

# The Suffragette

EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL, THURSDAY, APRIL 10.



APRIL SHOWERS.

## ON THE EVE OF HER TRIAL.

A Message from Mrs. Pankhurst.

Dear Friends,

I am writing the Treasurer's Note on the eve of my trial. It is practically certain what the result of the trial will be. I shall be convicted, but whether I am sent to prison for a long or short period will make no difference to me. I look upon myself as a prisoner of war under no moral obligation to accept my sentence, and that being my position, I shall terminate my imprisonment at the earliest possible moment. By means of the hunger strike I hope to break my prison bars and be present at the Albert Hall meeting on April 10. If I am not there, it will be because the Government has discovered some new method of keeping me alive in prison or because I am dead.

Facing as I do the hunger strike and the horrors of forcible feeding, I ask you, every one of you, to work to make this militant movement greater and stronger than it has ever been since it began.

The next piece of work before you is to make the Albert Hall meeting a complete success. It must be crowded and enthusiastic. The Albert Hall meetings have been like landmarks that have shown the public the strength of our movement. To carry on an agitation like ours much money is needed, and so at the Albert Hall we have prided ourselves on putting together great sums of money, filling up the war-chest, and at the same time letting the enemy see how inexhaustible are our resources.

It was said recently in the House of Commons that our funds were diminishing. This is untrue, for our financial position was never better than at present, as is shown by the annual report and balance-sheet about to be published. I ask you to give a further answer to our opponents by making the collection on April 10 the largest on record.

We, the members of the W.S.P.U., mean to win the political freedom of women. Let us meet together once more in the Albert Hall to proclaim our purpose and draw new inspiration and strength to carry on our work.

E. PANKHURST.

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The Suffragette.

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A Review of the Week

Mrs. Pankhurst's Trial.

Mrs. Pankhurst appeared at the Old Bailey on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Lush on a charge of "counselling, moving, procuring, inciting, and commanding certain persons unknown" to place explosives in the house which was being built for Mr. Lloyd George at Walton Heath. The case, which is still proceeding as we go to press, is fully reported up to its present stages in this week's issue; a full account of the concluding scenes, together with a verbatim report of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech and an impression of the trial by Miss Beatrice Harraden, will appear in next week's number.

The Cat and Mouse Bill.

As we go to press the House of Commons is discussing the Government's Cat-and-Mouse Bill, surely the most savagely-devised measure ever brought before Parliament in modern times. Even the newspapers are revolted by it. The Daily Mail, under the heading "Torture That Must be Stopped," says:—

Under this scheme Suffragist offenders are to be imprisoned and forcibly fed—if they resort to the "hunger strike"—until their strength gives way. They are then to be released upon licence, but so soon as they have recovered they are once more to be imprisoned. This process of intermittent imprisonment and forcible feeding is to be continued until they have served their entire sentence.

We have only one criticism to make upon this proposal, and that is that it will not do. No one who has read the accounts of their sufferings under forcible feeding given by these misguided women, such as, for instance, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's story in yesterday's Daily Mail, can have any other feeling than this—that however necessary it may be to use such methods in the case of the insane, the application of surgical processes to women who, in the full possession of their senses, choose to offer violent resistance, is barbarous and uncivilised. It converts a sentence of a month's or two months' imprisonment into a sentence of unbearable torment which is degrading to the community that inflicts it. What we suggest is that Mr. McKenna shall cut forcible feeding completely out of his scheme.

The Irish Times denounces "the cat-and-mouse programme of our egregious Home Secretary," and says:—

We should not have believed even Mr. McKenna to be capable of this monstrous invention. A minor aspect of it is that the police will have to spend a considerable part of their time in searching for prisoners on licence who are disinclined to return to torture. But the worst feature of the proposal is its sheer barbarity. We have had occasion to state our views on "militant" outrage and Suffragist conduct in prison so strongly that we shall not be accused of sentimentality if we revolt against this refinement of cruelty.

The Globe says:— We protest most emphatically against the forcible feeding clause. If this method of feeding is adhered to,

it means that a prisoner who refuses to take food may have to serve five or six short terms of imprisonment and be forcibly fed during every one, thus converting a nominally short sentence to one of mediæval barbarity.

We shall comment further on this measure and the House of Commons debate in our next issue.

A Brilliant Record.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Women's Social and Political Union has just appeared. It is a brilliant record of progress. Financially, the past year, 1912-1913, has been much more prosperous than the year that preceded it. The increase in income is about £3,000. There was in the year just ended no money-making effort on the scale of the Fair and Fete held the year before, which realised nearly £3,000. The increase in actual subscriptions is, therefore, £5,000. As regards policy, the opposition to the Labour section of the Coalition and guerilla warfare against property are the two principal developments of the year. In the matter of organisation and in every other department of the Union's work a great advance has been made. The year just opening promises to be even more fruitful of good. The great collection at the Albert Hall next Thursday will lay the foundation of its finances.

Blowing Neither Hot nor Cold.

We do not envy those who are constitutionally incapable of finding something worth fighting for with all their soul and might. Why does not Lord Robert Cecil descend from his judicial perch and plunge into the battle for Votes for Women? "Instead of which, he goes about doling out blame, first to the Government, then to the Suffragettes. Do blow either hot or cold! Is what every woman would like to say to him. In a contribution to The Daily Mail, again referred to in our leading article, Lord Robert Cecil sits in judgment on the Government, and more particularly on the Suffragettes, and upon the last-named passes sentence of at least one year's deportation. Once placed then upon "a more or less distant island," says he, "and the Government would be no more responsible for their health or well-being than for that of any other inhabitant of the island." What, as Mr. McKenna himself asked, would be the position if on the voyage the Suffragettes contained the hunger strike! What if the deported women were rescued, as they would be! What if a host of other women arose to take their place in the fighting ranks! Deportation is clearly the feeblest of feeble schemes. But why is Lord Robert Cecil so spiritually irresponsible to the finest struggle for freedom that the modern world has ever seen?

"Vain, Self-willed, and Egotistic."

Of course Lord Robert Cecil detests forcible feeding, but then every man of the smallest cultivation and humane feeling must detest it. Also he puts on record the fact that "the treatment of Woman Suffrage by the politicians has been in the highest degree discreditable. Promise after promise has been made only to be broken or evaded." All that is most true, but unfortunately bad faith and broken promises do not rouse Lord Robert Cecil to that fervour of moral indignation which is excited by women's attacks on mere property. Lord Robert Cecil admits that the militants are "perfectly sincere, and have a full share of the tenacity and endurance which are commonly found in their sex." He then asserts that "they are also exceedingly vain, self-willed, and egotistic." Delicious, this last bit! What it really means is: "They will not do as they are told by the men 'friends of their cause!' but insist on framing their own policy and choosing their own methods." If that is vanity, self-will, and egotism in women, then they will be vain, self-willed, and egotistic for ever more.

The Teachers' Conference.

At the Teachers' Conference, owing apparently to the fact that the management of the N.U.T. has got almost entirely into masculine hands, the resolution demanding equal pay for equal work was defeated, one of its men opponents having the audacity to argue that to give women justice in

the matter of payment would cost "millions of pounds." When Miss Cleghorn, a former president, declared that the N.U.T. stood for the equality of the sexes, she was met with cries of "No." The Suffragists at the Conference did not carry their resolution expressing the sympathy of the N.U.T. with its women members desirous of becoming voters. On the other hand the Conference did not commit itself to the Anti-Suffragist position. Some advance has evidently been made during the past year. Unhappily a woman, Mrs. Burgwin, was a leading antagonist of Miss Cleghorn's resolution on Woman Suffrage, and expressed the belief that the men could govern the country better than she could. That may be true, but other women are not so incapable and inferior as Mrs. Burgwin so emphatically declares herself to be. She must speak for herself and herself only on this point.

A Question of Time.

How Anti-Militant Suffragists can read Cabinet Minister's statements and remain anti-militant we do not know. Here is Lord Haldane telling a women-teachers' deputation the old story of a Cabinet "hopelessly divided." Women's enfranchisement is only a question of time, he says. It must be a quarter of a century since he said it first. The length of time which divides women from enfranchisement might, he says, be influenced by the dropping of militancy. Most true! The dropping of militancy would drive Women's enfranchisement right outside the bounds of political possibility until—another Militant Movement should arise! It is a reproach to women that Ministers should dare to trifle with their Cause as Lord Haldane and other so-called Suffragists in the Cabinet trifle with it.

The Case of Mr. F. E. Smith.

Mr. F. E. Smith has been inflicting upon an audience of women who work for the Unionist Party in his constituency a statement of his ridiculous and unsavoury views on the question of Woman Suffrage. He began by saying that "the substituted proposal for the Conciliation Bill will place the Unionist supporters of Women's franchise in a difficult position." How Mr. F. E. Smith and his Anti-Suffragist ally, Mr. Lloyd George, rejoice at that! Discussing militancy, Mr. F. E. Smith, who seems here to be at one with certain anti-militant Suffragists, said:—

It is broadly true to say that the earlier actions of the militants have directed public attention to the Suffrage movement, but in their recent violent and extreme developments the militant section have done as much harm to the movement as they did service in the earlier stages.

We may point out that it is hardly to Mr. F. E. Smith that the militants will go for advice on tactics! Then in a strain worthy of Sir Almoth Wright himself, Mr. Smith observed:—

The phenomenon proceeding before their eyes all over the country of a feminine hysteria and anarchy is a very remarkable one, and one that will repay the most penetrating analysis, an analysis partly psychological, partly medical, and partly, of course, political.

Mr. F. E. Smith advocates forcible resistance to Home Rule. He is therefore on his own showing an example of masculine "hysteria and anarchy." Does he suggest a most penetrating medical as well as psychological and political analysis in his own case?

"The Manchester Guardian" in the Gutter.

There is something both ludicrous and repulsive in the anti-militant snorting and raging of that usually staid old Liberal newspaper The Manchester Guardian. The friend and apologist of revolution everywhere and anywhere except in Britain under a Liberal Government, The Manchester Guardian is now hurling the most violent abuse at the Suffragettes. It draws a comparison between them and the Ulstermen, whom it warns not to expect "the partial protection of sex" accorded to the militant women. We have heard of the "Gutter Press." It is certainly The Manchester Guardian that has now taken its stand in the gutter. Partial protection of sex indeed! When women have been trampled by Liberal mobs, violently hurled out of meetings, Protection of sex!—when women are being tortured in prison, The Manchester Guardian, in the attempt to distinguish between the militancy of the French Revolution and of Hampden, which it approves, and the militancy of Suffragists which (we suspect for party reasons) it does not, in effect argues that the moral justification of revolution depends upon its probable success and the want of other



means. Our answer is that success has nothing to do with morality, and that there is no available means save militancy of getting Votes for Women!

