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The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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A Review of the Week.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Arrest.

Mrs. Pankhurst was rearrested last Monday at the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow after a fierce conflict. In spite of every attempt to prevent her entrance to the hall, Mrs. Pankhurst had safely reached the platform and had begun her speech when the meeting was invaded by a large body of police, who, with the utmost violence sought to effect her arrest. Twice they threw her to the ground. Finally, they succeeded in dragging her away from the hall, but not until after a very stern resistance had been made by the Women's Bodyguard, and by many members of the audience. Such scenes have never before been witnessed in Glasgow. The affair brings disgrace not only upon the Government, but upon the Glasgow police authorities who have consented to be made a tool of the Government, and to be used for the Government's evil and cowardly purpose. According to law, the police force in every part of the kingdom, save London, is under the control of the ratepayers acting through their elected representatives. The local control of the police has, however, become a farce and a sham since the Liberal Government have taken to issuing orders to the police forces in all parts of the country with a view to suppressing the women's effective struggle for political reform.

Disgraceful Treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst.

As evidence of the vindictiveness with which the Government attempts to stamp out the agitation for women's freedom, the treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst both on the platform at St. Andrew's Hall and in the taxicab which conveyed her to the police station is without parallel. Twice Mrs. Pankhurst was knocked down by the police, and when she was dragged half-fainting to

the taxi she was flung upon the floor of the cab, while the two detectives accompanying her struck her several times on the back, and used language of a most disgusting character in their attempts to taunt her on her arrest. Mrs. Pankhurst told Dr. Jones, who saw her at the police station, that the treatment she received at the hands of the police was beyond description. Mrs. Pankhurst adopted the hunger strike from the moment of her arrest, and is now in a very weak condition. She declared to one of the women who spoke to her on the train that she saw no reason why she should be exempt while other women were being forcibly fed, and she intended to challenge the Government to carry out their torture upon her.

Government Panic Stricken.

The amount of money squandered in providing thousands of police on the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to Glasgow should rouse tax-paying men and women to protest against this waste of public money.

Precautions were not confined to Glasgow, for at every station where the Scotch express halted battalions of police were to be seen guarding the entrances and platforms. At Carlisle the sight was remarkable, and it is said by those who were present that not even when the Czar of Russia travelled over our railways has anything approaching the scenes at these places been witnessed.

As evidence of the fear in which the police stood of the women, the doors of the carriages in which Suffragists were travelling were locked, and the police refused to allow the women to alight from the train at Loudoun Road, where Mrs. Pankhurst was carried out.

The appearance of Euston station was of a remarkable character. The arrival platforms were lined with police, no unauthorised person being permitted to pass through the closed gates. Lines of detectives and policemen were drawn up at every available entrance. A barrier was drawn across the platform, and all entrances to the station were closely guarded.

Still more extraordinary were the precautions taken at Holloway. Never before have such scenes taken place. Armies of detectives and uniformed men stood in a solid phalanx before the prison gates while mounted constables were present in large numbers. The fear which the authorities felt at the thought of a possible rescue by the crowd was early manifested, and their obvious uneasiness was one of the most remarkable features of the whole proceeding.

The Government at their Wit's End.

The sensation produced in the Press by Miss Richardson's action is unique in the annals of the militant movement. Miss Richardson, in her statement, has done well to remind the public that until they "cease to countenance human destruction, the stones cast against me for the destruction of this picture are evidence against them of artistic as well as moral humbug and hypocrisy."

The difficult situation in which actions such as these place the Government was shown by the fact that a few hours later in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith was challenged as to what plans the Government were making to deal with the situation. Mr. Asquith had no reply ready. Suffragists once more point out to the Government that there is one way, and one way only, to put an end to women's militancy, and that is for Mr. Asquith to meet the women's demands as he has met those of militant Ulster.

For Ulster, the Olive Branch; for Women, Coercion.

On the very day that by Government orders Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters were being assaulted and bludgeoned on a

public platform in Glasgow, the Prime Minister made his offer of peace to the Ulster men whose militancy is so much more violent and deadly than the militancy of women. In order to win over the Ulster men to peaceful courses the Government have shown themselves prepared to go to the furthest limit in the direction of offending the Nationalists, upon whose support their existence as a Government depends. In the name of peace and for the sake of peace, as the Prime Minister has himself expressed it, the Government have now made proposals which before Ulster's arming and drilling and declaring of war, they would have utterly refused to make. Women having seen that concession is the answer to men's militancy, they are all the more prepared not to accept coercion as an answer to their own militancy. If exclusion for Ulster is the accepted cure of Ulster militancy, then votes for women must be the accepted cure of women's militancy.

Votes for Ulster Women.

Sir Edward Carson has definitely announced his intention of betraying the women of Ulster, to whom long since he pledged himself as their political leader and champion. Many months ago Sir Edward Carson declared that under the provisional Government of Ulster, to be established upon the passage of the Home Rule Bill, women should have the vote. Now that as the result of militant preparations made by Ulster women in co-operation with Ulster men, the Government have decided to advance in the direction of excluding Ulster, obviously Sir Edward Carson's obligation to women still remains what it was before, and just as Ulster women were to have the vote under the provisional Government, so now they must have the vote under any alternative scheme of government. Sir Edward Carson having refused to commit himself upon this point in reply to letters and telegrams sent from the Ulster headquarters of the W.S.P.U., a deputation journeyed to London to seek a personal interview. Sir Edward Carson refused to see the deputation, and maintained his refusal for four days. On the fifth day, as the result of a steady siege of his house by the deputation he capitulated, and the desired interview was granted. His answer, with which we deal more fully in the leading article, proved to be totally unsatisfactory. According to the Government's scheme only men in Ulster counties will vote for or against exclusion. Women are not to be consulted. Against even this Sir Edward Carson made no protest. War has been declared upon him and his party by the W.S.P.U.

The Deputation to the King.

The Home Secretary last week informed Mrs. Pankhurst in reference to her letter to the King that he had "not been able to advise His Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof." Mrs. Pankhurst thereupon addressed a further letter to His Majesty, the terms of which will be found on page 489 of this issue. In asking the King to reject the unconstitutional and disloyal advice of His Ministers, Mrs. Pankhurst informs His Majesty that notwithstanding the attitude of Ministers who, not being elected by, and responsible to, women have no constitutional standing in the matter, the W.S.P.U. deputation will present itself at Buckingham Palace in order to claim the audience desired. This action will be taken after Easter when the London session is at its height.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald Rebuked.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald was at his meeting at the Memorial Hall most severely heckled and admonished by Suffragists. This chastisement Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tries to represent as interference with the right of free speech. As we have often pointed out

the right of free speech is the right of the public to hold meetings without interference by the Government and the police. It does not imply that audiences shall be precluded from expressing their disapproval of a speaker's words or conduct. No woman speaker, at any rate in the W.S.P.U., would, as does Mr. J. R. MacDonald, make peevish complaint of interruptions.

Instructions for Mr. MacDonald.

In one of his recent speeches Mr. MacDonald denies that the Suffrage cause can be advanced by defeating the Government. That a man capable of making so preposterous a statement should find himself the leader of a political party shows to what a low ebb politics in our country have come. Let us try, in language which perhaps even Mr. MacDonald may be able to understand, to show why the W.S.P.U. calls upon the Labour members to adopt an anti-Government policy for the sake of Votes for Women. If the Labour members were to say that unless women were enfranchised, they would turn the Government out, one of two things would happen: Either the Government would surrender and bring in a Votes for Women bill, or else they would refuse to do this and their defeat would follow. Either way the Suffrage cause would gain. If the Government surrendered and carried a measure it would gain more, but if they did not surrender, and were therupon defeated, still the cause would gain, because the Liberal Party and future Liberal Governments would learn the lesson that to deny votes for women is dangerous to their political existence.

A Word from Germany.

An interesting commentary upon the W.S.P.U. policy of appealing to and uniting all classes of women is provided by Prince von Bülow's statement in his book, "Imperial Germany," that: "It is when the educated classes join in a revolutionary movement that it becomes a serious danger." The W.S.P.U. realising this fact has always regarded the adherence of the educated women whether leisured or engaged in professional work as being of vital importance to the cause for which the Union fights.

The Law's Injustice.

A tragic example of the inequality of the law as made by a men-elected Parliament and administered by judges who also are men, is provided by the case of Miss Julia Decies, the young woman who has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on the charge of attempting to murder a certain Basil Piffard. According to the newspapers some of the evidence in this case was such that "it could not be published in detail," but certain salient facts have come to light. Piffard had lived with Miss Decies, and she is about to become the mother of his child. He is also said to have infected her with a terrible disease. As the crown of it all he announced his attention to leave her and live with another woman, who no doubt would soon have found herself in a similar dreadful plight. Of the two, the man is undoubtedly the greater sinner, and if the charge made against him in court be well founded, he ought to be in prison at this hour for having infected the mother of his unborn child and presumably the child itself. This cruel and intolerable sentence of seven years' penal servitude means that not only the mother, but her child too is sentenced to imprisonment. Considering the disease by which Miss Decies is said to be afflicted, it is urgently necessary if only in the interests of her child that she shall at once be released from prison and put under skilled medical care, and housed in the most healthful manner.

Lenient Treatment of Men.

Contrast the sentence upon Miss Decies of seven years' penal servitude with the trivial penalties meted out to men who injure

women. Thus, at the Old Bailey, a certain Morris Cecil Alabaster indicted for murdering Alice Rosina Bowlsden pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division. One Francis Anderson was sentenced at Aberdeen to two months' imprisonment for having pulled his wife backward downstairs whereby her skull was fractured. Six months' hard labour was the sentence passed at Westminster on William Batten, who assaulted his daughter, aged nine years, the allegations being that Batten had kicked the child, thrown a boot at her, blackened her eye, half strangled her, and struck her repeatedly with his hands. Then there was a citizen of Crewe who kicked his wife and injured her, and on her return from seeing the doctor about her injuries dragged her about the street by her hair so that she lay in a critical condition for many days. Three months' hard labour was deemed punishment enough for him.

Such examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

Sex Bias in the Law Courts.

No woman judge would have committed the judicial crime that Mr Justice Darling, a man judge, has committed. The truth is that sex bias operates disastrously in courts of law. The object of the sentence of seven years' penal servitude is to deter wronged women whose affections have been exploited and whose lives have been ruined from taking the law into their own hands. The object of such a sentence is, in other words, to make a life of immorality safe for men. The law gives no redress to a woman ill-treated as Miss Decies has been ill-treated, and the judges are determined that if they can help it she shall not avenge herself.

Miss Moorhead's Case.

Miss Moorhead is still seriously ill. Dr. Grace Cadell in whose care she has been since her release from prison reports that the symptoms go to show that Miss Moorhead is suffering from no ordinary pneumonia, but pneumonia due to the injection of food into the lungs. She complains also, says Dr. Cadell, of great pain in her left ear, which condition was first produced by inserting something which burnt, or gave the impression of burning, and gave excruciating pain. On her release she was suffering from an enlarged heart, and complained of great pain in the right axillary region about the level of the fifth rib. There were long bubbling sounds over this area, and at the basis of both lungs. Hitherto, the Government have made no statement concerning the hideous cruelty of Miss Moorhead's treatment in prison, and of these two facts in particular: Firstly, that although the medical officer of Calton Goal declined to perform the forcible feeding operation outside agents were called in to perform it; and secondly, that an assault was made upon Miss Moorhead which consisted of applying some painful process or substance to her ear.

Prisoners in Holloway.

Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Phyllis Brady are still heroically enduring forcible feeding torture. The Home Secretary has been informed that Miss Phyllis Brady, when she was arrested, was on her way to the house of business in which she had secured a regular appointment. She was not, and had not for some time been engaged in any militant enterprise. In her case the Government's object, therefore, was not as they pretend, to prevent the commission of militancy, but was an act wholly and solely of revenge. Another of the present inmates of Holloway Prison is Miss Sylvia Pankhurst who was re-arrested under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" last Sunday as she was on her way to take part in a demonstration in Trafalgar Square. Mr. Lansbury however, is still at large! Miss Paterson and nine others were also arrested on Sunday, as the result of attempting to march to Downing Street.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions Dec. 22 to Jan. 1, 1914.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from Dec 22 to Jan 1, 1914. Includes names like Miss E. Wilson, Miss M. K. Taylor, Miss Sybil Marsden, etc., and a total of £163,562 8 10.

A PRISONER'S BOOK.—I.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

"Her body was weakness but her soul was strength," writes Lady Constance Lytton of one of her comrades in the militant movement. Her body was weakness but her soul was strength will be said of Lady Constance Lytton herself by all who having read her book "Prisons and Prisoners," know the part she has played in the crusade for the vote.

By writing this book Lady Constance Lytton has lit a beacon for other women born and bred as herself. For them she has trodden a way which, if they would be happy, and if they would be free, they will follow. She tells them how she, like they, once did not know the meaning and importance of the vote, and how she, like they, did not understand women's political and spiritual need of militancy.

Never before has the case for the so-called leisured and sheltered woman been stated so brilliantly or in such moving fashion as in this book. Thus, the author speaks of

that numerous gang of upper-class, leisured-class spinsters, unemployed, unpropertied, uneducated, without equipment or training for public service, economically dependent upon others, not masters of their own leisure, however oppressively abundant that might seem to the onlooker. Trained to luxury and untrained to remunerative work, they are for the most part dependents from their childhood to the grave. A maiming subserviency is so conditional to their very existence that it becomes an aim in itself, an ideal.

Those who can see in the woman question nothing more than one of bread and butter may learn from this book that all womanhood, rich and poor, is united by the common need of enfranchisement. The sorrows of poor women are at the very heart of Lady Constance Lytton, and have stirred her to action far beyond her normal physical power. And yet, knowing the condition of life all sorts of women she says:

The weakest link in the chain of womanhood is the woman of the leisured class. Isolated and detached, she has but little sense of kinship with other women. For her there is no bond of labour, no mutual tie of service: Her whole life is spent in the preservation of appearances, and she never seems to probe down to the bone of realities.

Telling how she watched one day a procession of prisoners, she speaks again of the women of this leisured class, "herded as I have so often seen them at ballrooms and parties enduring the labours and penalties of futile, superficial, sordidly useful lives." Again she says:

The wives and widows generally have children through whom their powers of service to their families and the community in general are to a certain extent developed, and who give them a certain insight into the realities of existence, but to the single woman—the old maid of later years—the paralyzing worship of incapacity dominates life. The chain of limitations and restrictions is but seldom broken, and never overcome save by exceptional force of character and ability. Even then how often it is the beating of wings against unyielding and maiming bars; freedom, if attained, rendered useless by lack of preparation in the competition against trained and privileged beings of the male sex, and the vain ambition ends in a seeming mutiny, nothing more, a distortion, an abnormality, an untidiness of creation.

And yet again she writes of the "superfluous spinsters, this mute array," and asks, who cares for these, "the blind, the lamed, the maimed, and the dumb? The fearful necessity of their disablement awakes no pity. No heart softens at the thought of them. No politician would feel his conscience pricked by the narration of their grievances. A yoke so submitted to, so usefully endured, can claim no reverence of martyrdom. But before condemning those who submit to it, I wish that our critics could

realise what it means to be born under this yoke; and then try to shake it off."

A veritable charter of liberty has Lady Constance Lytton drawn up for the unfree, leisured woman. It is not to be hoped that the politicians, deaf always to mere right and justice, will be in the smallest degree impressed by any written word. But the purpose of this charter will have been achieved if it is read by those women for whose sake it has been penned, and if as we believe, some of them at least will resolve to follow the example of the brave woman who, having herself held her place as long as she could in the fighting ranks, has now delivered her written message to others.

Lady Constance Lytton's remonstrance against the tragic waste of the life and energies of leisured women reminds one of the similar complaint written long ago by Florence Nightingale who, year after year,



LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON.

beat her wings against the "unyielding and maiming bars" of conventional and legal restrictions, and against the tyranny of misguided parental affection. Thus we have Florence Nightingale grieving over her plans ("nipped in the bud" as her biographer says "by maternal frost") saying in her despair: "I shall never do anything, and am worse than dust and nothing. I wonder if our Saviour were to walk the earth again, and I were to go to him and ask, whether he would send me back to live this life again which crushes me into vanity and deceit," and quoting in her sad longing to be up and about her life's work from Carlyle's "Past and Present," in which he says: "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness. He has a work, a life purpose. He has found it and will follow it."

Things are not so very much better now for some women than they were in the days of Florence Nightingale. It may be only the stiffest souls who suffer as she did from the crippling of their noblest impulses. But the recently published story of her life and Lady Constance Lytton's book will together encourage women, who might otherwise have submitted to the destruction of their high aspirations, to claim that freedom of per-

sonal development and national service which is their birthright.

Florence Nightingale in her time set her hand to one definite undertaking, and showed how supremely well such undertakings can be performed by women. Lady Constance Lytton, living and working long afterwards set her hand to an even more important task—the task moreover which has the first claim upon the women of this time, namely, the enfranchisement of their own sex.

If Lady Constance Lytton has stated with compelling force the wrongs of the women of her own class, she has been no less successful in stating the grievances of women of other classes. Always, we learn, the fate of prisoners, and especially women prisoners, has lain heavy upon her soul. At her first imprisonment she said: "What maternity, there lurks in me has for years past been gradually wakening in me for the fate of prisoners, the deliberate cruel harm that is done to them, their souls and bodies, the ignorant exasperating waste of good opportunities in connection with them, till now the thought of them, the yearning after them turns in me and tugs at me as vitally and irrepressibly as ever a physical child can call upon its mother."

On her way to prison these thoughts of the ordinary prisoners who had gone that way before her came to her mind!

How and why had they broken the law? In what way were they enemies of Society? Child-burdened women who were left without money, without the means or opportunity or physical power to earn it, who had stolen in order to save their lives and that of their children—thieves! Women who from their childhood had been trained to physical shame. Women, who at their first adolescence had borne children by their own fathers under circumstances when resistance was inconceivable. Women who had been seduced by their friends and lovers. Women employed by their own parents for wage-earning prostitution. Women reduced to cruelty after being for years the unconsented churning mills for producing in degradation and want and physical suffering the incessant annual babies of an undesired family. Women who have been stolen in their bloom and imprisoned for purposes of immoral gain. . . . What was their training, what their choice from the start?

While Lady Constance Lytton was in prison she found many living proofs of the truth of these ideas. Thus: There was a girl in prison for killing her child whose father had promised to marry her and had deserted her instead. "Worn out in body and spirit and quite alone at the moment of her trouble, she had in her distraction and misery strangled her child. I often tell others the story of this girl as an example of the neglect of women's interests and the constant need of the recognition of their citizenship, so that legislators and administrators of the law should be responsible to both sexes." And she goes on to explain that in Norway where women have the vote, an unmarried father is compelled by law to fulfil his responsibility towards his child and its mother.

As a statement of the case for votes for women, "Prisons and Prisoners" could not be excelled. But the author is more concerned to destroy apathy and to remove ignorance where ignorance of the Suffrage cause has been carefully fostered, rather than to reason with unreasoning anti-Suffragists.

Very neatly and effectively does Lady Constance sweep away anti-Suffragism by her quotations from the writing of that rabid anti-Suffragist, Lord Cromer. But emphatically she expresses the view that the real enemies of the Suffrage Cause are not in

(Continued on page 497.)

SIR EDWARD CARSON DECLARES WAR ON WOMEN

DEPUTATION FROM ULSTER W.S.P.U.

The Siege of Eaton Square.

