided Mrs Metge's house in Seymour Street, Lisburn, and arrested four women found in the house. A howling mob collected outside and attacked the residence, riddling the walls with dirt. Mud, stones and a bottle were thrown at the women as they were being conveyed to the police station.

Police Court Proceedings.

At one o'clock a special court was held, before Mr John Gray, R.M., only a few of the public being admitted.

Mr J. R. Moorhead, Crown solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr Geo. McCracken held a watching brief on behalf of the W.S.P.U.

Mr Moorhead, addressing his Worship, said he purposed proceeding under Section 3 of the Explosives Act 1883, and the persons before the court was that the persons before the court unlawfully and maliciously did an act to cause by an explosive substance an explosion in the grounds of the Cathedral Church of Lisburn on the morning of the 1st August; also that they conspired together to cause by an explosive substance an explosion on the said premises. The names of the defendants were: Mrs Lillian Metge, Miss

Dorothy Evans, Miss Joan Wickham, and Miss Carson.

Head-constable Doyle, replying to the Crown solicitor, said it had come within his knowledge that an explosion had occurred at 2.30 that morning on the grounds of the cathedral church, and as a result of information he received and matter that came under his notice, he arrested the defendants, none of whom made any statement after being charged and cautioned.

Mrs Metge asked was she the only Suffragist in Lisburn that her house was burst open. She had never seen such a face in her life.

Head-constable Doyle having applied for a remand, defendants protested, contending there was no evidence against them, and alleging that Lisburn was full of explosives.

Mr McCracken asked that the defendants be allowed out on their own recognisances.

Mr Moorhead pointed out that the charge was one of felony. He would raise no objection if substantial bail were offered.

Miss Evans (to the Chairman): Are you going to sit there and be dictated to by that man Moorhead?

His Worship fixed the bail at two sureties in £100 for each defendant.

RACE STAND BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Fire Near Belfast.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED.

Belfast Newsletter, July 30.

Yesterday morning the commodious stand erected on the unreserved portion of the grounds of the Ards Recreation Society, Ltd., Newtownards, was completely consumed by fire, and there seems good reason for believing that the outbreak which had such destructive results was due to militant Suffragettes. Occurring as it did a few hours before the holding of a race meeting under the auspices of the society, the fire had apparently been timed so as to cause as much inconvenience as possible to the enterprising promoters of the fixture and the public, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that the day's programme was carried out successfully, and that it received a large share of patronage. The destruction of the stand, however, naturally meant a falling off in the receipts for the day.

Efforts of no Avail.

The stand, which is a wooden one, roofed with corrugated iron, ran parallel with the road from Comber to Newtownards. On Tuesday evening Messrs Thompson, Ltd., Belfast, who held the catering rights for the race meeting, erected a 60 feet tent convenient to the stand and about five yards from the outer hoarding of the county road. A short time before four o'clock yesterday morning the stand was discovered to be on fire, and the fire alarm at the gasworks having been broken, the brigade turned out promptly and went to the scene, but unfortunately no water was available in any of the drains adjacent, and consequently they could do nothing.

In the meantime the fire siren was kept blowing and hundreds of people on foot and cycle proceeded to the

recreation grounds to render what assistance they could. When it was found that owing to the want of water nothing could be done, the public were not permitted to enter the grounds. All that they could do was to witness the fire burning itself out, for under the circumstances the energetic efforts of those who sought to subdue the flames were of little avail. An attempt was made to cut the stand into two so that one half of it might be saved, but this proved futile, for so fierce was the blaze that the rapid headway did it make that the endeavour had to be abandoned. From time to time portions of the roof fell in with a loud crash, and this caused the flames to leap higher into the air.

Tent Destroyed.

The wind was blowing gently from the north, and the fire evidently originated in the tent erected by Messrs Thompson, as it was on the north side of the stand, and was also completely consumed, a bag, containing bunting, near the central pole, is escaping injury entirely.

It is assumed that the flying sparks from the tent ignited the stand, which, owing to the dry weather, was easily ignited. Naturally, the unexpected outbreak was somewhat of a setback to the promoters of the race meeting, as the stand was a popular half-crown one, and was always largely patronised. Under the circumstances the executive promptly issued notices that the price of admission to this favourite part of the grounds would be the same as that to the general enclosure.

£750 Damages.

The cause of the fire is not definitely known. Vague rumours soon got afloat that it was the work of militant Suffragists, and these appear justified by evidence gathered later in the day. An old copy of a Suffragette journal was also discovered in a field on the other side of the road from the stand, and information has been received as to a mysterious motor car which passed the grounds about three o'clock in the morning and proceeded via Comber to Belfast. The stand originally cost about £750, and it was covered by insurance to the extent of £400. Mr John Dempster, the caretaker of the grounds, states that he made careful examination of the place and marquees before he left the grounds on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, and there was then no person on the grounds except himself. The police are pursuing investigations, but up to the present they have no clue as to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the outrage.

FIRE AT COATDYKE STATION.

Suffragists Suspected.

Glasgow Evening Times, July 23.

The waiting-room on the up platform of the Coatdyke (North British) Station has been completely destroyed by fire. The building was a wooden erection 30 feet long by 15 feet wide. The outbreak was discovered about two o'clock in the morning by three young lads, who gave the alarm, and Bellshill Fire Brigade was summoned. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, but Suffragists are suspected.

MISS CASEY SENTENCED AT NOTTINGHAM.

Fifteen Months' Hard Labour.

FORCIBLY FED FOR FIVE WEEKS.

Miss Eileen Casey who was arrested at the time of the King's visit to Nottingham, was brought from Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, on July 27, to take her trial at the Nottingham Quarter Sessions. She was indicted for having on June 24, feloniously and knowingly had in her possession certain explosive substances, to wit, four cartridges of cheddite, a fuse and a detonator, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that she did not have the said explosives with a lawful object.

At first no women were allowed to enter, but just before the Recorder took his seat, four women were admitted.

Miss Casey, who had been forcibly fed for five weeks and looked very weak, pale and haggard, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

A Protest.

The grand jury returned a true bill for felony after a short deliberation, and Miss Casey was then brought into court in charge of two wardresses and two warders.

When the indictment was read over to her, Miss Casey answered, "Before pleading, I wish to make a formal protest against being tried by a man under man-made laws."

The Recorder: Having made your protest, will you now plead?

Miss Casey: Oh, not guilty.

Mr Sandlands, who prosecuted, asked the jury to put aside any sympathy or prejudice they might have in regard to the claim of women to the vote. On the day before that of the visit of the King and Queen to Nottingham the prisoner was watched by two detectives examining the Royal stand, and she was later arrested. In her bag were found four quarter-pound packets of cheddite, a 20-foot fuse, a detonator, a pair of pliers, two packets of fire-lighters, two flash-lamps, a glass cutter, a chisel, trowel, a map of Nottingham with the market-place marked in pencil, a guide book of Southwell Cathedral, with notes in the margin referring to a hole in the wall and other details, and a list of free libraries, and racecourse and football pavilion stands.

Double the Lifting Power of Gunpowder.

Dundee Advertiser, August 1.

When in the cells, Miss Casey said to the female searcher, "I shall do all the damage I can here. We shall have our rights even if we have to fire the Castle. That will be next."

Mr A. H. Simpson, Lecturer in Physics at Nottingham University College, said that cheddite ranked amongst the high explosives used for blasting purposes. It had double the lifting power of gunpowder, and two-thirds the shattering power of dynamite.

At the outset of her case Miss Casey, who addressed the jury from the dock, but did not give or call evidence, submitted that the Act did not apply to her because it said "his possession," and, therefore, meant a male person; but the Recorder overruled this objection.

Miss Casey said that the remark which she made about the Castle did not specially refer to Nottingham Castle. She had a conversation on militancy with the searcher in which she said that they were ready to do all

they could to get the vote, but that they had been told by Mr Hobhouse that "until they did what the men did, even to the burning of Nottingham Castle, they were not very zealous."

"No Surrender."

The evidence of Mr Simpson had shown, she proceeded, that had the explosives been fired in the Market-place there would have been danger to human life, and they must therefore realise that it would have been contrary to what any suffragette would do to put the explosive there.

Miss Casey was found guilty, and after previous convictions had been proved, she was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour. She was taken back to Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, the same evening, and called "No surrender!" out of the railway carriage window.

PIER ABLAZE.

Suffragists Suspected at Colwyn Bay.

Sunday Chronicle, August 2.

A determined attempt was made early yesterday morning to destroy by fire the Colwyn Bay Pier Pavilion.

