

Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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VOTES FOR ULSTER WOMEN.

IT is announced that women are to vote for the Ulster Parliament to be created by Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues.

This announcement is a proof recently of the great advance in power and influence that women have made of late, and especially during the past few months of militancy.

The decision on the part of the Ulster men to share their political rights with women is also an illustration of the fact that the Government, and the Liberal-Labour-Nationalist Coalition which supports them, are far less Liberal in thought and in deed than are their political opponents of the Anti-Home Rule party.

When the Ulster men talk of freedom for Ulster, they mean freedom for women as well as for men. When the Government and their supporters talk of freedom for Ireland and Home Rule, they mean freedom for men only and Home Rule for men only.

It is for women now to hold fast to the victory they have achieved in Ulster.

There is talk of possible compromise between Home Rulers and the opponents of Home Rule. If such a compromise should come, the Women's Social and Political Union will fight with all its strength to ensure that in the compromise women's right to vote shall not be sacrificed.

There must be no compromise nor any other settlement of the Irish question, except upon the basis of Votes for Women.

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CONTENTS.

Table of contents listing various articles and their page numbers, such as 'Votes for Ulster Women' and 'Review of the Week'.

A Review of the Week.

The W.S.P.U. Campaign in Ulster.

It was recorded in our last issue that the Women's Social and Political Union communicated to Sir Edward Carson the demand that women should have votes and equal political rights generally under the Ulster provisional government.

The Women's Social and Political Union, the militant Suffragist organisation, hails as a great victory the announcement that the draft articles of the Ulster Provisional Government provide that women shall have the Vote on the same terms as men in the election of the Ulster Parliament.

The refusal of the Government and their ally, Mr. John Redmond, to grant votes to women either in Ireland or any other part of the United Kingdom is in shameful contrast to the readiness of the men of Ulster to share their political rights with Ulster women.

The granting of votes to Ulster women will mean that the principle of Woman's Suffrage is put into practice for the first time so far as this country is concerned.

The policy of the Women's Social and Political Union will therefore be to do everything possible to prevent the voting rights which Ulster men are conceding to women being taken from them by the Liberal Government.

During the Autumn Campaign the Women's Social and Political Union will unceasingly advertise the fact that a so-called Liberal Government

is less progressive where the rights of women are concerned than their Unionist opponents, and that whereas the men of Ulster are ready to share their political rights with women, those who are responsible for the Home Rule agitation are not.

The W.S.P.U. declares that there can be no return to the old position of affairs under which Ulster women like the women in other parts of the Kingdom had no control over law making.

American Women Ask a Question.

When Miss Haldane returned from America she informed the representatives of the Press that she had been asked by American women why did the militant women of England resort to militancy.

Militancy is a Quith's Fault.

Only the other day the newspapers invented and proclaimed a W.S.P.U. truce. Now these same newspapers are reporting the occurrence of militant protests in many parts of the country.

News comes from Bradford of a fire in a pillar-box. In connection with this two women, Miss Eileen Casey and Mrs. Kathleen Holtom, have been arrested as they protest, wrongfully.

Chastity and the Health of Men.

As announced last week, the articles on Venereal Disease and its prevention that are now appearing in our columns week by week are to be printed in book form by Messrs. David Nutt, under the title "Plain Facts About a Great Evil."

but that the Anti-Suffragists are not over-tentative in their references to the physical facts of women's life. It is only where men's physical constitution is concerned that silence is observed.

Women Distinguishing Themselves.

Women have this year played a bigger part in the British Association meetings than ever before. The greatest figure present, either man or woman, was undoubtedly Madame Curie.

Mentality of the Sexes Compared.

In his paper on the mental differences between the sexes read at the British Association Mr. Cyril Burt asked whether the inborn differences between the sexes were as large as the acquired.

neater discrimination. The lecturer's material showed that the higher up the scale of intellect you go the nearer do the powers of the sexes coincide.

Unequal Rights for Blacks and Whites.

In order that British women may fully appreciate their position in the British Constitution and in order that they may compare it with the position held by males belonging to the so-called subject races, we print side by side the following reports of decisions in the registration courts:

Women Cheaper Than Property.

That women in the eye of the law court for less than property we have often maintained in these columns. A new proof of this is provided by the case of Fountain Ernest Winter, an ex-soldier, who abducted a young girl named Alice Baker. The girl has since become a mother and is now with her child in the Lewisham Workhouse. This unhappy girl mother told the court that the prisoner had seduced her under the promise of marriage and that after her baby was born he left her destitute but for half a crown. What a pity this young girl had not read the special articles in the SUFFRAGETTE for these might have given her a point of view which would have strengthened her to resist the dishonourable overtures of this man. The punishment which the Judge thought sufficient to meet the deserts of the man Winter was six months' hard labour. The prisoner on the plea that he would lose his Army pension if he was sentenced to hard labour availed to be put in the second division which application was granted, and the prisoner was thus put upon an equality with Mrs. Kate Harvey, the woman who was imprisoned for refusing to submit to taxation without representation. When the trial was over the judge handed to the jury a photograph of Alice Baker which was taken before Fountain Ernest Winter had betrayed her, and said it made "a very pretty picture." Yet he had given to the cruel and unscrupulous man who had brought misery upon her a sentence far less than he would have given to a Suffragist on trial before him for destroying a wayside railway station.

A Mother's Militancy.

A woman, who claimed that her daughter had been treated by a doctor in unprofessional manner took the law into her own hands and administered a thrashing. She was summoned and brought before a magistrate who discharged her apparently thinking that her action was justified. How is it that Magistrates can reason thus where a particular grievance of a particular woman against a particular man is concerned, and not where the manifold grievances of all women against the Government and indirectly against the whole electorate are concerned? If the woman who assaulted the doctor was entitled to be discharged, it is wrongful to punish Suffragist militants when they use the same and even less violent methods in pursuit of the vote.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions August 6 to August 13.

Table listing names and contributions to the £250,000 fund, including entries like 'Already acknowledged', 'Miss Emily Clegg', 'Miss Constance Mitcalfe', etc., with amounts in pounds and shillings.

NOTE.—In issue of Aug. 22, "Miss Brock" should be Miss Burk, and "Mrs. Denham" should be Mrs. Denham; also in Sept. 5 issue, "Wimbledon W.S.P.U." (Funeral Expenses) should be Wimbledon Park and South Wimbledon W.S.P.U. The date of last week's list should have been July 31 to Aug. 6, as owing to pressure of space it had to be cut down.

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THE DANGERS OF MARRIAGE.—II.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Those who declare war upon sexual disease are apt to direct their whole attention to syphilis, leaving gonorrhoea more or less out of account. This the doctors who lately memorialised the Government asked for a Royal Commission to inquire into syphilis, and gonorrhoea they did not mention at all. Considering that as Neisser says 70 per cent. of the cases of sexual disease which come under the notice of a medical man are gonorrhoeal, the reason why gonorrhoea is thus ignored calls for some explanation.

In the old days it was once said that gonorrhoea need be medically treated only in one way—by contempt. In the light of present medical knowledge it is seen that not only because of its greater prevalence but because of its devastating effect upon its victims, gonorrhoea is not less terrible than syphilis itself.

Speaking of the relative gravity of syphilis and gonorrhoea Prince Morrow, M.D., says: "Modern science has taught us that in view of its extensive prevalence, its conservation of virulence after apparent cure, and its tendency to invade the atonic and anastomotic organs, with results often dangerous to life and destructive to the reproductive capacity of the woman, gonorrhoea overshadows syphilis in importance as a social peril."

Further comparing the effects of syphilis and gonorrhoea Prince Morrow says: "In the case of gonococcal infection, the individual risks the wife is made to incur are much more serious than those following syphilis. The infection may invade the cavity of the uterus and ascend to the annexal organs, causing salpingitis, ovaritis, peritonitis, etc., destroying her conceptional capacity and rendering her irrevocably sterile, to say nothing of the resulting dangers to life and the frequent necessity of surgical operations to remove her tubes and ovaries."

The author of "Gonorrhoea in Women," Palmer Findley, M.D., says: "I might further add in support of the statement of Morrow, that the risks to the wife are greater in gonorrhoea than in syphilis, that the prospects of cure are better for syphilis."

It used to be thought that whereas syphilis was a constitutional disease affecting the organism as a whole, gonorrhoea was a purely local disease affecting only the sex organs. But the greatest experts are now coming to the conclusion that gonorrhoea besides being a disease of the sex organs, must also be regarded as a constitutional malady. A statement on this point made by Dr. Prince Morrow is as follows:

"As the result of modern investigations it may be positively affirmed that the gonococcus is susceptible of being taken up by the blood-vessels and lymphatics and that it may affect almost every organ of the body. Experiments have demonstrated its presence not only in the ovaries, tubes, and peritoneal cavity, which it reaches through progressive invasion of the intermediate mucous membranes, but also in the brain and cord, the endocardium, the pleura, and the liver."

The big part played by gonorrhoea in causing blindness is well known. Perhaps more cases of blindness are due to gonorrhoea than are due to any other cause.

In inquiring into the reasons why this great plague of gonorrhoea is too lightly regarded, it is impossible to reject the belief that one reason is to be found in the greater severity with which gonorrhoea attacks women as compared with men. Gonorrhoea is in fact the great curse of women, and is the cause of most of the special ailments from which they suffer.

Owing to the ravages that gonorrhoea works upon women, womanhood itself has almost come to be looked upon as a disease.