Pawns in the Liberal Party Game.

It is interesting to notice that once more the Labour Members have saved the Government from defeat. In the division in which the Government majority fell to 39, twenty Labour Members took part. If they had voted not for but against the Government, then instead of having a majority of 39 the Government would have been defeated by one vote. As Mr. Lansbury, in an article appearing in this issue, asserts, the Labour M.P.s have adopted the policy of keeping the Government in, whether women are enfranchised or not, and whether or not any other measure on the Labour programme is carried, and instead of fighting for Labour measures they allow themselves to be used as pawns in the Liberal party game. Mr. Lansbury is sceptical as to any substantial effect being given even to the inadequate resolution on Votes for Women passed by the I.L.P. Conference. By the way, the anti-militant Suffragists seem to be drifting into the position of handmaidens to the Labour Party.

Denied Admission to America.

During the week it has been reported in the Press that Miss Florence Ward, hon. organiser for the W.S.P.U. in Walsall, has been denied admission to the United States on the score of having taken part in the Militant Suffrage Agitation. Until we hear more we reserve final comment upon the matter, but considering that America herself used militant methods against England, and adopted militancy in fighting against the institution of slavery; considering also that she has given shelter to Irish rebels, it will be an extraordinary thing if admission to the country is refused to Suffragettes.

IN MEMORIAM.

Members of the Union will learn with deep regret of the sudden death, on March 31, of Miss Marjorie Hasler. Miss Hasler, a young Irish girl, was well known among Suffragists, and had been prominent in militant work. At the time she joined the Union she was not only of a particularly bright and cheerful disposition, but in vigorous health.

Her first arrest took place on November 22, 1910 (Black Friday), when she was subjected to such brutal violence—being, among other things, dashed to the ground while in a fainting condition—that she sustained serious injuries, which necessitated her conveyance to hospital, and, later, three months' rest in the country. Those who knew her best declare that she never recovered from the effects of that night's treatment.

On November 22, 1911, she was again arrested, this time for stone-throwing, and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and the following year, on the exclusion of Irishwomen from the Home Rule Bill, she was among those arrested in Dublin for window-breaking. On July 12 she was sentenced to six (afterwards reduced to five) months' imprisonment.

This year, during Self-Denial Week, Miss Hasler took an energetic part in sweet-selling in the streets, but soon afterwards she fell ill with measles. She was removed to hospital, but in a few days succumbed, not to the disease, but to heart failure, the doctor remarking that she had evidently undergone a severe strain recently to be in such a run-down condition.

In fact, there seems little doubt that Miss Hasler's constitution was thoroughly undermined as a result of her injuries on Black Friday, and that hers is yet another case of a woman paying the price of death as a consequence of her warfare in a deathless cause.

A Correction.

We regret that in last week's issue, through a printer's error, the word "mystical" in the fine concluding passage of Mr. Bernard Shaw's speech on forcible feeding was printed as "hysterical." The passage should read as follows:—

These denials of fundamental rights are really a violation of the soul. They are an attack on that sacred part of life that is common to all of us, that part which has no individuality, that part which is real, the thing of which you speak when you talk of the life everlasting. I say with an absolute sense not of saying anything mystical to you, but of saying to you something that is most ordinary common sense—I say that the denial of these fundamental rights to ourselves in the persons of women is practically a denial of the life everlasting.

THE £250,000 FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS from MARCH 11 to MARCH 15.

Table listing contributions from March 11 to March 15, including names and amounts in £ s. d. format.



A Sash Window.

CASEMENT CURTAINS

THE casement curtain, or curtain blind, as it is sometimes called, recommends itself by reason of its simple action and extremely decorative effect.

The illustration shows a very simple though exceedingly decorative treatment of an ordinary sash window. It is made in two tiers of blinds from fadeless "Sphinx" casement cloth, which costs from 9d. per yard, 31 in. wide. The long curtains of rose pattern printed linen give a touch of old-time quaintness. The colours are fast dyed and guaranteed fadeless for two years.

The Booklet "Casement Curtains" sent free on request to all "Suffragette" readers.

HEAL & SON



A Casement Window.

GREAT ALBERT HALL MEETING, Thursday, April 10.

WILL MRS. PANKHURST BE THERE?

RED-LETTER DAY IN MILITANT HISTORY.

In the minds of thousands of women who are looking forward to the great Albert Hall meeting on Thursday, April 10, as yet another red-letter day in militant history—a day for the celebration of past victories and the renewal of vows for future service—one

very necessities of life. On that night women—and men will convert the staff of dreams into coin of the realm; the most casual outsider will be impressed by the magnificent result. To those who know something of the inner workings of the movement it will speak, moreover, of many other things. It will show them not money given by the wealthy out of their abundance, but women forfeiting their holidays, walking instead of riding to their places of business, working long, patient hours of overtime, denying themselves small luxuries that brighten monotonous

Albert Hall Fund. I promise to give the sum of £ s. d. to the Campaign Fund of the Women's Social and Political Union within the next three months. Name (Please state whether Mrs. or Miss or Esq., &c.) Full Address. This form, when filled in, should be posted to the Hon. Treasurer, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

thought is predominant: Will Mrs. Pankhurst be there?

She has said that she will. At the London Pavilion, on Monday, referring to her trial and the Albert Hall meeting, she has said:— "Whether I am sent to prison for a short period or for a long period; whether I am placed in the first division, or the second division, or in the third division with hard labour, it will make absolutely no difference to me. I look upon myself as a prisoner of war, unbound by any moral obligation whatever, and that being my position, I shall terminate my imprisonment at the earliest possible moment. I hope to break my prison bars and be present at the Albert Hall meeting on April 10. One thing is certain: that if I am not there, it will be that the authorities have discovered some way of keeping me alive by force or I shall be dead."

But, even if Mrs. Pankhurst should not be actually on the platform, she will, nevertheless, be present. Even if her body be still behind prison bars, that very fact will make her spirit free of all the vast assemblage, and speak with an eloquence beyond that of words.

And to her speech what will be the answer of the great audience? It hardly needs to be written! The wish, the ardent hope of the Government, is that the Union may be financially crippled, but what are the facts? Never has the W.S.P.U. been so prosperous as at the present day; never has the response to the needs of a great organisation been so spontaneous or so abundant. And on every hand there are signs that the Albert Hall meeting will see yet another great sum raised for the war-chest. Members of the Union know well that there is a type of human being (the Cabinet Minister type) to whom such words as devotion, sacrifice and courage convey nothing at all; it is necessary to present to their gaze some concrete object of which they can gauge the value; for them "money speaks," and it is a speech eloquent indeed with which their perceptions will be reached on April 10.

PROMISES POURING IN. From all parts of the country promises are pouring in, promises of double—in some cases, of ten times—the amount subscribed on previous occasions. If it is a tangible declaration of faith that is required, without doubt it will be supplied on Thursday next, by thousands of women who put the cause of womanhood before ease, before comfort, before, in many cases, the

very necessities of life. On that night women—and men will convert the staff of dreams into coin of the realm; the most casual outsider will be impressed by the magnificent result. To those who know something of the inner workings of the movement it will speak, moreover, of many other things. It will show them not money given by the wealthy out of their abundance, but women forfeiting their holidays, walking instead of riding to their places of business, working long, patient hours of overtime, denying themselves small luxuries that brighten monotonous

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lives—all in order that they may be able on that night to swell the fighting funds of the Union.

SPEAKERS. The speakers, in addition to Mrs. Pankhurst (unless in prison) will include Mr. George Lansbury, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, and Mrs. Drummond. A novel and attractive feature of the evening will be a musical programme from 7.30 to 8 p.m., provided by the Zolian Ladies' Orchestra, under the conductorship of Mrs. Rosabel Watson, and seat-holders will do well to be early in their places, in order to miss none of the items to be provided by this talented and deservedly popular group of women musicians. They will number twenty-six; most of them are members of the Actresses' Franchise League, and all have offered their services, as a mark of sympathy, for half fees.

CINEMATOGRAPH DISPLAY.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST IN PARIS. Another unusual and striking feature of the demonstration will be a cinematograph display. Incidents of militant suffrage history will be depicted, and there will be a special film of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, taken in Paris, and also a special message from her to the meeting will be thrown on the screen. Without entering into detail, it may be said that this, to be appreciated, must be seen, and those who have not yet secured their Albert Hall tickets are warned to lose no time in seizing the rapidly diminishing chances of these, remembering also that tickets must be applied for, owing to the regulations under which the hall is let, through a member of the Union. Everything points to the vast building being crowded.

STEWARDS AND TICKETS. No more stewards are required, the large number needed having already volunteered. Chief steward, Miss Grace Roe; stewards' secretary, Miss Dorothy Weston. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Prices: Grand tier boxes (to hold ten), 30s.; loggia (to hold eight), 21s.; second tier (to hold five), 12s. 6d.; amphitheatre stalls, 2s. 6d.; arena, 2s. and 1s. (2s. seats sold out); balcony, first six rows, 1s.; two back rows, 6d.; all numbered and reserved; upper orchestra (unnumbered), 6d. The Ticket Secretary wishes to inform holders of upper orchestra tickets that these seats may be at a slight disadvantage during the cinematograph performance, and if they would therefore prefer to exchange them for 9d. balcony seats, and will post them to her with a stamped addressed envelope, she will make the exchange.

GIFTS FROM WOMEN.

CHERISHED POSSESSIONS OFFERED.

Perhaps there is no better proof of the single-mindedness with which women are determining to fill the Union's coffers than the continuous stream of articles for sale that pours into Lincoln's Inn House. Never has that stream been so abundant as at the present moment. Women who cannot obtain money through any of the usual channels—or who cannot obtain it in sufficient quantities to keep pace with their devotion and enthusiasm—strip themselves of cherished possessions, of jewellery, of things valuable intrinsically and from association in order that the Union may be the gainer. One woman has sent by a recent post every piece of jewellery in her possession—a pendant, two bracelets, two necklaces, and a set of silver buttons. Another sends two yards of beautiful hand-made Carrickmacross lace. Every day brings fresh gifts from all parts of the country, but pressure of space forbids their all being advertised. As soon as those articles for sale, of which descriptions are already inserted in the paper, find purchasers, particulars of others—more desirable and profitable sources of gain to the Union as the stall in the Central Hall of Lincoln's Inn House during Self-Denial Week. Admirable daily entertainments attracted large crowds of visitors to the hall, and the takings from the stall and teas amounted to £119 15s. 3d. This sum was exclusive of the takings at the Woman's Press stall, which came to £44 12s. 9d.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MOVEMENT.