Shortly after 3 a.m., two police officers observed flames issuing from a corner of the building. They hurried to the spot and were in time to extinguish the fire before it could get a firm hold of the building. The pavilion and the pier are constructed entirely from wood, and but for the officers' promptitude the whole structure must have been destroyed.

Large pieces of cotton wool saturated with paraffin had been attached to the woodwork, and it was from one of these and some fired woodwork that attracted the police. Just below were a pile of firelighters, two tins of oil and saturated rags. A pair of lady's gloves and a copy of the militant suffragists' organ were also discovered.

The police made inquiries for a lady whose curious movements had attracted notice on the previous day.

ATTACK ON DUNDEE PILLAR-BOXES.

Phials of Inflammable Liquid.

Dundee Advertiser, August 1.

Evidently the militant Suffragettes have not yet abandoned their policy of attacking letter-boxes.

It is only a few weeks ago that a similar incident occurred, but, fortunately, no real damage was then done.

It was found last night that three letter-boxes situated in various parts of the centre of the city had been interfered with. The *modus operandi* was on the familiar lines. A phial containing some inflammable liquid enclosed in an envelope had been put into the pillars in the hope that the weight of the other letters would cause it to explode. However, the citizens had apparently not been in a letter-writing mood yesterday, with the result that the few missives that were posted were not sufficient to have the intended effect, while the postmen, who have had sufficient experience now to always keep them on the lookout, were able to empty the pillars with safety to the contents.

HAYRICK FIRE NEAR BATH.

The Charge against Miss Francis.

The hayrick fire, which occurred on Friday night, July 24, at Inglesbatch, a hamlet in the parish of Englishcombe, was the subject of further investigation at the Weston County Police Court, Bath, on August 1, when Miss Gertrude Francis was charged with wilfully setting fire to two stacks of hay and causing damage to the extent of £220. Miss Francis had been formally charged on the previous Monday and afterwards released on bail.

A number of witnesses identified Miss Francis as one of two women, who had been seen on the night of the fire.

Mr Withy, for the prosecution, said that she entered the Englishcombe fields in a dark blue skirt and blue coat, and there was this significant fact that at half past five next morning, in the hedge in a field adjoining the Bloomfield Road, and on the course which a person would follow who entered Englishcombe fields and proceeded across the footpaths to Elm Place, would traverse, there was found in the hedge a blue skirt stained with candle grease.

Evidence was given that Miss Francis was seen in several different costumes, from the time when she was first seen and followed, up to the time of her arrest.

The hearing was further adjourned until Wednesday morning, August 5, bail being renewed in the same amount as before.

"MOUSE" AT DOCTORS' CONFERENCE.

Speech to Interested Audience—"Cats" Eluded.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a protest at the Surgeons' Clinical Congress.

On Friday evening, during the last and most important meeting of the Surgeons' Clinical Congress, at the Hotel Cecil, an extraordinary sensation was created when a woman suddenly appeared near the platform from which some learned man of science was holding forth, and announced in a voice that carried to the farthest corner of the room that she was a "Mouse," and had come there to speak to medical men about the scandal of forcibly feeding women who were fighting for political freedom.

For a second there was a pause, then a tremendous burst of applause broke out—clapping and cheering and cries of "Speech! speech!" till the huge room was in an uproar.

A chair was produced by some one, and many hands lifted her on to it. "You call yourselves medical men," were the next words that could be heard, "but let me speak from your platform for five minutes—" (renewed cheers, deafening clapping and cries of "Let her speak!")

A few purple-faced individuals spluttered, "Put her out!" but practically the entire meeting, which must have equalled a thousand, were sympathetic and wanted to hear. So amidst excitement and eager interest the "Mouse" continued to address those learned men, who were yet not too learned to be human, for five minutes.

Another male suffragist was also ejected after calling the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Government could not be democratic when it excluded the women.

Then burly officials suddenly dashed through a door at the side, and seized the daring speaker, and carried her bodily out of the room, to the evident disappointment of the majority.

While all this was taking place another Suffragette went about distributing handbills headed "Doctors as Torturers," which were received with interest, until one of the "purple-faced ones" snatched the bundle out of her hand with an inarticulate gurgle and flung them on the floor almost dancing with most unscientific rage.

When the confusion had somewhat subsided it was found that the "Mouse" and her companion had disappeared as mysteriously as they had appeared, doubtless to the extreme chagrin of the watchful cats.

LIBERAL M.P.'S FORCIBLY REMINDED.

A Woman on the Platform.

MEN HECKLERS EJECTED.

At the great Liberal Demonstration on Wednesday, at the Opera House, Kingsway, great precautions had been taken to prevent the M.P.'s addressing the audience from being once again reminded of the truth, and under no circumstances were any women admitted. A number of men suffragists managed to get in however, and to remind them forcibly of the torture going on in prison. They were ejected in turn. The sensation of the evening occurred, however, when a woman who with amazing cleverness managed to evade the stewards, actually stood on the platform where she faced the M.P.'s, and questioned them on forcible feeding. There was great consternation and cries of "How did you get here?" "Where were the stewards?" Then came voices from the audience, "Don't hurt her," "Be careful." "It is all very well to say that, but how about the women whom you allow to be tortured," replied the woman. She was eventually removed, the audience still looking thoroughly amazed by the incident.

Men Hecklers at the Meeting.

The chairman, Sir Henry Dalziel, was saying that the Government would see to the needs of the people, when a man in the grand circle called out, "Why not to the needs of the women?" He was ejected with considerable brutality. Two more interrupters were ejected, "a very discordant note being struck" according to the *Times*, by these interruptions. While the speaker was remarking that the Irish people must be freed, a man in the gallery called out that the women also demanded freedom. He was then with much difficulty ejected.

A fifth man interjected at a suitable moment, but was not ejected. Later on, as the speaker said he regretted the loss of human life, he called out, "Why then do you torture Mrs Pankhurst?" He was then ejected amid uproar.

Another male suffragist was also ejected after calling the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Government could not be democratic when it excluded the women.

DEPUTATIONS ON FORCIBLE FEEDING.

UNSATISFACTORY INTERVIEW WITH LORD HALDANE.

The Majesty of the Law must be Upheld.

Two Suffragettes had an interview with Lord Haldane on Tuesday evening, July 28. They attacked him at once on the question of forcible feeding and asked him how long the Cabinet intended to torture women. "What do you mean by torturing?" replied Lord Haldane, "they ought to take their food." The women answered that as long as Sir Edward Carson and other Ulster leaders were free to act as they were now doing, these women ought not to be in prison at all. It was absolutely intolerable.

They then demanded that Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall should immediately be released, but Lord Haldane would not hear of it and said that he must uphold the majesty of the law. He was told that no one could expect women to uphold the law when the law was so unjust to women.

Lord Haldane several times rose in his chair as if he would dismiss the women, but they sat on, and said, "One point more, Lord Haldane, we wish you to feel very strongly, and that is your amendment to the Criminal Amendment Bill. We feel that if you were indeed a friend of women you would never have brought forward that disgraceful amendment." At this he resigned himself to the interview and said, "You only take it from the women's side, and do not look at it from the men's side."

Offer to Mrs Pankhurst.

They then talked about Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall, and about the way Mrs Pankhurst had been treated. He said that the Cabinet admired her and that she was a great leader, and they recognised that she had held women back from deeds of greater violence. He again said that she was a very fine leader and they regretted most intensely having to put her in prison, and that she should have a free pardon if only she would promise to do the work behind the scenes, and not address meetings publicly. "Let her do the work quietly; but we cannot have her always addressing these meetings." He was answered, "You know, Lord Haldane, Mrs Pankhurst would never consent to such disgraceful terms."

He was then asked what he had done practically, and he said, "I have always upheld the cause and done what I could." "What practically?" the women repeated. "Well," he said, "I speak in favour of it when I can."

The unsatisfactory interview then came to an end.

MR BIRRELL INTERVIEWED. Men and Women Militants.

Miss Haig and Miss Naylor waited on Mr Birrell at his home in London on July 29.

The Deputation began by raising the case of Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall. They pointed out that— even according to Mr McKenna's own words—seven weeks of forcible feeding was more than three months' ordinary imprisonment. Mr Birrell was given the letter of appeal to Mr Asquith concerning these cases,

which he asked to be allowed to keep that he might consider it fully.