Women have always wondered why maternity and their sex life as a whole should for so many of them, be indistinguishable from disease. If these are natural functions why should they be attended by so much illness and pain? Sexual disease is at the bottom of this mystery. Syphilis inherited and acquired is partly responsible for women's suffering but gonorrhoea plays by far the bigger part.

There are medical authorities who believe that of cases of "women's diseases" as many as 90 per cent. are due to gonorrhoea. As one of these authorities says: "The more the disease is studied and the greater the improvement in bacteriology, the higher is to be found the percentage."

doctor suggests that this gonorrhoeal infection in infancy is responsible for suffering in later life. Inherited syphilis, too, is responsible for many cases of weak and diseased sex organs. Does it not also seem that trouble experienced at the change of life may be not unconnected with acquired or inherited sexual disease?

There is yet another reason which we suspect is keeping the doctors silent on the subject of gonorrhoea, and that is, that the problem is so awful in its magnitude and in its character, that they shrink from admitting its existence.

The fact is that this is an evil absolutely incurable save by one means, namely, the chastity of men—the observance by men of the same moral standard as that accepted by virtuous women. This the medical profession can advise but do not feel themselves able to enforce.

The only people who dare face this evil of gonorrhoea and the only people who can overcome it, are women. When women exercise the necessary influence, political and social, they will have in their power to convince men that to live cleanly or to be cast out from the society of decent women are the alternatives open to them.

As we have said, the doctors are appalled by the problem which gonorrhoea presents and well they may be. To begin with, there is as we have repeatedly shown by quotations from the greatest authorities, no disease of the adult male population which approaches gonorrhoea in its prevalence from 75 to 80 per cent. of men (and some say more than this) being infected by it before marriage. So much for the extent of the evil. Now as to the possibility of cure.

There is perhaps no disease so difficult to cure. To speak of cure, in the strict sense of the word, is indeed impossible. And when as so very often happens a man has, after a first attack of the disease again exposed himself to infection and has become reinfected the case is serious indeed.

A man who has contracted gonorrhoea may after medical treatment show no further symptoms, but that is no proof that he is cured. Palmer Findley says that he has repeatedly demonstrated the presence of the gonococcus in the urethra when there was no visible secretion. To believe that the disease is terminated when its symptomatic discharge has disappeared is, he says, "a delusion," and he adds:

Now we are all but ready to say Neisserath was right when he said the gonococcus can exist in the tissues throughout the lifetime of the individual, and any time under favourable influences the infection may light up into what appears to be a new and acute infection or may transmit a virulent infection without itself becoming manifest.

A very important statement made by this same authority is as follows: "Individuals are observed to infect others yet apparently are themselves immune to infection. The explanation lies in the presence of a chronic gonorrhoeal infection in the absence of clinical signs. In the first individual the gonococci had little virulence, but when transmitted to virile tissues it assumed an active role."

From this statement it will be seen that a man who is apparently long cured may infect his wife who will then suffer from gonorrhoea in an acute form owing to the very fact that she has until then been healthy and therefore presents virgin soil upon which the deadly gonococcus can flourish.

The truth is that a man who by immoral intercourse exposes himself to infection must act on the assumption that he will infect himself for life and that by so infecting himself he is rendering himself unfit for marriage. As James Foster Scott, M.D., says:

"No individual who expects ever to marry has any right to indulge in sexual impurity."

To the frequency with which wives are infected in marriage we referred in our last article. We showed that according to Neisserath three out of five married women suffer from gonorrhoea. We quoted the opinion expressed by another authority that every pregnant woman should be examined for signs of gonorrhoea.

necessitating surgical operation. Gonorrhoea is a potent cause of sterility and miscarriage. It is held by some doctors that the abortive influence of gonorrhoea is as pronounced as that of syphilis. Some tumours are due to gonorrhoea.

Many cases of puerperal fever are attributable to gonorrhoea. Says Palmer Findley: "Every careful observer of large obstetric practice is keenly aware of the frightful prevalence of gonorrhoeal puerperal infections."

Pregnancy and childbirth have, the medical authorities tell us, a most important effect on the course of gonorrhoeal infection. A woman who has been infected may suffer comparatively little until she is about to become a mother and then and more especially at the time of childbirth and after it, the disease develops and spreads with alarming rapidity. A great deal of suffering experienced by women before and at the birth of their children and also subsequently to childbirth must be due to gonorrhoea.

The following quotation from James Foster Scott, M.D., is instructive. He says: "In a woman gonorrhoea not only tends to become chronic and invade the internal sexual organs with destructive changes, but with each occurrence of menstruation there is also a likelihood of its renewed activity and further spread, and especially does danger threaten if she become pregnant—the result not showing fully until some weeks after the full-time labour or miscarriage."

The symptoms of gonorrhoea which medical writers describe are only too familiar to thousands of women. Valentine, an American doctor, says: "How dismal is the history of many a young woman who marries with all the accompaniments of a wedding celebration. From the husband's latent gonorrhoea many of them contract conditions which alter their lives and even their characters. They suffer from backache, irregular and painful menstruation, urinary disorders, localised peritonitis, loss of their health, lassitude, hysteria, sterility, miscarriages, or death."

Another doctor says: "The chronic or creeping form of gonorrhoea in women demands a considerable amount of attention. A healthy young woman marries, and in about a year after her marriage she finds that her health is very much impaired. Before marriage she was full of health and spirits, was bright and active, but she now feels weak, depressed, and irritable and has vague pains in her body. Formerly her periods were painless and regular. Now they are painful and variable. This is a typical case. The symptoms and signs of the disease may however vary greatly from mere vague discomfort and slight menstrual derangement to the most distressing disturbances."

The following words taken from the writings of another eminent physician are impressive. He says:

"It is common to hear women who constantly suffer from uterine torture employ such words as these, 'When I was a girl I was quite well. It is only since my marriage that I have become ill.' And every day this confidence, this plaintive refrain saddens the gynecologist. It is continual and inexorable. From the discoloured and suffering faces we may guess a whole past of debility, and the origin is always marriage. The husbands have a quiet conscience. They go about their business or to the clubs, create fresh pleasure, or new relations for themselves, and desert the mournful marriage bed. They can reckon on sympathy, for who does not pity them for having married wives with such bad health?"

Enough has surely been said to prove the dangers of marriage under existing conditions; to show the injury done to women by the low standards and immoral conduct prevalent amongst men.

What a cruel mockery it is that men have alleged the very weakness of which their own behaviour is the cause as a reason why women should be condemned to political inferiority!

And what a prospect of emancipation from suffering and illness is opened to women by the medical facts that we lay before them! For these facts show that it is not Nature that has doomed women to suffering, to illness. That suffering and illness are preventable and now that women have the knowledge so long denied them they can consider how to protect themselves from foul, infectious disease.

This article is one of a series on the question of sexual disease, how it is caused and how it can be prevented, now being written in the SUFFRAGETTE, by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The previous articles appeared in the issues of July 25, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 5 and 12. This series will be continued in future issues of the SUFFRAGETTE.

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The Suffragette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1913.

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Women's View on the Irish Situation.

The development of the Irish question is for various reasons a matter of deepest interest to Suffragettes.

In the first place there is forced upon their notice the great respect displayed by the newspapers and by all the political parties where the militancy of men is concerned. Let women be militant and at once there is a deafening clatter and chatter of scolding and abuse. But if men even threaten to be

militant then critics are struck to solemn awe.

It is not merely the damage men may do that appals them, but they shrink from the very thought of coercing their brother men. Lord Loreburn's letter to the "Times" which has thrilled our men politicians to the soul is all about militancy. "My excuse for troubling you with a letter upon the Irish question during the calm of a recess must be," says he to the editor of the "Times" "that we are rapidly approaching a critical time."

The critical time to which he refers is the time when the Ulster men will begin to resist the Home Rule Bill by force.

Does this solemn constitutionalist, who we may be sure has often made the domestic rafters ring by his denunciations of a militant womanhood, venture to hint that men do morally wrong in resorting to militancy? Not a bit of it!

Says he "It is of no use lecturing one another or explaining the enormity of each other's conduct or policy. . . . The better course is to look at facts as they are."

The facts as they are or rather as they will be in Lord Loreburn's opinion these. "The passage of the Home Rule Bill will be followed by serious rioting in the North of Ireland. It is an extravagance to speak of civil war or to fancy that the troops if called upon will refuse to maintain order. But we know from experience in the past that much disturbance may be expected, more widespread and more violent than on any former occasion during our time."

The circumstances which will make the occurrence of this rioting all the more certain and will make the rioting all the more violent are in Lord Loreburn's opinion these:

(1) "That there is a general belief that the Conservative Party in England is prepared to condone rioting if not to approve of it. This novel feature cannot fail to inflame the conflict."

(2) "It has been found in the recent prosecutions that though many people were wounded, juries refused to convict. A prospect of impunity only encourages the fomentors of disorder."

(3) "An impression seems to have been created that Ministers will not under any circumstances use military force against rioters. I am convinced that no such thing can have been deliberately either said or conveyed, but the impression has been created and tends towards making things worse."

The only way in which to meet this argument of violence, an argument which Lord Loreburn obviously regards as quite legitimate (for men) is in his opinion to hold a conference and if possible to bring the two conflicting parties—Home Rulers and anti-Home Rulers—into agreement.

Lord Grey is another powerful and representative man, who whether or not he believes in women's militancy, is highly respectful and is ardently sympathetic where the militancy of men is concerned. He also writes to the "Times" and expresses the view that violence in Ulster is an argument to which the Government must pay heed.