TYPICAL LETTERS. The following extracts from a few of the many letters received are typical of the spirit animating women to-day:—"Enclosed," writes a member from St. Leonards-on-Sea, "is 10s. in lieu of Easter offering to my rectory, who in his sermon on Good Friday stated that violence against law could never be right. I presume he speaks against Mrs. Pankhurst as he would have done against Joan of Arc, therefore my enclosure to the W.S.P.U. funds."

A LONDON WORKING WOMAN.

From a London working woman comes the touching note:—"I know you will accept the work of my small Self-Denial collection, which has been done amongst quite the poorest, with the same feeling as the larger amounts sent in. I am only one of many working women who intend laying aside all pleasure so as to devote what we can to this great cause."

Another London member writes:—"I have arranged to travel home for the Easter holidays by excursion trains, and so am able to enclose the small sum of 5s., which is the amount saved on the

ordinary fare. I feel unable to take my part in the fighting ranks, and those who cannot do this should at least help to fill the war chest."

The hon. treasurer of a local union writes:—"Our members have been most enthusiastic, and some are prolonging Self-Denial time until April 10." She adds that a larger sum has been collected this year than was the case last year, though the union was then in conjunction with two others.

"Please do not mention my name," writes yet another member, "but if you care to mention it to encourage others I am giving up my summer holiday and giving £80 to the Albert Hall."

TEN TIMES MORE.

The value of example is strikingly shown in a letter that runs:—"I am glad Dr. E. Smyth's letter was published in THE SUFFRAGETTE. It has toned me up to promise the same, ten times more than I ever gave before. My donation on the 10th will be £50."

Yet another kind of example elicits the following letter:—"I promise five guineas for the Albert Hall meeting on the 10th. I thought that this time I could not afford it, but your daughter Sylvia has made me afford it."

One woman, in sending up the amount collected by her, quotes a remark made by one of her non-militant contributors:—"I want to give this year specially, just because I know that the need of the militant movement is greater than ever."

I WOULD GIVE MORE.

A woman who promises £25 adds: "I would give more, only I must spend something on getting up some meetings in my own neighbourhood this month."

Another woman sends £2, which she "is giving to the militants instead of foreign missions."

And the following proof of real sacrifice needs no comment:—"I have pleasure in arranging to subscribe 1s. a week for a year, and with this send the first four weeks. The sum is very tiny, but just now I have to make ends meet on 2s. a week." Stimulated by the addresses, 23 other women have promised to do the same.

Such letters are indications of the magnificent spirit in which women will gather in their thousands at the Albert Hall next Thursday.

WELSH WOMEN AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, which is organising a series of meetings in Wales, has sent the following letter to Mr. Lloyd George, together with an account of the Welsh campaign and of Miss Llewellyn's protest:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in enclosing for your perusal an account of our recent meetings in North Wales, and of the first fruits of your trying to wriggle out of your promise to us: Working women in Wales feel very strongly with regard to your attitude towards Welsh Suffragists, and are most anxious to make some protest.—Yours faithfully, E. B. MANSSELL MOULLEN, Hon. Organiser."

Application Form for Tickets.

Please send me Tickets at Meeting, April 10. For the Albert Hall. Name Address. Fill in the above form, enclosing remittance. Address to the Ticket Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, who will communicate with a member through whom the tickets will be sent to you.



THE I.L.P. CONFERENCE AND WOMEN.

By GEORGE LANSBURY.

One question dominated the I.L.P. Conference from start to finish, and that was Votes for Women and Militancy.

The chairman (Mr. W. Anderson) paid a full need of praise to the women's movement, though he was careful to speak mainly of the so-called constitutionalists.

Again the question of votes for women came up in a quite definite manner on an official resolution which Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Snowden and others had framed.

Mr. Anderson drew a harrowing picture of what might happen if my proposal to go into general opposition to the Government were carried out.

is not the least chance that Labour will seriously endanger the Government even on the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Anderson made another statement which showed a curious lack of knowledge as to what is happening even now.

Two Courses Open. Surely one day light will dawn on these good people. I don't mean the leaders; they are by and large simple and clever enough.

The Most Difficult Fence. Again the question of votes for women came up in a quite definite manner on an official resolution which Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Snowden and others had framed.

Now in the country and in Parliament they profess that women's enfranchisement is of supreme importance, and they say that Government candidates in the country must be attacked and defeated; but in Parliament, where they have power, they refuse to do as the Irish and Welsh do—get something in return for their votes; they will not attack the Government.

Slowly the working people are waking up. The I.L.P. and other factions may talk of losing members, sales of literature going down and so on, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that everywhere the young men and women are refusing to remain or come into their ranks.

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GUERRILLA WARFARE. MORE HOUSES IN FLAMES.

Lloyd George Heckled at Marconi Inquiry.

TEACHERS REBUKE LORD HALDANE.

The most startling feature attributed to militancy this week has been the firing of a house in the Hampstead Garden Suburb; where two cans of petrol exploded, and two spectators, who had entered the house, barely escaped in time from the premises.

An attempt, it is reported, has also been made to burn down an empty house in Streatham. The fire, however, died out before it had obtained a firm hold of the building.

There have been further pillar-box raids, windows have been broken at Newcastle, and a golf course damaged at Hindhead.

Miss Llewellyn, who was charged with breaking a window in Downing-street, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Effective protests were made in the presence of Mr. Lloyd George during the Marconi Inquiry.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE IN FLAMES.

A serious fire attributed to Suffragists occurred late on Thursday night, March 27, at a new house in the Meadoway on the Hampstead Garden Suburb estate. It was discovered by a night watchman, who a few minutes previously had seen two women hurrying across the open Heath Extension about twenty yards away.

The house at which the fire occurred had just been completed, and was ready for occupation, but not yet furnished. It was erected by the Garden Suburb Development Company at a cost of over £700.

Shortly before midnight the watchman saw lights in the house, and almost immediately two women came out. The watchman, a one-armed man, was unable to stop them. He called on a man to assist him, but he refused.

Realising the possibility of an explosion, the doctor and his son rushed out of the house. Hardly had they reached the road when the contents of the tin exploded with a loud report. In a moment the hall of the house was ablaze. Although fire brigades were quickly summoned, half the staircase was destroyed, and the walls and ceilings of the building were badly damaged before at length the outbreak was quelled.

AN EMPTY HOUSE FIRED.

On Tuesday, March 25, an attempt to burn down a large detached, unoccupied house named "Birchwood," 39, Leigham Court-road, Streatham, S.W., is reported to have been made by Suffragists. A caretaker found some charred firewood on the staircase and in one of the upper rooms, but the flames had died out before obtaining a thorough hold of the building.

SUFFRAGISTS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

PROTESTS AT MARCONI INQUIRY.

Mr. Lloyd George was not free from the interruptions of Suffragists even at the Marconi inquiry on Monday.

The following special account has been received from one of the protesters:— It was felt by members of the Men's Political Union that the official white-washing of Mr. Lloyd George ought not to be concluded without their pointing out that, however upright he may have been in finance, the record of his treatment of the women was of a far different nature.

Upon this the Chairman insisted on the necessity for order, which, however, called forth from another man the comment "That order was impossible until women should have the vote." He, too, was thrown out.

"YOU'VE SOLD THE WOMEN." Things went on quietly enough until, while Lord Robert Cecil was examining the Chancellor as to his selling of shares, another member exclaimed: "Yes, but you've sold the women of the country right enough," and was seconded by a loud "Hear, hear," from a supporter.

After the lapse of some ten minutes, while Mr. Lloyd George was saying that he was bound because he had given a promise to Sir John Simon, the speaker ironically remarked: "Of course, I gave a promise to the women, but that does not pay like Marconi's." On his ejection the Chancellor complained that he found these interruptions very distracting, while some members of the Committee chuckled over the whole affair.

Another uproar followed while the Suffragette was forcibly ejected. More interruptions followed, the audience standing and shouting in their excitement, taking no notice of the chairman's bell.

Many other teachers—delegates and other members of the N.U.T.—interjected, each in her turn being helped out. "You are forcibly feeding a woman teacher," "I wish to protest against your speaking to women," etc.

Said Lord Haldane: "It would be a bold man who said he could restrain the local education authority"—and then a voice, "Or a Suffragette?" He said he was sometimes concerned about their industries when he thought of the drawbacks of their educational system. They must have enthusiasm.

Several others followed. Meanwhile, those who had been ejected were holding a protest meeting on the sands outside the hall.

A sympathetic and appreciative audience listened to explanations of the situation, and a man teacher entering the hall said to a sympathiser: "If it is any consolation to you to know it, the women outside have a bigger crowd than he has in here."

LORD HALDANE AT N.U.T. CONFERENCE.

REFUSED A HEARING.

The following is an account of Lord Haldane's meeting, by our Special Correspondent:—

Weston-super-Mare was full of intense excitement on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, when Lord Haldane had been invited to address the N.U.T. conference on the new Education Bill.

The ruling thought in the minds of all was that of the Suffragettes who disapproved of Lord Haldane being invited to address the conference. Mr. Dakers, the president of the Union, was in the chair. He announced that Lord Haldane had promised to receive a deputation of four or five women on Woman Suffrage.

"Who are to be the members of the deputation?" Shouts of "Sit down." "Throw her out," greeted the question. Twice the question was repeated before the police could get near enough to throw the questioner out.

WELSH WOMAN'S PROTEST. WINDOW BROKEN IN DOWNING-STREET.

Miss Margaret Llewellyn was brought up at Bow-street, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, on Friday morning, March 28, accused of breaking a window at No. 12, Downing-street, valued at 2s. 6d., on the previous evening.

Evidence having been given, Miss Llewellyn, addressing the Magistrate, said: "As a representative of the Welsh Forward Suffrage Society, I went on a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George a fortnight ago, but he refused to see us. I broke the window as a protest against his refusal, because I wish to remind Mr. Lloyd George that although we are not actual voters he is morally responsible to his countrywomen as well as to his countrymen; and as Welsh women we demand an explanation of his share in the recent betrayal by this Government."

She was fined 40s., 2s. 6d. damage, and two guineas costs, but on saying she refused to pay, she was given the alternative punishment of one month.

BROKEN WINDOWS. "NO VOTES, NO PEACE."

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night, March 28, a policeman discovered that two windows had been broken at the Northumberland County Offices at the Moot Hall. The damage is attributed to Suffragists.

Inside the offices were found an iron hammer-head and an iron pin, and to these missiles labels were tied bearing the words, "No votes, no peace."