Miss Naylor then compared the case of Mrs Pankhurst with that of Sir Edward Carson. Mr Birrell replied that the two cases were not parallel. If women had been marching about the streets—armed and showing their determination to have the vote, they would have been similar. Miss Naylor answered that he implied our militancy was not strong enough. He disclaimed the suggestion, and asserted that nothing had actually happened in consequence of Sir Edward Carson's defiance of the law. Miss Naylor reminded him that women had been imprisoned for interfering with the telephone and cutting telegraph wires: she considered that holding up coast-guardmen was a serious thing, and armed rebellion was the greatest crime known to the State.

Mr Birrell's last remark was, that, if women stopped militancy, they should get the vote now. He was at once reminded of the Conciliation Bill truce, but again urged—"You should drop militancy, and get enough electors to push the matter through. How do you expect to get it otherwise?" Miss Naylor replied—"By pressure. Governments are only amenable to pressure; there is no justice to which we can appeal."

JOHN BURNS ANGRY.

"Stop this Nagging."

The following account of an interview with Mr John Burns has been sent by a correspondent:—

On Tuesday morning, July 28, two ladies called upon Mr John Burns to see what he is doing to stop the torture of women.

They arrived about a quarter past nine, and the door was opened by Mr Burns himself, who received them most affably, and asked them into the house. When, however, one of the ladies opened the conversation by saying, "We have come to ask you to do something to stop forcible feeding," his amiable manner disappeared like magic. They demanded that Mrs Pankhurst and all Suffrage prisoners should be unconditionally released, or else that Carson, Redmond, and the other men rebels, should be imprisoned also.

"I'll do nothing at all."

During this Mr Burns betrayed great impatience and anger, and finally burst out, "Now stop this nagging! I'll do nothing at all. You have killed your case. You're always nagging at us Ministers."

To this the lady who had spoken said quietly, "We are not nagging, Mr Burns, we are trying to lay our case before you, and you cannot answer our arguments because we have justice on our side." She then spoke of Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall, and said it was his duty to see that they were released.

"This interview is over," he angrily said again, "stop this nagging!"

They then handed him some papers dealing with forcible feeding, and a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, saying, "This will not be the last visit you will have from us, you will never have a moment's peace until forcible feeding has stopped."

The two ladies then took their leave, Mr Burns insisting upon seeing them off the premises.

MR HERBERT SAMUEL CAN DO NOTHING.

An Unwilling Interview.

"SEND FOR THE POLICE."

On Wednesday morning, July 28, two ladies called at the Kensington Palace Hotel to interview Mr Herbert Samuel who was staying there, on the subject of forcible feeding.

Miss Wylie in describing their visit, writes:— "A message was sent down to us saying that Mr Samuel was not available.

We sent back word to say we should not keep him more than five minutes, but the matter was most urgent. Our cards were then returned with the message that we must write whatever we had to say. Just at that moment, however, Mr Samuel came down in the lift, and passed us quickly. We followed him into a room where several people were breakfasting, and where he took a seat at a small table, went up to him and said quite quietly, "Mr Samuel?" he nodded. "Can you give a few minutes to discuss a very urgent matter, namely the case of Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall, who are being forcibly fed in Holloway Prison."

He replied indifferently, "I can do nothing."

"You are Responsible."

"You are a Member of the Government, and we hold you all equally responsible for this disgraceful treatment of women."

I then went on to quote Mr McKenna's words, saying that eight days' imprisonment on hunger and thirst strike is equal to three months' ordinary imprisonment and that therefore Miss Roe and Miss Hall had served their sentence many times over, and I continued, "we demand their unconditional release," saying, "it is shameful to see that Carson and Redmond can shed blood, while women are being tortured simply for demanding justice."

"I can do nothing," he answered as before. "Then calling a waiter he said very severely, "These ladies ought not to have been admitted." I continued my remarks, and he then called another waiter and said, "you must send for the Police."

Seeing they meant to turn us out forcibly, we went, and I said in parting, "Since you have brought physical force to bear we are going, but you are indeed a coward!"

VIEWS OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

He Disclaims Responsibility.

Miss Graham and Miss Hardy called on the Bishop of Oxford by appointment on July 24.

The Bishop said he could tell them shortly his views on forcible feeding. He earnestly desired the passing of a short Act of Parliament which would exempt prison officials from blame if they allowed prisoners to starve themselves to death, provided all reasonable efforts had been made to induce them to take food. He said that he felt the seriousness of the

present situation, and was doing all he could to further the woman's cause, agreeing that the removal of the grievance by the grantin of the suffrage was the truest remedy.

He then said he could give Miss Graham four minutes in which to state her case. She pointed out that forcible feeding was being used as a means of coercion, and not to save life, which on the contrary it endangered.

The Bishop disclaimed direct personal or official responsibility for discriminating administration of the law as applied to men and women.

The point of view of the women was so different from that of the Bishop that he seemed unable to listen to them with any understanding, so he rose, opened the door and bowed them out, all three feeling that it was waste of time to continue the interview further.

A BLOT ON CIVILISATION.

A Message from New Zealand.

June 10, 1914.

One of our readers writes from Christchurch, New Zealand:—The SUFFRAGETTE certainly gives one a clearer insight into the cause, and proves what many suspect—that the Home Cables to other parts of the world, are one-sided in their views, and unfair, causing many to have wrong impressions; your Cabinet Ministers' talk of principles and honour is surely not in keeping with the torturing of women, leaving slavery and bondage of women out of the question. The forcible feeding of women is in the view of all right thinking people a disgrace and a blot on civilisation. I am forwarding a Christchurch gentleman's letter strongly condemning Sir A. Conan Doyle's reference to lynching of the Suffragettes.

Will you send me out the SUFFRAGETTE as convenient half-yearly 4s. 4d. post free, and also to a friend whose name and address I enclose.

THE GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

A Message from India.

A SUFFRAGETTE reader says in a letter recently to hand:—

"Here in India I find among thinking men and women there is not the apathetic indifference that formerly existed. Both men and women realise the necessity of our influence, and my husband and I lose no opportunity of enlightening those whom we come in contact in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

"The general opinion is all over India that the Government is entirely responsible for Militancy, and it is daily becoming more and more the laughing stock of natives and Europeans."

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Mrs Dacre Fox's Third Imprisonment.

FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PERTH PRISON.

Statement by Miss Arabella Scott.

MRS DACRE FOX RE-ARRESTED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Her Third Hunger and Thirst Strike.

MRS PANKHURST'S LETTER AGAIN REFUSED.

While Sir Edward Carson, who has incited to the destruction of life, was received at Buckingham Palace, a woman who has been adjudged guilty of inciting to the destruction of property, was re-arrested at the gates and taken to Holloway to face once more the strain and suffering of the hunger and thirst strike.

On July 30, at about 4.30, Mrs Dacre Fox and another woman went to Buckingham Palace to deliver Mrs Pankhurst's letter to the King. At the gate Mrs Dacre Fox demanded to see the King's Secretary. A great many plain-clothes detectives were about, and as soon as Mrs Dacre Fox was recognised, she was arrested and taken to Holloway in a taxi.

When she had gone, it was discovered that a girl had chained herself to the railings of the Palace. A large crowd gathered, and much excitement prevailed. It was some considerable time before the chain could be broken, and meanwhile the girl was able to explain to the crowd why Mrs Dacre Fox had wished to deliver the letter to the King. She was arrested by two policemen and taken to Cannon Row Police Station, but was afterwards discharged.

FORCIBLY FED FOR FIVE WEEKS.

Miss Arabella Scott's Experiences.

ASKED TO GIVE UP HER CONNECTION WITH THE W.S.P.U.

After two days without food, water or sleep, in addition to having been insulted and assaulted in Paddington Green Police Station, I was taken to Perth Prison.

On my arrival, I was immediately undressed and carried into the hospital ward and was told that unless I took some milk at once, I should be forcibly fed. I said that there was some mistake, that I had been re-arrested on a previous charge on which I had never before been forcibly fed. Then I was held down by half a dozen wardresses, while the assistant doctor sat across my legs. The throat tube was used. Immediately on its withdrawal I brought up all that had been poured down. The next day, Sunday, and on the Monday I retained none of the stuff which was poured down.

second or two and bring up a quantity of the food which would pour over my face and eyes and hair.

I was held in this way from one to two hours after each operation, the assistant and wardresses taking turns at my head when as they said "their hands got tired." Notwithstanding the fact that waterproof sheets were placed under my head and chin, my hair and nightdress were invariably soaked with the liquid I vomited. Very often I would break out into perspiration, at other times I would turn cold.

At night, my sleep was often very much broken and disturbed by dreams. The fact of knowing I had so many friends near, of realising that bit by bit the price of liberty has to be paid gave me courage to go through with the ordeal.

Illegal to hold Meetings.