He describes the Home Rule Bill as a tyrannical and illiberal proposal and says: "With the resistance of these four Ulster Counties to this tyrannical and illiberal proposal I am in heartiest sympathy, and federal Home Ruler though I am, I feel so strongly with regard to the iniquitous attempt to dragoon these Ulster men into a dishonourable condition of political servility, that I am prepared to take my stand with them in any action it may be necessary for them to take in their resolution

to maintain for themselves the elemental rights of free men."

Why, we should like to know, has not Lord Grey long since taken his stand with the women of the whole Kingdom in the action which it has been necessary for them to take to secure for themselves the elemental rights of free women?

The Unionist papers have from the beginning oscillated between abuse of the Suffragettes and applause of the militant Ulster men, but even Liberal papers now are bending the knee before militant Ulster. Thus the "Manchester Guardian" which in the past has been unmeasured in its attacks upon Ulster militancy, speaks of the desirability of a United Ireland and of starting the great experiment of ordered National life with the goodwill, or at least the acquiescence of every great section of Irishmen.

The Liberal Press while admitting the force of Ulster's militant argument, does not forget to issue a reminder that the Nationalist men of Ireland could, if they would, also use that same argument with effect. Nowhere do we find moral lectures such as are read to militant women upon the duty of waiting for ever rather than fight by lawless actions and by violence.

Another fact which is not lost upon Suffragites is that those who are men, and especially Privy Councillors and front bench politicians, may steal the horse while women may not look over the gate. For proof of this it is only necessary to point out that Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Grey, and any number of others are allowed to advocate and foment disorder and violence without punishment, while women who do one-tenth as much in this direction are sent to prison.

The men we have named have done as much to bring themselves within the law against incitement and conspiracy as have the Suffragettes, yet the Suffragettes are punished and the men are left at liberty.

And it cannot be said that the difference is that women's words lead to action whereas men's words do not, for now we find that 50 summonses have been issued by the Crown at Londonderry for riot, unlawful assembly and affray on August 12 and the following days and that men have been put on trial for firing revolver shots.

Yet another interesting point is that the disturbances of the political atmosphere due to Lord Loreburn's letter and to other circumstances are likely to accelerate the General Election. Either that or compromise seem to be the two probabilities of the political situation.

The question of votes for women is now directly involved in the Irish question because it is announced that women are to vote under the provisional government for the Ulster Parliament.

Whatever happens that right to vote must not be taken away.

The Irish question is rushing towards settlement. That settlement it would seem must come either through some form of separate Government for Ireland or for Ulster to which Ulster gives its consent, or else through the abandonment of the Home Rule Bill and the policy it represents, and the maintenance of the old system of governing Ireland directly through the Imperial Parliament.

In either case Ulster women must have the vote. That which has been yielded to them by their countrymen cannot now be taken away. If Ulster women vote, as vote they shall or the W.S.P.U. will know the reason why, then it follows that women in every other part of the country must vote also.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

TWO PUPPETS AND A POOR SORT OF CREATURE.

"The Passionate Friends" is a book about two puppet women and a man, who, in spite of his strong sense of his own importance, much philosophy, and the making of many large generalisations about human affairs, is a poor sort of creature.

Perhaps the puppet women in this story may have some counterparts in real life. That is because so many women, owing to their subjection to men's laws and customs, have been prevented from developing into real women and have become puppets, just as the Chinese woman's foot, imprisoned to please men in tiny shoes, is not a foot at all but a small, ugly, living stump. Or to put it in this book, we may say, that the women in this book, and any women who may resemble them, have been made according to some image in men's minds of what women ought to be.

Women such as Lady Mary Justin and Rachel (the women characters in this book) are regarded by intelligent members of their own sex as weaklings and "back numbers."

Lady Mary Justin is an Earl's daughter. Stephen Stratton, who is, to use an inappropriate term, the hero of the book, is a clergyman's son.

As children they are playmates, and later on when they are nineteen, they fall in love. The reasonable thing would have been for these two to agree that providing young Stephen behaved himself and ran no risk of contracting sexual disease, they should marry later on. But Stephen is not a man of this kind. He is a man who is not content with the duty of waiting for his friends to marry well. As we all know such difficulties not seldom arise in real life, but the author seems to show the faintest idea of their right solution. This obviously is for women to have a place of their own in the world and a career whereby they can become as independent economically as are men. An Earl's daughter ought, if she wishes it, to have the same opportunity of a political career or a career in the public services or otherwise as has an Earl's son. But law and custom forbid this, and so Mary's economic problem had to be solved in some other way. She decided to solve it by marrying Justin, a rich man. Now this decision of Mary's might have seemed consistent enough if she had been depicted as a woman thoroughly broken in by her training and circumstances. The author would, however, have us believe that she is not so, and that she is, as he calls her, "a fine, brave, and beautiful being."

A woman deserving to be thus described would have said: "I marry Stephen or nobody," have taken the portion of a few hundreds a year, that an Earl's daughter is likely to possess, and to have lived on in London or in some other centre, making a career of usefulness for herself in one of the professions or in social reform. When their joint incomes warranted it, she would have married Stephen.

But no; this precious Mary resolves to sell herself to the man, Justin, for whom she has no affection. At the same time she is saving to Stephen, in answer to his urging that she shall promise to marry him:

"I want to belong to myself. . . . Why should one have to be oneself always to one other human being? . . . I do not want to become someone's certain possession."

And while making up her mind to marry Justin she is having clandestine interviews with Stephen. This is the sort of thing she says to him: "My dear, oh, my dear!" (this term of endearment becomes a little monotonous before the end of the book. Why will not the author ring the changes a little?) "How did I come? Twice before when I was a girl I got out this way by the corner of the conservatory and down the laundry wall. You cannot see from here, but it is easy and there is a tree that helps and now I have come that way to you, you!" How very dignified!

After Mary's marriage to Justin Stephen goes abroad and takes part in the South African War in which he wins some distinctions. During his absence, his father owing to the unexpected death of one or two relatives inherits considerable property, and Stephen's position in life is altered in consequence. He comes home.

Before meeting Mary again Stephen begins to pay court to Rachel More, a girl of seventeen, who falls in love with him at once. She is presented as being a worshipping, rather servile creature. "Her dark eyes," says Stephen, who tells his story in the first person, "were slight with beautiful enthusiasm for what I was trying to say. Dimly her eyes bade me go on. That look in Rachel's eyes remained with me. She had the supreme gift of belief and devotion. In that instant's gleam it seemed she held them out to me."

Stephen is flattered by Rachel's interest in him. "The Passionate Friends." B. H. G. Wells. Macmillan and Co. 6s.

and he, as it were, earmarks her for his wife when he shall feel disposed to marry. He says: "When I met Mary again, no definite thing had been said between myself and Rachel. But we knew, each of us knew, that somewhere in a world less palpable, in fairyland, in dreamland, we had met and made our vows."

This matters stood when as Stephen puts it "Mary returned into my life." It was not very long after that that Mary and he became lovers, and he was saying to her: "Come with me! Come and be my wife! Make a clean thing of it! Let me take you away and then let me marry you!"

"Discovery followed hard upon that meeting," says Stephen. In the scene between Justin and the husband, Mary and Stephen, Stephen says, "You must choose between us Mary. It is impossible that you should stay here, you cannot stay here." Mary, in what we are evidently expected to regard as a magnificent outburst, says:

"Why shouldn't I stay here? Why must I choose between two men? I want neither of you. I want myself. I'm not a thing. I'm a human being. I'm not your thing, Justin, nor yours, Stephen. Yet you want to quarrel over me—like two dogs over a bone. I am going to stay here—in my house. It's my house. I made it. Every room of it is full of me. Here I am!"

It is all very well for Mary to claim that she is a human being, but that really is the very last thing that she is. The author has indeed denied her every human attribute and had made her sex and nothing more, and though she may completely satisfy his ideal of womanhood, women will think her tiresome and hysterical.

Then follows for Stephen a long foreign travel to the East—to India, America, and elsewhere. A faintest idea of the book is devoted to recording the reflections of Stephen upon social conditions, capital and labour; history, ancient and modern; the rise and fall of civilisation; the future prospects of the human race. He is represented as being full of anxiety to be and do something great, but much of his speculation and reflection is rather vague and windy.

At last Stephen meets Rachel again in Germany, and here and throughout the book the reader is made conscious that he has a contempt for the intelligence of women and regards them, so far as the intellectual side of life is concerned, as being made to hear, to receive, and to reflect the ideas of men. The description of the meeting with Rachel in Germany betrays this with peculiar distinctness. In referring to the intellectual change and development which she has undergone since he last met her Stephen speaks of her as he might of an intelligent parrot.

It is this among other things that makes the book old-fashioned. Young women think for themselves in these days (and in doing it they probably show a greater originality than does the average young man), and the conversation does not consist of a *résumé* of the ideas and opinions of the opposite sex.

Marriage with Rachel enters once more with some definiteness into Stephen's calculations. Others urge it upon him. He answers, "I covet her," but he leaves her and the marriage does not take place till some time afterwards.

In the meantime he is entering upon his life's work in partnership with a rich American. They put before themselves great ends, but the means to these ends which they adopt seem distinctly inadequate.

Research and enquiry seem to be their chief concern. There are some people who will be so long at their research and enquiry that the world will be at an end before they begin to do anything! What with his enquiring and researching and his interminable reflections one cannot help suspecting Stephen of being rather a gasworks whose object is to blow himself up to a height from which he can look down upon and criticise all the efforts of other people.