HOAX AT PONTYPOOL.

A series of hoaxes, attributed by the local Press to Suffragettes, have lately been perpetrated at Pontypool. These culminated a few days ago in the arrival of forty goats at the house of a resident in the district.

The hoax was carried out in the following manner. A bogus advertisement, in the name of a resident at Pontypool, appeared in a newspaper stating that a nanny goat was wanted. There was prompt and bewildering response. For days past the goats have been trooping in. Some arrived by passenger train, and were immediately delivered. Some arrived carriage paid, others carriage forward. At present the goats total forty.

This extensive herd is now quartered in out-buildings on the premises to which they were sent. It is reported that on the evening of Tuesday, March 25, several greens on the Hindhead golf course were attacked by Suffragettes, corrosive liquid being poured round the holes, and much damage done.

THE "SUFFRAGETTE ARSENAL." FOUR CHARGES AGAINST MISS HOCKIN.

The Suffragette arsenal case was resumed at the West London Police Court on Thursday, March 27.

It will be remembered that a striking feature in this case was the discovery by the police at the studio occupied by the accused, Miss Olive Hockin, at Campden Hill-gardens, of an "arsenal" of implements, such as wire-snippers, hammers, fire-lighters, which were believed to have been used by militant Suffragists in their attacks on property.

Conspiring to set fire to the golf club pavilion at Southampton on February 28. Conspiring to commit damage at the orchid house, Kew Gardens, the property of the King.

Conspiring to damage telegraph and telephone wires at Shirley, near Birmingham. Damaging letters in a pillar-box at Lambrook-grove, Notting Hill, on the 12th inst.

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**The Suffragette.**  
 Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union.  
 LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.  
 FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.  
**Standards of Morality.**

There is one law, a milder law, for men and another law, a harsher law, for women. That is why militant women have been and are being censured, imprisoned and tortured, and that is why Mrs. Pankhurst has been arrested and held before a criminal court on the charge of inciting to violence, while militant men in the persons of the Unionist leaders are allowed to go free and are allowed even to meet the King in private council; and are treated not only as perfectly innocent and law-abiding citizens but as men particularly estimable.

What have men to say on the subject of this gross scandal—this ugly miscarriage of justice? Lord Robert Cecil has leaped into the breach and is trying to defend the indefensible. He says:—

The members of the Women's Social and Political Union are fond of comparing themselves to rebels. But they forget that rebellion and terrorism are entirely distinct. When the Ulstermen, for instance, threaten that they will resist Home Rule by force, they do not mean that they will resort to a campaign of crime and outrage on their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. They mean to set up some form of government in North-East Ireland independent of the Home Rule Government, and certainly not less careful to maintain law and order.

It is no part of their plan to destroy Home Rule by inflicting injuries on private individuals. A course of "reasoning" more extraordinary we never read. Rebellion and terrorism entirely distinct! What, pray, is the object of a rebel if not to terrorise a tyrant! What indeed is the object of an army if not to terrorise the enemy!

Ulster intends to set up an "independent form of Government" so Lord Robert Cecil tells us. The militant women think that their own intention is far more innocent, because it is merely to make a way for themselves into the Constitution, whereas the intention of Lord Robert Cecil and his friends is to smash the Constitution.

We have a question for Lord Robert Cecil. It is this:—"If the Suffragettes declared their purpose to be to establish a Government rival to the existing Imperial Government, would you then endorse their militant acts?" His answer will be:—"You cannot establish a Government because you are not armed and drilled and because you cannot as those in Ulster can, pounce upon any definite bit of territory." That may be true, but what has it got to do with the moral side of the question? Lord Robert Cecil's contention amounts to this—that there can be no righteous rebellion unless the rebels establish a Government. The morality of this seems rather ridiculous.

The Ulstermen, Lord Robert Cecil assures us, will not resort to a "campaign of outrage on their fellow-citizens."

What the Ulstermen *will* do can be learned much more surely from what they *have* done than from Lord Robert Cecil's assurances. This will not be the first time that Ulstermen have resisted Home Rule by force." They did it in 1886. Lord Randolph Churchill then roused the Ulstermen, as Mr. Bonar Law and others are rousing them to-day, to "resort to the supreme arbitration of force." Said he:—"Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right." What happened as a result of this incitement is thus described by Mr. Winston Churchill in his *Life of Lord Randolph Churchill*.

Dangerous riots, increasing in fury until they almost amounted to warfare, occurred in the streets between the factions of Orange and Green. Fire-arms were freely used by the police and by the combatants. Houses were sacked and men and women killed.

"Houses were sacked"—that means property destroyed. "Men and women were killed"—that means the destruction of human life. Thus does Ulster fight!

It is unfortunate for Lord Robert Cecil that his leaders and colleagues in the Unionist Party have

completely given away his case against the Suffragettes. While he is trying to persuade us that the Ulster rebellion will be milk-and-water and gentleness itself compared to the militancy of the Suffragettes, Mr. Bonar Law and others are telling a very different story. Mr. Bonar Law said a little while ago:—

Ulster will resist and Ulster will be right to resist, and their resistance will be successful. When once those in England realise that Home Rule means shedding the blood of innocent men in Ulster, there will be a revulsion of feeling which will blow the Government out of office. Innocent men whose blood is to be shed! How will Lord Robert Cecil explain away his leader's statement?

"A baptism of blood," that is what Mr. William Moore, M.P., prophesies for the Home Rule Bill. Another Unionist M.P., Mr. C. C. Craig, is even more explicit. Says he:—

I sometimes ask myself if the time is not at hand when the money we propose to spend on education will not be better spent on rifles. I have no doubt that in the end we shall have as many of these as necessary for our safety and protection, but as an argument I believe that £10,000 spent on rifles would be a thousand times stronger than the same amount spent on meetings, speeches, and pamphlets. It behoves the Unionists of Ireland to prepare and drill. Let each man enrol himself in the volunteer force and perfect himself in a drill, and I predict with confidence that in due time they will be given weapons that will at once convert them into a formidable fighting force.

Now who are the people whom this "formidable force" armed with rifles is going to slaughter? Private citizens were, as we have seen, done to death the last time Ulster fought. Will not all those who wish to obey the Home Rule Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament be in danger when the coming Ulster fight begins? In any case, tax-collectors, and policemen may, and soldiers belonging to the Imperial army will be shot dead. If the life and property of private citizens should be spared destruction, it will be the very first time in the history of armed warfare, civil or international, that such a thing has happened.

Those who argue that Suffragist militancy is less meritorious towards the private citizen than similar methods of rebellion and warfare are deliberately trading upon public ignorance and forgetfulness of what really happens when men go to war.

Even in time of peace consider the wrongs done by men against private citizens—that is to say, against womanhood! Remembering the existence of White Slavery, no man should dare to say one word against the militancy of women. Let the men who have denounced the militants cease their denunciation and begin now to reform their own sex. Hitherto they have simply made scape-goats of a handful of slave traders and have left the real evil alone. We commend to their notice the words of the Bishop of Winchester, who after speaking of "the shame, indignity and cruelty to which women have been subjected by the cruel lusts of men," said, alluding to the penalties on the slave traders:—

However wicked and infamous they might be, men did not supply that for which there was no consumption. The customers in this traffic were the men who moved among them; they might be in their own families; they might be their own sons.

We hope to see the former critics of militancy, instead of reviling the strong, free-spirited Suffragettes, fighting to rescue the women who are white slaves. We hope to see them attacking the abominable doctrine expressed by Locky in the following words—the foulest ever written:—

Herself (the prostitute woman) the supreme type of vice, she is ultimately the most efficient guardian of virtue. But for her unchallenged purity of countless happy homes would be polluted, and not a few who in the pride of their untempted chastity think of her with an indignant shudder would have known the remorse of agony and despair.

On that degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. She remains while crowds and civilisations rise and fall the eternal priestess of humanity, blasted for the sins of the people.

Yes, we say to the men who shudder at the thought of a letter lost and a house burnt, make haste to redeem your own sex. Because, be sure of this, women will not tolerate the defilement and destruction of their sisters. Purity and chastity shall be maintained, but not at that price.

The pure women are no longer ignorant women. They know that far from the "unchallenged purity of countless happy homes" being preserved by white slavery, it is destroyed. They know that the sins of the "people"—the sins of men—are visited upon women of spotless innocence, and that it is not the white slaves only, who are blasted for the sins of men, but wives and children too. The spring of life is poisoned by those sins.

The priestess of humanity, forsooth! That part shall now be played not by poor slaves, but by a grand, free womanhood, whose purity and strength shall put to shame a manhood that is not also strong and pure.

**ARTIFICIAL V. "FORCIBLE" FEEDING.**

By C. W. MANSELL-MOULLIN, M.D., F.R.C.S.,  
 Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Verbatim Report of a Speech delivered at Kingsway Hall, Tuesday, March 18, 1913.

Last summer there were 102 Suffragettes in prison; 90 of those were being forcibly fed. All sorts of reports were being spread about what was being done to them. We got up a petition to the Home Secretary, we wrote him letters, we interviewed him so far as we could. We got absolutely no information of any kind that was satisfactory; nothing but evasion. So three of us formed ourselves into a committee—Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Agnes Savill, and myself, and we determined that we would investigate these cases as thoroughly as we could. I don't want to be conceited, but we had the idea that we had sufficient experience in public and hospital practice and in private practice to be able to examine those persons, to take their evidence, to weigh it fully, and to consider it. And we drew up a report, and that report was published in *The Lancet* and in the "*British Medical*," at the end of August last year.

We stand by that report. There is not a single thing in that report that we wish to withdraw. There are some few things that we might put more strongly now than we did then. Everything that has happened since has merely strengthened what we said, and has confirmed what we predicted would happen.

**Forcible Feeding in Asylums.**

Now, the first thing I wish you to dismiss from your minds completely is that there is any possible comparison between what is called in lunatic asylums artificial feeding and forcible feeding as practised in His Majesty's prisons. They are as far apart from each other as the two poles. Whenever forcible feeding is mentioned in any of the newspapers, you always see printed in large print—the largest print that the papers can command—some anonymous correspondent for whose good faith the editor always vouches, who is always a superintendent of some exceedingly well-known asylum, and who always declares that he has fed in that way some two thousand lunatics without the slightest trouble or the slightest accident.