On Monday morning a deputation from the Ulster Women's Social and Political Union waited on Sir Edward Carson at his house in Eaton Square to call upon him to carry out his pledge to Ulster women, and to accept no settlement of the Home Rule question which did not guarantee to Ulster women the rights of citizenship. The deputation consisted of Mrs. Baker, Miss Anderson, Lady Ernestine Hunt, and Miss Dorothy Evans, the W.S.P.U. organisers. The deputation arrived in London on Friday, and on being informed that Sir Edward Carson could not see them, announced their intention to remain on his doorstep until they were received. Camp stools, rugs, and provisions were accordingly procured, and from that time on through the days and through the nights and in the pouring rain the deputation maintained their position. The siege was not raised until 12.30 on Monday, when Captain Craig brought the message that three representatives would be received. The camp outfit was then conveyed away in a taxi, and at one o'clock Miss Evans, Mrs. Baker, and Miss Anderson were admitted to an interview of half-an-hour with Sir Edward Carson. A report of the interview is given below.

THE INTERVIEW WITH SIR EDWARD CARSON.

REFUSAL TO CHAMPION THE RIGHTS OF ULSTER WOMEN.

Miss Dorothy Evans said that Sir Edward Carson, as leader of the Provisional Government, had given a promise to the Ulster women that under the Provisional Government they should have equal voting rights with men, and the women were only waiting for the establishment of that Government to exercise their voting powers for the first time. He would easily understand that the women were not prepared to abandon those rights because the Home Rule Bill was either defeated or withdrawn, or because Mr. Asquith had proposals which might lead to the abandonment of the Provisional Government. The deputation looked to him to fulfil the pledge he made to the women in the full spirit as well as in the letter, and to accept no settlement of the Irish question that did not guarantee to Ulster women the rights of citizenship. Of course, he was not responsible for the rights of women in any other part of the country, but the deputation did look to him to defend the rights of women as well as the rights of men in Ulster. Miss Evans continued: "You have taken the responsibility of collecting an armed force to defend the rights and liberties of the people of Ulster. If that armed resistance will be maintained to get citizen rights for the men only, you will be breaking your pledge to the women and betraying the trust that they have put in you—women who have supported you financially and with their work, and who are prepared to take their share of the risks of the civil war."



THE DEPUTATION ON THE DOORSTEP.

that he was only the leader of the small section of the Unionist Party representing Ulster for the purpose of opposing Home Rule. His colleagues were not united upon this matter, and he had no intention of trying to unite them and causing dissension by introducing this matter. He said, "I should be the last to depreciate the fine work that is being done by Ulster Unionist women. They are doing work worthy of the best of men; but, so far as I can judge, there is only a partial demand among them for votes for women, and what I admire most about them is the fact that they have been prepared to sink everything in face of the common danger of Home Rule. It would be thoroughly unreasonable and absolutely unpractical to suggest that there should be a different electoral basis for Ulster from the rest of the United Kingdom."

A Question for the Government. Miss Evans then broke in, and said: "Pardon me, but is not that a question for the Government, and not for you?" Then he repeated himself, and again said: "To have a different basis for Ulster from the rest of the United Kingdom would be an anomaly, and to remove the anomaly the whole constitution would have to be changed."

Miss Evans again said: "It would be the business of the Government to remove that anomaly, and it is not for you to get the Government out of awkward positions they have got themselves into." Miss Evans then asked: "Do I understand you to say that your colleagues only consented to equal rights for men and women under the Provisional Government because they consider it merely local government?"

Sir Edward Carson: "Not exactly, but the Provisional Government, if set up, would only be a special form of Government to fit this particular occasion, and bearing in mind the uses to which it would be put, we adopted the municipal register as the best practical basis. I consider that sectional Governments under the Imperial Government are all larger extensions of local government." Miss

Evans then asked: "If a separate form of Government was offered to Ulster as a possible settlement, do you then agree that as a larger extension of local government women should have their share in it?" Sir Edward Carson: "I do not know that it will be offered."

Mrs. Baker referred to Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Ulster Hall next Friday, and Sir Edward Carson said he did not know that she was speaking there. Mrs. Baker then said that the pronouncement he had made to the Ulster Unionist Council and to the Women's Unionist Council, so far from having caused dissension in the ranks of Unionist women in Ulster, had resulted in an influx of Unionist associates into the ranks of the W.S.P.U.

Mrs. Baker assured him that the spirit of militancy was strong in Ulster, and that he might come to see that the party he led did not hold the monopoly of militancy there, and that women would be prepared to use it to win their enfranchisement. The deputation then withdrew.

THE EATON SQUARE SIEGE.

It will be remembered that in last week's paper we published the letter from Miss Dorothy Evans, in which she demanded, on behalf of the women of the Ulster W.S.P.U., an assurance from Sir Edward Carson that he will consent to no arrangement in regard to the Irish question which does not give to the women of Ulster the right to vote for members of the Parliament under whose rule they are to live.

WHAT LED UP TO THE SIEGE.

THE PROMISE OF VOTES TO ULSTER WOMEN. On Thursday, March 5, Miss Dorothy Evans called on Sir Edward Carson, and was informed that he was suffering from a chill, and was unable to see anyone. Miss Evans then sent in a message that a deputa-

tion of Ulster women were coming to London to interview him on the question on which she had already written him, and that they expected to be received.

On Friday the deputation arrived and remained on the doorsteps until they were received. Meanwhile the following correspondence passed between Miss Dorothy Evans and Sir Edward Carson:

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR EDWARD CARSON.
5, College Square East, Belfast.
March 6, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I hear that the deputation of women from Belfast arrived at St. Pancras at 12.5 p.m. If you are doing any business at all to-day, I trust that you will find time to receive them.

If you are still too unwell you will give me an assurance that you will receive us between the time of their arrival and of your going to the House on Monday?

I am awaiting your reply, giving the time that you fix for this.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DOROTHY EVANS, Organiser.

5, Eaton Place, S.W.
March 6, 1914.

Dear Madam,—In reply to your letter, I am very sorry I cannot comply with your request. The small Party I lead in the House of Commons are concerned with opposition to Home Rule, and as they have different views on the question that you are interested in, I have no right or authority to represent them in any way.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) EDWARD CARSON.

5, College Square East, Belfast.
March 6, 1914.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, we beg to say that it is not only the Parliamentary action of yourself in which we are interested. What we want to know is, what is going to be done in Ulster for the women, in view of your promise on behalf of your party that Ulster women shall vote.

When that pronouncement was made, it meant that they were united in support of it. Therefore no question of their divergent views can now arise. That is a settled question. They have committed themselves to Votes for Women, and we hold that the Parliamentary Unionist Party is committed to this measure, so far as Ulster women are concerned, and we cannot accept anything about a difference in your Party on this question.

The most important thing at the moment is the situation in Ulster, and it is about that we wish to speak

to you. You are not a Parliamentary leader, but you are the leader of an armed force of 10,000 men in Ulster. We maintain that this armed force must wield their power to enforce a settlement of the Irish question, with guarantees, both for Ulster women, as well as Ulster men, immediately.

We must therefore ask you to receive the deputation which is desirous of hearing your views.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DOROTHY EVANS.

5, Eaton Place, S.W.

Madam,—Sir Edward Carson desires me to say he has received your letter of to-day's date, and has nothing to add to his former letter.—Yours truly,

(Signed) PEMBROKE WICKS, Secretary.

Miss Dorothy Evans.

5, College Square East, Belfast.
March 6, 1914.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, we must refuse to accept its contents as any answer to that which I have sent in to you. We shall therefore, remain upon the doorstep until you have made an appointment with us, or we have seen you.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) DOROTHY EVANS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON BESIEGED.

SUFFRAGE IMPRESSIONS FROM A DOORSTEP.

A member of the Ulster deputation sends us the following communication:

The four days wait on Sir Edward Carson's doorstep has shown once more how much the general public appreciates a fighting spirit and a determined policy. All that time there was hardly an unpleasant word addressed to us, whether from passers-by, visitors to the house, neighbours, the servants, both of No. 5 and the houses near, and the numerous people who came from some distance on purpose to have a look at us. Everyone was friendly and sympathetic and curiously interested. It seemed to impress them very much that we should stick there all day and night in that awful weather—it was pouring with rain nearly the whole time—for a matter of principle and conscience.

A number of women came up to us, and said they didn't quite understand our cause, but they saw there must be a great deal in it, and asked for information. We had some very interesting discussions, and, I think, enabled a lot of people to see the matter more clearly. Passers-by were always giving us

words of encouragement—"Stick it out!" "Admire your pluck," and such-like, and once, when half a dozen youths started making insulting remarks, the butler from next door fetched a policeman and had them turned away.

Kindness from Spectators.

To enumerate all the kindnesses we received would be hardly possible. We were continuously having visitors, who brought us hot soup, meat pies, rugs, and anything they could think of. One man went home, right to the other side of London, to fetch one of us a rug, while a lady who lived near offered to have a meal always ready on the table for any of us who liked to go in, an offer which was very thankfully accepted.

On Saturday, when it was pouring with rain, one of us did not have an umbrella, and the maid of a house near by brought one out and told us to keep it as long as we wanted to. There were always people watching, a number of them having apparently come to Eaton Place for the express purpose of having a look at the Suffragettes, and there were continually heads peeping through the windows of the neighbouring houses. They all rather seemed to admire us for sticking to our guns, and to think that Carson was only making himself ridiculous by not arranging an appointment with us at once.

Hardly an Unsympathetic Word.

There were crowds of visitors to the house while we were there, a number of them being well-known political people, and yet there was hardly an unsympathetic word said to us. So many people only see things when they are right under their noses, and I think when they saw us sitting on that doorstep like Patience on a monument, it really did begin to come home to them that when Suffragettes set out to get a thing they mean to get it.

Perhaps the most striking incident took place when the besieged castle at last opened its gates. Word had gone round that Carson had given in, and as we entered the house there was a great outburst of clapping from those assembled, and cries of "Bravo" and "Well done." "Va victis!"

IN MEMORIAM.

Bath Members record with regret the death of Mrs. Berriman, one of the earliest band of the W.S.P.U. workers in Bath.

CORN RICKS DESTROYED AT BATH.

"AS THE FIRE BURNETH." £500 DAMAGE.

Four ricks of unthreshed wheat at Odd Down, near Bath, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday, March 5. A rick of barley straw to the windward of the blazing corn was the only rick of the group of five to escape the flames. The ricks which have been burnt are estimated to have contained some 350 sacks of fine wheat, and had been standing for about six months. They were fully covered by insurance.

The first intimation the fire brigade received was from people who had seen the unusual glare in the sky, and some difficulty was at first experienced in locating the fire.

No Water Supply.

Upon arrival the Chief officer found the four ricks of wheat well alight, but the barley straw had not been touched. The fire was out of the brigade's district, and little in any case could have been done, as there was no water in the neighbourhood. When the brigade arrived several constables were already on the scene. They made a careful search for Suffragist literature, but for some hours after the outbreak nothing of an incriminating nature could be found.

The following afternoon, however, the mystery surrounding the origin of the fire was solved, when a Suffragette message and papers were discovered in a hole in a wall, near the burnt ricks. Lying beside the wall was a pair of women's gloves and a little lantern which had evidently held a candle. In the hole was a post-card with the following message written upon it:

"So Persecute with Thy Tempest."

"As the fire burneth, the wood and the flame setteth the mountains on fire."

"So persecute with Thy tempest and make them afraid with Thy storm."

On its reverse side of the card was written "Votes for Women."

The remains of the ricks were still burning the next morning, and the rick of barley straw was being moved to a place of safety in case the wind should veer.

It is stated that the value of the destroyed ricks was between £450 and £500. They are insured for their nominal value, but there will undoubtedly be a considerable loss, for the wheat is not sold until June, when the straw, which is sold for thatching, would have realised £2 per ton more. The price of the wheat would also have advanced by then.

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"WE HAVE LEFT UNDONE THOSE THINGS WHICH WE OUGHT TO HAVE DONE."

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE APATHY OF THE CHURCH.

Bishops Refuse to Protest Against Forcible Feeding.

DEPUTATION TO THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

WILL NOT PROTEST PUBLICLY AGAINST TORTURE.

A deputation of Birmingham members of the W.S.P.U., led by Miss Mitchell, the Birmingham Organiser, and Lady Isabel Margesson, waited on the Bishop of Birmingham by appointment on Saturday morning. A correspondent who was present sends us the following account of the interview which lasted for over an hour.

Miss Mitchell said we had come to lay before him the fact that torture was taking place day after day in our prisons. She said we greatly hoped that after hearing the facts of the case, forcible feeding would be as abhorrent to him as it was to us, and that as a leader of the Christian Church he would do his utmost to put an end to such torture. Miss Mitchell then pointed out, how it failed to make prisoners serve their sentences, and how Mr. McKenna even owned it to be an objectionable practice, and so had passed the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act. Special emphasis was laid on the point that since forcible feeding had been again resorted to it was used only against those prisoners described as being dangerous to the community, thereby showing that it was used as a punishment, and was torture applied in order to disable them from taking further part in the movement. To prove this she quoted Dr. Devon's statement.

Moving and Terrible Description.

Lady Isabel Margesson then read statements from the SUFFRAGETTE, by Miss Moorhead and Miss Richardson—moving and terrible descriptions of torture that seemed to appeal to the bishop, and told him we had come to ask him to rouse the conscience of the community against the torture used as a punishment. That we were not content with the fact that he disapproved of it personally as we felt that what was needed was action of more definite, constructive kind; that we looked to him to awaken the sleeping conscience of the community and to lead us in a great moral crusade against the barbarous addition of torture to our penal code.

The bishop was at pains to show us that he was one with us in our indignation, and that as a private individual, he would do all he could to show his disapproval, and he would go even to the length of writing to Mr. McKenna if we wished, but as an ecclesiastic he would not interfere. He believed in the principle of the women, but could not defend their actions.

We asked the bishop to state definitely the reason for his refusal to use his influence to rouse the conscience of the Midlands. His answer shifted the responsibility to the laity. It was pointed out to him that the laity still to a great extent

he did not think he could do much. Pressed as to exactly what he was going to do, it appeared he was going to do nothing. "If the matter was raised" while he was still in the House of Lords he would express his horror at forcible feeding—indeed, he could not bear to hear of it.

The deputation expressed its extreme dissatisfaction with his attitude and then withdrew. The interview was well reported in the local Press.

DRIVING WOMEN OUT OF CHURCH.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON'S IGNORANCE.

On Saturday afternoon, March 7, in pouring rain, a deputation of women, which finally numbered over thirty, waited outside the house of the Bishop of Kingston. At about 6.30 a cab was noticed standing at the gate, but owing to the darkness it was not possible to identify the occupant. Ten minutes passed and then up came a body of seven stalwart policemen. Suddenly the Bishop emerged from the cab and, "defended" by them, walked up the drive to the porch. Under this escort he dared to face the waiting women. One of them asked him to make an appointment for an interview, which he absolutely refused, giving women's militancy as an excuse, although he admitted he did not condemn it in men. The women accused him of failing to act up to his Master's commands to care for those sick in prison, but he only raised his hands in shocked protest at hearing the name of Christ on the lips of women Suffragists.

The leader of the deputation, Mrs. Diplock, had been obliged to go to the telephone, but on her return she sent in her card with a message, and half an hour later she was finally admitted and had an interview of twenty minutes' duration, of which she sends us the following account:

One Step Nearer the Solution.

Mrs. Sadd Brown, who was a member of the deputation, then read her sworn affidavit concerning forcible feeding, and in urging him to do something to stop forcible feeding, she told him that if he could accomplish that he would have brought us one step nearer the solution of the difficulty, because the cessation of this would mean that the Government was beginning to realise that coercion was useless, and that votes for women would have to be granted. The Bishop took down this point and seemed a good deal impressed by her statement.

Forcible Feeding Must be Stopped

The Bishop stated that he was in favour of votes for women, but did not approve of militancy. He also said that there was no alternative to forcible feeding, if the women would do these things, the Government could not let them commit suicide. I told him that forcible feeding must be stopped, and had not fulfilled its purpose in stopping militancy or in keeping women in prison. He quite saw that.

I told him that he was driving women out of the Church and that it was bad for the Church. He said he did not mind. He added that he would not give votes to the women waiting outside, whereupon I replied that he did not know anything about them.

I said I would send him the SUFFRAGETTE, and he said he would not have it in the house and would not be harangued by women. He consented, however, to read Miss Moorhead's statement if I cut it out of the paper and sent it to him.

He said, emphatically, that he could do nothing for us till militancy ceased. I then asked him what he had done for us all the months of the truce, and he said he had known nothing about a truce; he also knew nothing about the Conciliation Bill.

I asked him if he had read Miss Pankhurst's book, and he said that he had dipped into it.

He refused to receive the rest of the deputation, and I then withdrew.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BISHOP OF WILLESDEN.

'WILL GO INTO THE MATTER TH ROUGHLY.'

Mrs. Dacre Fox sends us the following account of the interview which took place with the Bishop of Willesden on Wednesday, March 4.

When Mrs. Penn Gaskell who had arranged the deputation had introduced me, I told the Bishop that if the Church was regretting militancy there could be no doubt it was the apathy of the Church which had been largely conducive to women's militancy.

Turning to forcible feeding, I said that it had never in any case made a woman serve a sentence of any length, and I drew his attention to the fact that forcible feeding had failed, and it was therefore necessary for the Home Secretary to take some step to deal with things as they were. Referring to the introduction of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," I said in passing that we very much regretted to have to condemn the bishops for the part they had taken.

Broken in Health and Nervous Wrecks.

I told him that we were not appealing to him on any particular case, but that we called upon him to condemn forcible feeding entirely as an inhuman and uncivilised proceeding, and I then cited the cases of Ethel Moorhead, Lilian Lenton, Mary Richardson, and other women who had been turned out of prison broken in health and nervous wrecks as a result of the treatment meted out to them.

I said that the larger issues of Woman Suffrage and all that it meant should have had a champion in the Church long since, and that it was entirely due to the lack of duty on the part of the Church that women had found it necessary to adopt those methods which so many men deplored in the case of women.

One Step Nearer the Solution.

Mrs. Sadd Brown, who was a member of the deputation, then read her sworn affidavit concerning forcible feeding, and in urging him to do something to stop forcible feeding, she told him that if he could accomplish that he would have brought us one step nearer the solution of the difficulty, because the cessation of this would mean that the Government was beginning to realise that coercion was useless, and that votes for women would have to be granted. The Bishop took down this point and seemed a good deal impressed by her statement.

In reply he said that he felt this question very much, and had always been in favour of Woman Suffrage. With regard to Ulster, he considered that Sir Edward Carson was stirring up something that no man could see the end of. I said I quite agreed, but this had nothing to do with the point we were dealing with, which was that the Government had yielded to menace in the case of Ulster. We were in the centre of events which were actually here and there was no way out of the difficulty that had been created by the Government and by the apathy of those who should have been pressing the Government to deal with this question, except by granting the reform at once.

We pressed him to do something in the matter, but he would not give us a definite answer, and his final reply was that he would go into the matter thoroughly and write to us what he thought.

THE DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

Women to Insist on their Constitutional Right.

A letter has been received from the Home Office to the effect that the Secretary of State has not been able to advise His Majesty to receive a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union. A further letter has been sent to the King stating that, at a date to be determined later, representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union will nevertheless present themselves at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of claiming audience of His Majesty. It is intended to take this action after Easter when the London season is at its height.

We print below Mrs. Pankhurst's letter, the reply from the Home Office, and some further letters from volunteers for the deputation. All correspondence connected with the deputation, including offers of hospitality for provincial delegates, should be addressed to the Deputation Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Second Letter.

"We utterly deny the Constitutional Right of Ministers to stand between Ourselves and the Throne."

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty, We are informed that Ministers have advised Your Majesty against giving audience to the deputation of the Women's Social and Political Union.