Eventually Stephen marries Rachel but he still hankers after Mary and he records that even after his marriage "he rankled that she could still go on living a life independent of mine. I had not yet lost my desire to possess her and she pervaded and dominated my existence."

The truth is that Stephen is a perfect Turk, but perhaps poor thing he cannot help it. He is terribly oversexed, and there is something pathological in his attitude towards women. In true Turkish fashion he says:

"It is manifestly true that for the most of us free talk, intimate association and any real friendship between men and women turns with an extreme readiness to love. And that being so it follows that under existing conditions the untroubled meeting and companionship of men and women in society is a monstrous claim, a merely dangerous pretence of encounters. The safe reality between these liberal appearances is that a woman and of one man only, letting a superficial friendship towards all other men, implies the abysses of separation; and a man must in the same way have one sole woman intimate. To all other women, he must be a little blind,

a little deaf, politely inattentive. He must respect the transparent, intangible, tacit purdah about them, respect the state of affairs but it is reality. If you live in the spirit of any other understanding you will court social disaster. I suppose that it is a particularly intolerable state of affairs to us Strangers because it is in our nature to want things to seem as they are. . . . That transparent yet impassable purdah outrages our voracity. And it is plain to me that our social order cannot stand and is not standing the tension it creates."

So here we have Stephen who has been pretending all along that Mary is the love of his life, the treasure of his soul, the one woman among all other women for him, claiming the right to "fall in love" as he calls it (*love*, forsooth!) with every other woman he meets. Stephen by his own admission is an unpleasurably sensual person. Unfortunately, the power of suggestion is so great that some very raw and inexperienced young people reading Stephen's observations quoted above might be led into thinking and acting as though love must really be like that.

Time passes. Stephen and Mary see each other no more but upon Mary's initiative they enter into a lengthy correspondence. A day comes when by pure accident and without knowing it, they meet the night in the same Swiss hotel on the top of a mountain. The next morning at breakfast time, they meet. Mary has a companion selected by her husband. Stephen is absent. Mary and Stephen leaving the companion behind spend the day together and in the evening they part. This meeting comes to the knowledge of Justin and he announces his intention of suing for a divorce. Mary is in despair, Stephen is in despair, and Rachel when she hears of it is in despair also. Mary and Stephen protest that they have given Justin no right to a divorce. Circumstantial evidence is against them however and Justin is relentless. To prevent the divorce proceedings from taking place, Mary commits suicide. This would convey a greater sense of the tragic if one had ever been convinced of her reality. But throughout the story the reader has the sensation of witnessing a performance of marionettes rather than a human drama.

In her letters to Stephen Mary expresses her views on the woman question. These are very much decayed though thinly bespread with a sauce of modernity. Women she regards as the disturbing element in civilisation. She sees men as great, wise, serious, constructive beings who may yet be turned aside from their task of world-building by the intrusive influence of women working on their sex instinct. Here are samples of her ravings:

"Womanhood isn't human, it's reduced human. It's the sex, as the Victorians used to say. . . . How are you going to remedy it, how are you going to protect that Great State of our dreams from the anti-citizenship of sex? You give no hint."

And then she subtracts something from this by saying that what she really means is that it is human beings and not only men who are creative and unselfish and brotherly and so forth, but that it is their sexual, egotistical, passionate side that she has in mind and that this is "ever so much bigger relatively in a woman than in a man."

"How greatly men like to think this!" On the subject of votes for women Mary says:

"I gather from a hint that you propose to give us votes. Stephen, do you really think that we are going to bring anything to bear upon public affairs worth having?"

And again, poor cackling goose, she says with unconscious humour: "I read the papers of these Suffrage women. The effect is more like agitated geese upon a common than anything human has a right to be."

This unfortunate Mary is as much over-sexed as Stephen, not merely in love with a man who has convinced her that he is worthy of her and whom she might but for her own folly have married, but morbidly over-excited about sex. So she rants as follows:

"Everywhere this prison of sex. . . . Is there no way out of this? Is there no way at all? Because if there is not, then I would rather go back to the harem than live as I now do imprisoned in glass. . . . with all of life in sight of me and none within reach. . . . Perhaps mankind is so constituted that badly as they get along now they could not get along at all if they let women go free and go their own way with life. Perhaps you cannot have two sexes lose together. You must shut up one. . . . We've all to possess Stephen. That's what brought down Rome. The women went to pieces then and the women are going to pieces to-day."

All this makes the Suffragettes smile, because things are really so very different from this where women are concerned. The women of to-day and, above all the girls who are growing up, are so sane and strong and independent (those poor neutered the independent women, as Stephen calls them), his Turk's turban showing again) that Mary's outpourings and despair are gibberish to them.

(Continued on Page 853.)

"THOSE THAT WALK IN DARKNESS SHALL SEE A GREAT LIGHT."

Sutton Mansion in Flames.

RAILWAY STATION BURNT TO THE GROUND.

Peer's House in Flames.

PILLAR-BOXES FIRED—LETTERS BURNT OUT.

Impressive Scene at Mr. Shaw's New Play.

WHEAT RICK COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Brutal Scenes at a Liberal Gathering.

During the week many serious fires which have occurred have been attributed in the Press to Suffragettes.

Stanstead, a large mansion at Sutton, has suffered considerable damage, while the pretty railway station at Kenton, near Newcastle, has been burnt to the ground.

On Wednesday, everyone was startled to hear that there had been an outbreak of fire at Penshurst, the historic seat of Lord de L'Isle.

At Bradford three pillar box fires occurred on September 12, a large number of letters being completely destroyed. In connection with these fires, two women were later arrested, and appeared at the Police Court the following day.

Last Saturday during the progress of "Androcles and the Lion" at the St. James' Theatre a memorable sensation was created by many women drawing the attention of the audience to the similarity of the attitude of Caesar towards the early Christians with that of Mr. McKenna towards the Suffragettes.

Mr. Ellis Griffiths when addressing a Liberal meeting at Ballomill last Saturday was not allowed to forget his duty to women.

MANSION IN FLAMES.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £500.

Shortly before three a.m. last Thursday the Sutton Fire Brigade was called to an outbreak of fire at Stanstead House, Cleam Road, Sutton. From the nature of the outbreak and the evidence found by the firemen and police, the fire was attributed to Suffragettes.

Stanstead is an imposing structure, standing in its own grounds at the south-east corner of Cleam Road at its junction with the St. James' Road. A week ago the property was sold to Mr. P. V. Wintebank, of Sutton, and as the new owner was planning extensive improvements, the caretaker who had been in charge was withdrawn.

The house stands well back from the Cleam Road, from which it is approached by a double carriage drive. From the porch one enters through a carved oak screen with double swing doors into a magnificent inner hall, opening from which are a fine suite of lofty reception rooms. The house contains in all over forty rooms. The grounds, which occupy nearly two acres, are well secluded

from the roads, and screened from observation from adjacent houses.

"Like a Furnace."

About 2.30 a.m. last Thursday a neighbouring resident was awakened by a noise at the back of his house. This is only about forty yards from the rear of Stanstead, and as the noise continued he looked out of the window. He then heard a sound of crackling wood and a slight glow gave evidence of fire. He at once despatched his son to the fire station, where the alarm was received at 2.51 a.m. Within two minutes the escape tender left the station with a number of firemen, and five minutes after the receipt of the call the steamer followed. All the gates of Stanstead were securely fastened, but the men scaled the lodge gates and effected an entrance.

On going to the back of the house they found that a fire was raging in the billiard room. Heavy French doors nearly fourteen feet in height lead from this into the garden. The woodwork was in flames, the plate glass doors had fallen and crashed into fragments, and the approach was like a furnace. As they got the hose to work flames sprang up at a window on the left of the door, at another on the right and also at a third, smaller, window of a lavatory standing at right angles to the billiard room.

"Burning Furiously"

These subsidiary flames were quickly extinguished, and with a plentiful supply of water the brigade set to work on the billiard room, which was burning furiously. In rather more than half an hour the fire was subdued, but when the firemen entered they plunged through the charred flooring, although luckily the distance beneath the boards were only about two feet. The door frames were burnt out and the woodwork badly charred; the floor was burnt through some distance from the window, and the billiard table was ruined. The handsome ceiling and walls also suffered much from heat, smoke and water. In the lavatory adjoining the hand basins were broken by the heat, and other damage was done.

Outside the billiard room door is a lobby and from that access is gained to a small hall and a secondary staircase leading to the rooms on the first floor. There was a persistent rumour that a caretaker was sleeping on the premises, and as all the doors were locked the firemen received orders to break down the door leading to this part of the house, after which all the rooms were searched to see that no one was on the premises. At 3.50 the tender returned to the fire station and at 4.17 the steamer also returned with most of the firemen, leaving two

men in charge on salvage duty. At 3.45 a.m. the fire broke out again and the men on duty were reinforced, but the flames were soon subdued.

Discoveries by Police.

The police were early on the scene, and they made a thorough search of the premises. When daylight arrived an interesting discovery was made. Along all the window sills at which the fire sprang up after the arrival of the brigade thick trains of cotton wool had been carefully laid, pressed into the cracks beneath the window sashes to keep it in position and spread over the breadth of the sills. This had been saturated with benzoline and over all powdered resin had been thickly sprinkled. Nor was this all. The windows had evidently been smeared with soft soap to deaden sound, whilst small holes were made in the glass. Through these apertures trains of saturated cotton wool had been inserted and doubtless the floor of the billiard room was saturated with benzoline. The fuse thus prepared was certain to burn with great force and power, and as it spread to the various points it would not only set fire to the doorway and the three windows mentioned, but would also drop fire through the holes in the glass and ignite the oil saturated door and carpet within. Doubtless the fuse was lighted near the base of the French doors.