On Thursday, July 23, the chairman of the Prison Commissioners visited me. I asked him why I had been forcibly fed this time and not before and he said, "Well you see when we let you out the last time, you immediately began to hold meetings, and went to the by-election at Ipswich." "If that is a crime," I said, "I should have a fresh trial, as I am not aware that it is illegal to hold meetings, or to take part in elections." I also asked him why I had not been arrested during the election and he said it had nothing to do with him.

Mr McKinnon Wood stated that my health was reported good, and that I was released on medical grounds—surely a contradiction. He also said that I had not been advised or invited to give an undertaking not to speak in support of the suffrage cause. This statement is misleading. The express purpose of the chairman's visit was to extract an undertaking from me to give up my connection with the W.S.P.U. If I did this, he said I would not be arrested again. He also urged me to give up my food in prison and have the sentence shortened. His final advice was, that I should take a holiday on my release. I have a six weeks' licence.

MISS DOROTHY EVANS' RETURN TO BELFAST.

No Cat and Mouse Act.

Much interest was aroused in the streets of Belfast on Tuesday morning, July 28, when Miss Dorothy Evans, looking tired and weak, but as full of fight as ever, was taken for a drive by her friends in a motor car, gaily decorated with purple, white, and green flags.

It will be remembered that Miss Evans was released from Tullamore the previous Saturday.

On Friday night the prison doctor implored Miss Evans at least to drink as he was afraid she would not live through the night, and her release was certain. This she refused. The following day when the order for her release came, she demanded that wardresses should be sent with her to Belfast. The doctor replied that she was not fit to travel, and the authorities would not take the responsibility of her journey on their shoulders. She was then sent in the prison van to the Union Infirmary, where the Master refused to take her in, and himself accompanied her back to the prison.

Too ill to Travel.

Miss Evans refused to allow her friends to take charge of her, and sat down on her bags in the rain at the prison gate. For some time the Governor would not come to her, but finally he was forced to do so, and he gave her her return ticket to Belfast. After this concession she allowed Mrs Metge to take her to the station, where she broke her fast. Practically the whole day had been consumed by these petty and spiteful negotiations.

Miss Evans reached Dublin that evening, but her state of health obliged her to remain there over the week end. She continued her journey North at the first moment the doctor would allow it.

She has not been released under the Cat and Mouse Act.

MISS ANNE HUNT'S STATEMENT.

Forcibly Fed Five Times.

"I hunger-struck from Thursday, July 16, till my release on July 27. Whilst in Holloway Prison, I was forcibly fed four times before conviction, and once afterwards. I was forcibly fed three times on Monday, and was sick the whole time, the tube being held firmly in place whilst I was being sick.

"On Tuesday morning, the day of my trial, I was fed once, and afterwards asked if I knew I was to appear in Court. I had not expected to be tried till Wednesday, and so had had no time to prepare my defence. On my return from Court, I was again forcibly fed, and was sick the whole time. This was my last forcible feeding before my release six days after.

"The first time I was forcibly fed, a little end of a pencil was found in my possession, and so I was searched immediately afterwards, my bedding was pulled to pieces, and my scap dish emptied.

"I am covered with bruises, the result of my struggles while being forcibly fed."



Mrs Dacre Fox.

[Photo by Lena Connell.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

QUESTIONS ON
MISS ARABELLA SCOTT.

Is Perth the only Prison?

June 27.

Mr FREDERICK WHYTE asked the Secretary for Scotland whether Miss Arabella Scott is still in Perth prison; whether she is being forcibly fed; and whether he has any report upon her present state of health?

Mr PONSONBY asked for how long Miss Arabella Scott, who is in Perth prison, has been forcibly fed; whether she is resisting and has to be strapped down; by what process is food being given to her; and what is the present state of her health?

Mr TOUCHÉ asked the Secretary for Scotland whether Miss Arabella Scott has been forcibly fed at any time during the last four weeks in Perth prison; is he aware that Miss Scott, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in May 1913, and was released after hunger-striking, has since confined herself to speaking and working in a law-abiding and constitutional manner; if forcible feeding was revived because some persons released under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act continued in acts of destruction during the intervals of recovery from hunger-strikes; why forcible feeding has been restored to in Miss Scott's case, seeing that she has done no act of militancy while out of prison; and has she been advised or invited to give any undertaking not to speak in support of the suffrage cause?

A Contradiction.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Mr McKinnon Wood): Miss Arabella Scott was convicted on May 19, 1913, of attempted fire-raising and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. She has several times been released on licence under the Prisoners (Discharge for Temporary Ill-Health) Act, 1913, after serving only a few days and without being forcibly fed. On one occasion when released on licence she refused to leave the prison, and said she would continue her hunger strike outside the prison gates. On another occasion, when released, she refused for some hours to enter any house. On the occasion of her last re-arrest as she persistently refused to observe the terms of the licences it was thought desirable that she should serve a substantial portion of her sentence, and from June 20 to July 26 (when she was again released on licence) she has been detained in Perth prison. During this last period of imprisonment she was artificially fed by the mouth. She has offered some resistance but has never been strapped down. Her state of health on release is reported good, but it was not deemed advisable on medical grounds to continue artificial feeding for a longer period. I am not aware that she has abandoned the advocacy of militant methods. She has not been advised or invited to give an undertaking not to speak in support of the suffrage cause.

Mr WEDGWOOD: Is this lady sent to Perth because Perth is the only prison in Scotland where prisoners can be forcibly fed?

Mr McKINNON WOOD: No, Sir. It is not the only prison in Scotland where they can be forcibly fed. There are other prisons in Scotland where they can be forcibly fed, but we have there medical officers who are accustomed to perform the operation in the criminal lunatic department there.

The Case of Miss Gordon.

Mr T. M. HEALY asked the Secretary for Scotland if his attention has been drawn to the statement published by Dr Mabel Jones, M.D., that there is no foundation for the allegation that Miss Frances Gordon had undergone a course of drugging before admission to prison, and, in view of this, accompanied by Miss Gordon's denial, will he say on what evidence the statement was

founded; if Dr Watson, the medical officer for Perth prison, is the same doctor who, when forcibly feeding Miss Moorhead in Calton prison, allowed food to enter the lungs, causing pneumonia; was it by the doctor's orders that Miss Gordon was held down by the assistant doctor and was forcible feeding; was a hand or a towel held over her mouth to prevent vomiting, and is this included in the description of medical treatment; will he state why the doctor found it necessary to administer three enemata daily to Miss Gordon; was it explained to her they were not food; and, if not, what did they consist of?

Mr McKINNON WOOD: My attention has not been drawn to the statement referred to. The opinion of the doctor that Miss Gordon had undergone a course of drugging was based upon her symptoms and appearance on admission to the prison. The medical officer of Perth prison conducted the artificial feeding of Miss Moorhead in the Calton prison, Edinburgh. There is no foundation for the statement that in Miss Moorhead's case food was allowed to enter the lungs, and this matter was fully dealt with in my reply to the hon. Member for Blackburns Division on March 9. In the case of Miss Gordon it was necessary to exercise some restraint after artificial feeding, and this was done under medical directions. The necessity for treatment by enema was explained in my reply to the hon. and learned Member on July 16.

Printing the "Suffragette."

Mr WEDGWOOD asked the Home Secretary whether, since those who have published incitement to civil war in Ireland are still at liberty, he will advise His Majesty to extend his royal clemency to Mr Drew, the imprisoned printer of the SUFFRAGETTE?

Mr McKENNA: I regret I am unable to advise any remission of sentence in this case.

Mr WEDGWOOD: Will the right hon. Gentleman not reconsider his attitude, seeing that the incitements of the Ulster press have resulted in the loss of human life, whereas the incitements of this man—

Mr SPEAKER: The hon. Member is making a statement which, whether true or not, has nothing whatever to do with this question.

Mr KING: Will the right hon. Gentleman look at the question, which is whether Mr Drew, who has been put in prison for printing the SUFFRAGETTE, in which there are incitements to violence, is not more innocent than—

Mr SPEAKER: Order, order.

Mr OUTHWAITE: Will the right hon. Gentleman advise His Majesty to invite Mr Drew to Buckingham Palace—

Mr SPEAKER: The hon. Member has no business to make offensive observations.

"Suffragette" Poster in Omnibus.

July 30.

Mr ARTHUR HENDERSON: I beg to ask the Home Secretary a question, of which I have given him private notice, namely, whether the fact that a contract entered into by the London General Omnibus Company to display a poster appealing to the public to support law-abiding suffragists by joining the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is not being executed is due to intervention on the part of the authorities of Scotland Yard; and, if so, will he state the reasons for this intervention, and what authority they possess for taking such action.