We utterly deny the constitutional right of Ministers, who not being elected by women are not responsible to them, to stand between ourselves and the Throne and to prevent us having audience of Your Majesty.

I have the honour, therefore, respectfully to inform You that in pursuance of our undoubted constitutional right to petition the Sovereign in person and in accordance with the historical precedents governing this matter, I and other representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union will, upon a date shortly to be

determined, present ourselves at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of claiming audience of Your Majesty.

In my first letter to Your Majesty, I said:

"Because women are voteless, there are in our midst to-day sweated workers, white slaves, outraged children and innocent mothers and their babes stricken by horrible disease. It is for the sake and in the cause of these unhappy members of our sex, that we ask of Your Majesty the audience that we are confident will be granted to us."

On these same grounds we again ask Your Majesty to disregard the unconstitutional and disloyal advice of Ministers and to grant to us the audience we seek.—I have the honour to be, Your Majesty's most dutiful servant,

(signed) E. PANKHURST.

The Home Office Letter.

Home Office, Whitehall.

March 4, 1914.

MADAM,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that he has received your petition to the King, dated the 25th ult., and asking His Majesty to receive a deputation, and also a copy of the petition sent on the same date to Lord Stamfordham. The Secretary of State has laid your petition before the King, but he regrets that he has not been able to advise His Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.—I am, Madam, Your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD TROUP.

Letters from Volunteers.

"To Help the Women Who Are Doing So Much."

I would gladly join in the deputation to the King if it is not too late. I have been kept back by domestic affairs, but I am now ready for any work which comes my way.

I was in the Black Friday deputation, but was not arrested. Since then I have only been able to work in my own way against the Government who are so cruelly torturing the brave women who are fighting for freedom. As a protest against the Government, I feel it is the time now for those of us who can do nothing great for the cause we have so much at heart to help the women who are doing so much.

From a Taxpayer.

I shall be glad if you will take down my name as a member of the deputation to the King.

When I think of forcible feeding and the brutal treatment which women receive (I was a witness when Mrs. Pankhurst was supposed to have been arrested) at this time of civilisation, then I feel that all women should join in this, especially those who are tax-payers, as I am.

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

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

The Moral of the Irish Situation.

There is much that women may learn from the politicians' latest sayings on the Irish question. First, Mr. Asquith's speech and changes that he offers to make in the Home Rule Bill, as a basis of peace with Ulster! These changes are such as he never would have dreamt of, much less offered to make, had it not been for the militant policy of Ulster. As Mr. Asquith himself expresses it, there are "formidable objections" to the policy of exclusion which Ulster has forced upon him. But says he: "The immediate inclusion of Ulster in the Home Rule Bill has all the drawbacks and dangers incident to any scheme which has to be coercively enforced!"

These words mean for women two things: Firstly, that so far as the Liberal Government are

concerned militancy does not injure but advances a cause; and secondly, that the coercion of men is much more unpalatable to Mr. Asquith than the coercion of women.

Difficulties and dangers are incident to coercion no matter to which sex it be applied. Perhaps what Mr. Asquith means is that he cares not for the dangers and difficulties that are sustained by the victims of coercion, at any rate, if these victims are women, while the difficulties and dangers which he really dreads are those which affect his Government and himself. This is of course essentially his point of view, though at the same time, he takes decidedly more delight in coercing women than in coercing members of his own sex.

Men politicians show by their preference for torturing women rather than men that they have fallen low indeed. Among the animals is found the natural and instinctive chivalry which forbids this differentiation at the expense of the female sex. Not that militant Suffragists base their claim for equal treatment with militant men of Ulster and their protest against being forcibly fed while Sir Edward Carson goes free, upon the principles of chivalry! They base that claim and that protest upon the principles of justice and equal human right.

Mr. Asquith makes no secret of the fact that the Home Rule Bill is to be altered and Ulster to have at least some form of exclusion as the direct result of militancy. "We are," says he, "convinced to-day as ever of the soundness and the principles and machinery of the Home Rule Bill." But says he again, "if Home Rule as embodied in the Bill is carried now, there is I regret to say—and nobody can deny it—in Ulster a prospect of acute dissension and even of civil strife."

Militancy then, is the one argument which carries conviction to the mind of Mr. Asquith and compels him to grant concessions which otherwise he would withhold. "Our proposals," says he, "as I have said from the first and as I repeat most emphatically now, are put forward as the price of peace."

Ulster would indeed have seen the complete and utter destruction of the hated Home Rule Bill but for the fact that militancy is thought to threaten from another quarter. Thus Mr. Asquith having spoken of the acute dissension and civil strife that compulsory inclusion in the Home Rule Bill would produce in Ulster, then goes on to say: "On the other hand, if at this stage Home Rule were to be shipwrecked or permanently mutilated, or indefinitely postponed there is in Ireland as a whole at least an equally formidable outlook."

Placed between two militant fires Mr. Asquith runs as far away as possible from them both. It is only because that Ulster will be militant that the present scheme for exclusion is brought forward by the Government. It is only because Nationalist Ireland will be militant, possibly by means of violence, and certainly by means of votes, that the Home Rule Bill is before Parliament at all.

The Government's concession to Ulster and the speech by which the Prime Minister set it forth, are a flaming advertisement of the uses and the need of militancy. When will the anti-militant Suffragists learn the lesson, so plainly put before them, that by pursuing their present policy, by refusing to take their share of the fight, they are playing the part of the blackleg in a strike? Some of them are Unionists. What is their view of the pronouncement of the Unionist leader who says that he and his party believe that if the people of Ulster resist the Home Rule Bill under present circumstances, Ulster will be right and they will support them in their resistance?

Many of the Bishops who are asked to do their duty of condemning torture and demanding votes for women as its alternative have tried to parry this demand by criticism of women's militancy. They have not, however, breathed one word against the Unionist politicians who have deliberately adopted a militant policy—a policy of violence and bloodshed—nor have they repudiated the leading Churchmen who have actually signed their names to a militant declaration. Indeed, one of their number, Bishop Welldon, writing in the "Nineteenth Century," refers with sympathy and understanding to the policy of militant opposition to Home Rule. Says the Bishop:

If bloodshed occurs in Ulster, I think it is practically certain to occur in Lancashire too. Not a month will elapse after the beginning of hostilities in Belfast before they will break out in Liverpool. It is within my personal knowledge that men of standing in Lancashire will cross the water to fight beside the Ulster men.

The Bishop tells of a Manchester merchant who has signed the Covenant, and declares that if civil war breaks out he will be found "fighting for civil and religious liberty in Ulster." Does Bishop Welldon condemn this man? Not he! What he says is this

If such men as he go over to Ulster, if they enter the ranks of the Ulster Volunteer Army, and if they sacrifice their lives, it will be a sheer impossibility that Lancashire should remain quiet. The fire will spread from Liverpool to Manchester. It may easily spread all over the country. I am not an enemy of Home Rule. I desire to see a Home Rule Bill passed into law, but it seems unreasonable to hold that Home Rule is worth attaining at the cost, or even at the risk, of plunging not only Ireland but in all probability some parts of Great Britain as well into the horror of civil war.

Why not apply this reasoning to the case of women, and why not realise that the disfranchisement of women is not worth maintaining at the cost of woman torture and the degradation that such torture brings to the men of the country, who, because they have put and kept the present Government in office, are ultimately responsible for it?

In considering the Irish question, in contrasting it with the Suffrage situation, it is necessary henceforward to take into account the attitude of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader. Sir Edward Carson has expected, and does expect the women of Ulster to bear their share of the cost and the risk of civil war. Ulster women in their thousands have by the desire, and with the approval of Sir Edward Carson signed a pledge that they will play their part in the opposition to Home Rule. When plans were made for the creation of a provisional Government to take over the management of Ulster's affairs upon the passage of the Home Rule Bill in its present form, Sir Edward Carson in answer to a demand that such effect promised the women of Ulster that under that Government they should have the vote. With the turn of events the provisional Government would seem to have become unnecessary, for largely owing to the help and influence of women, Ulster has forced the hand of the Government and has secured already an offer of exclusion even though conditional and limited in point of time.

Does this change, which is from the Ulster point of view an improvement in the Government's policy, warrant a withdrawal of Sir Edward Carson's concession to Ulster women? Obviously and emphatically, No! And yet, this is the precise offence which Sir Edward Carson now proposes to commit. The history of well-nigh every movement and every struggle is marked by the betrayal of women. Women's help is always needed to carry a cause to the point of triumph, but at that point, almost invariably the women's interest is betrayed by the men. Sir Edward Carson follows this time-dishonoured precedent and now betrays the women.

He who had promised and proclaimed himself to be the leader of the Ulster women as well as of the Ulster men, proposes now to sell their rights to the Liberal Government.

Sir Edward Carson has declared war upon women, and women in their turn declare war upon him. Those who pay the Liberal Government the compliment of imitation must expect to be treated by women as the Liberal Government are treated!

While the Government were finally framing their peace-offering to Ulster, they were giving orders for the battle of Glasgow and the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst. The very fact is an advertisement of the glaring inequality of women's position in the State. This meeting-out of concession to men and coercion to women will stir to active indignation all those women who are not spiritually maimed by past subjection.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

RETRIBUTION!

MARY RICHARDSON'S REPLY.

Government's Treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst Answered.

NATIONAL TREASURE RUINED.

Famous Rokeby Venus Mutilated.

SENSATION AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE ROKEBY 'VENUS' WRECKED

ARREST OF MISS MARY RICHARDSON.

A great sensation was caused on Tuesday morning by the news that the Rokeby "Venus" of Velasquez had been attacked by a Suffragette and very seriously damaged. This unique picture was purchased eight years ago for the National Gallery at a cost of £45,000, which was raised by subscription. It has been damaged, if not beyond repair, at least to a very serious extent, as the result of seven heavy blows with a meat-chopper.

Mr. Hawes Turner, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, has given it as his opinion that the market value of the picture has been depreciated to the extent of from £10,000 to £15,000, though the work of restoration would probably not cost more than £100. However skilfully the restoration is carried out, the picture can never be quite the same as it was.

Seven Slashes With An Axe.

The first warning the attendant in charge had was the crash of breaking glass, and turning round he saw a woman raining blows on the Velasquez picture with a small axe. He and a policeman, who was also on watch, made a dash at her, but before they could reach her she had struck the picture seven fierce strokes.

The first blow not only shivered the plate-glass, but cut right through the canvas. Five other clean cuts and one jagged wound were made in the most vital part of the painting—namely, the flesh of the recumbent figure. The cuts were at different angles, so that in one case a piece of the canvas about the size of a half-crown is missing.

The woman was immediately seized and taken to the police-station. She gave the name of Mary Richardson.

Perhaps no act of militancy has ever caused such a deep sensation or aroused so much comment in the Press and among the public.

At present the National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Tate Gallery, and Wallace Collection are all closed to the public.

STATEMENT BY MISS RICHARDSON.

The following statement has been sent to the W.S.P.U. by Miss Mary Richardson:

"I have tried to destroy the picture of the most beautiful woman in mythological history as a protest against the Government destroying Mrs. Pankhurst, who is the most beautiful character in modern history.

"Justice is an element of beauty as much as colour and outline on canvas. Mrs. Pankhurst seeks to secure justice to womanhood, and for this she is being slowly murdered by a Government of Iscariot politicians. If there is an outcry against my deed, let everyone remember that such an outcry is an hypocrisy as long as they allow the destruction of Mrs. Pankhurst and other beautiful living women; and that until the public ceases to countenance human destruction, the stones cast against me for the destruction of this picture are each an evidence against them of artistic as well as moral and political humbug and hypocrisy.

"MARY RICHARDSON."

IN COURT.

MISS RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

Miss Mary Richardson was later in the day brought up at Bow Street Police Court.

Mr. Muskett prosecuted. He said that the prisoner was charged with damaging at the National Gallery a picture known as the Rokeby "Venus," by Velasquez, which was valued at £45,000. She had in her hand a chopper, with which she inflicted upon the picture seven cuts. The prisoner had been before the courts on many, many occasions.

A constable then gave evidence of the arrest. He said the prisoner said nothing when he took the chopper from her, but when they were two or three yards away, she swung round and looked at a few people who had gathered round, and

said, "Yes, I am a Suffragette. I broke the picture. You can get another picture, but you cannot get a life, and they are killing Mrs. Pankhurst."

Miss Richardson was committed for trial at the London Sessions, which begin on the 22nd of this month. Asked if she had anything to say before being committed, Miss Richardson said:

"Either Way, Mine Is The Victory."

"I should like to say that I am amazed at any magistrate being willing to commit over and over again this folly in trying me, as this is the tenth time I have been brought before a magistrate. You must surely



MISS MARY RICHARDSON.

see that the situation is difficult, and that Mr. McKenna has made the criminal code into a comic valentine. You must surely see that you cannot administer the dead letter of the law against the spirit of the new letter as manifest in the Suffragettes!

"I have great contempt for any administration which does not treat all persons equally. Why has Mr. McKenna not rearrested me under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' as he has done other women? Presumably because he is afraid of killing me under the forcible feeding torture—but I am not afraid of dying. Therefore he is again a coward; he cannot coerce me, and he cannot make me serve my sentence. He can only again repeat the farce of releasing me, or else killing me. Either way, mine is the victory."

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

On Tuesday in the House of Commons Sir GEORGE YOUNGER asked the Prime Minister whether, in respect of the outrages recently committed in England and Scotland by militant Suffragists, he will consider the propriety of extending the provisions of the Malicious Injuries (Ireland) Act to Great Britain?

The PRIME MINISTER: I do not think it desirable that the provisions of the Acts referred to should be extended to Great Britain.

Sir G. YOUNGER: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he does not think that those outrages are a war against society, and that some steps should be taken to protect innocent people from their consequences?

The PRIME MINISTER: The question is not as to the propriety, but as to the expediency of the steps to be taken.

Sir HENRY CRAIK: Does not the right hon. gentleman think that the Government might assist those who, both in London and elsewhere, are in charge of national possessions of importance, and not leave the expense of guarding them to fall entirely upon the churches or other places?

Mr. BECK: Does not the right hon. gentleman think that the damage done to-day at the National Gallery to the Rokeby Velasquez amounts to malicious injury in the sense that these words are used in the Irish Act?

The PRIME MINISTER: Yes, of course I do. The question is whether the provision of an Act which at present applies to Ireland alone should be extended to Great Britain, and I am not satisfied that would have the effect desired.

The PRIME MINISTER: I am sure that my right hon. friend the Home Secretary is doing all that he can, through the police and otherwise, to protect these places.

Sir G. YOUNGER: May I ask the right hon. gentleman if he does not think the Irish Act appropriate, whether he will regard the possibility of proposing some other legislation to meet this difficulty?

The PRIME MINISTER: I am sure as a very serious matter.

Mr. GRANT: I beg to ask the Home Secretary a question, of which I have given him private notice, namely: What steps, if any, he proposes to take to protect the art treasures of the nation, in view of the outrage committed this morning at the National Gallery?

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. McKenna): I regret to say that a picture, Velasquez's "Venus," was struck seven times with a hatchet and much injured. The police have communicated the fact of this wanton mutilation of one of our art-treasures to the authorities responsible for the care and protection of our picture galleries and museums.

Mr. HAMAR GREENWOOD: Has anyone been arrested?

Mr. ROBERT HARCOURT: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the case has already been before the police court?

Mr. McKenna: I am aware of the last fact, or, at least, that the case has been mentioned in court. The perpetrator of the deed was one Mary Richardson, who has already been brought before the courts upon another charge.

An Hon. MEMBER: Is she a Suffragette?

Mr. McKenna: Yes.

On Wednesday Colonel Lockwood asked whether the Home Secretary could co-operate with the authorities with a view to assisting the public to view the art-treasures at museums which were now closed?

Mr. McKenna said he should be happy to confer with the responsible authorities in order to see if anything in the nature of police protection could be given.

Lord WINTERTON asked why the woman who entered the National Gallery yesterday was not searched.

Mr. McKenna replied that the National Gallery did not fall under his control.

Lord ROBERT CECIL asked whether the right hon. gentleman contemplated any further legislation in consequence of these outrages?

Mr. McKenna: I shall be happy to receive suggestions from the noble lord.

A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER: Deport them.

Mr. McKenna: To where?

The MEMBER: To South Africa.

"I HAVE KEPT MY PROMISE IN SPITE OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT."

UNPRECEDENTED ENTHUSIASM IN GLASGOW.

Welcome to Mrs. Pankhurst.

DRAMATIC ARREST AT ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

Baton Charge by Police.

THE BODYGUARD'S MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE.

Insulting Conduct of Detectives.

BATTLE ROYAL IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.

BOMBS, REVOLVERS, TRUNCHEONS, & BARBED WIRE.

Amid scenes unprecedented in the annals of political meetings in Glasgow, and involving bloodshed and injury to a number of people, the police on Monday night affected the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

The St. Andrew's Hall, which holds about 5,000 people, was crowded, while outside it was surrounded by a huge force of police. Before the meeting commenced a thorough investigation was made of the side halls, every chink and cranny where it was possible to hide were searched, and the police were much astonished that Mrs. Pankhurst should have been able to slip into the hall unnoticed.

Yet at the appointed hour there she stood, though where she came from no one could tell. The whole audience rose to its feet and their cheers shook the rafters, while one woman stepped forward and handed Mrs. Pankhurst a beautiful bouquet. Lady Isabel Margesson, who was in the chair, then in a few words introduced Mrs. Pankhurst, and she immediately began to speak.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SPEECH.

EQUAL JUSTICE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

"I have kept my promise," she said, "and in spite of His Majesty's Government I am here to-night. Very few people in this audience, very few people in this country, know how much of the nation's money is being spent to silence women. But the wit and ingenuity of women is overcoming the power and money of the British Government. It is well that we should have this meeting to-night, because to-day is a memorable day in the annals of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. To-day in the House of Commons has been witnessed the triumph of militancy—men's militancy—and to-night I hope to make it clear to the people in this

meeting that if there is any distinction to be drawn at all between militancy in Ulster and the militancy of women it is all to the advantage of the women. Our greatest task in this women's movement is to prove that we are human beings like men, and every stage of our fight is forcing home that very difficult lesson into the minds of men, and especially into the minds of politicians. I propose to-night at this political meeting to have a text. Texts are usually given from pulpits, but perhaps you will forgive me if I have a text to-night. My text is:—'Equal justice for men and women, equal political justice, equal legal justice, equal industrial justice, and equal social justice.' I want as clearly and briefly as I can to make it clear to you to-night that if it is justifiable to fight for common ordinary equal justice, then women have ample justification, nay have greater justification, for revolution and rebellion than ever men have had in the whole history of the human race. Now that is a big contention to make, but I am to prove it. You get the proof of the political injustice—"

Fierce Hand to Hand Fight.

At this moment there came a warning shout from a steward, a tramp of heavy feet, and a large body of police burst into the hall, and rushed up to the platform, drawing their truncheons as they did so. Headed by detectives from Scotland Yard, they surged in on all sides, but as the foremost members attempted to storm the platform they were met by a fusillade of flower-pots, tables, chairs, and other missiles. They caught at the platform railing, only to discover that beneath the decorations of bunting and flowers barbed wire had been concealed. The police seized hold of it and endeavoured to tear it from its place, and several of them scrambled on to the platform.

Meanwhile others quickly made their way up the side stairs, and soon the platform was a mass of struggling men and women. The defenders vigorously repelled the attack, wielding clubs, batons, poles, planks, or any weapons that came their way, while the police laid about right and left with their batons. Men and women were seen on all sides with blood streaming down their faces,

and there were cries for a doctor. To add to the confusion there were explosions and flashes, and several revolver shots rang out. The woman who was firing the revolver was able to keep a whole body of police at bay, and none of them dared approach her.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Arrest.