I have not the least doubt of it. I only wish he would sign his name, or give us a clue to the place; but whether he does so or not is a matter of absolute indifference; the conditions have no resemblance whatever. The mental state of a lunatic who refuses his food is that of complete torpor, almost apathy. He is under a great cloud, hardly capable of receiving a fresh impression. The Suffragist who have been forcibly fed have all (with the exception of some half-dozen men) been women, so I shall speak of them as if they were women, though I don't deny the heroism of the men. The Suffragettes are women, many of them of brilliant intelligence and exceptional education. Many of them are graduates of the Universities, and have obtained high distinction. They are women of very high ideals. They have been driven to desperation by the way in which their cause, the cause in which they believe, has been treated; and they are ready and willing to lay down their lives as the martyrs did in times of old. There is absolutely no resemblance, no comparison possible between them and the lunatics who are fed in the lunatic asylums.

And not only are the men and women upon whom this is practised different in every possible way, but the objects with which the feeding is carried out are different. The object in a lunatic asylum is to get that patient to take his food with the least possible inconvenience to himself and everybody else. The pretext in His Majesty's prisons may be to get the prisoner to take food, but the real object is to break down that prisoner's determination. The real object is to bend or break that prisoner, to break her in the way that the Inquisitors of old used to break prisoners on the rack. That is the object—to make them give way—and the results—if you want any idea as to the comparison between the two methods—would show it at once.

**"Neither Dangerous nor Painful."**

I am perfectly willing to accept our anonymous asylum superintendent's figures that he has fed two thousand persons without the slightest hitch. So much the better for my argument. Of those ninety who were forcibly fed in H.M.'s prisons, forty-six—more than half—had to be discharged long before their sentences had expired, many of them after they had been fed once in this particular way, because it was dangerous to keep them in longer—because if they had been kept in they would have been killed by the treatment which, so it was said, was intended to save their lives. Can you imagine anything more significant than a comparison between those two methods?

Now Mr. McKenna has said time after time that forcible feeding, as carried out in His Majesty's prisons, is neither dangerous nor painful. Only the other day he said, in answer to an obviously inspired question as to the possibility of a lady suffering injury from the treatment she received in prison, "I must wait until a case arises in which any person has suffered any injury from her treatment in prison." I got those words from *The Times*—of course, they may not be correctly reported. Well, of course, Mr. McKenna has no personal

knowledge. Mr. McKenna has never, as far as I know, made any enquiry for himself, nor do I think if he did it would have had any effect one way or the other. He relies entirely upon reports that are made to him—reports that must come from the prison officials, and go through the Home Office to him, and his statements are entirely founded upon those reports. I have no hesitation in saying that these reports, if they justify the statements that Mr. McKenna has made, are absolutely untrue. They not only deceive the public, but from the persistence with which they are got up in the same sense, they must be intended to deceive the public.

**Statements Absolutely Untrue.**

I don't wish to exonerate Mr. McKenna in the least. He has had abundant opportunity—in fact, it has been forced upon his notice—of ascertaining the falsehood of these statements, and if he goes on repeating them after having been told time after time by all sorts of people that they are not correct, he makes himself responsible for them whether they are true or not. And in his own statements in the House of Commons he has given sufficient evidence of his frame of mind with regard to this subject. Time after time has he told the Members of the House that there was no pain or injury, and almost in the same breath—certainly in the same evening—he has told how each of these prisoners had to be turned out at a moment's notice, carried away in some vehicle or other, and attended by a prison doctor, to save her life. One or other of these statements must be absolutely untrue.

Now I come to the question of pain. Mr. McKenna says there is none. You all of you know that different people suffer different degrees of pain. Not only that, but the same person will suffer different degrees of pain after the same injury, according to the state of his or her nervous system. That is one reason why before any surgical operation patients require a certain amount of preparation in order that their nervous systems may be in such a state that they can stand the unavoidable pain as well as possible. They go through a certain amount of preparation in His Majesty's prison. Let me read you an account of how they manage. Of course, the prison cells are ranged down either side of a corridor. All the doors are opened when this business is going to begin, so that nothing may be lost. From 4.30 until 8.30 I heard the most dreadful screams and yells coming from the cells." This is the statement of a prisoner whom I know and who I know does not exaggerate: "I had never heard human beings being tortured before, and I was never courageous." I sat on my chair with my fingers in my ears for the greater part of that endless four hours. My heart was thumping against my ribs, as I sat listening to the procession of the doctors and wardresses as they came to and fro, and passed from cell to cell, and the groans and cries of those who were being fed, until at last the procession paused at my door. My turn had come."

**The Screams of a Person in Agony.**

That is a statement. I hope none of you have ever been so unfortunate as to be compelled to listen to the screams of a person when you are yourself in perfect health—the screams of a person in agony, screams gradually getting worse and worse, and then, at last, when the person's strength is becoming exhausted, dying down and ending in a groan. That is all we have heard of the screams of a person who is in prison, that they are the screams of their friends, that they are helpless, that they know those screams are being caused by pain inflicted without the slightest necessity—I am not exaggerating in the least. I am giving you a plain statement of what goes on in His Majesty's prisons at the present time—then it becomes a matter upon which it is exceedingly difficult to speak temperately.

You all know that a person's nose is one of the most sensitive parts of the body. It is exceedingly well supplied with nerves, because it has to guard against anything injurious that may be inhaled. And you may know that the nostrils on either side are never the same size in an adult; they are always a bit distorted, sometimes one is larger, sometimes the other, and they are rarely straight. Can you imagine—well you may know this, too—the pain that is caused by stretching them? It is one of the most painful tortures, as the Inquisitors knew of old—stretching, or a "spread," as it was called. Can you imagine the pain of a rubber tube being forced up a prisoner's nose after the prisoner has told the operator that she knows that side of her nose is blocked, that she has never been able to breathe down it? They forced the tube up that side of the prisoner's nose three or four times until the operator was compelled by the blood that poured out to desist, no matter what was said.

And can you imagine at the present day a tube being forced up a nostril in that way, and when it had at last passed through, being withdrawn, and the operator telling the prisoner that he would do it again until she took her food in the natural way? That has been done. I have brought forward the instance because of another thing. Mr. Ellis Griffith, who is qualifying exceedingly well as an assistant to Mr. McKenna, said: "If she suffered any pain (this is from Hansard) it was due entirely to the violent reaction she there to which was necessary medical treatment." Now, these cases I have

mentioned did not offer any resistance at all. They were absolutely passive; one was a cripple who could not resist; the others did not. So you can imagine that Mr. Ellis Griffith's statement is nearly as valuable as are those of Mr. McKenna. Resistance may be involuntary. You cannot always help it.

Here is another statement—Is this too medical? "The passage of the tube caused me at first but little inconvenience, but its further passage caused me to retch violently and to choke to such an extent that in my struggle for air I rose to my feet and stood upright, in spite of three or four wardresses holding me down, and then sank back into the chair exhausted." She did not struggle; her resistance was absolutely involuntary. "The passage of the tube caused me excruciating pain. . . . After the operation, two wardresses took me back to my cell. . . . I vomited milk, which eventually became tinged with blood."

I don't want to go on with this. I could go on; we have got a record of all these cases. What I could tell you would be only a repetition, sometimes rather worse, of what I have told you already; and I don't think that there is any object in my doing it. I think that what I have already told you is sufficient to disprove absolutely Mr. McKenna's statement that this is unattended by pain to Mr. Ellis Griffith, and I think that the pain caused is due to the patient's resistance. As regards the other statements they have made that there is no injury, we can show the House of Commons cases of that kind.

Nor can there be the least doubt as to the very serious injuries that are inflicted. In nearly every instance there is some local injury to the nose or mouth, and this is followed very frequently by inflammatory or septic irritation, because the proper precautions that are necessary in cases of this kind are not observed in prison. Still more often the injuries that follow are constitutional. Passing a tube through a prisoner's nose not infrequently causes such collapse that even in prison she has to be surrounded with hot-water bottles and blankets; and when this occurs day after day it has a most serious effect upon the prisoner's heart. One man was driven mad, and had to be taken to a pauper lunatic asylum; and there have been several instances in which the nervous system has been so seriously affected that it is doubtful whether it will ever recover.

**Food Driven into Lungs.**

Then they say there is no danger. In one instance—that of an unresisting prisoner in Winsor Gaol, Birmingham—there is no question but that the food was driven down into the lungs. The operation was stopped by severe choking and persistent coughing. All night the prisoner could not sleep or lie down on account of great pain in her chest. She was lastly released next day, so ill that the authorities when discharging her obliged her to sign a statement that she left the prison at her own risk. On reaching home she was found to be suffering from pneumonia and pleurisy, caused from fluid being poured into her lungs. The same thing happened one the other day in the case of Miss Lenton. Fortunately, she is steadily recovering, and the Home Secretary may congratulate himself that these two cases—there have been others—are recovering, and that there will not have to be an inquest.

Mr. Mansell-Moullin then mentioned the cases of two men who had been forcibly fed in asylums, and who had in consequence contracted pneumonia, and who had died. These two women he said, were young and strong, and were able to get over it.

Then with regard to Miss Lenton. The Home Secretary wrote that she was reported by the medical officer of Holloway Prison to be in a state of collapse, and in imminent danger of death consequent upon her refusal to take food. This statement is not true. "Three courses were open—to leave her to die; to attempt to feed her forcibly, which the medical officer advised would probably entail death; and to release her on her undertaking to surrender herself at the farther hearing of her case." That implied that she was not forcibly fed. She had been, but that fact was suppressed—suppressed by the Home Secretary in the statement that he published in the newspapers, suppressed because the cause of her illness was the forcible feeding. That has been proved absolutely.

Well, my time is nearly up, and I do not think that anything I can say will strengthen what I have said already. I have said enough to convince you of the horrors of forcible feeding, which I don't believe the public have ever realised, of the torture for the sole purpose of breaking down these women's determination of breaking down their will, not for the purpose of keeping them alive.

As regards the moral and mental deterioration, that has been already alluded to by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Bernard Shaw. I will only say this one thing. It shows itself everywhere where forcible feeding is practised. It shows itself in the prisons, where the medical officers, I am sorry to say, have on more than one occasion laughed and made stupid jokes about "stuffing turkeys at Christmas." It shows itself in the prison officials, in the reports they have drawn up. It shows itself in the Home Secretary in the untrue statements that he has published and the evasions that he has made; and it shows itself, too, in the "chald laughter and obscene jokes with which the so-called gentlemen of the House of Commons received the accounts of these tortures.



MRS. PANKHURST'S TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY—INCITEMENT AND CONSPIRACY.

Full Report of Wednesday's Proceedings.

SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

BRILLIANT CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MRS. PANKHURST.

Below will be found an account of the first day's proceedings in Mrs. Pankhurst's trial, which include the opening speech for the prosecution and Mrs. Pankhurst's brilliant cross-examination of witnesses. The subsequent proceedings take place after we go to press, and a full account of these will appear in next week's issue, together with a verbatim report of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech, and an impression of the trial from the pen of Miss Beatrice Harraden.