Serious Damage.

But for the chance wakefulness of a neighbour, his promptness in turning out the fire brigade, and the smartness of the firemen in turning out, the flames would have got a big hold on the house, in which case the conflagration would undoubtedly have been a very extensive and serious one with damage running into thousands of pounds. As it is the damage is estimated at £500.

Near the dining-room the police found a number of empty pint bottles which had evidently contained benzoline, whilst in the grounds were found numbers of Suffragette publications, a further evidence as to the probable source of the outbreak. The police are taking active steps in the matter. It will be remembered that recently a valuable house in Burdon Lane in the same district was destroyed, the affair being attributed to Suffragettes.

Stanstead was fully insured against fire.

WHEAT RICK DESTROYED.

"A GREAT LIGHT."

Suffragettes are supposed to be responsible for the destruction of a wheat rick and the attempted destruction of others by fire at Berkhamsted last Tuesday night. All the

ricks belonged to local smallholders. On a gate close by the rick which was destroyed were chalked the words, "Votes for Women," and a paper was found on which was written, "Those that walk in darkness shall see a great light."

At the other ricks, which are some distance away, the police found that a candle had been lighted in a cigarette-box and placed under a flower-pot. A piece of soaked tow led from this device into a rick. The candle had been lighted, but had gone out. The destroyed rick, which contained a remarkably fine crop of wheat, was remarkably

PILLAR-BOX FIRES IN BRADFORD.

LETTERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Shortly before five o'clock on the afternoon of September 12 a pillar-box standing in Peel Square, Bradford, was discovered to be on fire. Two women had been seen placing something wrapped in a paper in the box, and after their departure smoke was found to be issuing from the opening at the top.

The fire brigade was notified, and a motor engine was quickly on the scene. The fire was extinguished by chemical apparatus, and when a postman opened the box it was found that the contents had been totally destroyed.

As the box is situated in the heart of the business part of the city, it usually contains an important evening mail.

Two More Fires.

While the fire brigade was engaged at Peel Square another pillar-box near the Exchange was visited, and when the box was opened a quarter of an hour later it was found that a corrosive fluid had been inserted, and that the contents were partly destroyed.

Later in the day a pillar-box in Darley Street was fired. Tubes which had contained chemicals were found in all the boxes. It was in connection with the third fire that two arrests were made.

Detectives had been sent from the police headquarters to search for the women, and as two of them were walking up Darley Street their attention was called to the fact that another pillar-box close by was in flames.

Two Women Arrested.

Hurrying to the spot they saw two women disappearing down a side street. These were immediately taken into custody, and it is stated that they were later identified as the two women who had been seen at the Peel Square box.

They gave the names of Miss Eileen Casey, aged 32, of 25, West Park Road, Kew Gardens, London, and Mrs. Kathleen Holton, aged 25, of 11, Fairfield Road, Bradford. They are said to be sisters.

WINDOW SMASHED AT WOLDINGHAM.

It is reported that Woldingham, Surrey, where a mansion was burned down early in August, has again been visited by Suffragettes.

Last Saturday a pane of glass was found smashed in the stationmaster's office, and although there were iron bars at the windows, the office had been ransacked. Nothing, however, had been taken.

On a piece of paper which lay on the desk was written "Votes for Women."

SUFFRAGETTES AND "ANDROCLE'S."

A MEMORABLE SCENE AT ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

During the progress of Mr. Bernard Shaw's much discussed play, "Androcles and the Lion," on Saturday night, an extraordinary scene occurred, when a lady seated in the dress circle rose at the moment when the Captain of the Guard, having failed to persuade Lavinia, one of the Christian martyrs, to give up her faith, exclaims: "Any person who perishes in the arena is not a martyr, but is committing suicide," and leaning forward, cried in loud and firm tones: "That is what Mr. McKenna says to the Suffragettes." In a moment from all parts of the theatre came cries of "McKenna, McKenna," and women were to be heard in gallery, pit and stall taking up the cry. The audience was fully alive to the significance of what was happening and murmurs of "Suffragettes" were to be heard on all sides. For a brief moment the action of the play was entirely stopped, and until the final fall of the curtain everyone wore an air of expectancy. Whenever any appropriate words were spoken, it was apparent that the audience expected a further allusion to Mr. McKenna, and many were to be seen leaning forward and watching eagerly those who had joined in the earlier scene.

THE MODERN NERO.

DRAMATIC INTERRUPTION IN A THEATRE.

AN IMPRESSION.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has either consciously or unconsciously been inspired by the extraordinary state of affairs which is taking place in the country to-day between the Government and the Suffragettes. "Androcles and the Lion" cannot fail to impress upon those who see it the feeling that here in their very midst history is once more repeating itself. On Saturday night St. James' Theatre was the scene of a dramatic interruption in the progress of the play. The effect on the whole audience was remarkable. Men and women murmured "Suffragettes." One man was heard to say "Do you hear what they are saying, McKenna!"

Those of us who were present will scarcely forget the atmosphere which prevailed in the theatre until the close of the play. At any point where anything was said which could be applied to Mr. McKenna, members of the audience were heard to exclaim, "McKenna again," and one felt that the Suffrage aspect of the play was uppermost in the minds of the whole audience.

At each appropriate allusion people turned round as though expecting anyone and everyone to cry again "McKenna," and during the changing of the scenes the Suffragettes formed the whole topic of conversation. People could be seen in groups arguing and discussing what had occurred, and it seemed as though a new meaning had been read into the play which had not hitherto presented itself. The Suffragettes had given a touch of reality to the play, which was perhaps lacking before. Certainly the audience seemed to feel it.

At this point the following passage occurs:

"I suggest that if you cannot burn a morsel of incense as a matter of conviction, you might at least do so as a matter of good taste. I am aware that such considerations will not weigh with you, but it is my duty to draw your attention to them, in order that you may have no ground of complaint. You accuse the Emperor of cruelty; you have no

KENTON STATION GUTTED

BUILDINGS BURNT TO THE GROUND.

A disastrous fire occurred at Kenton Railway Station, on the main road between Newcastle and Ponteland, about half-past one o'clock last Saturday morning, and, in consequence, the station buildings, with the exception of the porters' room, were entirely gutted.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of Suffragettes, this supposition being based upon the fact that near to the scene of the fire were found two luggage tags, on which was written in ink the following message: "Asquith is responsible for militancy. Apply to him for damage."



KENTON STATION IN RUINS

clear eyes the real meaning of "Androcles and the Lion," and were calling attention to Mr. McKenna as the modern Nero.

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"Nothing Left but Debris."

Exactly how the fire was caused is not ascertainable, for so complete has been the destruction that nothing is left but debris and the two fireplaces and chimneys of the ladies' and general waiting-room. The remainder of the building, which covered a rectangular area about fifty feet long by twenty feet broad, was composed of wood, and provided ready food for the flames. There seems little doubt, however, that it was started on the side of the building nearest to the main road, and near to a footpath from the road to the station, because it was a light there that first attracted attention.

It was shortly before that time that the heavy rain of the early morning commenced to fall. When the rain came on two young men who had gone out mushroom gathering took shelter under the railway bridge across the roadway. They had not been sheltering very long before their attention was attracted to the station, which was then seen to be alight.

"All Eff ri: Fu i'e."

They quickly roused some of the neighbouring residents, one of whom gave the alarm by telephone to the local constable, while another telephoned to Gateshead for the assistance of the North-Eastern Railway Company's fire brigade, which is stationed there. Pending the arrival of the brigade, those on the scene got to work with buckets, and by this means succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the porters' room, though it was early apparent that all efforts to save the main building would be futile.

When the fire brigade arrived with their steam engine, they had only to extinguish the already dying flames. Water was played upon the ruins until seven or eight o'clock, before the last spark was extinguished. In addition to the two waiting-rooms being burnt out, there went with them the booking-office and goods store. All the supply of travelling tickets in the booking-office was entirely consumed, and the dating machines and other apparatus were likewise burnt up. Two large

platform weighing machines were so bent and burnt as to be made hardly worth anything for scrap, and the porters' barrows suffered a like fate. The penny-in-the-slot chocolate machine was very much damaged.

£1,000 Damage.

The electric-lighting system was burnt out, the company's telegraph and telephone wires overhead were destroyed, and the block system rendered useless for the time being. In short, havoc was wrought everywhere, and it is doubtful whether the sum of £1,000 will cover the total damage. So far as can be gathered, there was little, if any, money in the booking-office, apart from what had been received on the previous evening for newspapers sold. As soon as the fire was got under control, an examination was made for the cause of it, and this not being apparent, enquiries were made of anyone having been seen or heard near. No information was forthcoming on this point, but at a point 200 yards away from the station and on the main road, were found the two luggage tags already mentioned. These were tied to a hurricane lamp; which was suspended in the roadway to indicate that the road was under repair, and near by was found a portion of a leather covered toe-clip from the pedal of a cycle.

THE WEEK'S RECORD—(Continued).

HISTORIC SEAT ON FIRE. ART TREASURES IMPERILLED.

An attempt was made on Tuesday to destroy Penshurst Place, near Tonbridge, the historic seat of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley.

The housekeeper was aroused by the noise of cracking wood and hurrying to the spot she found that the outer framework of two drawing rooms and two billiard-rooms windows in the west wing was ablaze.

She quickly got assistance, and hand extinguishers were brought into use. After a time the flames were subdued, and it was then discovered that petrol rags had been forced round the framework of the windows and ignited.