At the first alarm Mrs. Pankhurst was surrounded by members of her bodyguard, who hurried her to the stairs from the platform. The police, however, succeeded in overtaking her and, in spite of fierce resistance on the part of her supporters, she was dragged downstairs to the main door. There a taxi was waiting and Mrs. Pankhurst was violently pushed along, hit on the back, and flung on to the floor of the taxi, which immediately drove off. In the struggle outside a young man, who gave the name of James Robertson, was arrested and charged with assaulting a constable.

The police then made an effort to clear the hall, but the audience resolutely held its ground, and amid a storm of indignation the police left the building. The meeting, which was turned into a great protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest, was then addressed by Mrs. Drummond and Miss Barbara Wylie.

The whole floor in front of the platform was seen to be littered with broken flower-pots, earth, splinters of tables and chairs, tickets and pamphlets, and trampled flowers. The Press table had its legs smashed, and the front of the platform was a confused wreck.

SCENES AFTER THE MEETING.

CROWDS INVADE POLICE STATION.

When the meeting concluded, a large contingent of the audience marched to the Central Police Station in St. Andrew's Square. The crowd was speedily augmented, and by the time it reached the police station there were over 4,000 people. When they reached the gate a strong force of police, mounted and on foot, emerged from the courtyard and stopped further progress. For a time the street was completely blocked, but the police gradually dispersed the crowd. It was not until after 11 o'clock that everyone had dispersed, and a large force of police were retained at the station until a late hour to deal with any disturbance that might arise.

Injured Police.

It is stated that a number of police were more or less injured in the *mêlée* at St. Andrew's Hall, and several officers have been temporarily incapacitated from duty.

Among the articles taken possession of by the police were a five-chambered revolver, containing several blank cartridges, an Indian club, a policeman's baton, and a weapon made of elastic and leather and loaded with lead at each end.

MRS. PANKHURST IN PRISON.

BROUGHT TO LONDON.

At the Central Police Station Mrs. Pankhurst was lodged in an ordinary cell, which was absolutely filthy, and kept there all night. She adopted the hunger strike immediately on being arrested. The police station was picketed by women all night, and early in the morning the police cleared the streets, had lorries drawn across two roads so that no vehicles could approach, and Mrs. Pankhurst was driven out in a motor to Coatbridge, where she joined the 10.30 train for London.

On Tuesday women picketed every London terminus at which Mrs. Pankhurst was likely to arrive from Glasgow, and pickets were also stationed outside Holloway Prison.

Mrs. Pankhurst was driven into Holloway in a taxi, about 7.30 in the evening, where she was cheered by the waiting crowd. Large forces of police were in attendance to prevent any demonstration, and one woman, who struck two detectives with a dogwhip, was taken into custody.

THE ARREST—AND AFTER.

GLASGOW'S INDIGNATION.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT BY ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

A crowded sea of faces in a great hall packed to its utmost capacity. On all the faces one question: Will she come? Then, as the well-known, indomitable figure walked on to the platform, a deafening roar of applause and triumph, lasting several minutes. In the intense silence which followed, the clear vibrating voice filled the hall, opening on a note of defiance to the powers of tyranny and coercion which she had defeated that night. All had settled down to listen, and were held fast by the spell of the speaker and her message, with no thought but that the meeting would pursue its ordered course to the end. Then, with a sudden cry of "Danger!" from one of the stewards and the heavy tramp of many feet, the doors were burst open, and a stream of policemen and detectives poured into the hall with drawn batons. A raucous voice belonging to a burly ruffian in plain clothes shouted "That's her!" pointing his finger to Mrs. Pankhurst. The police, who had swarmed into the area, rushed to the front, and a fierce

battle took place between the attacking forces and the women who were defending the platform. The platform was several feet high, and in order to mount it the police grasped what was apparently a decoration of ropes of ivy. This proved to be barbed wire, and the impression obtained from the audience was that of the scaling of a fortress, the police with torn and bleeding fingers falling back again and again. This impression was confirmed by the fact that flower-pots, chairs, and tables were hurled down on the attacking forces. At last, however, sheer numbers conquered, and the platform, now stormed from every side, was seized.

A Scene of Savagery.

Then ensued a scene of sickening savagery horrible to witness. The police, who had drawn their batons even before they reached the platform, mowed the women down, hitting out right and left without discrimination. Many of the women on the platform who were there with absolutely no intention of being militant were felled to the floor by stunning blows on the head. It was noticeable that the women who carried clubs, and who attacked the police with vigour, were not the most badly knocked about, the police preferring to strike out at the absolutely defenceless. In less time than it takes to tell chairs, tables, benches, etc., on the platform and its vicinity were reduced to matchwood. Men in the audience picked up the broken flower-pots and flung them back at the police. A woman was hurled from the platform into the midst of the audience, and narrowly escaped serious injury. It was a scene of indescribable confusion.

A special bodyguard of picked women closed round Mrs. Pankhurst. In spite of this the rush was so great that Mrs. Pankhurst was twice thrown to the ground. After a brave and tenacious fight by her special bodyguard she was seized by detectives and was dragged roughly off the platform, and when I last saw her she was being violently hustled almost head foremost down the narrow stairs leading from the platform.

Meanwhile the room behind the platform presented the appearance of a shambles. A young fair-haired girl, who in attempting to rescue Mrs. Pankhurst had been caught by the throat and flung violently down the stairs, had her light-coloured blouse all bespattered with blood. In another corner lay a woman with her head cut open, her face almost unrecognisable from the blood which flowed from the wound. She had been knocked down, batoned and trampled upon, and her body was covered with bruises. Two or three men were bending over the prostrate form of their comrade, upon whose face was the ghastly pallor of unconsciousness. Yet another woman, with the blood oozing from an ugly wound in her neck, was being ministered to by a lady doctor from the audience.

Audience Insist on Remaining.

The Government are probably rejoicing at having recaptured their victim. They little dream that their action on Monday night has done what years of quiet propaganda work could not have accomplished in Glas-

gow. The audience behaved magnificently. At first paralysed by the suddenness and brutality of the onslaught, they broke into fierce cries of denunciation when they realised what was taking place. When Mrs. Pankhurst had been removed an inspector made an attempt to clear the hall. But the huge audience of over 5,000 people, with a very few exceptions, kept their seats, and listened with earnest sympathy to the speeches of Mrs. Drummond, Lady Isabel Margesson, and Miss Barbara Wylie.

Procession to the Station.

Long after the meeting had dispersed groups of people paraded the streets carrying W.S.P.U. flags. People not connected with our Union were carrying fragments of broken flower-pots which they had picked up from the debris in the hall, with the intention of keeping them as mementoes of the most dramatic and memorable incident ever witnessed at a public meeting in Glasgow.

Gradually the groups gravitated towards each other, and almost spontaneously a procession was formed—a procession which gathered in dimensions as it proceeded with flags flying to make its way towards the Central Police Office, where, it was ascertained, Mrs. Pankhurst had been taken. By the time they reached St. Andrew's Square, where the police office is situated, many thousands of both men and women had joined in.

The authorities evidently feared the temper of the people, and a large contingent of policemen, both mounted and on foot, was sent out with orders to clear the crowd out of the square. Scuffles between the police and the men and women in the crowd occurred frequently, but evidently their orders were not to make arrests, for only one man was taken into custody.

Police Severely Criticised.

Many men and women, hitherto indifferent, profess themselves convinced Suffragists from now onwards. The police are being severely criticised, and steps are being taken by the Town Council to pass a vote of censure on the action of the Government, by whose orders the outrage was planned and perpetrated. Offers of help and sympathy pour into our office all day long, and many new members have joined.

The Government have done their worst; as always, it has been the source of new strength and new inspiration to our great movement.

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PANKHURST IN THE TRAIN.

CROWDS OF POLICE AT EVERY STOPPING PLACE.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT BY A FELLOW TRAVELLER.

Two members succeeded in outwitting the police and travelling in the same train with Mrs. Pankhurst. One of them sends us the following account of the journey and of an interview with Mrs. Pankhurst on the train:

It was felt necessary that someone should go to Carlisle in case Mrs. Pankhurst had been put upon the

train at that or any of the intermediate stations. Accordingly two of us got on the ten o'clock train from Glasgow. We, however, did not stop between Glasgow and Carlisle, and at Carlisle, though there were obviously detectives on the platform, there was no sign of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Carriage with Blinds Drawn.

While we were waiting we got a message from Glasgow that Mrs. Pankhurst had been put on the train at Coatbridge. We immediately looked up the route, and found that the train was then due. We ran all the way to the station, arriving on the platform about a minute and a half before the train drew up. Immediately opposite us was a third-class smoking carriage with the blinds drawn down. Detectives' heads were seen at all the windows round and detectives on the platform closed round the carriage as we approached it. We rapped on the glass and called out, "Mrs. Pankhurst, are you inside?" We could hear no answer, but we were pushed away by the men surrounding the carriage, and, of course, we knew she was there. Luckily the carriage next door but one was vacant. We at once secured it, and travelled with her all the way to London.

The journey was one long triumph—a great testimony to the fear inspired by one woman armed with the power of righteousness in the hearts of cowardly rulers. At every stopping place on the journey the station was crowded with plain-clothes men and police inspectors. Tremendous excitement prevailed everywhere, as the news got out that Mrs. Pankhurst was on board the train.

At every station we went to the window of Mrs. Pankhurst's carriage and spoke to her, and she replied:

"We pushed papers and flowers through the window, which was a little open at the top. In pushing through one paper it dislodged the blind, which flew up, and we saw her lying full length on the seat, and we were able to smile at her and receive a smile in return."

We had asked the detectives over and over again if we might see Mrs. Pankhurst, and towards evening the inspector in charge came and said that one of us might see her. It was decided that I should be the one to have the privilege of the interview, and I followed the man to her carriage.

The Interview, Terribly Exhausted.

I found her looking very frail and wan, and she seemed in a terribly exhausted condition. Her voice was of the quality of those who are very ill. She told me all she wanted to say, and sent her dear love to every one of the members. She said she should challenge the Government to forcibly feed her, as she could not bear the thought of other women being subjected to this torture while she was exempt. I was only allowed two minutes. As she kissed me her face was lit up with a beautiful light, such as one only sees on the face of those who have lost all thought of self in love of humanity. I think it was the most wonderful moment of my life. I kissed her hand, thanked the man in charge, and quietly withdrew.

After that our next stop was London. We felt quite convinced that they would take her out before we reached Euston, on account of the enormous sympathy for Mrs. Pankhurst which had been aroused and the hostility to the action of the police. We were right. The train drew up at Loudon Road, a small station near Kilburn, where Mrs. Pankhurst was carried from the train to a conveyance waiting for her outside. Immediately the train stopped, detectives rushed to our carriage and held the door and surrounded it, so

that it was quite impossible for either of us to get out as Mrs. Pankhurst was being carried past. We called out "Bravo, Mrs. Pankhurst!" and my friend said, "I am locked in, I cannot come to your aid or do anything." She gently waved her hand to show that she had heard, but I do not think she had the strength to make any verbal reply.

The station was thronged with a strong force of very large, very truculent-looking uniformed police, who immediately rushed for their truncheons, looking very important for action, and warlike. The whole affair was ludicrous, but the object-lesson is valuable to the members of the W.S.P.U.

On arriving at Euston we found an atmosphere of suppressed excitement. A barrier was drawn across one end of the station, a dense crowd was packed behind it, and police kept the people from pressing on to the platform. The occupants of the train were allowed to dribble through a little passage kept by the police. All taxis were removed from that side of the station, so that it was some moments before we could get a taxi and drive off to Holloway.

DELIBERATELY STRUCK OVER THE HEAD.

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the "Evening News" by a member of the Glasgow audience:

"In your Special Edition to-night—latest news part—you say Mrs. Pankhurst was placed in a motor car in a fainting condition. No wonder. From the balcony where I had my seat I saw a big constable strike her deliberately over the head with a baton, on the platform a few yards from the centre tier. I emphasise the word deliberate, and I am prepared to swear to that on oath. It seemed so silly and unnecessary, as from the size of the officer he could have lifted the little frail woman by one hand.—Yours truly,

ANDREW SLOAN.

MRS. PANKHURST'S CONDITION.

DOCTOR'S GRAVE STATEMENT.

Having occasion on February 21 last to make an examination of the state of Mrs. Pankhurst's health, I found evidences of so marked a degree of cardiac disturbance as to warrant me in stating that any strain imposed on that organ, such as would be the case during a hunger strike, would be accompanied by great danger to her, while any attempt at such a process as forcible feeding would in all probability be followed by the very gravest results. (Signed) H. SCHUTZE, M.D., B.S.

GREAT PROTEST MEETING

Special Wire from Edinburgh

Great Protest Meeting at Synod Hall, Edinburgh, last night (Tuesday, March 11). Crowded Hall, collection double any previous one. New members enrolled. Speakers Mrs. Drummond, Miss Wylie, Lady Isabel Margesson received with tremendous enthusiasm.

'IT SHALL BE PROCLAIMED UPON THE ROOFTOPS'

PUBLIC PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES.

Protests against Torture and Coercion.

THEATRE AND RESTAURANT SCENES.

Women continue to draw attention to their cause, and to protest against the torture of prisoners, wherever the public are gathered together. During the week prayers have been publicly offered up by women in eve y part of the country, speeches have been made at the Chelsea Art Ball, at theatres and at restaurants; in fact, wherever people have assembled, there has been a Suffragette to point out to them what it is that is taking place to-day, and to rouse their indignation against the Government that is responsible.

PROTEST IN A LONDON CHURCH.

INTERVIEW WITH VICAR.

After the vicar had entered the pulpit at St. Paul's Church, Portman Square last Sunday, about a dozen women stood up and said the following prayer: "Oh God our Father save the women who are being persecuted in prison. Uphold these Thy servants. Open the eyes of Thy Church that it may protest against this torture. For Christ's sake. Amen."

The women were not interfered with, and they quietly resumed their seats. The vicar, however, before giving out the texts said that he regretted that the women had disturbed the service of God.

The sermon, which was on the text "Thy Will be Done," appealed so strongly to one of the protesters that she asked for an interview with the vicar, and this was arranged.

The vicar expressed himself strongly in favour of "Woman Suffrage, and though not approving of militancy, he felt that the movement was a highly religious one. He said he would gladly have offered up a prayer publicly himself.

Discouraging and Futile.

He suggested it would be more advisable for the women to request the vicars of the churches to offer up prayers, should they refuse he would not be impertinent enough to suggest what course the women should take under those circumstances.

The women then pointed out that various members of the clergy had been approached in this respect by the women, and how discouraging and futile this course had proved in the majority of cases. The women had therefore been forced themselves to pray publicly.

Before leaving he was asked to offer up a prayer Sunday by Sunday for the Women's Movement, and that light might be given to the Government. It is concluded from his words during the interview that this will be done.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

On Sunday, March 8, protests against forcible feeding were made outside two churches at Moswell Hill, St. James' Church and All Saints' Church. A black banner was displayed bearing the words, "Women tortured in prison. Is it nothing to you?" and "The Appeal to God" leaflet was distributed, which was in most cases accepted.

IF THE CHURCH DID ITS DUTY.

On Sunday evening a number of Suffragettes visited the City Temple Church. Just before the sermon they stood up and recited the following prayer:

"O God, our Father, save the women who are being tortured in prison: uphold these Thy servants; open the eyes of Thy Church that it may protest against this torture."

The organist immediately began to play, but the voices of the women rose clearly and reverently above the tones of the organ. After the service many men and women expressed their sympathy with the Suffragettes, one man remarking that if the Church did its duty prayers for tortured women would be offered by the clergy.

EARNEST APPEAL IN KENSINGTON CHURCH.

After High Mass last Sunday at St. Michael's and All Angels Church, North Kensington, some women prayed aloud that the three prisoners now enduring torture for conscience' sake might be strengthened and comforted in their great trial. Complete silence was maintained while the voices, strong and true, rang reverently throughout the building, with intense earnestness of purpose. Not until their concluding Amen did the organ commence to play.

Leaflets were afterwards distributed at the church door, which many of the congregation took.

A REMINDER TO THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

The Bishop of Stepney, who was preaching at St. Michael's, Cornhill, last Wednesday, was again reminded of the responsibility of the Church in regard to the torture of women. Immediately before the sermon a number of women knelt down and prayed:

"Oh Lord our God, spare the women who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake. Make Thy bishops and clergy see the moral and physical torture of forcible feeding. For Christ's sake. Amen."

They remained in the church during the sermon, and the Bishop appeared very uncomfortable, not knowing what was coming next.

BISHOP OF LONDON INTERRUPTED THREE TIMES.

SCENE IN HORNSEY PARISH CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening, March 4, the Bishop of London preached a sermon to a crowded congregation of workers of the deanery at Hornsey Parish Church.

Just before he commenced his sermon a woman rose and addressed him thus: "My Lord Bishop, in the name of Christ I appeal to you to stand by the women who are suffer-

ing in prison for conscience' sake—for the sake of Christ." She then resumed her seat and the Bishop proceeded.

He was speaking of the lack of enthusiasm from which Church workers suffer at times, when another Suffragette broke in: "Sacrifice is the test of sincerity. Thousands of women have sacrificed all in the past for the Church and are willing to do so in the future, if only the Church will stand by them now, while they are being persecuted for conscience' sake." The Bishop waved his hand, apparently appealing to the speaker to desist. Practically all the congregation rose to their feet, and the interrupter was seized by sidesmen and escorted from the church. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, before the Bishop had resumed, the first interrupter again appealed to the Bishop, reminding him that the women in prison are labouring for the cause of Christ, and asking why the Church does not take its stand against torture. She, also, was then forced to leave the church.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN NEWPORT CHURCH.

"YE DID IT UNTO ME."

At St. Luke's Church, Newport, Monmouth, last Sunday, the congregation were startled by the following prayer from a lady seated near the pulpit: "Oh God, we beseech Thee save Thy servant, Emmeline Pankhurst, and all who are persecuted for conscience' sake. Open the eyes of Thy Church, that it may protest against this torture in prison, that it may remember that Christ said: 'In-

as much as ye did it unto the least of these my children, ye did it unto me."

There was no disturbance, but only absolute silence and reverent attention.

At the end of the service, a gentleman at the end of the pew came up and said, "Madam, I am a churchwarden of this church, and I want your name and address." The woman replied that she did not think her name would interest him, and added: "I think a church is the place to pray in, and also it belongs to the people." When the churchwarden proceeded to impress his views on her, she asked to see the vicar, with whom she then had a long talk. He ended by promising not only to study the question more thoroughly, but also to read "The Great Scourge," a copy of which she offered to send him.

A great crowd, regulated by two policemen, was waiting outside when the woman left, and much curiosity and interest were shown. The church holds about 2,000 people, and it was crowded.

"THIS HOLY WAR."

PRAYERS IN PRESTON CHURCH.

A number of Suffragettes visited St. Matthew's Church, Preston, last Sunday evening, and immediately before the services a woman rose and said the following prayer, in a clear, impressive voice: "Oh, Lord, our God, strengthen and comfort those women who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake. Make Thy Church, whose seed was the blood of the martyrs, true to herself, that she

may protest against torture of brave women who wage this holy war." Other women joined in the Amen.

No attempt was made to interfere with the women, and the congregation remained perfectly quiet. On leaving the church, however, some of the rougher element attempted to hustle the women and had to be dispersed by the police.

Other protests and prayers have been made in various churches in the neighbourhood during the last few weeks, as a result of the broken promises of the Church with regard to a service which should have been held in Preston Parish Church some weeks ago.

This action on the part of the Suffragettes has been the talk of the whole town.