THE PROSECUTION OF MRS. PANKHURST.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Lush, Mrs. Pankhurst was indicted for "feloniously and maliciously counselling and procuring certain persons, whose names are unknown, to place in a certain building gunpowder and explosive substances with intent thereby to damage the said building."

When Mrs. Pankhurst entered the dock the Court was packed almost exclusively with women, who had been admitted by ticket. Beyond those admitted, a large number, who did not have the necessary card of admission, were unable to get inside the Court. Quite a big muster of Scotland Yard detectives and police were on duty inside and outside the Court.

The special detective branch of Scotland Yard was represented by Inspector Quinn, and Major Cooper Key, Chief Inspector of Explosives for the Home Office, occupied a seat in the body of the Court.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Travers Humphreys appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, and Mrs. Pankhurst conducted her own defence. Her solicitor, Mr. Marshall, was in Court, and before she entered the dock he had a consultation with Mrs. Pankhurst.

The judge, having taken his seat, Mrs. Pankhurst entered the dock, and stood at the front with her hands resting on the rail inside her muff.

The Clerk of Arraigns (Mr. Austin) read out the different counts in the indictment. The first count charged her with having on January 10 this year and on other days between that date and February 19, counselled, procured, incited, and commanded certain persons unknown to commit a felony, that was, to place in a certain building in the parish of Walton a certain quantity of gunpowder with intent to destroy and damage.

After reading the indictment, the Clerk (addressing Mrs. Pankhurst) said: "Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty," answered Mrs. Pankhurst in clear and unflinching tones.

The Clerk, proceeding, said the accused was also charged on another indictment with unlawfully inciting certain persons to place explosives in a certain building with intent to damage and destroy, and also with inciting the said persons to commit damage to property to the amount in each case of £5 and upwards.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SPEECHES.

Mr. Bodkin, in opening, explained to the jury that the charge was formulated under the Malignant Damage to Property Act of 1861. That an offence had been committed under that Act was undoubted, and for the actual commission of the crime no one had been arrested. As the outcome of considerable planning and preparation, and by reason of contrivances connected with gunpowder, damage to the extent of about £400 was done to the house.

Mr. Bodkin proceeded—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is charged with being to that crime—which I have shortly described to you—an accessory before the fact; and the person who procures, incites, counsels or commands another to commit a felony which is actually committed is an accessory before the fact, unless he also is present at the time when the crime is carried out. It is not suggested in this case that the defendant was present when this crime was carried out, but that she moved and incited, counselled and procured women whose names are unknown to carry out that crime. Now, upon the facts as they will be proved before you, it will be a matter for you to determine whether they do not point most clearly to the fact that women, probably two in number, who committed this crime were members of the organisation called the Women's Social and Political Union, which has its office in Kingsway in London, and of which the present defendant is the head, moving spirit, and recognised leader. The evidence which in my submission will be brought against the defendant here will be of a most satisfactory kind, for it will consist of the defendant's own admissions of having incited and procured the commission of the offence.

THE BURNING OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bodkin then went on to describe in detail the circumstances connected with the burning of Mr. Lloyd George's house at Walton Heath.

"WE TAKE UP THE SWORD."

Introducing a quotation from a speech made by Mrs. Pankhurst at Palmer's Green on Jan. 21, Mr. Bodkin remarked—

After what I shall call the usual arguments, that all criminal acts are justifiable if only they be perpetrated to further the views of the Women's Social and Political Union, in the course of these arguments she said: "I feel strongly in this meeting that the breaking of the law and the disorganising of the arrangements of society are only justifiable and excusable when there is a good cause."

MRS. PANKHURST'S LETTER.

Reference was then made by Mr. Bodkin to Mrs. Pankhurst's letter marked "Private and confidential," in which she wrote, "Militancy is not merely a

corner men and overgrown youths, to whom the Government wanted to present the Parliament Bill."

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Then, continued Mr. Bodkin, she says: "We are engaged in warfare, and if we are to succeed it must be guerrilla warfare. We have to replace force with women's wit; we must take the enemy unawares. We have to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of effort—that is the way we are going to win this fight. One thing we will regard as sacred; that is human life."

"We have said before that there is one restriction only in this warfare, and that is required for the sacredness of human life, and with that sole exception we hold ourselves free to use any and every method we think fit to secure the woman's vote."

OBJECTION TO POLICE REPORTS.

Mr. Bodkin then proceeded to read quotations from Mrs. Pankhurst's speeches between the dates Jan. 27 and Feb. 21, when her final speech before her arrest was given at Chelsea. The most important extracts are given below.

Before Mr. Bodkin read the extracts, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "I wish to lodge an objection now to the police reports of my speeches. They have been supplied to me, and the only report I accept is that of the journalist of Cardiff who is one of the witnesses. He has furnished a fairly accurate report of what I said in that town. The police reports I do not accept. They are grossly inaccurate and ignorant and ungrammatical, and they convey an absolutely wrong impression of what I said in many respects."

"WE WANT RECRUITS."

The following appeal was also read:—"I want to ask women in this meeting who have not yet done anything to express their burning sense of indignation at the trick played upon them by politicians, to make up their minds this afternoon what they are going to do. We want recruits because some of our soldiers have already fallen by the wayside to carry on this campaign."

"The wayside is at Holloway," continued Mr. Bodkin, "and, as she says herself, in congratulatory passages later on, the number of soldiers fallen is nothing compared with the amount of damage done."

In a speech at the London Pavilion, Mrs. Pankhurst said: "It is no use asking that these people should be punished, because the only people who can put a stop to what is going on are those who compose the Government of this country, and the only way to stop it is by giving the women the vote, and so this country, being composed of practical people, will, sooner or later, insist that the Government shall deal with the question in the only practical and possible way, that is,

by introducing a Government measure and passing it into law to give women the franchise of this country.

THE CARDIFF SPEECH.

The last speech from which Mr. Bodkin read quotations was one delivered at Cardiff on February 19: "We read this afternoon in the evening papers that in Mexico the President was arrested by a trick at a luncheon party, and that all the members of the Mexican Cabinet, except the Prime Minister, who has run away, are in prison. Well, we have not got all the members of the present Government in prison, but we have blown up the Chancery of the Exchequer's house."

"Upon that some people in the audience interrupted, for it was a startling thing to say. It is absolutely untrue, as to the day who actually perpetrated the crime, but the house was blown up, and here the same evening was a lady who said she had got 'her own special bit of militancy for which discretion is required,' and who had made arrangements so that those who assisted her should not be known. You have her saying: 'We have blown up the Chancery of the Exchequer's house.' Then there comes an interruption, and accustomed to it on the platform, she waited and said: 'Now that you have let off your enthusiasm for the false friend of Women's Suffrage, I shall proceed to explain the insurrection to you.' The expression 'false friend' she had attributed to a man like Mr. Lloyd George."

A little later she said: "The condition of women industrially to-day is worse than it ever was." "No," ejaculated someone, to which Mrs. Pankhurst replied: "Go out and see, my friend. What do you know about it? Absolutely nothing. What do your politicians know? What candidate for Parliament ever says one single word about the condition of women who have to earn their bread? Somebody in the audience shouted out, 'Lloyd George,' and she replied, 'If Lloyd George knows why does he not deal with this pressing grievance most of all?' 'Why do you blow him up?' shouted somebody, to which Mrs. Pankhurst answered, 'To wake him up, my friend. Some gentlemen say, 'Why do you blow him up?' We have tried blowing him up to wake his conscience."

"I HAVE INCITED."

In the same speech Mrs. Pankhurst said: "I want to say this in all seriousness, realising the responsibility of what I am saying. When the Franchise Bill was withdrawn, and the chance the amendments gave to the women was destroyed, I said we were going to resume our militant methods, and that they would be continued until women were enfranchised, and I said I was prepared to accept the responsibility for all the acts that women would feel themselves driven to do by the injustice that was done. I don't go back upon what I said. I say that for all that has been done in the past I accept responsibility; that I have advised, I have incited, I have conspired, and I say this—that the authorities need not look for the women who have done what they did last night. I accept responsibility for it, and I tell you this—you people who think this agitation can be put down by force, and that women can be punished—my reply to you is this: that government rests upon consent, and if the weakest consent to government, not all the powers on earth can govern her. Very well, if to-morrow I am arrested for what happened last night—" "Here," said counsel, "somebody interjected, 'You ought to be!'" "One moment," she said, "if I am arrested for what happened last night, if I am tried and sent to penal servitude, I shall prove in my own person that the punishment unjustly imposed upon women who have no voice in making the laws cannot be carried out. If they send me for five or ten years or twenty years, I shall not stay. I shall at once hunger-strike. If they torture me with forcible feeding, they

cannot last very long, because it does not succeed. They cannot keep me alive very long, and they will either have to let me die, and I shall escape them that way, or they will have to let me go. It will be for them to decide. At any rate, they cannot govern me against my will, and if I drop out of the fight a hundred more will take my place."

THE CHELSEA SPEECH.

In a speech made at Chelsea Mrs. Pankhurst said: "If we refuse our consent, no power on earth can stop us. You may get your police force, your police magistrates, your judges, your Army and Navy, if you like—all the forces of civilisation cannot govern one woman if she refuses to be governed. Government rests upon force, you say. It rests upon consent, ladies and gentlemen, and women are withdrawing their consent, and I would like to ask how they would govern us by force?"

Mr. Bodkin concluded his speech for the prosecution by saying:—"If you believe that these speeches are reported with reasonable accuracy so that you are satisfied that the words I have read to you are the words as they fell from the lips of the accused, they admit the offence, in my submission, which is charged against her. If she disputes their accuracy so as to leave a reasonable, solid doubt in your mind as to whether she has in fact used that language, why then your duty will be to acquit her. Let her have a perfectly fair trial, and a fair consideration of the defendant's conduct, and make reasonable allowances for the inaccuracies that are to be found indeed in every speech reported in shorthand. If you think that those inaccuracies destroy the effect of what she said, or if you find anything in the context that qualifies anything, give her, by all means, the benefit of any reasonable doubt that you as sensible men may feel after hearing the evidence. But if not, it is a most serious matter, and you, just as we of the prosecution, have to play a part in putting an end to a condition of things which is perfectly and absolutely intolerable."

This concluded Mr. Bodkin's opening statement, which had taken just over an hour and a half to deliver.

man, but as the witness for this part of the evidence was a little girl of twelve, Mrs. Pankhurst declared it was not her wish that she should be called, saying, "Although by English law the girl is marriageable and old enough to take the responsibility of a family, I don't want a girl of twelve to come into this court," and the matter was allowed to drop.