Two women were seen making a hasty departure from the neighbourhood of the castle, and Suffragette literature was strewn about the lawn.

Penshurst Place is one of the most beautiful residences in England, and of great historic interest as the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney.

It has been described as an old English treasure house. The old banquet hall contains the only central fireplace remaining in England.

Priceless family portraits by Van Dyke, Holbein, Gainsborough, and others, and wonderful tapestries hang on the walls, while the Oriental china in the gallery is absolutely unique.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO BOWLING GREEN.

On the morning of September 12 it was discovered that the bowling green of the Norwood Club, at South Norwood Park, S.E., which had been rebuilt this season, was very much damaged, having been scored across in several places.

The surface of the green had been considerably torn up on almost every rink, and quite distinctly could be read the following messages: "Votes for Women," "No Votes—No Peace," and "Blame Asquith."

The letters had apparently been carved out with a stout and sharp instrument, for the turf which covers the green was rooted right up and the sand underneath could be plainly seen. No further play will be possible this season.

Stamps of Suffragettes. There was also left behind a quantity of Suffragette literature, including a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE for Friday, September 12, and a pamphlet entitled, "What shall we do with the Militant Suffragettes?"

There was also a booklet upon "White Slavery," and a purple, white and green flag.

The bowling green was a source of great pride to the club, having been relaid with the finest turf obtainable at a cost of £300.

It is hoped that all trace of the damage will have disappeared by next season, but owing to the fact that corrosive acid had been scattered about the grass is withered in places, and fears are entertained that these parts are permanently destroyed.

HOUSE FIRED AT FINCHLEY.

An attempt was made last week to burn a new house built by the Artistic Dwelling Company in Church Lane, East Finchley. Three pieces of flint, saturated with methylenated spirits, were fired, but the door failed to catch alight. Suffragette literature was found on the premises.

TELEPHONE BOXES DAMAGED.

Two public telephone boxes at Piccadilly Circus Tube Station were damaged last Monday. The windows were broken, the receivers cut, and the transmitters smashed.

Though there was nothing to indicate who was responsible for the damage, it has been attributed to Suffragettes, in view of the fact that some three weeks ago several call boxes at London tube stations were similarly damaged and Suffragist literature discovered.

LETTERS DAMAGED.

Last week a number of letters in the pillar-box in Queen Victoria Street, near the Mansion House Tube Station, were damaged by corrosive fluid being poured upon them. It is stated that a woman carrying a bag was seen to stop at the pillar-box, and on being observed entered a motor bus.

ON GUARD.

Owing to fear of Suffragettes, the Brentwood (Essex) Parish Church, is being well guarded by members of the congregation, who take hourly turns of watching.

PRECAUTIONS AT BRENTWOOD.

In different parts of the country many churches have been kept securely locked during service hours, but at Brentwood a different course has been determined upon.

Attention had been called to the fact that some of the windows were so insecure that at night an entrance might easily be effected, and it was decided to mount guard night and day.

The night watch has now been disbanded, but a day guard, in spite of some little difficulty, is still kept.

According to present arrangements any watcher observing Suffragettes or other persons attempting to damage the building will immediately toll the church bell. The police will understand its meaning and act promptly.

The church was erected about thirty years ago, and is a very beautiful building, with a magnificent organ and sanctuary. It is insured for over £20,000.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

BY A PAPER SELLER. Sir Edward Carson held a big demonstration in Wharfedale Park, Durham, on Saturday, September 13. Four of us went and sold the SUFFRAGETTE, and a hundred papers sold out easily, everyone being eager to buy.

As Sir Edward Carson came into the Park I went up to him and offered him a copy, asking him not to forget the women of Ulster, but to give them votes. He smiled and said that he would not forget them. I then said, "I hope you will keep to your promise," and he said "I will," smiled and walked on.

SCENE AT LIBERAL GATHERING.

SUFFRAGETTES HECKLE MR. ELLIS GRIFFITHS. Last Saturday Mr. Ellis Griffiths addressed a Liberal gathering at Ballomill, and the opportunity was seized by Suffragettes to remind him of the pressing needs of women.

He had scarcely started to speak when a voice rang out "What about

the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act'?" A murmur of "Suffragettes!" ran through the crowd, but before the woman could say more two burly men seized her determinedly and ran her out.

Immediately afterwards another woman protested and was ejected. Sensation prevailed in the tent. Mr. Griffiths tried to carry on his speech as if nothing untoward had happened, but naturally the attention was divided between the speaker and chances of further interruptions.

While giving their ears to the address, the gathering cast furtive glances around, attempting to single out other possible interrupters.

SEQUEL TO PILLAR-BOX FIRES.

CASE REMANDED. The three pillar-box fires in Bradford had a sequel at the City Police Court the following day, when Miss Ellen Casey, of London, and Mrs. Kathleen Holton, of Bradford, appeared to answer a charge of setting fire to a number of letters in a letter-box in Peel Square.

The arrests were partly due to Mr. T. N. Artus, a Bradford merchant, who was standing in Peel Square yesterday afternoon, when he saw two women approach the letter-box. One of them inserted a large envelope which she took from her pocket, and almost at once he noticed flames issuing from the aperture of the box. He immediately got into touch with the police.

Two postmen were speedily brought from the General Post Office, and the door of the box was opened. An envelope was discovered containing an inflammable substance in glass tubes encased in Suffragette literature, and a number of letters were badly damaged.

The second fire took place at the Exchange letter-box, and it was perpetrated soon after the first. Here there was a large number of letters and newspapers, but only a few were damaged by the chemical.

Correspondence Ruined. The third fire was discovered some time later at the pillar-box at the bottom of Darley Street. Here a large quantity of correspondence was ruined, and as the letters were brought to light a considerable crowd gathered.

Mr. Gunter for the prosecution applied for a remand for a week. Mr. Sydney Neumann appeared for the two prisoners, and said that as regards this case nothing could be said against Mrs. Holton. So far as she was concerned the charge would be absolutely denied. He asked for reasonable bail. The defendant was prepared to give an undertaking that nothing of the kind should occur during the time the case was pending.

Miss Casey Re-used Bail. Mr. Gunter said that the defendants were seen in Peel Square to place something in a letter-box, and soon afterwards smoke was seen issuing from the aperture. They were arrested half an hour afterwards, and although they denied the charge, one made a statement which apparently showed that she knew something about it. She said, "It doesn't go off until about half an hour after, at least I have heard so."

Mr. Neumann said that he had no objection to a remand. From the statement of his friend the case would raise a question of identification. The Bench retired, and said that in the case of Miss Casey there would be no bail. In regard to Mrs. Holton they would require a distinct understanding that what her solicitor had said would be carried out. In her case bail was allowed in one sum of £50 or two of £25 and herself in £50. Bail was forthcoming.

lowed. One expects it and is prepared for it, but I think it was unnecessary to twist my arm and hit me on the head after I was outside. However, I was better off than some of the others.

Altogether, it was a most successful protest, and we ended it by holding a meeting at the gate to explain to the villagers who we were, and that it was for women that we were waging this war and enduring these indignities.

THE LOGIC OF SACRIFICE.

A Sermon delivered by the Rev. E. H. TAYLOR, of Sustead, Norfolk.

THE IDEALS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

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The logic of mere dialectic is powerless beside it. The early Church had her apologists—men, that is, who set forth her claims by the logic of argument—but had it not been for her martyrs, those who used the logic of a higher plane, she would never have lived to redeem the world. It is exactly the same with the present movement.

For over thirty years it has relied on the logic of argument, it has been apologetic, it has written books and treatises; now it rises to the logic of a loftier plane, it sacrifices itself, it is not afraid even of death. There is more compelling and attracting power in the sacrifice of blood than in a whole library of academic dissertation.

History again gives the answer, and it is that wherever there has been a movement in the direction of social emancipation they have always been against it—always, that is, on the side of the oppressor as against the oppressed. It was so in the time of the Chartist movement. True, there were many such as Kingsley and Maurice, but the officials of the Church closed nearly every pulpit against them. It was so, too, at the time of movements of a more directly spiritual kind under Wesley and Newman. It has always been so—always the same hostility to every movement that has had against it the influence of the social and political world. And what has always been so is so to-day. The clerical mind moves in too

THE LOGIC OF SACRIFICE.

A Sermon delivered by the Rev. E. H. TAYLOR, of Sustead, Norfolk.

"Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

—Matthew xxv, 40.

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ULSTER LEADS THE WAY.

GOVERNMENT PUT TO SHAME.

The Women's Social and Political Union's demand that women shall have votes and equal rights under the Ulster Provisional Government had a speedy sequel in the announcement that this demand will be conceded. This announcement was embodied in a letter addressed by Mr. R. Dawson Bates, the secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council to the secretary of the Ulster Women's Unionist Council, saying that women are to vote on the same terms as men for the Ulster Parliament, and that pending the election of a Parliament they are to be included on the committees which will manage the affairs of Ulster.

THE W.S.P.U. IN ULSTER.

Miss Dorothy Evans, the W.S.P.U. organiser, writes: An Englishwoman arriving in Belfast cannot help being impressed by the numberless signs of the activity of Ulster women. In the organisation of meetings and raising of funds their work is indispensable. In the old Town Hall, now adopted as Parliamentary Buildings (pro tem), may be seen in one row of windows the title "Ulster Unionist Council," and in those above, "Ulster Women's Unionist Council." And yet the public had received no sign of any intention to include women in the new Government of Ulster if it came into existence, and were sceptical on the subject.