AT ST. PETER'S, BRIGHTON

The Suffragettes were again in evidence at St. Peter's, Brighton, last Sunday morning. Just after the prayers had been said for the sick and suffering in the parish, a woman rose from her seat and walked down the aisle. In a ringing voice she chanted the following:

O Lord endue this people
With righteous indignation,
That they may stand no more
In passive acquiescence
Of many wrongs and evils.
O help them understand
The warfare waged by women;
Hear Thou my prayer.

A number of women in different parts of the church said "Amen." The first woman then left the church.

APPEALS TO GOD AT HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

On Sunday, at Holy Trinity Church, Hastings, in clear tones heard by all, a woman stood up and prayed: "O, Lord, save Emmeline Pankhurst, Kitty Marion, Phyllis Brady, Ethel Moorhead and all those who are being persecuted and tortured for conscience' sake, and guide the minds of the clergy to do what is right and to pray for Thy prisoners, for Our Saviour's sake, Amen." After the service, "The Appeal to God" leaflet was distributed outside, and the rector asked some of the women into the vestry, where they remained firm on the point that women would continue to publicly appeal to God, unless the clergy did so.

A number of Suffragettes attended St. John's Church, St. Leonards, on Sunday, and in the prayer for All Sorts and Conditions of Men, they rose, and one woman in clear, impressive tones prayed for Mrs. Pankhurst and the Suffragist prisoners. The officiating clergyman waited till she had finished her prayer, and there was no disturbance. "The Appeal to God" leaflet was handed outside the church, and nearly all took it eagerly.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

There was a splendid protest at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday evening. During an interval in the play a large number of leaflets were thrown over the stalls and upper circle from the gallery, and a woman stood up to address the audience, who listened in absolute silence. She had only said a few words when the officials attempted to eject her roughly—they were, however, prevented by members of the audience, who protested strongly, and the women each held a small discussion circle round them until the end of the interval. They were not molested again, and remained to the end of the piece. The audience seemed greatly interested and sympathetic.

AT IT AGAIN!

Nottingham Suffragettes last Sunday again brought the question of votes for women prominently before church people of various denomination by distributing the leaflet, "The Appeal to God," outside several local churches and chapels before the morning and evening services.

Much sympathy and interest were displayed, one man remarking as he passed, "At it again," as though he had begun to expect Suffragettes everywhere!

SUFFRAGETTES AT THE CHELSEA ARTS' BALL.

APPLAUSE AND INTEREST.

Last Wednesday night, during the Chelsea Arts' Ball, a splendid protest was made by Suffragettes.

During the interval of one of the dances, handbills, protesting against forcible feeding and the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and advertising the weekly meetings, were thrown from every part of the balcony covering the whole of the dancing floor. At the same time balloons happened to be let down from the roof containing favours of the dancers, and the dancers rushed forward to catch the bills thinking they might be part of the entertainment. They took up the bills and read them through, and there was some cheering.

Three women in different parts of the balcony made speeches, which were listened to with considerable interest.

AT THE CRITERION RESTAURANT.

On Saturday afternoon during the crowded tea hour a woman rose and addressed those present on the question of prison torture, and particularly emphasised the recent case of Miss Moorhead. She had only said a few sentences when a waiter told her to leave, and the manager pushed her out of the tearoom without even allowing her to pay for her tea. Two other women were also ejected after they had supplied each table with leaflets.

The protest was listened to in complete silence, except for applause from one or two tables.

INTERESTED AUDIENCE IN BRISTOL TEA ROOMS.

In the Forth Tea and Luncheon Rooms, Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol, at tea-time on Thursday, March 5, a woman rose and addressed the people who were present. She called on them to protest against the torture of women in prison, and impressed on them that in spite of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act, forcible feeding was still going on. She told them that the Bishop of London had been hoodwinked, and that there was every reason to believe that drugs were being used on prisoners.

The orchestra, the waiters, and everyone present listened attentively, and one lady shook hands with the speaker, who was applauded when she had finished her speech. Leaflets were then distributed. There was no interference on the part of the management.

PROTEST AT THE SAVOY THEATRE.

The instant that the lights went up, at the close of Act II, at the Savoy Theatre last Saturday, a shower of leaflets descended softly from the gallery upon the heads of those below, and a young woman rose and began to speak in an earnest but calm voice.

At the same time it was seen that a banner had been let down over the

front of the gallery, bearing the words, "A woman now lies at the point of death owing to forcible feeding in Scotland."

Immediately the conventional calm of the audience was broken up, and a tumult of feeling arose, most of which was distinctly favourable. There was considerable applause. When two policemen appeared, and after parleying with the speaker, began to drag away her hands that were clinging firmly to the rail, there were cries all round of "Let her speak! Let her speak!" and the removal was performed effected quietly and without unnecessary violence.

SCENE AT HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday evening, during an interval a speech was made from the gallery of His Majesty's Theatre, calling attention to the terrible case of Miss Moorhead, and a shower of leaflets were thrown.

The result was most satisfactory, as a great amount of sympathy was shown by the women in the audience, and the few who disapproved were far overborne.

The speaker was heartily applauded, and although she was shown out it was without any roughness.

SYMPATHETIC AUDIENCE AT THE CORNER HOUSE.

At the Corner House, Piccadilly, a protest against the torture of women took place last Friday afternoon, when the rooms were crowded at tea time.

A woman was able to speak for about four or five minutes before she was roughly ejected. The audience seemed impressed, and showed great signs of sympathy.

VIOLENT SCENE AT FRASCATI'S.

Last Wednesday at lunch time at Frascati's Restaurant, a woman rose in the balcony, and addressed those present on the subject of the torture of women. The people who were lunching were quite sympathetic and applauded her, but the manager seized hold of her, pushed her down the back stairs and along the passage and threw her down the steps into the street, meanwhile using the most violent language to her and her companions.

TWO SUCCESSFUL RESTAURANT MEETINGS IN NEWPORT.

In the Dutch Cafe, Newport, at tea time last Saturday afternoon, a woman rose and made a short speech to the crowded rooms. There was great attention and applause when she had finished. One lady was heard to say to some who were laughing at her table: "Be quiet. I want to hear her." Two women came forward and thanked the speaker.

A similar protest was made at the London House Tea Rooms, when a woman spoke for about ten minutes to a sympathetic audience who applauded her heartily.

AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

During the interval on Saturday evening a protest was made from the gallery of the St. James's Theatre. Leaflets were thrown and a speech was commenced. There was great interest and excitement, and the speaker's words were drowned in the general uproar. The officials ejected two women with unnecessary violence, much to the indignation of several people in the audience.

Maids' & Girls' Sale.

CLEARANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK.

Prices on the left represent the actual value, and on the right, Bargain Prices.

- 40 Girls' Coats and Skirts, ages 7 to 11 ... 30/- to 42/- ... **15/-**
- 60 Girls' Coats and Skirts, ages 7 to 11 ... 45/- to 55/- ... **20/-**
- 50 Girls' Coats and Skirts, ages 7 to 11 ... 45/6 to 60/- ... **25/-**
- 150 Maids' Costumes ... 50/- to 70/- ... **30/-**
- 120 Maids' Model Costumes ... 70/- to 90/- ... **40/-**
- 80 Maids' exclusive Model Costumes ... 80/6 to 110/- ... **60/-**
- 70 Maids' Model Dresses ... 70/- to 110/- ... **40/-**
- 80 Girls' useful Dresses ... 25/- to 42/- ... **12/6**
- 1,000 Boys' Norfolk Suits, ages 7 to 15, hard wearing tweeds **14/6**

State age, and colour, which will be selected near as possible. MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.

New Bargain Basement Open. Goods at Clearance Prices from all Departments. Visit Well Repaid.

Swan & Edgar Ltd.

Leading West End Drapers, REGENT STREET AND PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

BY THEIR DEEDS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

MR. J. R. MACDONALD SHOUTED DOWN.

Cabinet Ministers Challenged.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION AGAINST WOMEN TORTURERS.

WILD SCENES AT I.L.P. RALLY.

WINDOWS SMASHED AT MEMORIAL HALL.

What was described on the admission ticket as a "great rally of the Independent Labour Party" was held on Wednesday, March 4, in the Library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London. Mr. W. C. Anderson presided, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., was the principal speaker.

Mr. MacDonald however had only uttered a few words, when Suffragist interruptions started, and for nearly an hour the hall was a scene of uproar and confusion which has rarely been equalled.

Panemonium reigned supreme. A continuous stream of struggling men and women were forced towards the exit at the side of the platform by a perspiring and deshevelled staff of stewards. Windows, glass doors in the bookcases, and anything else which came in the way were smashed. Chairs were used as weapons, and the whole of the audience joined in the fight. Many of the interrupters were lifted up bodily and carried out shoulder high.

Police Summoned.

Those who had been ejected, cried "Votes for Women" in the corridor, and made determined attempts to force an entrance. So persistent were they in their efforts, that more stewards were fetched, and even then it was not until the police had been summoned that the corridors were cleared.

Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald angrily faced the struggling, howling audience and strained his voice to the utmost in a futile endeavour to make himself heard. And thus the proceedings continued to the end. At question time a series of questions concerning the attitude of the Labour Party in supporting woman torture and denying votes to women was put, to none of which was the Labour leader able to return satisfactory answers.

Altogether, about fifty or sixty men and women were thrown out of the building. After the meeting Mr. MacDonald slipped away through a side door, and thus escaped the crowd who were waiting to give him a reception on his departure.

AN IMPRESSION.

My recollections of the Memorial Hall meeting, addressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on Tuesday week, commence with a half empty hall, groups of men and women stewards, and the chairman, Mr. W. C. Anderson, delivering what no doubt was intended to be a solemn warning to all and sundry who might disturb the meeting.

My next impression is of Mr. MacDonald on his feet, saying something about Socialism which was hardly heard by anybody. A woman here, a man there, had risen, and were asking him what he meant by supporting a Government of torturers. All was now confusion, stewards rushed at the interrupters, and others intervened. Free fights were

going on in different parts of the small hall. Chairs were thrown about, sticks used, the smash of glass was heard, and then the first of the protesters went out. Mr. MacDonald persevered, and was understood to say that he would stop there until the following afternoon if he could not finish his speech before. He was asked more awkward questions, and soon pandemonium reigned. Nobody paid any attention to the speaker, but concerned themselves with one side or other of the struggle, which went on almost continuously until he was understood to have finished his remarks. The chairman intimated that questions would then be taken, and I seized the opportunity to ask Mr. MacDonald why he supported a Government which tortured women. The Labour leader avoided a direct reply, and said that he blamed the militants for everything. Asked why he had not kept his Albert Hall pledge, "to turn the Government out," he said that he would turn them out if turning them out meant Votes for Women.

MR. HENDERSON CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

LABOUR MEETING AT COVENTRY.

On Friday last Mr. Henderson addressed a large meeting at the Corn Exchange, Coventry, in support of the prospective Labour candidate. When he rose to speak he was met with a series of interruptions from both men and women.

Mr. Henderson tried to touch the hearts of his hearers by reminding them of the disgraceful treatment meted out to the nine deported South African citizens, but was met with cries of "What about forcible feeding?"

A Shower of Leaflets.

Before the woman could be ejected she threw a large number of leaflets from the gallery where she was seated. The audience showed considerable interest in the literature, and before the meeting could proceed the chairman had to appeal for order and attention.

As soon as Mr. Henderson got fairly restarted there were more interruptions, and a woman demanded why Suffragettes were ejected while men who had disturbed the meeting were allowed to remain. At this the whole gallery rose, and it was some time before order could be restored.

"As I was about to say," continued Mr. Henderson, "the deportees must be allowed to state their case—" "Then why not Mrs. Pankhurst?" interjected a woman. "Let her stay," urged the speaker, and hastened on, but only to be reminded that there must be justice for women as well as for men.

The Issue of the Next General Election.

"What will be the issue at the forthcoming General Election?" asked Mr. Henderson. "Votes for women," was the ready reply, which was met with applause on the part of the audience. "It will not be the question of Home Rule—" "But of votes of women," interjected the persistent voice. At this point an attempt was to eject the woman, but

a male member of the audience threatened to fight anyone who touched her, therefore for the last quarter of an hour there were two speakers—Mr. Henderson and the Suffragette. At the conclusion of Mr. Henderson's address the woman walked out of the hall and was loudly cheered by the audience.

CABINET MINISTERS AT LONDON UNIVERSITY.

"THE MEANING OF TRUTH."

Last Friday afternoon Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane attended University College, London, to lecture on "The Meaning of Truth in History."

Sir Edward Grey, who was in the chair, only spoke for a few minutes, reminding his audience that it was the deeds of the present, which made the history of the future. Lord Haldane, however, had barely passed through the opening sentences of his lecture, when a woman arose saying, "I protest against the presence here of two members of that Government which refuses to do justice to women! In the name of the students I protest against these men coming to talk to us in this way. We will not be lectured by woman-torturers!"

"Shame Upon the Government."

At the first sound of a woman's voice Lord Haldane exchanged a quick look with Sir Edward Grey and sat down. Hurriedly male students had dashed up, but it was some little while before they were able to lay hold of her to carry her out. Though she was lifted right from the ground, and handkerchiefs and hands were pressed on her mouth, she yet continued to protest all the way out, and even as the doors were swinging behind her she cried, "Shame upon a Government which dare not face justice."

NO PEACE FOR MR. MACDONALD.

PRECAUTIONS AT CARDIFF.

Very stringent precautions were taken by the Cardiff I.L.P. to prevent the heckling of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in that town last Sunday evening. No woman was permitted to enter the hall, unless she gave a pledge not to disturb the meeting, and consequently six Suffragettes were stopped at the door.

One woman managed to slip into the hall unobserved, and was able to get in some splendid home truths before she was ejected. A second time she managed to get inside a door and cause a commotion, and a second time was pushed out.

LIBERAL M.P. AT SUFFRAGE MEETING.

MR. ACLAND CHALLENGED BY MILITANTS.

Mr. F. D. Acland, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, spoke at a Suffrage meeting in Park Hall, Cardiff last Friday evening.

That the organisers of the meeting were aware that many women were indignant that a member of the Government which had betrayed the women's cause should speak on a Suffrage platform, was made manifest by the circulation of a leaflet, bearing the following inscription: "The order of this meeting can be preserved by absolute quiet on the part of the main body of the audience. If anyone interrupts, do not turn round. Take no notice." When Mr. Acland rose to speak

there was an outburst of interruptions from different parts of the hall.

"Why do you support a Government which refuses the vote to women?" "Why did you vote for the 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act?" "Why do you torture women in the prisons to-day?" were among the first questions asked.

In No Way Responsible.

Interruptions still came, and Mr. Acland appealed to the audience to keep perfectly quiet and he would make his speech.

"There are women being forcibly fed," put in another woman, and then followed another question about the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act. Mr. Acland explained that as he was not a member of the Cabinet, he was not in any way responsible for that Act, but he was continuously interrupted to the end of his speech.

After the meeting Mr. Acland was waylaid by a Suffragette, who asked him how long the present state of affairs was to continue, and what the Government intended to do. He said, "Nothing until other questions are settled," and laughed at the idea of any Cabinet Minister resigning.

LABOUR MEETING BROKEN UP.

At a meeting in the Manchester Free Trade Hall last Sunday afternoon, two of the South African deportees, Mr. Bain and Mr. Morgan, spoke, with Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., in the chair, and Mr. J. E. Sutton, M.P., to make a resolution.

Women in the audience prevented the Labour M.P.'s from speaking, and completely broke up the meeting. Mr. Clynes was not able to utter a single whole sentence. The majority of the audience was very sympathetic, and a great many of the stewards refused to touch the interrupters.

At every protest there was an uproar in the hall, and a violent struggle. The stewards would be surrounded by a great crowd of people pressing to see what was happening and making their task all the more difficult; half the audience would be standing on the chairs to get a view; and in all the commotion the speaker would be standing idly at the table.

SIR JOHN BARLOW AT WESTON.

ANOTHER LIBERAL VOTE LOST.

Sir John Barlow, M.P. for the Frome Division, spoke at Weston on Wednesday, March 4. He had only been speaking a few minutes when a woman rose, saying, "I wonder whether you all know that Sir John voted for the 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act." Some of the men present rose round about the interrupter, and one stood threateningly in front of her.

Sir John then attempted to resume his speech, and the woman again interrupted. A man close by placed his hand over her mouth, and she was seized on all sides. Then struggling, she was removed by four men, who ejected her with great violence, and then returned to the cheers of their friends! For some time the hall was in an uproar.

At question time a man, who said that hitherto he had voted Radical in the Frome Division, asked how it was that Sir John had allowed women to be turned out and away from meetings which he had held in Bath before, although they had made no interruption. The answer to this was so unsatisfactory that the doctor remarked, "You have lost my vote." Another questioner asked why he had voted for the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bishop of London Sternly Rebuked.

The following correspondence has passed between Miss Wallace Dunlop and the Bishop of London:

THE BISHOP'S LETTER.

(Copy.)

London House, 32, St. James' Square, S.W. February 22, 1914.

DEAR MISS DUNLOP.—In accordance with my promise, I sent a private memorandum to the Home Secretary, enclosing Dr. Flora Murray's report, Dr. Frances Ede's report and Miss Mary Richardson's personal testimony to the effects upon herself of forcible feeding, and calling attention to the permanent effects which were said to follow, and stating my belief that the Prisoners Temporary Release Act should be used exclusively instead of resort being had to forcible feeding.

The Home Secretary has replied that, deeply as he regrets the necessity for forcible feeding, he does not see his way to do without it in the case of those guilty of such crimes as arson, and that in introducing the Prisoners Temporary Discharge Act, he had expressly stated that this would be the case. I agree with him in thinking that some guarantee must be given before release that the offence should not be repeated. I suggested that at any rate a committee of five doctors, of whom some should be women, should report upon forcible feeding before it was resorted to again, but he replies that he is already relying upon the highest medical advice upon the matter.

The question has now come round to a deadlock again, and I suggest that you yourself now have a great responsibility in the matter. I think that you told me in an interview, a fortnight ago, that you were the first to inaugurate the hunger-strike. This has involved many young girls in much pain owing to their efforts to follow your example. I suggest that you elder women should definitely abandon this particular form of protest, and also the militancy which has led to the necessity of imprisonment, which to my knowledge is definitely weakening your cause among thinking men.

If during the next six months no act of militancy were committed, I would myself in October offer my services to introduce a deputation of men and women to whatever Government may be in office then, to ask that, once again, the question of the franchise for women might be definitely brought before Parliament.

Six months absolute cessation from militancy would bring a strength to your cause which you do not realise to-day, and would win over many who, while they may not expect so much from the enfranchising of women as you do yourselves, are honestly anxious that you shall have fair play in your peaceful efforts to obtain it.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. F. LONDON.

MISS WALLACE DUNLOP'S REPLY.

Ellerslie Tower, Ealing. Sir,—I must apologise for the unavoidable delay in answering your letter. I will now try to reply to the points that you raise in it. It is amazing to me that you or any man can condone forcible feeding in view of the fact that it is used as torture to subdue and break the spirit of heroic women who are sacrificing themselves for a great principle.

It is still more surprising to me that you, my lord, can accept without a fierce protest Mr. McKenna's reply on the subject. How dare the Government use torture whether it be under the "highest medical advice" or not, and what can the said medical advice be worth when we hear of women, as has happened in Miss Moorhead's case, being released suffering from pneumonia, and when we have Dr. Devon's admission that though they do not expect to be able to make Suffragist prisoners serve their sentence the Government mean to keep them under torture till they are physical wrecks?