Mr McKENNA: By an Order made under the Metropolitan Carriage Act, 1869, the display of advertisements in public carriages is subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police. It has long been the practice of the Commissioner to forbid, for public reasons, the display of advertisements of a political character, and as the advertisement proposed to be issued by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies came within this category, it did not receive the approval of the Commissioner. I may add that the Commissioner's notice has only recently been called to the fact that an advertisement issued by the Women's Social and Political Union is being displayed in omnibuses, and he is now taking action in the matter.

IS CHRISTIANITY A FAILURE?

Charity as Taught by the Dean of St. Paul's.

The following illuminating correspondence has taken place between a member of the W.S.P.U. and the Dean of St Paul's:—

Miss Erskine's Letter.

DEAR SIR,—It does not surprise me to hear the question constantly asked, Is Christianity a failure? This morning at St Paul's I, with several other women, made a protest during the service, upon which a verger came up behind me and gave me a blow on the face.

I should have thought vergers of all people had plenty of opportunity of hearing the gospel taught, but it does not seem to have much effect on their lives! We shall continue to protest till the clergy come out and help us to secure justice.—Yours faithfully,
ANNE ERSKINE.
54 St George's Road, S.W.

The Dean's Reply.

MADAM,—I am glad to have your name and address, which may be useful to the police.

It is, I fear, useless to appeal to the better feelings of persons who have shown themselves utterly destitute of womanly modesty, respect for the rights of others, and reverence for God. I have long been in favour of the political reform which has been ruined for a generation at least by the shameless monkey-tricks of your friends, and the infamous crimes of the scoundrels with whom you appear to be in sympathy.

The folly of such conduct is as glaring as its unparalleled wickedness.—Yours truly,
W. K. INGE.
The Deanery, St Paul's.

Further letter from Miss Erskine.

SIR,—I am glad my name and address afforded you satisfaction.

The Church's ethics are truly bewildering. You apply every abominable epithet to the heroic women who are carrying on a bloodless revolution in the cause of freedom and purity, and yet the Rev. Canon Scott is teaching Ulster women to use firearms in order to shoot down their political opponents. We prize all the more highly the few exceptional clergymen and Nonconformist ministers who have the courage to come out and speak on our militant platforms, and with a truer insight understand the great spiritual meaning at the back of the women's militancy.—Yours truly,
ANNE ERSKINE.
54 St George's Road, S.W.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

To the Editor.

Dear Madam,—In a recent issue you referred to the appointment of Dr Selina Fox to Aylesbury Gaol, and mentioned a rumour that she was likely to engage in the practice of forcible feeding.

I know Dr Fox to be a kind-hearted and highly-principled woman, and I called her attention to your paragraph. In reply, she requested me to "contradict decisively all such rumours."

Yours faithfully,
FLORA MURRAY, M.D.

60 Bedford Gardens,
Camden Hill, W.
July 31, 1914.

POSTER PARADES.

Why don't YOU join in?

On Friday, July 31st, a very large sunshade and poster parade left Lincoln's Inn House to advertise the Paper and made a great impression on the public, and a very large number of papers was sold.

Another Parade will take place next Friday, August 7, solely to advertise the Paper. This Parade will leave Lincoln's Inn House, at eleven o'clock, and members are specially asked to attend.

Paper Sellers Wanted.

Many more paper sellers are needed for August. The sale of papers this week has been exceptionally good, and there is no lack of buyers.

More sellers could have been employed. At this crisis, when the Government is making a special attack on the Paper, all members are asked to give at least one extra hour to paper-selling per week.

LONDON MEETINGS.

The speakers at the Knightsbridge Hall on Monday, August 10, will be Miss Leonora Tyson and Miss Perkins. The chair will be taken by Mrs Mansel at 3.15 p.m.

The meeting on Thursday, August 13th, at the Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Bayswater, will be addressed by Mrs Mansel and others.

Both these meetings are for women only, and no men will be admitted.

WHY NO PROSECUTIONS?

"Hasty Demolitions with Explosives."

Our readers are asked to notice that the sub-title to this paragraph is printed in quotation marks. In the *Irish Volunteer*, the organ of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers, of July 25, appears a page article headed "Random Recipes: Hasty demolition with explosives." The article opens with a list of explosives—gun-cotton, gun-powder, and cordite. "Dynamite," it adds, "may sometimes be obtained locally." Full directions are given as to the method of transporting and exploding gun-cotton which is specially recommended. "It is much more easily and quickly fired, which is an important point in hasty demolitions." The article also gives instructions for the use of gunpowder, cordite, and dynamite, and is to be continued.

"HOPELESSLY WRONG."

Canon Scott Holland on Forcible Feeding.

Canon Scott Holland in his monthly magazine, makes a very strong protest against forcible feeding. "It actually does torture," he says, "the women on whom it is inflicted." . . . On sheer grounds of expediency, it is hopelessly wrong. It inflicts a degradation on the conception of law. It evokes moral repudiation from those who abhor militant methods. It keeps alive sore and festering wounds. The Government, which has exasperated the women by tricking them out of their proper Parliamentary opportunity, has not the moral right to take up so relentless and merciless a method.

AWAKE, THOU THAT SLEEPEST.

REBUKING THE CHURCH NON-MILITANT.

Prayers for Forcibly Fed Prisoners.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS IN THEATRES.

PROTESTS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Archbishop of Canterbury Interrupted.

NINE WOMEN EJECTED.

Pandemonium reigned in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon, and the greater part of the sermon delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury could not be heard.

The Church was very crowded, numbers of people being unable to gain admission.

As soon as the Archbishop began his sermon, a woman stood up and reminded him in a very loud voice of his indifference to the women's fight for principle and their torture in prison. She proceeded with her speech until the vergers finally overpowered her, but continued her protest until she was put outside the door.

As soon as the noise had ceased and the congregation had settled down another woman stood up and protested against the indifference of the Bishops and Clergy to forcible feeding, and continued her protest until she was flung outside the door. Great brutality was used in her ejection. When quiet had again been restored, the Bishop tried to resume, but was again interrupted, and the interruptions continued until altogether nine or ten women had been ejected, each one continuing to protest until the door was reached.

The Church was in an uproar, excited vergers, running about and showing a great deal of unnecessary brutality. The climax was reached, when one woman protested in a loud clear voice against the way women were being treated in a Christian country. The vergers again rushed up, but found to their astonishment that she was chained. After trying every means they found it impossible to release her, and she meanwhile continued her protest. Eventually, after spending a great deal of time, and after the excitement of the congregation had reached its height, they were obliged to ask the people to get up, and to remove the long form, with the woman attached, into the street.

A large crowd were waiting outside, the one topic of their conversation was the Suffragettes.

MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH.

On Sunday morning, a very effective protest was made in Marylebone Parish Church. Just as the preacher was about to commence his sermon, a woman walked down the aisle until she was close to the pulpit and said in a loud, clear voice "In Christ's name, I protest against the indifference of the Church to women being forcibly fed in prison." She continued to speak and the preacher was unable to begin his sermon. Eventually two men took hold of her, but she resisted, and continued to protest in a loud voice until she was placed outside the door.

AT ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

At St Margaret's, Westminster, during the morning service, the church was again roused on the subject of forcible feeding.

The preacher was about to commence his sermon, when a woman offered up a prayer for women being forcibly fed. About half-way through the sermon, a great deal of excite-

ment was caused by another woman loudly protesting against the attitude of the Church while women were being tortured in prison. She continued to protest until the preacher found it impossible to go on and she was finally overpowered and removed.

At the close of the sermon another woman stood up and said, in a loud voice: "How long are you going to allow women to be tortured, while you refuse to move?"

PROTESTS AT CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

Listened to in Silence.

On Sunday evening, July 26, at the Paddington Congregational Chapel, an effective protest was made. The previous Sunday, a letter had been sent to the minister asking him to offer prayers for women in prison, and pointing out the treatment they were receiving. As he did not comply with their request, Suffragettes offered their own prayers.

Just before the sermon a body of women stood up and prayed aloud, "For the women, who are being tortured in prison and that the eyes of the clergy might be opened." They were not interfered with in any way, and their prayer was listened to amid silence.

Just at the close of the sermon, a woman rose and said in a loud, clear voice, "In God's name, have you no prayers to offer for tortured women?" After the singing of a hymn, a man rose and said, "God bless Emmeline Pankhurst." He also was not asked to leave.

Near the close of the service during a pause, another woman stood up and prayed aloud that the indifference of the Church might be removed.

There was no disturbance, and the protests were most impressive.