The announcement of the establishment of the W.S.P.U. in Belfast and the publication of the organiser's letter to Sir Edward Carson requesting that he would receive a deputation on this matter caused a great deal of discussion and excitement.

Mrs. Baker promptly offered a room in her house, where a meeting of the members and friends of the Union was called on Tuesday, September 9. There was a splendid response to all appeals both for the active work and for funds. Another meeting was arranged to take place the following Tuesday, September 16. Hostess, Mrs. Hickey, 3, Beechmount, Ravenhill Road, Belfast.

All communications should be addressed to Miss Evans at 113, University Street, Belfast.

BRAVO ULSTER

The various Suffrage Societies have for months past been stating their claims to Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues, but the answer has been delayed from day to day and from week to week. However, evidently the appearance of the W.S.P.U. and the commencement of their activities in Belfast was all that was needed to clinch the matter, for on Thursday evening the following letter was published in the papers:

ULSTER PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Franchise for Women.

The following letter has been received by Mr. John Hamill, secretary of the Ulster Unionist Women's Council:

Ulster Unionist Council and Ulster Union of Constitutional Associations, Old Town Hall, Victoria Street, Belfast, September 10, 1913.

DEAR MR. HAMILL.—I am authorised to inform you that the draft Articles of Provisional Government, already approved of by this Council, include the franchise for women on the basis of the register for local government purposes. In taking this step the Council are merely following the policy which they have consistently adopted of co-operating with your Council, and which has been at all times heartily reciprocated. In the event of a Nationalist Parliament being forced upon us, it will take a considerable time to hold the necessary elections under the new franchise, and to meet the difficulty that will arise in the meantime through women not being represented upon the Provisional Government, it has been decided to propose at the meeting of this Council, to be held on the 24th inst., that your Council be invited to submit the names of women willing to act upon the various committees which will be on that date established. This ensures that those who have so heartily supported us in the past will immediately be co-opted with a view to taking their proper share in the

MRS. PANKHURST'S AMERICAN VISIT.

ORGANISER SAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The arrangements for Mrs. Pankhurst's American tour are progressing rapidly. As we announced last week, Miss Joan Wickham, who acts as her agent, sailed on Thursday by the Cedric for New York. Mrs. Belmont has, with great kindness, arranged to put at Miss Wickham's disposal during the continuance of the American tour an office at 15, East Forty-first Street, New York, the headquarters of the Political Equality Association. Mrs. Pankhurst leaves Havre by the Compagnie Transatlantique steamer ship Provence on October 11, and is due to arrive in New York on October 18. Mrs. Pankhurst's forthcoming visit to America continues to excite the keenest interest and to be the topic of discussion both in the English and American papers. The following interview appears in a New York paper:

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Women's Political Union, was the one exception. She said right away that she was heartily glad Mrs. Pankhurst was coming.

She is indeed partly responsible for the trip, having been in frequent communication with Mrs. Pankhurst, London now because Parliament is not in session, and they never waste ammunition. But wait till Parliament convenes!

The "London Budget" publishes the following special cable from New York: "The greatest indignation is expressed by American Suffragettes at the reported decision of the authorities to hold up Mrs. Pankhurst on her arrival here from Paris on October 18, and to take her to Ellis Island, where she would have to face a special board of inquiry."

"A monster meeting to greet the leader of the English militants is being organised, and American Suffragists threaten vengeance against the authorities if they prevent her landing."

"Mrs. Harriet M. Johnstone Wood, the Suffragist lawyer, to-day declared: "If the United States Government attempts to deport Mrs. Pankhurst we will create a revolution such as the world has never before seen—a battle to the death between men and women."

"If Mrs. Pankhurst is held at Ellis Island I will lead the women of New York there, and we will free her by force, throwing the Government guards into the bay."



MISS JOAN WICKHAM LEAVES ENGLAND FOR AMERICA.

management of the affairs of Ulster whilst we are holding the province in trust for the British nation, in which matters we fully realise that their interests are as much at stake as those of the men.

I am desired to express the hope that this will meet with the approval of your Council, and that united in a common cause we may go forward to ultimate and complete victory.—Yours very truly,

R. DAWSON BATES.

As this letter did not state what qualifications would be necessary for male voters, and as no previous statement on this matter had been made, the organiser got into communication with Mr. Bates, and was assured that the municipal register would be used as the basis both for men and women. Under the Irish Local Government Acts the qualifications for the Vote are exactly the same for men and women.

and it was she who confirmed the cabled announcement from London of the militant leader's plans.

"When Mrs. Pankhurst speaks in America, as she will in various cities in October, she will change the whole feeling here toward militancy in England," Mrs. Brannan said.

"No one can hear her without being won over by her—she who seems so feminine, so fragile and yet has endured so much. Any other woman in her place would have died, but it is her spirit, her tranquil, indomitable spirit, that keeps her up."

"They call her a fugitive from justice, a 'ticket of leave' woman! Why, she spoke openly in London after her licence under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' had expired, and the Government dared do nothing!"

"Public sentiment is with Mrs. Pankhurst, and the Government knows it. The militants are gaining every day. They are not active in

"To refuse Mrs. Pankhurst entry would be to hold up America to scorn and ridicule. Mrs. Pankhurst is in the same class with our revolutionary heroes, with Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. And she shows more bravery, because she has endured ridicule and condemnation for her principles."

"Miss Mary Coleman, also a lawyer, declares that if Mrs. Pankhurst is detained at Ellis Island she will secure her immediate release by a writ of habeas corpus."

"Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, questioned on the matter, said that if the deporting of Mrs. Pankhurst was attempted the case would be carried to the highest courts of the United States."

"The Brooklyn Eagle": "It is silly to talk about excluding Mrs. Pankhurst as an undesirable immigrant, and discreditable to the common sense of Americans."

TWO PUPPETS AND A POOR SORT OF CREATURE.

(Continued from Page 847.)

Life is very complex, of course. Our young women know that. But there are great simplicities in it and deeper than the complexities. Less egotism; more freedom to develop their human powers; a knowledge that work is greater than the worker; that life is greater than those who live it and that the many are more important than the one or even than the two—all this gives to the women of the new generation a hope of solving without loss of happiness and dignity the problem of their personal life and the problem of sex.

The problem of sex as it affects women was never so small as now because in contrast the impossible Mary and the worshipping, reverential Rachel of the story the young women of to-day are awake to the knowledge that it is men rather than women who are "all to pieces" whose ideas and practices where sex is concerned are in need of reformation.

Therefore unless a new man develops in greater numbers than at present, the new woman will certainly not find sex a disturbing factor in her life. What is the object of the men, and they are fairly numerous, who write books and articles on the lines of "The Passionate Friends"? These articles and books seem to be addressed to women. They seem to be suggesting to women a new code of morality—less caution in entering into the sexual relationship. If that is what they preach they preach in vain. The new woman knows that there are more ways than one in which women can be exploited. They have been exploited by means of unjust marriage laws. They have been exploited by means of prostitution. And women are on their guard lest there should be now an attempt to exploit them in the name of "freedom" and "the new morality."

No new morality made by men only! It is the influence of enfranchised women that is needed in the making as well of the moral as of the legal code.

PRISON NEWS.

On Friday, September 12, Miss Eileen Casey, of London, and her sister, Mrs. Kathleen Holton, of Bradford, were arrested in Bradford and charged with setting fire to a number of letters in a pillar-box. Mrs. Holton was allowed bail next day at the police-court, but bail was refused Miss Casey. Both prisoners denied the charge, and the case was remanded.

Nurse Elise Evans has been served with a summons to appear at Marlborough Street Police Court on Thursday, September 18, at 2 o'clock, for selling the SUFFRAGETTE in Hyde Park last Sunday week.

Mrs. Rigby was released from prison on Saturday, September 13, for the fourth time. She is in a very serious condition. A petition has been got up in Preston protesting against the continual rearrest of Mrs. Rigby.

PRISONERS' FUND.

Money is still very urgently needed. A jumble sale is being held in October, about the middle of the month, the proceeds to go to the Prisoners' Fund. Will friends and sympathisers please hunt up their old or discarded clothing and send it along to Lincoln's Inn House, marked "Jumble Sale"?

The following contributions have been received during the week and are gratefully acknowledged. J. M. A Constitutional ... 20 10 Miss Sara Falcke ... 0 5 0 Mrs. Helen Whitten ... 0 2 6 Misses Beak ... 0 0 0 Miss Erskine ... 0 2 0 Miss Hinton ... 0 2 6 Miss Douglas ... 0 0 9 W. E. Naylor, Esq., per A. U. ... 0 11 6

Kindly address all communications relating to prisoners to Miss G. M. Harding, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

The autumn meetings at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, will commence on Monday, October 6, at 8.15 p.m.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Provincial Engagements.

A provincial tour is now being arranged for Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from the United States. Mass meetings will be held in Birmingham, Tuesday, December 9; Liverpool, Wednesday, December 10; Newcastle, Thursday, December 11; Leicester, Thursday, December 18.

Suffragette Sellers.

Volunteers are wanted for Saturday, September 20, for paper-selling during the day and evening, at the Grocers' Exhibition, which is taking place at the Agricultural Hall. This exhibition lasts for seven days and is very important, as people will be coming from all parts. Will those who can help on Saturday or any of the succeeding days, please send in their names to Miss Olive Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House?

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Rows include Mr. Donald McEwan, Miss Lake, Mr. John Manders, and Miss Eileen Casey.