You tell me that the question is at a deadlock, and that I, as the first Suffragist to adopt the hunger-strike, have a great responsibility in the matter. May I suggest that my responsibility is as nothing compared with the responsibility of men in high positions who have allowed matters to come to such a pass that the Government can torture and attack the health and life of the vanguard of the greatest movement of modern times? I am proud to have been the first woman to make the hunger-strike protest in this country. I am more than proud of the women who have since adopted it, and have suffered so much more severity than I was permitted to do, and of the courage and devotion they have shown in the cause for which they are fighting.

In my opinion deputations and other peaceful methods are useless. The W.S.P.U. has sent no less than fourteen deputations already to the Government, some of which have been received. But if you, my lord, consider there is virtue in a deputation, how is it that you propose to wait for six months before leading a deputation to the Government to demand the enfranchisement of women? If the cause is a just and right one, why delay working for it on the excuse of militancy? Militancy is the outcome of injustice; remove the injustice and militancy will cease.

A declaration of militant resistance to Home Rule has been signed by prominent men, including Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union and the Dean of Canterbury. Yet I have not observed that their action in signing this declaration has excited your condemnation! Nor have you condemned Sir Edward Carson, the originator of the policy of civil war as an argument against Home Rule.

It is because men like yourself have been content to stand aside and take no active part in forcing the Government to carry out its own principles that women's militancy is necessary. The W.S.P.U. observed a prolonged truce when the Conciliation Bill was before Parliament. This truce would have been converted into an honourable and lasting peace had not the Government torpedoed the Conciliation Bill, and by these and other tactics convinced the W.S.P.U. that they possess no sense of honour whatever, and are deaf to every argument of a peaceful kind.

My lord, you speak of the cause being weakened among thinking men. But have you considered what is the impression being made by those so-called thinking men, and by men in general upon thinking women. It is borne in upon thinking women that the denial of the vote, and the torture of those who demand it in the only effective way is of a piece with the terrible exploitation of women by men discussed in the book "The Great Scourge."

There can be no question for us militants of the cessation of militant tactics. The only question in the mind of the most intelligent women

of the day is to what extent must militancy be increased in order to create such a situation as will compel the Government to grant the vote. If the Government will not do justice until more damage is done and more houses are burned and more dynamite explosions arranged, well, women will no doubt increase the pressure in this way.

Men like yourself and members of the Government are evidently ignorant of the enormous restraint that women have so far put upon themselves in the matter of militancy. It will no doubt in times to come be a matter of wonderment that the women of this generation fought the Government by suffering themselves. But even women's patience has a limit, and whatever comes next will be the responsibility of those who were inactive while women were goaded by suffering and injustice.

My lord, it is your duty to make a public stand against torture and to call upon the Government in the name of your great office to give justice to women instead of punishing them for demanding it. Ask the Government to have some sense of proportion in the matter. Point at them the finger of scorn and remind them that the nation spent blood and money, burnt houses and destroyed property in South Africa for "equal rights for all whites," and when English women ask for these same rights, instead of dealing justly and reasonably with their demand, the Government spend time in passing Bills to punish them for the way in which some of them, after exhausting other methods, are now asking for it.

I call upon you, my lord, to stand openly for the cause of women and to work for their enfranchisement instead of condoning the punishments meted out to them because they demand justice by the only methods available to the disfranchised.—I am, Yours faithfully,

MARION WALLACE DUNLOP.

A PRISONER'S BOOK.

(Continued from page 485.)

avowed opponents but its false friends. "Once upon a time," she was says she, "much concerned with the arguments of anti-Suffragists.

"I was always, as it were, stopping on my road to combat their attitude.

It was only after considerable longer experience that I realised the waste of energy entailed by this process, since the practical opposition which blocks the way to the legal removal of sex disability is not due to those men or women who have courage publicly

to record their opposition, but to those who take shelter in verbally advocating the cause, while at the same time opposing any effective move for its achievement. Anti-Suffragist arguments or agitations should, of course, be met whenever they present themselves, but it soon became clear to me that in private intercourse many people put them forward without any conviction, merely as a way of opening the conversation, and while at heart much more interested in the positive than the negative side of the question. The same is true of public meetings."

Even when her own interest was awakened in the cause of Votes for Women, and she saw it to be the most urgent and important of all causes, Lady Constance Lytton did not completely support militancy, but that as she says was owing to "the mistrustfulness bred of ignorance as to its true nature." But that mistrustfulness was soon at an end.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM OWEN SPECIAL PURCHASE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

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- 300 Rich Double Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. 2 by 2, 2 by 3, 2 by 3 yds. 6/11 each. 8/11 each. 10/11 each. Napkins, 9/11 doz.
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- 150 doz. Typed Tea and Glass Cloth, lettered in red. Size 25 by 32, 5/11 doz.
- 500 doz. Christy's Turkish Bath Towels. 25 by 48 25 by 52 27 by 52 ins. Fringed Fringed Fringed 1/0 1/3 1/6 each. 30 by 58 27 by 52 ins. Hemmed Hemstitched 1/11 1/9 each. 30 by 51 33 by 58 30 by 61 ins. Hemst'd Hemst'd. 2/3 2/11 3/11
- 100 doz. Twilled Linen Kitchen Cloths, lettered in red. 25 by 32, 6/11 doz. 26 by 34, 7/11 doz. 26 by 36, 8/11 doz.
- 500 doz. Chamis Polishing Cloths. Size 24 by 24 in., 2/9 doz. Usual price 3/6 doz.
- 500 doz. Polishing Dusters, 1/11 doz. Usual price 2/6.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN HEMMED BY MACHINE AND CAREFULLY MARKED INK FREE OF CHARGE. WILLIAM OWEN, Ltd., Westbourne Grove, London, W.

DOUBLE PNEUMONIA FROM FORCIBLE FEEDING.

DR. GRACE CADELL'S REPORT ON MISS MOORHEAD.

The following was received to date for insertion in last week's paper: So far as one can say without a post mortem examination, there is no doubt that Miss Moorhead's pneumonia was the result of the injection of some foreign substance into the lungs. The onset of the pneumonia followed immediately on the operation of the eighth forcible feeding carried out on Miss Moorhead whilst she was in the Calton prison, and she was to have been carried out by one who was an adept in the use of the stomach tube. I saw the patient the day after; the temperature was then 99.4F, pulse 168, and soft. The patient complained of a great pain in the right axillary region about the level of the fifth rib. There were long bubbling sounds over this area, and at the base of both lungs. The patient was very breathless. I feel sure from the signs and symptoms that it was no ordinary pneumonia, but due to the injection of food into the lungs. She complained also of great pain in her left ear which condition was first produced by inserting something which burnt, or had the sensation of burning, and gave excruciating pain. This was done on the second day of forcible feeding. She was suffering from an enlarged heart. It is now almost a week since she came to my house, and she is improving all round, but it will take some time before she regains perfect health again.

G. R. CADELL, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. and Glas., March 3, 1914.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS' WINDOW BROKEN.

"DEFIANCE!"

When Miss Ethel Moorhead was imprisoned in Calton Gaol, Edinburgh, a window in the front offices of the Scottish Prison Commissioners was broken in the early morning of February 25. This was the first intimation to the public that Miss Moorhead was being forcibly fed, as the authorities were apparently exceedingly anxious that the fact should not become known.

The housekeeper of the building knew nothing of the affair till she was rung up in the morning about 2 o'clock by the police, who had discovered the broken window. A search in the room brought to light a large stone, which had done the damage, and which was wrapped in a sheet of paper bearing the following message:

"To protest against the brutality and cowardice of the Prison Commissioners, who are forcibly feeding a woman who is giving her life to free her fellow-women."

No arrests have been made.

PRISON NEWS.

Mrs. Pankhurst was rearrested on Monday, March 9, at Glasgow, and was taken to Holloway the following day. A woman, giving the name of Miss Mary Gibbs, was arrested outside Holloway Prison on Tuesday evening, and was charged with assaulting a policeman with a dogwhip. She was sentenced on Wednesday at the North London Police-court to two months' imprisonment, or a fine of £10.

On Tuesday last Miss Mary Richardson was arrested at the National Gallery, and charged at Bow Street with wilful damage to a picture. She was committed for trial.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Miss Mary Richardson are hunger-striking, and we believe that Miss Phyllis Brady and Miss Kitty Marion are still being forcibly fed.

On Tuesday, at the Western Police-court, Glasgow, Mr. James Robertson, who was arrested outside the St. Andrew's Hall, was charged with assaulting a policeman and knocking him down. He was remanded, on bail, until Friday. At the Central Police-court, Mr. Robert Mitchell, who was arrested on the previous evening outside the police station, was charged with wilfully obstructing a constable, and was sentenced to a three-guineas fine, or ten days' imprisonment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

The meeting on Monday, March 16, at the Knightsbridge Hall, at 3.15 p.m., will be addressed by the Rev. G. W. Thompson and Miss Barbara Wylie. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Dacre Fox.

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

The meeting on Thursday evening, March 19, will be held at the Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Baywater, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Miss Marie Naylor and Miss Dorothy Gordon. The chair will be taken by Miss Olive Bartels. Men admitted to this meeting by ticket.

STOP PRESS.

As we go to press we learn that a disastrous farm fire at Nottingham, damage £2,000, has been attributed to Suffragettes.

Another fire is also reported from Bruton, Somerset.

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Rows include Miss Rachel Peace, Miss Kitty Marion, Miss Phyllis Brady, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Mary Richardson, Miss May Gibbs.

The best assorted and most comprehensive stock in London of Practical Headwear at Peter Robinson's



An attractive and becoming Hat in real pedal straw, trimmed with ribbon band of contrasting colour and bow at back, with new wing mount to finish. Colours: navy, tuscan, mole, purple, saxe, rose, black. Price 10/-.



A beautiful soft pedal Hat on most becoming lines, suitable for all occasions; edge threaded with finely-wool ribbon in colour to tone. In all the newest shades. Price 3/6.

PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET Peter Robinson Ltd.

REARREST OF MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST. POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

Last Sunday Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who successfully eluded the police for some time, was rearrested in the Strand on her way to attend a demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

After the arrest was announced from the plinth, the chairman, Miss Margaret Paterson led an indignant crowd down Whitehall. A conflict with the police took place, and there was a free fight with sticks against truncheons.

Ten people were arrested, and were brought up at Bow Street Police Court on Monday. Miss Paterson, who was said to have been arrested by ten men and eight horses, was sentenced to 40s. fine; Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Verity Oates, Mrs. Georgina Mackay, and Mr. John Marshall Teague and Mr. Joseph Struth, were sentenced to 20s. or 14 days; Mr. Edward Dean and Mr. Thomas Pollard to 10s. or 7 days; Mr. Henry Everett was ordered to be bound over, but refused; and Mrs. Mary Jones was discharged.

THE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

CAMPAIGN STARTED AT LOWESTOFT.

The campaign in connection with the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, which is to take place at Easter, has commenced, and offices have been opened at 5, Wellington Road, South Lowestoft. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at the Hippodrome, Lowestoft, on April 15. Tickets, price and handbills now ready. Workers of all descriptions will be most welcome for canvassing SUFFRAGETTE-selling, poster parading, etc. An urgent appeal is made for drawing-room meetings in or round Lowestoft. Will members or friends, who can help in any of these ways, please communicate with the organiser as soon as possible. W.S.P.U. teachers who are going to be at the conference are asked to communicate with the Organiser, Miss Isabel Cay, 5, Wellington Road, Lowestoft?

SELLING MISS PANKHURST'S BOOK.

Within the past week the book has been sold successfully both inside and outside the Stock Exchange, and has created a great deal of interest.

LONDON CAMPAIGN.

One member has induced the barber at a large West End shop to take several copies and to dispose of them to his customers. He has succeeded in selling several copies, especially to the young military men who are among his customers.

More helpers are urgently needed for this very important work, and all who can take part in it are asked to send their names as soon as possible to Miss Ayrton at Lincoln's Inn House.

ADVERTISEMENT FUND.

A splendid response was made to the appeal for funds to advertise "The Great Scourge" at Knightsbridge Hall on Monday, and a shilling fund was started for this purpose. In order to get the book widely known it must be widely advertised; but, of course, advertising costs money! Those who feel that they cannot do much to help in other ways can render a very great service to the cause by contributing to the "Great Scourge" Advertisement Fund, and inducing others to do likewise. All contributions for this purpose will be most gladly received by Miss Ayrton.

INIQUITOUS SENTENCE ON A WRONGED WOMAN.

SEVEN YEARS FOR JULIA DECIES, WHILE THE MAN GOES FREE.

The trial of Julia Decies for the attempted murder of Basil Piffard, ended at the Old Bailey on March 4, and the sentence of seven years' penal servitude, which was passed on her by Mr. Justice Darling, has aroused the greatest indignation among women all over the country.

The reports in the Press say that the sentence followed evidence which could not be published in detail. It was stated that the prosecutor had infected her with a terrible disease, and also that she was expecting to become a mother.

AT THE OLD BAILEY.

Julia Decies, aged 26, a diminutive, frail figure, dressed in black, was charged with attempting to murder Basil Piffard, with whom she had formerly lived for six years, by shooting him and attacking him with a knife.

The relationship between the man and the woman was described by prosecuting counsel, who first stated that Piffard was of independent means and had no occupation. He had known the girl for six years, and they had lived together at various places.

In October last, when they were living at Kew, there came a break. They mutually agreed to part, and a formal agreement was drawn up. Afterwards, he met her accidentally at Earl's Court Station, and notwithstanding the agreement commenced to visit her at her flat from time to time.

"I Must Have Done."

Piffard, in giving evidence, said that he told the prisoner that he had taken up with another woman who had gone to Paris, and that he might follow her there.

"Did she say she was so fond of you that she would commit suicide if you threw her over?" he was asked.

"Yes, before the agreement was drawn up."

Prosecutor was recalled by his lordship, and asked:

"Did you at any time during that evening in the struggle strike prisoner on the head?"

Prosecutor: "I have no recollection, but I think I must have done if she was wounded. I was unconscious after I was shot, and asleep apparently when it happened."

Happy Until He Came Back.

A police constable gave evidence of a statement made by the accused, in which she said: "I cut him with a knife when he struck me on the head. I was happy until he came back this time, and then my temper got the better of me."

Mr. Huntly-Jenkins, addressing the jury for the defence and describing the case as one of the saddest ever tried in that court, said the only question was one of intent.

He went on to say that prosecutor having come into money desired to get rid of prisoner. He told her of the other woman, and prisoner bought the revolver with the intention of committing suicide.

He asked the jury to say that probably what happened was that in a state of semi-madness prisoner was about to take her own life, but in a fit of temper, unfortunately, shot prosecutor.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended her to mercy. Justice Darling passed sentence of seven years' penal servitude. The prisoner made no scene. She just quietly wept whilst the judge was talking to her, and was removed below by two wardresses, who had been seated in the dock throughout the trial.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

Sale of work realised profit of £4 3s. 6d. Success due to untiring efforts of Mrs. Spearman and her daughters and Miss Greer, who worked so hard to interest her friends in sale, and to those many members and friends who helped so generously by their gifts and presence. Miss Amy Winter, of the Actresses' Franchise League, is heartily thanked for recitations much enjoyed, as also were Mrs. and Miss Robinson's and Miss Taylor's music. Messrs. Barton, Day, and Ordish thanked for kind contributions. Next members' meeting Wednesday, April 1. Profit from wheat drive £21. Many thanks to all concerned, especially to Mr. and Mrs. York for kind hospitality. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. D. J. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

Bowes Park and District.

Will members and friends please note that Fireside Talks have had to be changed back to Wednesday again (see programme). Please make an effort to attend each week and to be punctual. Many thanks to Miss Frost for splendid synopsis she gave on "The Man-made World" at last Tuesday evening's meeting. A very interesting discussion followed. The magnificent sum of £5 has been handed over to Treasurer as profit on dance on Feb. 14 last. The members and organisers of dance are to be congratulated on this very splendid result. More SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed for Palmers Green pitch for Friday evenings. (Org. Miss Hilka Gargett, 4, Stonard Road, Palmers Green.)

Chelsea.

Grateful thanks to Hon. Treas. for carpet for shop. Contributions for women's meetings' tea urgently needed. Deputations are sent every morning from office to different classes of men in district. Will every member who can spare the time join in this work? Please call and give in your name. New member welcomed and her annual subscription of £1 is gratefully acknowledged. (Hon. Sec. Miss B. Edwards, Shop: 308, King's Road, Telephone: 2886 Kensington.)

Clapham.

Members are reminded of wheat drive, Friday, March 20, 9 p.m., at Gild Hall, 640, Wandsworth Road. Tickets, including refreshments, 1s. 6d. All unsold tickets must be returned not later than Wednesday, March 18. Many thanks to Mrs. Gray, Miss Smith and Miss Blake for prizes. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss D. Smith, 48, (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Clara Strong, Office: 37, Elspeth Road.)

Croydon.

Good meeting at Katherine Street on Friday. Speaker, Mr. E. Duval. Miss Canning most kindly came at short notice and spoke at Purley. Miss Brown is thanked for velvet-work bag, and Mrs. Ackroyd for 10 copies of "The Great Scourge" for free distribution. A member has promised six copies weekly of the SUFFRAGETTE to be sent to clubs, etc. Please support Mrs. Green's progressive games-to-morrow (Saturday), 5 to 6 p.m. Tickets, 6d. Annual meeting, March 18. Who will help advertise debate at Whyteleaf, March 24, distributing leaflets, etc., canvassing? (Hon. Org. Sec. Mrs. Cameron, Swan's office, 50, High Street, Telephone: 1269 Croydon.)

Ealing and Acton.

Very successful meeting held at South Ealing on Friday evening last. Speakers, Miss Daisy Coombs. Next Friday, see programme. More jumbles required to make up a sale. Please send parcels at once to 23, Churchfield Road. In next issue it is hoped to give a definite date as to where and when sale takes place. SUFFRAGETTE sellers badly needed. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Florence M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.)

Forest Hill and East Dulwich.

Next working women's meeting Hansler Hall, Dulwich, March 19, 3 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. A. J. Webbe and others. It is hoped that members will do their best to make Mrs. Drummond's meeting on April 23 widely known. Tuesday afternoon at shop still unprovided for. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. A. B. Metcalfe, Shop: 6, Imperial Buildings.)

Fulham and Putney.

SUFFRAGETTE sellers for Miss Jacob's meeting to-night (Friday), please meet at shop at 6.45. Members' meeting last week and discussion which followed proved most interesting. Gratefully received: Poster Fund—Mrs. and Miss Powers, 1s.; Mrs. Whitaker, 1s.; Mrs. Davies, 1s.; Miss Cameron, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Furley Smith, 1s.; collection, 4s. 8d.; total, 50s. 2d.; still needed, 15s. 3d. Lady C. Lytton's book on sale (5s. 6d.) or loan (2d. a week) at shop. Canvassers for "The Great Scourge" urgently needed. (Hon. Secs. Mrs. C. Furley Smith, Miss L. Cutten, Office: 905, Fulham Road.)

Hammersmith.

Miss Anson will give a lecture in shop Saturday, March 14, 8 p.m. Subject: "What Men Have Said About Women." Discussion. Admission free. Will members please attend? Bring friends. Please send goods for jumble sale to shop. (Hon. Sec. Miss C. M. MacKay, Shop: 95, The Grove.)

Hampstead.

Hampstead well represented in deputations to Bishop of Willesden last Wednesday. Mrs. Sudd Brown thanked for supply of marmalade for shop. All members urged to rally to last lecture of series on Wednesday (see programme). Poster parade to advertise lecture will leave office at 11.15 on Saturday, March 14. Volunteers needed also for handbill distribution. Mrs. Durrant has kindly responded to appeal for drawing-room meetings, but still more are needed. SUFFRAGETTE sellers in great demand. "Scourge" selling well at open-air meetings. Mrs. Bouvier addressed splendid meeting on Hampstead Heath last Sunday. (Hon. Org. Sec. Miss D. D. Selmon; Sec. Miss G. Batson, Shop: 178, Finchley Road, N.W. Telephone: Hampstead 4900.)