MRS. PANKHURST CROSS-EXAMINES WITNESSES.

The first witness was Henry Elliott, a carter, living at Manor Lodge, Walton-on-the-Hill, who stated that he had heard an explosion at 6 a.m. on the morning of February 19.

Cross-examined by Mrs. Pankhurst, the witness maintained that the time could not have been earlier than 6 a.m. Inspector George Riley, of New Scotland Yard, was next called, and produced a plan of the district.

James Grey, Walton-on-the-Hill, said he was the foreman in charge of the house damaged, and stated that the damage would cost between £400 and £500. Witness went on to describe the explosives, etc. found on the premises.

Witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mrs. Pankhurst. He arrived at the house, he said, in answer to her questions, in order to check his workmen.

Were you able to work by artificial light at that time?—No. Was it light enough for your men to do the work?—It was just light enough. Was it light enough at that time—at half past six—to see to do your work?—Yes.

Shortly afterwards the Court adjourned for lunch. After lunch, Mr. James McBrien, Chief Inspector of Police at Scotland Yard, entered the witness-box. He found a letter, he said, dated January 10, signed "E. Pankhurst," at the address 28, Camden-hill-gardens, upon March 12. The letter was the one referred to by counsel for the prosecution in his opening statement.

THE SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

What is meant by the special department?—It deals with all manner of things—anarchists and all matters relating to politics. We are a political department.

How long has that department been in existence?—About thirty years. Am I right in suggesting that it has been very much developed in recent years?—Well, I think I may say that it has become stronger.

It might be more plainly described as the political department of the police?—I should not like to say more than I have.

Has it been to some extent remodelled?—No. Has it been brought up to date and put more in accordance with Russian methods of police inspection of politicians?—Oh, no.

Perhaps I am not wrong in saying that you yourself have studied the special work of your department on the Continent?—I have been on the Continent.

Coming to the particular letter to which you have made reference, was the time you speak of the first time that you saw that letter?—Yes.

The police had not obtained a copy before finding it at this particular address?—They may have.

Do you read the political parts of newspapers?—Yes, if I have time.

Did you not read this very letter in most of the London dailies?—I don't remember.

Perhaps some of the gentlemen of the jury may have read it. Then you are not aware, although your duties are mainly political, that this letter was given great prominence in the daily papers, and leading articles commented upon it?—Personally I am not aware of that.

Mr. Bodkin: When you say that you belong to a political department, what do you mean?—No.

Witness: We deal with anarchists, nihilists, and all other people of a revolutionary character.

STOP PRESS.

The Second Reading of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Bill, of which the text was published in last week's issue, is proceeding as we go to press on Wednesday, and will be fully reported next week.



Photo Mrs. PANKHURST ON THE STEPS OF THE OLD BAILEY. [Illustrations Bureau.]



**INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES EXAMINED.**

**THE LENGTH OF THE CANDLE.**

Major Aston Cooper-Key, Chief Inspector of Explosives at the Home Office, stated that he examined the servants' bedroom at the house at Walton Heath, and the corridor communicating with it. It was quite usual with explosions that windows were sucked out rather than blown in. He had seen the can in which was the gunpowder. It also contained nails and small percussion caps.

Witness said he also found some rag soaked in oil. It would, if ignited, smoulder and sit, but not actually flare up. Since the adjournment he had experimented with a piece of candle measuring 2 7/8 inches long. In half an hour it had burned half an inch.

Counsel: Was the test under conditions which made it a fair test?—Certainly—absolutely fair. There was no substantial draught in the place I burned it.

Witness further observed that at the house the oil was sprinkled over the shavings after they had been placed in position, and that had caused the shavings to sink away from the candle.

Mrs. Pankhurst: With regard to the candle and this experiment you have made, would not the time at which the explosion took place very largely depend on the arrangement of the tinder and shavings that surrounded it?—Yes.

If the explosion was strong enough to tear doors off their hinges and burst open cupboard doors if they were shut, might it not have displaced the shavings, and it would be very difficult to judge at what time those who placed it there intended it should take place?—Certainly.

Would it be consistent to suppose that it was intended that the two explosions should take place simultaneously?—It might possibly be so.

Do you think it was probable?—I would not say that.

Would you go so far as counsel did in his opening speech and say that it was intended that they should explode when the workmen came into the house?—

Mr. Bodkin: No, I did not say that. The Judge: That was certainly not the impression conveyed to me.

Mrs. Pankhurst: Well, I am not a lawyer, and that was certainly the impression conveyed to me.

Mr. Bodkin explained that he had intended to convey that the fact that the persons who were dealing with what they did not understand, being amateurs, made a risk that in half an hour might have had serious consequences.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I thought it was unfair to comment on my statements with regard to human life and underline the suggestion with regard to the burning of the particular house.

The Judge: I am quite sure that the prosecution did not say that the intention was to wait until the men were there. What was said was that if the people who put these things there did not understand these things, there was serious risk of a delay in the explosion.

Mrs. Pankhurst: Then I am glad an unpleasant impression has been removed.

Mr. Bodkin: Certainly. Otherwise the offence charged would be a very different one.

**POLICE REPORTS INACCURATE.**

P.c. Chas. Renshaw, a Scotland Yard detective, then gave evidence as to shorthand notes he had taken of speeches delivered by Mrs. Pankhurst at various meetings.

Mrs. Pankhurst observed that the speech was very badly reported.

She asked that all the speeches might be read, seeing that the prosecution contended that the reports were accurate. "It is obvious," she remarked, "that while he is a well-intentioned reporter, he is not an expert."

The next meeting dealt with was one at the London Pavilion.

Mrs. Pankhurst said the speech had been considerably amended since the proceedings at Epsom. More some had been made out of it. She did not

quarrel with the substance of it as it now read. There were inaccuracies, but she accepted the report.

Witness said he did not take the speeches fully, but the parts he took were verbatim.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I cannot accept that. If he says it is a fair substance of what I said I accept it, but not if he says it is a verbatim report of my speech. Many words are omitted from sentences he did take.

Mrs. Pankhurst then read her own copy of the speech, which varied considerably compared with the police report.

The Judge said that many of the sentences witness had not taken down were what might be called oratorical sentences.

Witness: I took down what affected the criminal law.

Mrs. Pankhurst: Had you any rules or instructions as to what constituted the criminal parts of my speech?

Witness: I had no instructions to that effect, Mrs. Pankhurst. I used my own discretion.

**SCOTLAND YARD "EXPERTS."**

Mrs. Pankhurst: Are you an expert on criminal law?

Witness: I think I can define the criminal parts of a speech—those which affect my duty as a police officer.

Then perhaps in the speech you reported you can point out which is political and which is criminal.

The Judge: I don't think that is for him to say. It is a question for the jury.

Mrs. Pankhurst: Your contention is that you took only those parts of my speech which you thought were criminal?

Witness: Yes.

Then I may take it that the whole of my speech was criminal?—It affected the criminal law.

You went to the meeting intending to report such portions of my speech as you considered criminal?—Yes, Mrs. Pankhurst.

And you did that?—Yes.

I have quoted another report showing that I dispute the accuracy or completeness of your report. Now I want to question you on your knowledge of criminal law. Where did you gain it?

—I have instructions. I am instructed in criminal law.

Where?—By the police administration.

You are a member of the special department?—Yes.

And have you a special course of training?—Yes.

**POLITICAL AND CRIMINAL UTTERANCES.**

So that you may be able to distinguish political utterances from criminal utterances?—We have training.

You are trained in shorthand?—I do not say it is necessary to have police experience for a knowledge of shorthand. That can be acquired elsewhere.

How long have you been a member did of the police force?—Between two and three years.

And the whole time you have been in this department?—Not exactly.

Have you attended any other political meetings besides Suffrage meetings or criminal meetings?—I have.

Have you taken reports of speeches of prominent politicians?—Yes.

Perhaps you will be good enough to tell me the names of a few?—

Mr. Bodkin here interposed, and the Judge said he could not see what bearing the question had on the case. "I want to give you every proper latitude," he said, "but you must confine your cross-examination to what is relevant, and it is not relevant to say what other people did."

Mrs. Pankhurst: I am testing the witness's capacity for judging what is criminal and what is political.

The Judge: The question whether he knows criminal law, or political law, or civil law does not matter. He may pretend to know a great deal more about criminal law than he really does, but that does not affect you.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I am trying to cross-examine the witness to show whether he

was capable of actually reporting the speech.

The Judge: His knowledge of criminal law does not affect his capacity as a shorthand writer. The only thing that matters is whether he took an accurate note of your speech.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I think the cross-examination shows that the witness is a very incapable person for this sort of work.

The Judge: You can attack the witness as a shorthand writer.

Mrs. Pankhurst: The witness is not the person I wish to attack.

Victor Auger, a detective of Scotland Yard, gave evidence as to the speech at Holborn Hall on January 27.

Mrs. Pankhurst read a report of the same speech which had been taken by her shorthand writer, and pointed out numerous differences between the two.

Witness said that he could not swear to this version.

Mrs. Pankhurst: If I say that is what I really said, will you accept it?

Witness: No, I won't.

If I say that is a transcript of a shorthand note taken by an expert shorthand writer at the meeting, do you say I didn't say it?—I say I didn't hear you say it.

Where were you sitting?—At the back of the piano. The Press table was full up, and the place was crowded.

The Judge: Did you take all that was said, or only the important parts?—I left out passages which I did not think important from the police point of view.

In reply to Mrs. Pankhurst, witness stated he only omitted from his report what was immaterial.

**CAREFULLY INSTRUCTED.**

Like the previous witness, you are carefully and thoroughly instructed as to what sort of utterances to take down?—Well, we don't know what the utterances will be till we get there. (Laughter.)

Then it is left to your own judgment as to what is material?—That is so, Mrs. Pankhurst.

Mrs. Pankhurst: Do you remember my saying: "We will put an end to this. We will stop it by putting this Government out of office or by giving women the suffrage?"

Witness: You say that in every speech.

Mrs. Pankhurst: I am very glad to hear you say so. You have heard a good many of my speeches, and you agree I am constantly saying to the audience that the militant methods are adopted in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Government.

Answering Mr. Travers Humphreys, Renshaw said he was at a meeting of the Social and Political Union on the 3rd of February, and he then took notes of a speech of Mrs. Pankhurst. He produced the transcript of the shorthand notes.

Mr. Travers Humphreys read the transcript whilst witness checked it with his notes.

The speech stated, amongst other things, that they were very busy with their militancy, and asked, in view of the attitude of the Government, what the other suffrage societies were going to do.