GREAT PROTEST AT APOLLO THEATRE.

Sir John Simon's Embarrassment.

On Wednesday evening, Sir John Simon was present at the performance of "When Knights were Bold," at the Apollo Theatre.

During each of the three acts, women rose to protest in different parts of the house and great excitement was caused.

During the first act, one woman, who was actually sitting next to the Attorney-General in the dress circle, rose and addressed the audience, beginning: "Men and women, and Sir John Simon," and pointing out how disgraceful it was that a member of the Government were being forcibly fed in Holloway. There was a great hubbub, and Sir John looked exceedingly uncomfortable as one after another the interrupters were ejected.

During the second act, a woman loudly rang a bell, while others threw down leaflets which were scattered over the heads of the audience.

The third act also was held up by another woman again addressing the audience from the upper circle.

A great deal of interest was shown in the speakers, one gentleman, an American, afterwards remarked that the women's voices had rung in his ears during the whole of the performance. He wrote to the office later, asking for literature to gain information of the movement.

EXCITING SCENES AT "KISMET."

"The Responsibility Lies with You."

On Wednesday, July 29, exciting scenes were witnessed during the performance of "Kismet," at the Globe theatre.

One of the acts was entirely interrupted for fifteen to twenty minutes by a series of sustained protests against the torture of women. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed, and determined efforts were made by the officials to silence one of the women and to remove her, but when they tried to do this they found, to their surprise, that she was chained to the attendants seemed thoroughly amazed, and tried desperately to release her, she meanwhile keeping up the protest. At last a crow bar was fetched, and the padlock was broken. The audience, in strong contrast to the officials, were not in the least hostile. They were for the most part struck with astonishment and listened attentively while details of the prison treatment of Grace Roe and Mary Richardson were told them. They were reminded forcibly of their responsibility as electors for this torture, the speaker saying, "If you were men you would not allow women to be tortured. If you had insisted on justice, women would never have been militant. The responsibility lies with you."

Immediately at the close of the sermon, before the preacher had left the pulpit, another woman stood and protested.

She was also removed and continued to protest as she was taken down the aisle.

IN DUBLIN PICTURE PALACE.

On Monday night, July 27, a new picture palace was opened in Dublin. A long film was shown depicting the life of Joan of Arc.

Just before the final scene a Suffragette rose, and asked the audience, whose sympathies were roused by the suffering of Joan of Arc, to remember that her spiritual descendants were under torture in Holloway Prison to-day, by order of the spiritual descendants of the cruel and blind politicians—French and English—who sent the Maid to the stake. She further reminded the Dublin people of the terrible responsibility they bore in the matter, because the Votes of the Irish Party kept the Liberal Government of torturers in power. Though the speech lasted some minutes no attempt was made to interfere. Applause came from all sides of the house, and the leaflets a second Suffragette distributed were eagerly accepted.

FORCIBLE FEEDING STRONGLY CONDEMNED

Memorial to Leicester M.P.'s.

The following memorial signed by Doctors, Clergymen, Councillors, Guardians, and other public servants, has been sent to the two Members of Parliament for Leicester—Mr Ramsay MacDonald and Mr Gordon Hewart—

We, the undersigned Ministers of Religion, Doctors of Medicine, and Public Servants in the Borough of Leicester, protest in the strongest possible terms against the practice of forcible feeding suffragist prisoners. We maintain that it is a practice unworthy of any community calling itself civilised, in that it is extremely dangerous to health, and is degrading both to those forcibly fed and to those who perform the operation; and we further maintain that forcible feeding has proved futile as a means of dealing with the problem of militancy. Medical authorities agree that it may cause pneumonia, pleurisy, paralysis and insanity, while Professor Oppenheim of Berlin has stated that some of the worst cases of neurasthenia have resulted from it. Such medical opinion has received the testimony of actual facts in cases of suffrage prisoners, several of whom have contracted pneumonia and pleurisy after forcible feeding, and one of whom (a working man) was driven temporarily insane. We, the signatories to this Memorial, do not uphold militancy, but we recognise that coercion is no remedy for discontent, and that the maintenance of law and order can only be successfully achieved by removing the grievances which have led to disorder.

We therefore venture, on humanitarian grounds, to urge that the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Leicester shall endeavour by every means in their power to secure the discontinuance of forcible feeding suffragist prisoners.

PRISON NEWS.

Mrs Dacre Fox was re-arrested outside Buckingham Palace, on July 30, when attempting to deliver Mrs Pankhurst's letter to the King. Miss Mary Richardson was released from Holloway on July 28, and two days later underwent an operation for appendicitis. She is in a very critical condition, serious complications having arisen. The latest bulletin report states that she is in a very grave condition, has had a little sleep and is in rather less pain. The news that she was able to give of the terrible condition of the other forcibly fed prisoners will be found on pp. 302-3.

RAID ON MRS METGE'S HOUSE.

Last Saturday afternoon the police raided the house of Mrs Metge, in Lisburn, near Felfast, and arrested four women who were on the premises on a charge of conspiring to cause an explosion in Lisburn Cathedral. These were Mrs Metge, Miss Dorothy Evans, Miss Joan Wickham, and Miss Carson. They were later released on bail.

Miss Eileen Casey, who was charged with intending to commit a felony, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour at Nottingham, on July 27. She was then taken back to Winson Green, Birmingham, where she is being forcibly fed.

Miss Gertrude Francis, who was arrested in connection with two stack fires near Bath, was released on bail on July 27, after two days' hunger and thirst strike at Weston Police Court, Bath. She was brought up on August 1, and again remanded until August 5.

Miss Anne Hunt was released from Holloway on July 27. She was on hunger-strike eleven days, and had been forcibly fed four times. Her medical adviser reports that she is painfully weak and thin, and suffering from nervous exhaustion. Her digestion is giving her much trouble.

All Contributions should be sent to the Prisoners' Organiser, Lincoln's Inn House.

PRISONERS

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Lists names like Miss Gertrude Ansell, Miss Annie Bell, Miss Ivy Bonn, etc.

hunger-striking. We now learn that this report was false, and that Miss Spencer has been forcibly fed three times daily ever since her arrest.

Mrs E. B. Higginson, who was sentenced at the time of the Deputation to the King, was re-arrested at her home in Preston on Tuesday, July 28, and taken to Holloway. She was released after four days' hunger and thirst strike, as the medical officer considered that she was developing measles. In her febrile condition the deprivation of water has been a severe aggravation.

Miss Barbara Wylie is slowly recovering from the effects of her recent hunger-strike. She is still very weak.

Miss Christine Adams, who was sentenced for praying aloud in the Brompton Oratory, and was re-arrested under the Cat-and-Mouse Act, was released from Holloway on Saturday evening, July 25, her fine having been paid anonymously.

Miss Freda Graham, although still very weak, is now able to be up and continues to make slow but satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Miss Arabella Scott's statement appears on p. 304. She was forcibly fed for five weeks, not three as was printed by mistake in our last issue.

PRISONERS' FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names like Miss E. Elder, Miss Anon., Miss Udney, etc.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

We print below some reports giving a slight idea of the enormous propaganda work which is being carried on in all parts of the British Isles on behalf of the W.S.P.U.

LONDON.

Battersea.

On Sunday a rousing meeting was held in Battersea Park, addressed by Mrs Newbury and Mrs E. Duval. Another meeting held at Strath Terrace, on Tuesday, July 28, when Miss A. Kelly made a spirited and convincing speech. On both occasions the SUFFRAGETTE sold well. Funds are needed to carry on local work. (Hon. Org. Sec. Mrs Emily D. Duval, 37 Park Road, Wandsworth.)

Clapham.

Thanks are due to Miss Phoebe Richards for her splendid speech on Clapham Common last Sunday afternoon. Members please notice that office is closed during August. In last week's report the sentence "framed photograph of Mrs Buckland from the Misses Dorice and Elsa Smith," should have read "framed photographs of Mrs Pankhurst from the Misses Dorice and Elsa Smith. (Hon. Sec., Mrs Clara Strong; office, 84 Elspeth Road, Clapham, S.W.)

Croydon.

Many fresh local newsgagents have promised to stock SUFFRAGETTE. Help is needed in distributing copies to them, also for paper sellers whilst regular workers are on well-earned holidays. Office closed for August. Please apply to Miss Green during hon. organiser's absence. Gratefully acknowledged: Penny fund: Miss P. Harris 4s. 4d.; Mrs Arter 6d.; Mrs Woodvatt 2s.; Mrs Edwards 6d.; Money-boxes; Mrs Carter 2s. 10d.; Miss Hardy; 2s. 2d.; shop 14s. 4d.; shop fund; Miss Inglis 5s. (three-penny bits), Mr and Mrs Green 13s.; Miss Julian 2s. 6d.; per Miss Inglis 5s. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs Cameron Swan; office 98 High Street; telephone, 1969 Croydon.)