Harrow.

Many thanks to Mrs. Lawson Beldon and Miss Canning, who spoke at drawing-room meetings in houses of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Higgins respectively. Welcome to new members enrolled in past two weeks. Next drawing-room meeting at The Grange, Northwick Park, March 16, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Lawson Beldon. It is earnestly hoped that all members will attend, and bring their friends. Special members' meeting in Committee Rooms Tuesday, March 24, 8 p.m., to discuss plans for last meeting at end of April. Will another member offer to sell SUFFRAGETTE, in Mrs. Wilkinson's place, as she is leaving the neighbourhood? Orders for marmalade should be given to Mrs. Burnell. Mrs. Higgins would like more orders for tea. (Hon. Sec. Miss R. F. Wright, 15, Sheepcote Road.)

Hendon, Golders Green, and Finchley.

Many thanks to Mrs. Benningfield for arranging interesting meeting at National Society's Training College, West Hampstead. Miss Gwen Richard spoke, and was much appreciated by students. Mrs. Waring, Miss Douglas, Miss D'Eon, and Miss Bellamy are welcomed as new SUFFRAGETTE sellers. Congratulations to Miss Waring and Miss Douglas on taking up very important pitch at Hendon Aerodrome on Saturday. We are also glad to have Mrs. Warren as a new worker. Mrs. Hatfield, 45, Hall Lane, Mill Hill, will be glad to hear from members willing to hold drawing-room meetings. Will women who can go on deputations to local clergy and doctors send names to secretary? Many thanks to Mrs. Benningfield for loan of useful table for office. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Lawson Beldon; office, 26a, The Parade, Golders Green.)

Hornsey.

Offers of help needed for advertising Assembly Rooms meeting in Crouch End by displaying posters, delivering slips, chalking, etc. Thanks to Miss Bradbury, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Jollingham for parcels which were received for jumble sale, but not acknowledged among others. (Hon. Sec. Miss Bonwick, B.A., 29, Weston Park, Crouch End.)

Iford and District.

Helpers wanted every evening, 7.30, at 66, Cranbrook Road, for megaphoning, chalking, and canvassing. Members will be very sorry to hear that Mrs. Miller is seriously ill. Mrs. Colvin, 11, Ashgrove Road, Goodmayes, is taking her place. Will members who are willing to steward send their names to her? Who will display posters? Miss Hamilton is selling sweets for cause. Members please note. A series of meetings are being held in Manor Park and East Ham to advertise

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, March 13.

Acton, Horn Lane. Mrs. Bouvier ... 8 p.m.
Chelsea, 308, King's Road. Speakers' Class. Miss Ada Moore ... 7 p.m.
Fulham, Munster Road. Miss Jacobs ... 8.30 p.m.
Hersham, St. Peter's Church House. Miss Leonora Tyson ... 8 p.m.
Kentish Town, Mubury Street. Miss M. Rogers, Miss M. Simpson ... 8 p.m.
Levensham, Priory Rooms. Monthly At Home. Miss M. Hill, B.Sc. ... 8 p.m.
Chair: Miss Christine Campbell ... 7.45 p.m.
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo ... 8 p.m.
North Kensington, Blenheim Crescent and Portobello Road. Miss ... 8 p.m.
(Green Richard. Chair: Miss Chane ... 12.30 p.m.
Sloane Square. Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Chair: Miss E. Haig ... 8 p.m.
Tooting Broadway. Rev. C. Wills. Chair: Miss Greer ... 8 p.m.
West Ham, The Grove, Stratford. Miss Hopkins, Miss Wingrove ... 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 14.

Gloucester Road Station, W. Miss E. Wylie. Chair: Mrs. Arnold ... 12.30 p.m.
Hord. Miss Haslam ... 8 p.m.
Islington, Jones Bros., Holloway Road. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. ... 8 p.m.
Fleming Mohls ... 8 p.m.
Kilburn, Messia Avenue. Miss M. Wright, Mrs. Withers ... 12 noon.
Kingston, Church Street ... 8 p.m.
Second Avenue, Harrow Road. Miss Fedden, Miss Haig ... 8 p.m.
South Wimbledon, Broadway ... 6 p.m.
West Ham, Forest Gate Station. Miss Richmond, Miss Hooper ... 7.30 p.m.
Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescent ... 4 p.m.

Sunday, March 15.

Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff. Miss Barbara Wylie ... 11.30 a.m.
Lewisham, Market Place ... 6.30 p.m.
Wimbledon Common. Miss Coombs ... 8 p.m.

Monday, March 16.

Chelsea, 308, King's Road. Women's Meeting. Miss B. Edwards ... 8 p.m.
Kentish Town, 44, Maiden Road. Women's Meeting ... 8.15 p.m.
Kilburn, Victoria Road. Miss Rogers, Miss Pepper ... 8 p.m.
Knightsbridge Hall, W. Miss Barbara Wylie, The Rev. G. ... 3.15 p.m.
W. Thompson. Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox ... 8 p.m.
South Wimbledon, The Grove. Miss Daisy Gibbs ... 8 p.m.
Streatham, Streatham Hall, Blue Hall. Women only. Miss ... 8.30 p.m.
Abdham. Chair: Miss L. Tyson ... 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 17.

Panley Tram Terminus. Miss P. Rickards. Chair: Miss Julian ... 6.30 p.m.
Wilkesden Green Library. Miss Ennis ... 8 p.m.

Wednesday, March 18.

Chelsea, World's End. Miss M. Wright. Chair: Miss Atkinson ... 8 p.m.
Hampstead, Prince Arthur Road Library. Mr. Baillie Weaver, ... 8.30 p.m.
Mrs. Cobden Sanderson ... 8 p.m.
Hford, Barking, New Public Offices. Miss Haslam ... 8 p.m.
Palmer's Green, G. St. Mark Road. Fireside Talks ... 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 19.

Bayswater, Queen's Road, Elysee Galleries. Miss Naylor, ... 8 p.m.
Miss Gordon. Chair: Miss Olive Barte's ... 8 p.m.
Clapham, The Pavement, The Oriental Cafe. Women's Meeting. ... 2.30 p.m.
Miss E. Wylie. Chair: Mrs. Batton ... 8 p.m.
Kilburn, 310, High Road. Women only. Miss Haabliche, ... 8 p.m.
Mrs. Verden ... 8 p.m.
West Ham, Workmen's Hall. Women only. Mrs. Cay, Mrs. ... 2.30 p.m.
Randall ... 2.30 p.m.

Friday, March 20.

Croydon, Katherine Street. Miss Bouvier ... 8 p.m.
Kilburn, Messia Avenue. Miss M. Wright, Miss Medwin ... 8 p.m.
Kentish Town, Mubury Street. Miss Jacobs ... 8 p.m.
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. Speakers' Class. Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m.
North Kensington, Lancaster Road and Portobello Road. Miss ... 8 p.m.
Gilliat ... 8 p.m.
Patney, Wexter Road. Miss Coombs ... 8 p.m.
Sloane Square. Miss Naylor. Chair: Miss Fedden ... 12.30 p.m.
West Ham, The Grove, Stratford. Miss L. Green, Miss E. Brice ... 8 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, March 13.

Edinburgh, West End ... 8 p.m.
Glasgow, Striding, Y.M.C.A. Hall. The Lady Isabel Hampden ... 3 p.m.
Margesson. Chair: Rev. Robert Primrose ... 3 p.m.
Tunbridge Wells, Denny Bottom Coffee House. Nurse Harmer, ... 3 p.m.
Miss Hartley. Women only ... 3 p.m.

Saturday, March 14.

Edinburgh, The Mound ... 4 p.m.
Edinburgh, Leith Walk ... 8 p.m.
Edinburgh, Missesburgh ... 8 p.m.
Edinburgh, Portobello ... 8 p.m.

Monday, March 16.

Cork, Council Chamber, City Hall. Miss Lunnox ... 8 p.m.
Hastings, Metropole Hall. Miss Naylor ... 4-6 p.m.
Nottingham, Market Place. Miss C. A. L. Marsh ... 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 17.

Bexhill, Shop, Marina. At Home. Miss Nancy Williams ... 8.45 p.m.
Penarth, Wales. At Home. Miss Annie Williams. Hostess: ... 7.30 p.m.
Mrs. Harman ... 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 19.

Edinburgh, 27, Frederick Street. Debating Class ... 8 p.m.
Portsmouth, Large Albert Hall. Mrs. Drummond, The Rev. ... 8 p.m.
G. W. Thompson. Chair: Mrs. C. Radcliffe Hall ... 8 p.m.

Mrs. Drummond's meeting. SUFFRAGETTE ... 8.30 sharp. Sale of marmalade has proved so rapid that fresh lot will shortly be made.

Streatham.

Please note change of time of Monday evening meetings to 8.30 sharp. Sale of marmalade has proved so rapid that fresh lot will shortly be made.

Islington.

Will any member offer to give up an evening a week to look after office (hours, 7.9)? Gratefully acknowledged: Subscription from Misses Fallon. Thanks to Miss Wyatt for promise of curtains.

Kensington.

At the weekly "at home" in Royal Palace Hotel on Thursday, 12th, Miss M. Robertson, who has had wide experience in rescue work, will speak, and also Miss Canning. Will those members who have not yet paid their yearly subscription please do so as early as possible.

West Ham.

Many thanks to Mrs. Dacre Fox and Miss Roe for addressing members' meeting, also to Miss M. Wright and Miss Haslam for good meetings. Forest Gate poster dated 14.8 p.m. Assemble 6, Hampton Road. Please send names to Mrs. Parker.

Lewisham.

Monthly "at home" Friday, 13th (see programme). Friends are welcome. Drawing-room meeting, by kind permission of Mrs. Llewellyn, at 114, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E., Tuesday, March 17. Speaker, Miss Barbara Wylie; chair, Miss Long. Invitation card sent in names of those who have given to the committee.

Wimbledon.

During Easter recess it is hoped members and friends will rally to Saturday afternoon meetings at offices. Considerable number of members have volunteered to sell at public meetings. Current number sent to ex-King of Portugal at Fulwell. Further monthly subscription welcome in response to suggestions. One stranger gave 1d. a week. Others please copy. Penny Clergy Fund has supplied copies of "The Great Scourge" to all local vicars and leading institutions. Marmalade orders taken. Contributions needed at once of pots, covers, oranges, sugar, or cash. Obtain same. Thanks to Mrs. De Fonblanque and Mr. Daval for spirited addresses and to chairman presiding throughout series. Summer series opens April 24 in Queen's Hall. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Lamartine Yates; shop and office, 9, Victoria Crescent, Wimbledon; telephone, 1022 Wimbledon.)

North Islington.

Grateful thanks to Mrs. Isherwood for most interesting meeting. Acknowledged: Profits on papers, per Miss Henley, 21; the Scottish Rally, 5s.; subscriptions: Miss L. Barry, 1s.; subscription. Members are asked to rally to prison each evening at 8 p.m., to cheer prisoners; Saturdays at 7.30 p.m. Will all members who promised monthly subscriptions kindly send them to Treasurer, and write in names of those who have copies of "The Great Scourge" please send in the money for them as soon as possible? (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss Muriel Darton; office, 19, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park.)

North-West London.

The address given by Madame Pascoli at women's meeting on Thursday was so immensely enjoyed that she was asked to come again. Three new members enrolled, and several wish to join at next meeting. The next meeting for men and women is on March 12, 3 p.m. Speakers, Mr. Kennedy and others. Next meeting for women only is on March 19, 3 p.m. There is much work to be done in connection with selling and making known "The Great Scourge." Will six members each give up two hours a week, if they cannot do more? Again an appeal is made for contributions for jumble sale. Good outdoor meetings held. Gratefully acknowledged: A. J., 1s.; Mrs. Kohler, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 5s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elinor Penn Gaskell; office, 310, High Road; telephone, 5003 Hampstead.)

Pinner.

Members are earnestly requested to come forward and volunteer to canvass and distribute bills for forthcoming meeting Thursday, March 26, at New Hall, Pinner, when Miss Barbara Wylie and Dr. Moxon will speak. Grateful thanks to all those members who help in shop with teas and sales. Please continue to collect for jumble sales, which are very popular. (Hon. Sec. and Org., Mrs. Verden, Pinnercote.)

Queen's Gate.

A special band of canvassers is being organised. Helpers wanted. Will more members come forward and offer most necessary aid to some less difficult work by SUFFRAGETTE selling? Two new members welcomed. Supporters wanted for next Saturday's open-air meeting (see programme). (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Matthews, 55, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; telephone, 261 Western.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill.

Good accounts of weekly speeches are to be read in both local papers now. Will members do their utmost to have a good meeting for Miss Naylor, who will speak at shop, Tuesday, March 17 (Org., Miss F. G. Tristram; shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth.

Mrs. Drummond will speak at Temperance Hall, Haviland Road, Bournemouth, Saturday, March 21, 8 p.m. Tickets on sale at office, numbered 2s., unreserved 1s. 6d.; also 3d. seats for women only. Members are asked to help make this meeting a great success by giving away handbills and selling tickets. Poster parade advertisement meeting will leave office 11.15 on Wednesday, 18, and also Friday, 23, (Western.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.

Members greatly appreciated Dr. Moffatt's most interesting address. Organiser regrets she has been unable to fix up next week's meetings in time to advertise in this week's SUFFRAGETTE. Particulars may be had at office. Contributions will be welcomed towards fund for advertising Miss Pankhurst's book on boardings, also for display of three weekly posters at New Street Station. Many thanks to Mrs. Hodges for her address to women's meeting at Stirlow arranged by Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Durant. (Org., Miss L. Mitchell; office, 97, John Bright Street.)

Hereford.

At the City Parliament to which women have lately been admitted Mrs. Davis had leave of introducing a Bill for the Political Enfranchisement of Women. This debate created a great deal of interest, and Bill passed by a majority of one. "The Great Scourge" selling well, and is stocked by largest bookseller in the city. Will all members kindly take six copies and sell them during ensuing week? Secretary has sold 12 copies privately during last fortnight. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Davis, 7, The Cloisters.)

Leicester.

Successful week of meetings on "The Great Scourge and How to End It," with Miss Naylor as chief speaker, came to an end on Sunday last. A great deal of interest has been roused. A large number of copies of Miss Pankhurst's book sold. Many thanks to all those who have helped to make meetings successful. A meeting at the Victoria Galleries, Brandy Street, 8 p.m., has been arranged for Tuesday, March 13. Speakers, Miss Naylor and the Rev. David, of Hereford; chair, Dr. Pemberton Peake. Reserved seats, 1s. Tickets can now be obtained at office. Organiser will be glad of shop helpers on Monday and Tuesday evenings. (Org., Miss Margaret West, 14, Bowling Green Street.)

Oxford.

There will be a meeting at the British Schools, Cowley Road, on Monday, March 16, 8 p.m. Speakers, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Parfector. Chair, Miss Stephenson. Miss Casey Payne will sing. Helpers wanted to give out handbills of Miss Hazel's meeting on 20th, and for circulating tickets and handbills for Mrs. Drummond's meeting will be ready early next week. (Hon. Sec., Miss Graham, Office: 135, High Street.)

Portsmouth.

Mrs. Drummond will be at home to members on Thursday afternoon, March 19. Time and place on cards. All stewards and helpers at evening meeting should be at hall at 7 p.m. Mrs. A. J. Webb's address on "The White Slave Traffic" to women only will be given at the St. Mary's Institute, Kingston, 3 p.m., April 2. Members, please note. At the members' social on March 4, a very interesting paper was read by Miss Whitehead, and discussion followed. Next social Wednesday, March 25, when Mrs. Markham has kindly consented to read a paper. (Hon. Sec., Miss L. Peacock, 4, Pelham road, Southsea.)

Reading.

Free copies of "The Great Scourge" needed for sending to doctors and to place in libraries. Who will pay for one or more copies? Many thanks to Miss Hocking for a supply of apples, which have sold well. Communications to Hon. Sec., Mrs. Margaret Beatty, 5, Elm Grove, Wimbledon.)

Southend and Westcliff.

A members' meeting is being arranged next week to discuss plans for coming season. Speakers already being booked for outdoor meetings. SUFFRAGETTE sellers are urgently needed. "The Great Scourge" can be obtained from local newspapers, also at library from Mrs. Sky, 23, Cliff Town Parade, either by purchase or let out at 2d. per week. (Hon. Sec., Miss O. Hodgson, 20, Pembury Road, Westcliff.)

Tunbridge Wells.

A poster parade held outside Anti-Home Rule Conference. Letters have been sent to some of the clergy asking them to pray publicly for our women in prison who are suffering for conscience sake, and leaflets were again distributed outside two churches. Subscriptions for "The Great Scourge" posters and for re-seeing the SUFFRAGETTE weekly posters at both railway stations, and also for office rent are urgently needed. SUFFRAGETTE sale has increased, but more sellers would be welcomed. Thanks to two W.S.P.U. members visiting in the town who went out paper selling for us. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Douglas and Miss Horne. (Org., Miss V. F. Hartley, 11, Pantile.)

Worth ng.

Will members please rally to office Friday, March 13? Many thanks to Mrs. Mayo for splendid work done and to Miss Chapman for kind hospitality. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, Findon, near Worthing; office, 33, Upper High Street.)

Bristol.

Next Wednesday evening, meeting, 8 p.m., at 16, Berkeley Square; speaker, Miss Jessie Smith. Entrance to room in Byron Street. Copies of this week's SUFFRAGETTE sent by a member to head of every adult school in district. A number of people have given one shilling or more to buy copies of Miss Pankhurst's book to be sent to libraries, etc. Will anyone else help in this way? Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Haybittle, 1s.; Mrs. Mason, 2s. 6d. (Org., Miss Gladys Hazel; office, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

Ilfracombe.

Congratulations to Town Council for supporting Women's Suffrage, and thanks to Mr. Dodds and Mr. Kelly for moving and securing resolution. Members may work hard to advertise and sell tickets for Mrs. Drummond's meeting. Tickets ready. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue.)

Wales.

Barry.

Will all members attend debate at 20, Park Avenue, on Tuesday, March 24, at 7.30; chair, Miss Hamilton. Be 3. Contributions needed towards copies of "The Great Scourge" and advertisements. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Walton, 20, Park Avenue.)

Cardiff and District.

A young collier in the Aberdare district is now selling 30 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE weekly, and he hopes to increase his order very soon. He is also selling Mrs. Pankhurst's book. Organiser had a splendid audience of 200 colliers at Ton and Penre Labour and Progressive Club on Sunday, March 1. Splendid sale of SUFFRAGETTE and "The Great Scourge." Many thanks to Mrs. Bacon for her second "at home," at which she is bringing Organiser in touch with women of Labour League. The Machen Branch of the South Wales Miners' Federation has invited Miss Williams to address them on March 27. Will members bring their contributions for jumble sale to office as soon as possible? Thanks to Miss Russell for bags, and to Anonymous for sending four copies of Miss Pankhurst's book to canvassers' schoolbags in town. Public meeting to-night (Friday) at Arts Hall. Gratefully acknowledged, £50. Miss Lettice Floyd. (Org., Miss Annie Williams; office, 109, Queen Street.)

Newport.

Very successful meeting held in Welsh Hall, Risca, last Monday evening, when Mrs. Theresa Gough spoke. New member made at Mrs. Pilliner's afternoon "at home" on Wednesday, at which Mrs. Gough spoke. A crowded and successful

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loc., has left district for a time. Mrs. Nungu is also leaving the district. We thank both her and Miss Witton for all they have done to assure success of local branch. It is hoped that others will come forward and help to fill up blanks. Mrs. Drummond will speak on March 25 and Miss Naylor on April 2. Further particulars later. (Hon. Sec., Miss C. Butler, Pontrhydryn, near Newport.)