Extension SALE at Peter Robinson's OXFORD STREET, LONDON. WE have recently made two very important additions to our already immensely-large block of buildings. Stock of R. Beardall of 232, Oxford Street. Stock of Herbert Howell (formerly trading as Charles Lee) late of 26, Sloane Street. Exhibition and Sale of FURS. PETER ROBINSON LTD. OXFORD STREET

Campaign Throughout the Country.

The Propaganda Work of the W.S.P.U.

Space will not allow a full report of the great campaign which is being carried on throughout the country...

Shop fund may be seen at shop; 12s. 6d. for offer. Members social gathering Oct. 5, 8 p.m. There will be refreshments, and the meeting will show how extensive this is.

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

Will members please note that open-air meetings have now commenced, and will be advertised each week?

Battersea.

Many thanks to Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mason for their splendid addresses on Sept. 5, at Strath Terrace. A large meeting was held here on Sept. 13, when Mrs. John Sturt and Mrs. Bigwood gave their valuable services.

Bow and Bromley.

Lady Sybil Smith has now kindly extended her invitation to men for Chiswell picnic on Sept. 27, provided they are members of one of the men's Suffrage organizations or come with a W.S.P.U. member.

Bowes Park and District.

Many thanks to Miss Gwen Richards for her very eloquent address given at Alder-man's Hill on Saturday evening, which attracted a large and attentive crowd.

Chelsea.

Thanks to member who responded to appeal last week for SUFFRAGETTE sellers. Sweets, needlework, books, pottery, provisions, will all be needed for the sale in November.

Clapham.

Members are asked to remember cake and candy sale at office, Saturday, Sept. 27, 8.30 p.m. Gifts of home-made cakes, jams, sweets, etc., are urgently required.

Croydon.

Members warmly thanked for further supply of blackberry jam. Miss Wise for giving a supply of home-grown apples, and others for jam pots.

Islington.

A large and enthusiastic meeting held last Wednesday at Huntington Street, when Miss Randall spoke. Next week the usual meeting is to be held at Jones Bros' corner, Holloway Road.

Kingston and District.

Will all members send in jumbles at once for jumble sale, fixed for Oct. 4? All members asked to sell tickets. Jam and cakes for sale welcomed. Members' rally, evening last, SUFFRAGETTE sold freely.

Lewisham.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Ward Brown for her speech. Members are urged to support speakers at Sunday meetings (see Programme). Jumble sale goods still needed, to be sent to 62, Manor Park, Lee.

North Islington.

An excellent meeting held by Miss Eva Myers, who spoke to an enthusiastic crowd for an hour and a half. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Members, please note that office has now reopened after holiday, and work is in full swing.

Pinner.

Will members make a special effort to advertise coming bazaar to their friends? Gifts of all kinds will be most welcome; also help in distribution of handbills, cards, etc.

Stratham.

The Sunday meeting on Common was splendid. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Speaker, Miss Tyson. Will members make an effort to attend members' meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 8 p.m., as it will be the last at which our retiring organizer will officiate.

West Ham.

The garden meeting on Sept. 23 (see Programme) promises to be a great success. A few invitation cards may still be obtained from Miss Fairweather, 71, Osborne Road, Forest Gate, or from members of committees.

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon.

A most successful meeting held in Broadway on Saturday, when Miss Daisy Gibbs addressed very interested crowd. Mrs. Beatty, who presided, made an appeal on behalf of girl promoters who are on strike at Hoxton, and a collection was taken on behalf of their strike fund.

Wimbleton.

There will be a special rally of members and friends at shop-to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to arrange details for sale on Sept. 27. Will all make a point of attending? The refreshment committee will take care to heat from members who will give bread, cakes, butter, etc., or a sum of money to help in their department.

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, September 19.

Bow, Ford Road, Miss Hicks, M.A. ... 8 p.m. Chiswick, Duke's Road, Mrs. Brindley ... 7 p.m. Croydon, Katherine Street, Miss Maslin, Chair: Miss Julia ... 8 p.m.

Saturday, September 20.

Battersea, Pine's Head, Miss Gilliat, Mrs. Daval ... 8 p.m. Battersea, Strath Terrace, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Mason ... 8 p.m. Crouch End, Clock Tower, Miss Croxson ... 8 p.m.

Sunday, September 21.

Clapham Common, Miss Gilliat, Chair: Miss Smith ... 3 p.m. Ealing Common, Miss Coombs, Chair: Mr. J. Y. Kennedy ... 11.30 a.m.

Monday, September 22.

Bow, Oldick, Devons Road, ... 8 p.m. Bow, 321, Roman Road, Women's Meeting, ... 3 p.m.

Tuesday, September 23.

Battersea, Mosbury Road, Mrs. E. Daval and others, ... 8 p.m. Bow, Out and Out Hall, Tedegar Road, Mrs. Julia Seare ... 8 p.m.

Wednesday, September 24.

Ilford, Barking New Town Hall, Miss Phillips ... 8 p.m.

Thursday, September 25.

Bow, 321, Roman Road, Women's Meeting, ... 3 p.m. Bromley, Knapp Road and Campbell Road, Mrs. Weller ... 8 p.m.

Friday, September 26.

Balham, Caistor Road, Miss Gibbs ... 8 p.m. Battersea Park, Miss Wright and others ... 5.30 p.m. Bow, Ford Road, ... 8 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, September 19.

Birmingham, Handsworth, Miss Lilias Mitchell ... 7 p.m. Dundee, Panmure Street, Miss Grant, Chair: Miss Cuthbert ... 8 p.m.

Newcastle and District.

Members will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Pankhurst is coming on Dec. 11 for a meeting in the Town Hall, and it is hoped that every member will do her utmost to make her visit a tremendous success.

Saturday, September 20.

Birmingham, Salsley, Miss Haly ... 7 p.m. Dundee, Greenmarket, Miss Clunas, Chair: Miss Cuthbert ... 3.30 p.m.

Table listing various meetings and speakers across different districts like Farnham, Newcastle, Preston, Dundee, etc., with times and chairpersons.

Household Removals. CARPENTER'S DEPOSITORY. Douglas Street, Westminster VIC. 2999. ESTIMATES FREE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIRTHS. ATKINSON—August 24, Lovegrove's, Chesham, Reading. E. Kate Leitchour, wife of W. R. G. ATKINSON—a son.

WILL any London Member accustomed to Drive Horses in Traffic volunteers for occasional work? Write to Miss LODGE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

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

BED BREAKFAST, from 2s. 6d. night; Bath (hot, cold), electric light.—Miss DANIEL, Denbigh House, 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 51, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. GRAY, Member W.S.P.U.

FORKSTONK—Bella Christi, 14, Castle Hill Avenue, Beaching Establishment. Close to Lea, Sea, and Pleasure Gardens. Separate Tables.

GOLDERS GREEN—FURNISHED BED-SITTING-ROOM, with Full Board, late dinner, 30s.; partial board less. Recommended by member W.S.P.U.—Box 598, SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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KEW—Pleasant Home with Suffragettes offered in Private House near Gardens. Excellent references. Terms, 21s. weekly.—G. 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 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

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BEDROOM (small), Private House; one minute Kingsway; sewer bath, electric light, telephone, 8s. 6d.—Box 222, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

MISS ALISON NIELSEN RECOMMENDS BED-SITTING-ROOM, two windows; use kitchen, gas, water, same floor; bath; superior house. Partial attendance. One person, 2s.; two, 3s. 6d. Two minutes bus, tram, tube.—37, Caversham Road, Kenilworth Town, N.W.

RUSSELL SQUARE (Near)—FURNISHED FLAT TO LET. Self-contained; second floor; two bedrooms, two reception rooms, small kitchen, bath, constant hot water. Rent, £2 2s.—Apply 11, Tavistock Mansions, W.C.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, FURNISHED. Bedroom, sitting-room, bath, constant hot water. Rent, with attendance, 38s.—HOUSE-KEEPER, Tavistock Mansions, Russell Square.

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WILL SUFFRAGETTE KINDLY GIVE ANOTHER LADY NURSE HOME? for Three Weeks? London. Cheerful, helpful companionship.—Particulars, Box 584, SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WANTED, Middle of October, for One Lady in Small London Flat, EXPERIENCED SUPERIOR PEISSON to do Work and Cooking. References required.—Write full particulars, EVANS, SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

LADY offers 9s. Weekly and her Services from 9 to 12 in light domestic work in return for Comfortable Home.—B. G., 15, Kensington Avenue, Chiswick.

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A S NURSERY GOVERNESS TO LITTLE GIRLS. Experienced, English, French, music, drills, needlewoman. Comfortable home, small salary; or would undertake Correspondence (no typing or shorthand)—Box 594, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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GOVERNESS WANTED FOR GIRL (11), BOY (9); Advanced Thought Teaching, French (good accent), Music, Drawing, Latin, etc. Must be refined and sensible, interested in children's play. High moral training. References. Country. Ireland.—Reply Box 594, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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RECOMMENDED BY W.S.P.U. MEMBER.

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GARDENING TAUGHT, under Glass and Outdoors. Vacancy for Two Young Ladies. Preparatory classes for R.H.S. examination commences Sept. 22. Posts found when qualified.—Miss HAYNER, F.R.H.S., Nursery Gardens, Swaythling, Southampton.

LADY WISHES TO MEET ANOTHER, interested in GARDENING FOR PROFIT, willing to join her. Cottage and garden one hour London.—Box 582, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

MISS HUGOLIN HAWES Resumes Lessons in Elocution, Speaking, and Acting on MONDAY, SEPT. 23. Brighton visited weekly.—13, West Cromwell Road, S.W.

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