Fulham and Putney.

Thanks to those members who have helped in work of canvassing newsgagents and in distributing the paper. The number of shops in this district stocking the SUFFRAGETTE and showing the poster has considerably increased. Friday evening meetings suspended during August, as many members are away. Volunteers are wanted to fill places of absent members as shop-minders and SUFFRAGETTE sellers. Many thanks to Miss Millery for loan of typewriter for shop. (Hon. Sec., Mrs Furlley Smith, Miss Cutten; office, 905 Fulham Road, S.W.)

Hampstead.

Members will hear with regret that, owing to urgent private business, Miss Solo-

THE PERTH CAMPAIGN.

Miss Arabella Scott, the last of the five Suffragettes imprisoned in Perth, has how fought her way out to freedom. The special campaign is therefore at an end, but several meetings are still held every week, and the sale of the paper is still kept up. Perth is thoroughly awake on the question of Woman Suffrage and the torture practised on women in prison. The SUFFRAGETTE has had a marvellous sale, and five newsgagents are stocking it. Clergy and doctors have been canvassed, and several of the former, Sunday by Sunday offered prayer for the tortured women.

On Sunday, July 26, the Trades Council held a very successful demonstration against forcible feeding, and a strongly worded resolution of protest was carried without one dissenter.

The organiser wishes to heartily thank all who have helped in any way in the campaign.

mon has been obliged to resign her position as hon. org. sec. for the time being. Her loss will be keenly felt by all concerned. Miss Goldingham and Miss Durrant have kindly undertaken shop secretaryship in coming autumn. Miss M. B. Vibert will be in charge of shop during August and all communications should be addressed to her. SUFFRAGETTE selling well, the demand by local newsgagents particularly good. Miss Margaret Wright addressed a huge audience on Hampstead Heath last Sunday. Meetings now suspended until September. (Hon. Sec., Miss G. Batson; shop 178 Finchley Road; telephone, 4900 Hampstead.)

Hornsey.

Successful meeting held on Friday, July 24, at Turnpike Lane, speaker, Miss Coombs; SUFFRAGETTE sold out. The following Sunday, "Appeal to God" and "Poisoned Feeding" leaflets were distributed outside two local chapels, a black banner bearing the inscription, "Women tortured in prison; is it nothing to you?" being displayed at the same time. During the last fortnight every newsgagent in or around Hornsey, has been canvassed, and it has been arranged that a responsible member in each district shall supply copies of the SUFFRAGETTE to local newsgagents week by week. Self-denial collection amounted to £50. Gratefully acknowledged: per Miss Richmond, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Miss K. E. Pepper, 76 Hewitt Road, Harringay.)

Iford and District.

The SUFFRAGETTE can be obtained opposite Iford Station, in York Road, Iford Lane, High Road, and many other places. Helpers are wanted to deliver papers to newsgagents, and for street selling. Miss Hopkins, Miss Feek, and Miss Littleford are thanked for speaking, and Miss Swan, Miss Morgan and Miss Hamilton for chairing. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss D. Harvey, jam; Anon., 10s.; a Sympathiser, 2s. 6d.; a Friend, 5s. (Hon. Sec., Miss Haslam, 68 Cranbrook Road.)

Islington.

Open-air meetings at Huntingdon Street most successful. SUFFRAGETTE sellers are wanted for open-air meetings in September. Treasurer would be glad to receive any monthly subscriptions which are due. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. Burbridge, 45 Offord Road.)

Kingston and District.

Miss Rickards thanked for speaking on Saturday. Members asked to do their utmost with regard to canvassing newsgagents in their particular district, and especially to try and get more posters exhibited. Office will only be open in mornings during August. Will all members begin at once making and collecting things for sale early in December? (Hon. Sec., Miss Stewart, B.Sc.; office, 53 Eden Street.)

SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting at Perth, West Australia, under the auspices of the International Socialist League, an address was given by Mr W. Richardson, Deputy Registrar General of West Australia, on the Militant Suffragist Movement, etc. A resolution was passed expressing the profound admiration of the meeting for the indomitable courage, the devotion and noble self-sacrifice, and the humane methods (in sparing human life) of the militant women, its entire sympathy with their object, and its contempt for the cowardly and cruel treachery and tyranny of the British Government in its attitude towards the women's movement.

Lewisham. Miss Long has still some gooseberry, strawberry and red currant jelly for sale, so please come along and buy. If any members have any spare time, will they sell the SUFFRAGETTE, as this is very important at the present time. Do not forget that weekly rallies are still being held. (Hon. Sec. pro tem, Mrs S. Cahill, 60 Limes Grove.)

North West London.

Canvass of newsgagents most successful. Over two dozen shops now showing SUFFRAGETTE. Will members make it a point of honour to support newsgagents stocking the paper? List of such can be obtained at office. Members in town will be welcomed any time at office, especially on Thursday morning at 10.30, to help in distribution of the SUFFRAGETTE to agents. Also new paper sellers please come forward and take place of those on holiday. Both indoor and outdoor meetings discontinued until September. (Hon. Sec., Mrs Elinor Penn Gaskell; office, 310 High Road, Kilburn; telephone, 5003 Hampstead.)

Streatham.

The shop will be open in the mornings only during August. SUFFRAGETTE selling splendidly. Six fresh newsgagents received last week. Will more members volunteer for selling at the station, especially during the holidays when the regular sellers are away. Excellent meeting on Common last Sunday. Thanks to Mrs Armstrong for speaking. (Hon. Sec., Miss Leonora Tyson; shop, 5 Shrubbery Road; telephone 1575 Streatham.)

West Ham.

It is hoped members will give as much time as possible to shop-minding, SUFFRAGETTE selling, and canvassing newsgagents as we are very short-handed this month owing to holidays. Wood & Son, of Wood-grange Road, Forest Gate, and S. Andrews, opposite Leytonstone Station, are stocking the SUFFRAGETTE. (Hon. Sec., Miss Indge, 1 Wilington Gdns, New Bark; shop, 32b Romford Road, Stratford.)

Wimbledon.

Members are now devoting their energies to canvassing newsgagents. All are asked to help. Full particulars to be obtained from Miss Nuthall. Call at shop Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Shop closed at 1 o'clock on Wednesdays during August. Mrs and Miss Gross will take chief shop steward's duty during holidays, and all stewards are asked to communicate with them. Members are again reminded to read letters on notice-board in shop. Meetings on Common continued throughout August and September as usual. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs Lamartine Yates; shop and office, 9 Victoria Crescent; telephone, 1092 Wimbledon.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Brighton.

SUFFRAGETTE sales good this week, and eighteen newsgagents have been supplied with the paper, three of whom have not stocked it before. Doctors, solicitors, and clergymen are being canvassed about forcible feeding. Thanks to Miss Stearnes for holding meeting at Rottingdean, and to members who worked hard to advertise meeting on August 4. (Org., Miss Christie; office, 119a Western Road, Hove.)

Eastbourne.

Many thanks to Miss H. Spratt for successful beach meeting. Members visiting Eastbourne are asked to give all possible help to holiday campaign. SUFFRAGETTE sellers urgently needed, and subscriptions towards extra expenses will be welcomed. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs Cheetham 13s. 6d.; Miss Sherard, 5s.; a Friend, 5s. Thanks also to Mrs Coppinger and Mrs Cheetham for supplying lavender, and to Mrs Marks for her successful sale of it. Jumble sale at end of September. Members and friends are asked to set aside goods for it. Gifts of books for library will also be very acceptable. (Org., Miss Elsie E. Bowerman; office, 58a Grove Road.)

Southampton.

Successful garden tea held at 13 Lawn Road, Wednesday, July 22, by kind permission of Mrs Kennedy, in aid of local funds. Thanks are due to all members who helped with donations and contributions in kind. Many thanks to Mrs May, Miss

Tracy, and Miss Cross for speaking. Three new members joined. All members are determined to concentrate on SUFFRAGETTE selling, so as to defeat the Government's foul blow. (Hon. Sec., Mrs Gertrude Shaw, Ivanhoe, Nile Road, Highfield.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Leicester.