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Ipswich and District. Deputations are being organised to leading doctors in the district asking them what steps they are taking to stop the forcible feeding torture. Will any friends willing to take part in this work kindly call at shop? More help is wanted in sending out copies of "The Great Scourge," which is still selling well. Many thanks to Mrs. Schmitt for again making marmalade, and to Miss Fison for painting posters. Gratefully acknowledged for Lowestoft campaign: Miss Elvey, 4s. 6d.; R. E. B., 2s. 6d.; Miss Proutie, 2s. 6d.; Miss B. Ridley, 2s.; Miss Byford, 2s.; Mrs. Burke, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Burgess, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Miss Kit; shop, Tower Street.)

Norwich and District. Will more members volunteer for SUFFRAGETTE selling? Committee thanks those who have already done so, especially new member, who has been so successful. Miss Pankhurst's book on sale at office and principal booksellers, also at Messrs. Smith's bookstall, Sheringham Station. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Bradley, 67, City Road; office hours 11-1, 5-6; office, 52, London Street.)

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Barrow-in-Furness. Public meeting Tuesday next, in Queen's Hall, Abbey Road, to be addressed by the Rev. G. H. Davis, of Hereford; subject, "The White Slave Traffic." Doors open 7.30. Chair to be taken at 8. A few reserved seats. 6d. Stewards, SUFFRAGETTE sellers, and literature secretary are asked to be in their places at 7.15 prompt. Mrs. Drummond will address a public meeting in Town Hall on Monday, May 11. Over one thousand SUFFRAGETTE sold during February, including 140 sold by Mrs. Pinkney at Victoria town. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss M. Weston, 6d.; Mrs. Dickenson, 6d.; Mrs. Wilson, 6d.; Mrs. Webster, 1s.; net profits, 8s. 3d.; Mrs. W. Pass, 6d.; Parker, 1s.; Miss Tate, 1s.; Miss Thornton, 2s.; Miss Fitzpatrick, 1s.; Mr. Hoyland, 6d.; Miss Butler, 1s. 6d.; profits on paper, 10s. 3d.; total, £1 0s. 9d. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Mrs. Frank H. Robinson, 130, Drake Street.)

Bolton. Members wishing to have a copy of Miss Pankhurst's book can now obtain one, as Bolton W.S.P.U. has some to sell. Could members undertake to supply clergy of their own district with a copy? The Treasurer, Mrs. Cope, gratefully acknowledges: Mrs. Almond, 4s. 3d.; extra on SUFFRAGETTE, 1s.; Mrs. Towison, 2s.; membership fees, 2s.; collection at men's meeting, 6s. 1d. (Hon. Sec., Miss Martin, 685, Manchester Road.)

Liverpool. Mrs. Drummond's meeting at Garston last Thursday very successful. Thanks to Mrs. Macfarlane for whist drive last Saturday. Sum realised will be announced next week. Every Monday, 3 p.m., sewing meeting, for sale in June, at Mrs. Imlack's, 14, Canning Street, 3 p.m. Tea provided by hostess. On Monday, March 23, Mrs. Imlack is giving a musical "at home." Members and friends invited. Suggestions for SUFFRAGETTE week and Self-denial week will be welcomed. On March 15, 7 p.m., Mrs. John Edwards will address the Theosophical Society, 13, Colquhoun Street. She will also address the Liberal Christian League in Common Hall, Hacking Hey, on 17th, 8.15 p.m., and on 21st, 8 p.m., she will address the Nutgrove Wesleyan Guild, St. Helens. On March 18, 3 p.m., Mrs. Cousins will address Seacombe Liberal Club. Will members who have library books please return them within next few days? Office fund now due. (Org., Miss T. Jollie; office, 8A, Lord Street.)

Manchester. Saturday, March 14, jam, marmalade, and cake sale at Mrs. Forrester's, 45, Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range. Members and friends heartily invited. Wednesday, March 18, Mrs. Duncan's fifth lecture, "Henry James." Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. in Onward Buildings by Miss Patricia Woodcock. Thursday,

March 19, public meeting in Milton Hall, at 8 p.m. Speakers, Miss Patricia Woodcock, Miss Annie Rose, and Mr. Julius Geldard, of Bolton. Members are specially asked to remember jumble sale March 28, and send contributions. (Hon. Sec., Miss Hilda E. Russell; office, 29, King Street West.)

South Manchester, Hale, Urmston, and Stockport. Splendid meeting held in Milton Hall on March 6. Professor Merrick presided. Mrs. Drummond and Dr. Helena Jones made stirring speeches. Good collection and a generous sale of literature, especially of "The Great Scourge." Members must now concentrate on Hale meeting April 3, at which Mrs. Drummond and the Lady Isabel Hampden Margesson will speak. Goods for jumble sale to be sent to Mrs. Ratcliffe, 70, Heald Grove, Kinsalme, Manchester.

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Bradford. Thanks to Bradford members who turned out in such numbers to sell at St. George's Hall on Sunday last. Six copies of book and six dozen SUFFRAGETTE. Members are asked to send suitable jumble to office at once for sale in a few weeks' time. When date of deputation to the King is known it is hoped that those who have promised to take over work of members taking part in it will come forward and carry on work. Miss Millar Wilson is to address the Idle I.L.P. on the present position of Woman's Suffrage on March 19. Two shops have applied for copies of "The Great Scourge" on sale or return. (Hon. Sec., Miss I. Millar Wilson; office, 68, Manningham Lane.)

Darlington. Invitations may be had on application to "at home" shortly to be held (London speaker). Subscriptions gratefully received towards expenses. Organizer thanks those who sent lists and offered help. Special thanks to Miss Millar Wilson, Bradford, for giving course days to Darlington canvass. (Org., Miss Key Jones, 30, Clifton Road.)

Doncaster. A most successful meeting addressed by Mrs. Drummond in Trades and Friendly Institute on March 2. Hall crowded with interested audience. Miss Pankhurst's book sold well. Grateful thanks to members who helped to decorate and steward, and especially to Sheffield members and men sympathisers for effective help at door. It is hoped that every member will come to office tea to-day (Friday, 4.7 p.m.) in order to meet Organizer, Miss Key Jones, who will now visit Doncaster only fortnightly. An American tea is shortly to be given and many other plans to be discussed. Who will volunteer to canvass with the SUFFRAGETTE? Those who cannot do street selling should give some time to this valuable work. (Org., Miss Key Jones, 52, Halgate.)

Harrogate. Mrs. Drummond's speech at the Spa Rooms very much appreciated. Many thanks to a sympathiser who gave tickets to the value of 10s. for working girls to attend meeting. A fund is now being raised to advertise Miss Pankhurst's book. Canvassers also wanted. Thanks to members who have supplied shop with marmalade. Will more members send further supply? (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hughes, 18A, King's Road.)

Scarborough. Mrs. Drummond's meeting on March 4 a great success. Good collection taken. The SUFFRAGETTE and Miss Pankhurst's book sold well. Four new members welcomed. Miss Suffield, Miss Wigney, and Miss Orr sold most tickets, all selling same number, so have divided the prize, a box of handkerchiefs. It is with the greatest regret that local members have said good-bye to one of the committee, Miss Bremner, this week, who is leaving Scarborough. We have to thank her and her sister for a farewell gift of a handsome picture frame for shop and more marmalade for sale. (Hon. Sec., Miss N. Vickerman; office, 53, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

York. Splendid meeting for Mrs. Drummond on March 2, Assembly Rooms. Many new members. Organizer congratulates committee and members on excellent work. Special work should now be done advertising Miss Pankhurst's book amongst the clergy of all denominations. Who will give list fortnightly "at home"? Who

will act as whist drive secretary? Congratulations to Miss Appleby for joining SUFFRAGETTE selling ranks. More sellers wanted. (Org., Miss Key Jones; office, Colby Chambers, Coppergate, York.)

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen. Members will be glad to hear that Mrs. Drummond will speak in Y.M.C.A. Hall on May 3. "The Great Scourge" Campaign Fund is now exhausted, and donations are urgently needed in order that copies may still be circulated amongst the local men. The Lord Provost, the Principal of the University, and several magistrates have this past week had copies sent to them. Mrs. Innes will speak at 6 p.m., 1st St. Andrew, East End, Monday, March 17, 7.30 p.m. Will those who are removing remember jumble sale in May? Articles can be stored in shop. Important members' meeting Tuesday, March 18, 8 p.m., in shop. All are expected to attend. (Org., Miss Olive Walton; shop, 7, Bon Accord Street.)

Edinburgh. Mrs. John, of Glasgow, made most excellent speech at the meeting on Thursday. At Charlotte Street on Friday evening a large and interested meeting listened to Miss Kelly. At the Mound on Saturday afternoon a very large meeting was held. Many who heard Miss Melrose speak came to office to buy tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. Mrs. Charlton wishes to thank all those who have so kindly sent books for shop library. Special thanks to Mr. Hugh Macintosh, who has sent books and is also giving library. Many members make themselves responsible for a dozen copies of SUFFRAGETTE, a week either selling them in streets or sending them to friends. Others are asked to do this, and so increase sale. (Org., Miss M. Allen; office, 27, Frederick Street.)

Glasgow. On Sunday, March 1, a demonstration was held on Glasgow Green; speakers, Mrs. John and Mrs. Crawford. Resolution against introduction of forcible feeding in Scotland carried unanimously. On Tuesday, March 3, an invitation meeting was held by five members in Hillhead Burgh Hall at which Miss Wylie spoke. Splendid sale of SUFFRAGETTE and Miss Pankhurst's book. Thanks to Mrs. Russell for organising successful meeting for Miss Wylie in Mrs. McLennan's drawing-room. On Thursday Miss Wylie addressed meeting for women only in Langside Hall, organised by Mrs. White. We are greatly indebted to Rev. J. Lyle Rodger, who got up a meeting for Miss Wylie in Co-operative Hall, Glasgow, on Thursday evening, March 5, and took chair. In his speech he strongly defended militancy. The meeting in Lanark on Friday evening (Y.M.C.A. Hall) was entirely organised by Lanark members. Several new members joined. 780 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE of Feb. 27 were sold by Glasgow branch. Whist drive postponed. (Org., Miss L. Underwood, 502, Sauchiehall Street.)

IRELAND.

Cork. Members are reminded that Miss Joan Wickham will speak at Assembly Rooms, Fermoy, Saturday, March 21, 3 p.m., and at Council Chamber, City Hall, Cork, Monday, March 23, 8 p.m. Please make meetings widely known. Handbills can be had at office. A meeting is also being held at Queen's Hotel, Queenstown, Wednesday, March 11, at 8 p.m.; speaker, Miss Lennox. Please remember jumble sale, Wednesday, March 18, at office, and cake and jam sale, Monday, April 6. Contributions and promises of gifts will be welcome. (Org., Miss Lennox; office, 16, Cook Street.)

SPEAKERS' CLASSES.

Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.; Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. There being rumours of an early General Election, members are urged to make a rule of attending the classes regularly, in order that should the occasion arise, they may be ready to enter the field at short notice, sure of their facts and able to present their case to the electors in an efficient manner. All communications regarding the above classes 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 41, Norfolk Square, W., and kind notice of Mrs. Ayrton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes can be obtained from Miss Leo.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. Continued from page 504.

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LADIES' BEAUTIFUL LACE-TRIMMED UNDERWEAR, Nainsook or Lawn, the set, 12s. 6d.; Nightdress alone worth 14s. Each article home-made, hand-finished. Members of W.S.P.U.—DOMESTIC AGENCY, 25, Woodborough Road, Nottingham.

Lady's "Week End" or empty Dressing Case, made of brown ROLLED HIDE, lined Moirette, with 10 pockets to carry OWN Toilet fittings. LIGHT WEIGHT 16x12x6 18x13x6 20x13x6 22x14x6 30/- 34/- 38/- 42/- WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LIST

268-270, OXFORD ST., W. 211, REGENT ST., W. 67, PICCADILLY, W. 243, BROMPTON RD., S.W. 177-178, TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W. 81-84, LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

DAINTY SILK CREPE de CHINE NIGHTDRESS.



NIGHTDRESS in pure Silk Crepe de Chine, a copy of a Paris Model, finished with hand stitching and czech buttons and loops side pocket. Stocked in Ivory, Pink, Sky, and Black, or in any shade to order, also in outside. Price 29/6 Boudoir Cap 15/9

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D. H. EVANS & Co. Ltd. New Blouses for Spring Wear.



No. 85 PB.—Useful "Spungela" Shirt, Perfectly plain style, Pipel-Annulies, finished New Shape Collar. In different Coloured Stripes on Ivory Ground; also plain Ivory. Sizes, 13 to 14. Price 12/9 To measure, 2/6 extra.



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D. H. Evans & Co., Pay Carriage Throughout United Kingdom. 290 to 322, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Only Address. No Branches. Anywhere.

Smart Suit for the Spring.



"CLOTHILDE." Tailored Suit in good quality navy and black serge. Collar and cuffs of white cloth and over collar of blue and white embroidery. Skirt has double stitched seams and soft folds on hips. Also in black, grey, and various colours. 5 1/2 gns. "MODES for the EARLY SPRING." This brochure will be sent post free on request.

Harvey Nichols Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

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Order No. 20. Good Hat for Town or Country Wear in fine petal-lapel straw, smartly trimmed new striped ribbon and small black quill. In navy, amethyst, natter, peacock blue, cerise, green and pink, t. c. n. and black. 21/11



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All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday 12 a.m. Address: The Advertising Manager, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PERFORMANCE of Ibsen's "Ghosts," arranged by Mr. J. T. Grein for New Constitutional and Society at the Court Theatre, Sunday evening, April 26, under the direction of Mr. Leon M. Lion. Artists, Miss Bessie Hutton and Miss Dorothy Drake; Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, J. Fisher White, Stacy Ammonier, Parkers from Miss Mally, 8 Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription, one guinea, Wednesday, March 18, 3.30 to 6, "Club Tea"; lecture 4.30—Hostess, Miss TITE.

INCOME-TAX—Why pay it? Reclaim if paid. Thousands of pounds already refunded. Booklet free.—J. DICKINSON, Income-Tax Expert, 43, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, March 17 at 3 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge. "Women's Work and Wages," Mrs. Hubback, Mrs. R. Cavendish Bentinck. Discussion.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d.; en pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terraces, garden, lounge.—MANAGERESS, 478 Gerrard.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade.—Good table, congenial society. From 25s. week. Easter, 6s. per day.—Mrs. GRAY, W.S.P.U.

CAMPBELL HOUSE, 24, Kensington Gardens Square, W.—Board-Residence.—Every comfort. Excellent cuisine. Close to Park, Tube, and "buses. From 25s. Highest references.—Telephone, Park 386.

DEAN FOREST, SEVERN-WYE VALLEYS.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600 ft. up); pretty grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, Bowler's, 30s. Pinon, prospectus.—HALLAM, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

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

HASTINGS.—Nicely situated on hills, country, and sea. Board-residence from 18s. 6d. per week. Bedroom and breakfast from 10s. 6d.—Miss HURST, W.S.P.U., 10, Clive Avenue, Mount Road.

JERSEY, GOREY, GREENHILL.—Board-Residence; every comfort; every amenity; every convenience. Recommended. Bath, tennis, near sea; moderate.—Miss RENOUF.

JUST OPENED. IDEAL FOR WINTER.—AT VERNON COURT HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, overlooking Buckingham Palace. Superb outlook. Sumptuously furnished. Separate Suites and Single Rooms, with Baths, at moderate prices, without extra. Telephones and radiators throughout. Electric lifts. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Finest situation in London.—Manager, Christopher Wheeler (late of Mackellar's, Dover Street). Phone, Victoria 7509.

LONDON—GUEST HOUSE, 31, Oakley Square, N.W. Pleasant apartments, quiet, central; board optional. Vegetarian or ordinary diet. Room and breakfast, 2s. 6d.; weekly 12s. 6d.—A. G. MAYMAN.

LONDON—Furnished Rooms from 8s. 14s. 6d. Suites 2s. Meals optional. Room and Breakfast, 3s. Refined surroundings, central position.—Proprietress (W.S.P.U.), 2, Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, W.C.

PAYING GUESTS received. Large, comfortable Norfolk house and grounds; sea, bathing, three golf links within half-hour's motor run.—Full particulars, write Box 116, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

PRIVATE HOTEL for Ladies only; quiet and refined. 13, St. George's Square, Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 1s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

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

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

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FURNISHED beautifully, Sitting and Bedroom; bath (geyser) piano, phone; near bus and tube; quiet house. Suitable ladies. Rent 15s.—1, Albert Road, Stroud Green.

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SELF-CONTAINED FLAT (two floors) to be LET. Furnished; long or short period; two large reception-rooms, three bedrooms (one very large), bathroom, usual offices, large hall, on minute Swiss Cottage Station.—9, Adamson Road, South Hampstead.

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FAMILY living in very pretty and healthy house with them. One sitting, one-two bedrooms; very comfortable menage; near station; tram accessible.—Box 106, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

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SUFFRAGETTE desires to meet lady running a country tea shop or refreshment house. Experienced cook, vegetarian.—Write H. L., c/o SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

WANTED, for about a fortnight in April, SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE by sea, preferably in Isle of Wight. Moderate rent. Very careful tenants.—MACLACHLAN, Monk's Cottage, Berkhamstead.

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ALMA SCOTT, Agent, recommends Butlers (47s to 50s), Chefs (40s to 43s), Cleaners (30s), in late weekly; also excellent French woman Cook, wages 45s to 48s; Housekeeper, 40s to 47s.—4, Holles Street, Oxford Circus.

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MEMBER wants post as CHAUFFEUR. Taught by Lady Expert. Running Reims, etc.—Write MARGARET MACFARLANE, 25, Oxford Terrace, Edgware Road, London.

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DOMESTIC HELP for two; small house, no basement; good outings; occasional week-ends. 42s; immediate rise if efficient. Age 30-45. Good home.—Write HANDLEY-READ, 16, Hill Road, St. John's Wood.

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

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MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work done under careful personal supervision. Flannels washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries. BULLERS, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

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OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3 and 5, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. "After a meeting held on our premises," and addressed by Mrs. Smithwick, all our "employees signed a petition for release of Mrs. 'Pankhurst.'"—M. Purdy, Manager. Phone: 494 Chiswick.

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ALEXANDER, Ladies Tailor and Blouse Specialist, 5, Bond Street, Ealing, W. Costumes to order from 2 1/2 guineas.

LADIES' TAILORING.—YANOVER, 41, Ebury Street, Eaton Square, Victoria. High-class Ladies' Tailor and Furrier. Coats and Skirts made to order from 3 1/2s. Recommended by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Vera Holmes, Lady O'Connor, and many more ladies.

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ALL WHO DINE at the MOLINARI'S RESTAURANT, 25, Fifth Street, Soho, can help the cause. Lunches, Dinners, and Late Suppers; also Vegetarians. Four Courses 1s., Six Courses 1s. 6d. Also a la carte. Open all day on Sunday. Large Room for Parties. First Floor. All W.S.P.U. members are requested to ask for our special coupon.

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ADA MOORE.—LESSONS IN SINGING, Voice Production, Diction.—106, Beaufort Mansions, London.

HOME offered to Boy or Girl. Thorough modern education with three other children. Healthy district. Large grounds. Vegetarian diet. Non-theological. 15s. weekly. Good references.—CHARLES OLIVER, B.A., Tadley, Basingstoke.

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(Continued on page 502.)