Shop closed during August, except on Saturday mornings, when it will be open from 10.30 till 1. It will be re-opened on September 1. Many thanks to Mr and Mrs Hawkins, Misses Doughtney, Newsome, Hall, and Sheriff for their splendid help in canvassing newsgagents, etc., re the sale of the SUFFRAGETTE. Also to Miss Clarke for so kindly lending her pony and trap for delivering the paper. (Org., Miss Margaret West; shop, 14 Bowling Green Street, telephone, 1715.)

Nottingham.

More SUFFRAGETTE sellers urgently needed during August. Also helpers to deliver SUFFRAGETTE to newsgagents. Organiser hopes members will get new readers for the paper, wherever they spend their holiday. Also that they will get every one they meet to write to M.P.'s protesting against forcible feeding and demanding votes for women now. Sunday morning meetings will be held until further notice. Many thanks to Miss Margaret West for splendid speech. (Org., Miss C. A. Marsh; offices, 31 Derby Road, Nottingham; telephone, 4511.)

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Bath.

A canvass of doctors, lawyers and clergy is being carried out for petition and release of Miss Roe and Miss Hall. Help is wanted to continue work of distributing the SUFFRAGETTE to newsgagents and subscribers. Will every member ask her newsgagent to exhibit a poster? Village meetings will be held in August. Helpers wanted. SUFFRAGETTE Defence Fund: Anon., 10s.; American Sympathiser, 1s. 5d. (Hon. Secs., The Misses G. and A. Tollemache; shop, 12 Walcot Street.)

WALES.

Cardiff and District.

A successful first canvass of Cardiff newsgagents has been made and twenty-four have consented to stock the SUFFRAGETTE. Volunteers are urgently needed for distributing the paper and further canvassing. Organiser is addressing by invitation, Cardiff Postmen's Federation, on August 9, and Ironfounders Union, on August 12. If any members are spending their holidays in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, would they call at office? Extra SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed. (Org., Miss Annie Williams; office, 109 Queen Street.)

Newport.

Garden fete held at Llanwern Park, on Saturday, July 18, very successful. Mrs D. A. Thomas thanked for her kind hospitality in lending lovely grounds. Members to be congratulated on display of goods. Dr Alice Burns was listened to with great interest and sympathy, and members wish to thank her for coming from Cheltenham. They hope to see her again in the autumn. Members are asked to contribute at once to the jumble sale to be held shortly. Parcels can be brought to office any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., or addressed to Secretary, 1 Western Mail Chambers, High St. (Hon. Sec., Lady Mackworth Oaklands, Caerleon, Mon.)

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Newcastle and District.

The meetings in surrounding districts of Northumberland and Durham most gratifying. On an average, three are being held every evening, drawing splendid crowds and having record sales everywhere with the SUFFRAGETTE. The same resolution put and carried at the Morpeth Miners' Gala was also put and carried unanimously at the Durham Miners' Gala, July 25, where Miss Grew addressed a large gathering. SUFFRAGETTE sales this week reach grand total of 1000. Monthly subscriptions and

shop rent now due. More paper sellers asked to come forward during holidays, to replace members who are away. Shop number wanted for Thursday afternoons. (Org., Miss E. Grew; office, 77 Blackett Street.)

Scarborough.

A very successful meeting held at Marine Drive, Saturday, July 25. Miss Suffield made a good speech to an interested audience. Good collection taken, and the SUFFRAGETTE sold out (12 dozen copies). Many thanks to a visitor for subscription, 5s., to local branch, and to Mrs Coultate and Miss Appleby for selling papers and helping to keep shop open. Will other visiting members also offer to help in August, when local members are away or too busy to help? Will every member canvass her own newsgagent and take them SUFFRAGETTES on sale or return with a poster from shop? (Hon. Sec., Miss N. Vickerman; office, 33 St. Nicholas Cliff.)

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

Miss Ball from Newcastle had most enthusiastic reception at Mound, on Saturday. At both afternoon and evening meetings, very large crowds listened to speeches with keenest interest. On Friday, Saturday and Monday next (see programme), Miss M. Wright of London will speak at Mound. Members are asked to attend these meetings and bring friends. Miss Melrose and Miss Anderson, M.A., will on August 24, commence a tour of East Coast towns beginning at Berwick-on-Tweed. Meetings will be held there and at Kelso, Dunbar, North Berwick, Peebles, etc. (Org., Miss M. S. Allan; office, 27 Frederick Street.)

Speakers' Class.

Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45 Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.; Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. The classes will be continued throughout August, and provincial members visiting London during that month will be heartily welcomed. All communications should be made to Miss L. Blundell. Miss Leo's private classes (for members of the W.S.P.U. only) take place every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes may be obtained from Miss Leo. Stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed on application.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES. Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.

Thanks to members who collected signatures of professional men to memorial to Prime Minister, drawing his attention to case of Miss Grace Roe and Miss Nellie Hall. Sunday meeting in Hyde Park held earlier than usual, and a large and most attentive audience listened to speeches. Good meetings held in Acton and Hammersmith, by West London Branch (Hon. Sec., Mr A. Hughes, 9 Bracewell Road, N. Kensington), which will hold a drawing-room meeting, at 40 Granville Gardens, Friday, August 14, 8.15 p.m. Speakers, Mr C. Jeffrey and others. Mr. Hughes appeals to local and other M.P.U. members to attend in full force and to bring friends. Offers of rooms for meetings in autumn will be welcome. Mr V. D. Duval will speak in Hyde Park, on Sunday, August 9. It is hoped that enough speakers will come forward, men and women, so as to carry on the Hyde Park meetings without a break. No meetings in Finsbury Park at present, they will be resumed on Sunday, September 13. Members meeting to-morrow, Friday, at office, 7.30 p.m. (Sec., 13 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.)

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, August 7. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m. Saturday, August 8. Wimbledon, 9 Victoria Crescent ... 4.30 p.m. Sunday, August 9. Streatham Common. Miss L. Tyson. Wimbledon Common.

Monday, August 10. Knightsbridge Hall, W., Miss Leonora Tyson, Miss Perkins. Chair—Mrs Mansel ... 3.15 p.m. Thursday, August 13. Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Bayswater. Mrs Mansel and others ... 8 p.m.

Friday, August 14. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, August 7. Edinburgh, The Mound. Miss M. Wright ... 8 p.m. Edinburgh, Leopold Place. Miss C. Brown ... 8 p.m. Eastbourne, East Bandstand. Miss O'Conner, Miss Lawson, Beldon ... 6.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 8. Edinburgh, The Mound. Miss M. Wright ... 4 p.m. Edinburgh, The Mound. Miss M. Wright ... 8 p.m.

Sunday, August 9. Nottingham, Market Place. ... 11 a.m.

Monday, August 10. Edinburgh, The Mound. Miss M. Wright ... 8 p.m.

Wednesday, August 12. Eastbourne, East Bandstand. Miss M. Spratt ... 6.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 13. Eastbourne, East Bandstand ... 11.30 a.m. Friday August 14. Eastbourne, East Bandstand. Miss Bourne ... 6.15 p.m.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CAN anyone inform the Advertiser where she can get metal coins stamped "Votes for Women"?—Miss FLOYD, 10, Llanbleddan Gardens, Cardiff.

LADIES, I have the best real Ostrich Feathers in London direct from South Africa; come to me. Feathers curled while you wait.—Miss WATKINS, Ground Floor, 190, High Holborn, W.C.

INCOME TAX.—Why pay it? Reclaim if paid. Thousands of pounds already refunded. Booklet free.—MANAGER, Income Tax Payers' Reclamation Agency, 43, Earsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

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

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society.—Terms from 2s. 6d.—Mrs. GRAY, W.S.P.U.

BRUSSELS.—Well furnished apartments. B Room and breakfast 8s. Apply by letter, 27, Rue Armand, Campenhaut.

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BAYSWATER.—Residential Club for Women Workers; terms from 7s. 6d. weekly, without board; vegetarians catered for; near tube and bus.—Apply, Box 38, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

CAMPBELL HOUSE, 24, Kensington Gardens Square, W.—BOARD-RESIDENCE. Every comfort. Excellent cuisine. Close to park, tube, and buses. From 27s. Highest references. Telephone, Park 386.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WORKING GENTLEWOMEN.—Rooms with Board, 25s.; Cubicles with Board from 18s. 6d.; also by the day.—Mrs. CAMPBELL-WILKINSON, 49 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

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WANTED, Companion Boarder to Girl of 10; very favourable terms offered in good school (North London suburb) to suitable girl.—Apply, "SCHOOL," c/o the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

B LUTHNER Overstrung Piano, exceptional Bargain; Cramer Piano, 12gs.; Dimoline Silencing Stop Piano, 18gs., invaluable for flats. Special terms to Suffragettes.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

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