The speech also represented Mrs. Pankhurst to have said that for what the women would do in the future, short of taking life, she would accept full responsibility.

**WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.**

Mrs. Pankhurst commented on the fact that portions of her speech were omitted entirely, and particularly a reference to the White Slave Traffic which had deeply moved a woman at the meeting.

"You don't consider that relevant in reporting the criminal passages in my speeches?" she asked.

Witness: No. You mentioned that there was in your Union a policy of destruction and a policy of destruction. It is the policy of destruction that I confined myself to.

You were there to report that?—Yes.

All passages as to the constitutional work you omitted?—Yes.

Just as you omitted those passages referring to the undoubted evils from which women suffer?—Yes.

The next witness was a twelve-year-old girl named Cissie Savage, of Walton-on-the-Hill, who deposed to finding the golph in a field near Mr. Lloyd George's house on February 19. It was lying near the foot track,

Mrs. Pankhurst asked her no questions, and remarked: "I hope the little girl has enjoyed the trip to London."

Just before the adjournment of the Judge, addressing Mr. Bodkin, said: "I am not quite sure how you present this case. There are two ways of looking at it. Do you only ask the jury to say that the defendant specifically counselled the perpetration of this crime, or do you also say that, looking at her speeches that you read, assuming you prove that they were uttered—that the language used being a general incitement to damage property, anyone who acted on this invitation and perpetrated this outrage would be incited by her to do it?"

**PRESENTATION OF THE CASE.**

Mr. Bodkin: I say that the speeches generally are incitement to all kinds of acts of violence against property, and that they present evidence of attacks against property and a particular individual, and that there is evidence in the speeches which have been read, and which will be proved, of admissions by Mrs. Pankhurst of having been connected with the particular outrage in a way which makes her in law an accessory before the fact.

The Judge: But you do not confine the case to the latter way of putting it?

—No.

Even if the jury are satisfied that Mrs. Pankhurst was not directly connected with this outrage by counselling it, you still ask the jury to say that by counselling, as you say she had in the speeches, the destruction of property, especially that belonging to a particular gentleman, anybody who acted on that and committed this outrage would have been incited by her to do it?—Yes, my lord.

I think, Mrs. Pankhurst, you now understand the way it is put?

Mrs. Pankhurst: I understand it quite well, my lord.

The hearing was then adjourned, and Mrs. Pankhurst was released on bail as before, on giving the undertaking she had previously given.

**AN ANALOGY.**

To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE.

The burning of Lady White's house at Englefield-green, as part of the warfare for Votes for Women, and the Press comments on it, recall an incident in the great South African military of Votes for Men, in which the late Sir George White played so distinguished a part that *The Standard* lately described him as "the idol of the British nation."

The writer was one of a little company of residents left in Pietermaritzburg who gathered at the station to receive the General after the relief of Ladysmith. When he smilingly acknowledged greetings, what was the state to which war had reduced that part of the country he had left behind him? Death and disease, famine, and wholesale destruction of property had changed the face of the Garden Colony.

Railways were destroyed, bridges blown up, telegraph wires cut, mails scattered to the winds, homesteads shelled or burnt. A community of refugee nuns had their convent sacked, their library burnt, their chapel deserted; their school children were down with an epidemic of measles and were carried to safety in blankets by the good nuns. The members of a relief committee witnessed every kind of anguish of which the human frame and mind are capable.

In Fort Napier, then one great hospital, a thousand men in the flower of their youth lay struck with shot or shell, or helpless with enteric fever. When, at Kingsway Hall, Mr. Mansell Moullin spoke of the torture of forcible feeding, and the agony of hearing cries of pain when help to save there is none, memory fled back to ghastly No. 11 ward, where the men lay dying far away from home and kindred.

All this was endured that Englishmen in the Transvaal might have representation for taxation. The Press at home spared mothers and wives no horrible details. It applauded their sacrifices made for a war for which they had never been consulted.

It is over a prison, not a hospital, to-day that the Angel of Death hovers, the heroic souls within fighting for citizenship "can almost hear the beating of his wings," while the Press, which glorified the British spirit in men, berates and denounces and denies all analogy in this struggle for liberty on the part of those women who freely gave their help when political representation for Englishmen was the battle-cry of the nation—Yours etc.

FLORENCE G. HAMILTON.

**A TRIUMPHAL YEAR!**

Annual Report Shows W.S.P.U. Stronger than Ever.

**GREAT INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

"Every party in the State has lately experienced a slump in political interest," said a public man the other day. That has certainly not been the fate of the Women's Social and Political Union, which goes from strength to strength, and achieves triumph after triumph. The past twelve months have seen a wonderful advance in every department of the Union's work. Finances, organisation, political policy, militancy, public influence—all have been greatly strengthened.

The flourishing condition of the W.S.P.U. is made evident by the Seventh Annual Report, which has just appeared. This Report covers the year beginning March 1, 1912, and ending February 28, 1913. It constitutes a record of which every member of the Union will be proud—a record of brave acts, of generous giving, of duty done without hesitation or flinching.

Some people have been prophesying all manner of evil for the W.S.P.U. Certain M.P.s have described it as a "dwindling section" of the women's movement, and have declared with assurance that its finances were on the down grade. These ill wishes will sustain a severe shock when reading the newly issued annual Report that the income of the W.S.P.U. for the past year has been greater by about £3,000 than the income for the year preceding it. In that year, 1911-1912, a great *fete* and fair was held which realised about £2,000. In the year just ended, 1912-1913, no money-making effort on that scale was possible owing to the exigencies of the political and militant situation. The increase in actual subscriptions—out and out gifts to the W.S.P.U. funds—may therefore be reckoned at £5,000. These facts will dismay the prophets of evil, but still more galling will they be when they hear of the great sum which is to be raised on April 19 at the Albert Hall.

The W.S.P.U. Annual Report, before proceeding to the story of the year's campaign, discusses, in addition to finance, various other important departments. The latest developments of policy are described as follows:

The political independence of the W.S.P.U. has been emphasized and pressed to its logical conclusion by the decision to oppose, not official Liberalism only, but the coalition as a whole, including the official Labour Party. Militancy also has been extended in scope and increased in vigor, and from being merely symbolic, as in the old days, is now directed against property, the public as well as the Government feeling its effects, and human life alone being immune from attack.

Particulars are given of the educational campaign by means of great public meetings; of the provincial organisation, recently strengthened and improved; of the work of the local W.S.P.U.s; of by-election campaigns. An event of special importance occurring within the period covered by the Report is the removal of the W.S.P.U. headquarters to the magnificent and imposing building known as Lincoln's Inn House, in Kingsway. A special paragraph is devoted to the recently founded official organ of the W.S.P.U., THE SUFFRAGETTE, and to the Woman's Press, the department which publishes it.

Under the heading "Arrests, Imprisonments, Forcible Feeding," appears the statement that:

During the year there have been 367 arrests of Suffragists, and 311 imprisonments. The prisoners who resorted to the hunger strike numbered 131, and of these, 89 were fed by force until they had been reduced to a dangerous state of ill-health.

The history of the agitation against forcible feeding is told in detail, and reference is made to Mr. Lansbury's protest in the House of Commons, to the Parliamentary debate on the subject and to the report in which this torture is on medical grounds condemned, issued by Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Mansell Moullin, and Dr. Agnes Savill. Thanks are also expressed for the fine militant protests made during the year by men.

The Report tells how first the Conciliation Bill and then the Government's sham opportunity for women were torpedoed, and points out that the W.S.P.U. policy of demanding a Government measure, and of refusing to trust to politicians' promises, is finally and completely vindicated.

The story of the year begins with the window-breaking protests of March 1 and 4, and the arrest and imprisonment of more than 260 of the window-breakers.

Then comes an account of the Government's attempt to destroy the Union by the prosecution for conspiracy; of the escape of one defendant and the trial of the others; of the discharge of Mrs. Tuke; of the jury's verdict amounting to a moral acquittal; of the sentencing of Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence to nine months' imprisonment; of the successful agitation for their transference to the first division; of their adoption of a sympathetic hunger strike; of the release of Mrs. Pankhurst and the subsequent release, after a brief period of forcible feeding, of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The first beginnings of the guerilla warfare upon property, which has since been greatly developed, are described, special mention being made of the protests at Dublin and Nuneham House.

Next follows a reference to the separation in the following terms:

It was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, whose fine work for the Union in the past will always be held in remembrance, had parted company with the Union in consequence of a divergence of views between themselves and Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst.

The Working Women's D-putation to Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey, and the speeches made by Mrs. Drummond and Miss Annie Kenney form the subject of a special paragraph. The campaign in Canada, the Bow and Bromley by-election, the forcible feeding of Miss Billingham are other matters dealt with in the course of the report.

The final events of the year are the destruction of the Lloyd George villa, and the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst upon the charge of inciting to destroy it. In a postscript to the Report, events subsequent to the close of the financial year are briefly discussed, and the following appeal is made to W.S.P.U. members and sympathisers to assemble in thousands at the Albert Hall on Thursday, April 10:—

All members whose circumstances allow of it will be present at this great gathering of the Union's forces in order to rejoice in the triumphs of the last year, to express their admiration and reverence for the women in prison, to renew their vows of service to the women's cause, and to repeat their message of defiance to the Government. A great collection will be raised to finance the campaign of the coming year, and to prove to the Government and to the world that the Union is stronger than it has ever been. With a view to raising the biggest collection in the history of the W.S.P.U., everyone into whose hands a copy of this report may come is asked to send money or a promise of money to be announced as part of the great Albert Hall collection on April 10. Those who have subscribed in the past are urged to send, at this crisis, a largely increased contribution.

**A DISTINGUISHED SUPPORTER.**

Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy, author of the article, "The Suffragettes," of which a translation appeared in our number of March 14, is a collateral descendant of the composer Mendelssohn, whose granddaughter he married. Professor of Jurisprudence at the Würzburg University, he is a leading authority on the legal and constitutional systems of other countries, and has often attended conferences in London in that capacity.

The importance of this sympathetic, thoughtful, and deeply interesting article from such a source can hardly be overated.

Professor Bartholdy has sent the following letter:—

DEAR EDITOR.—Thank you very much for sending me the copies of your paper. I am sorry I cannot, as a foreigner, do more for your cause than profess my faith in the purity and unselfishness of your action.

It may interest you to know that in the course of a series of lectures on English constitutional problems in the Hochschule at Frankfurt-on-Maine, I did this in the strongest possible terms, and found my hearers very sympathetic, though the newspapers are as bad with their lies about your movement here as in England.—Yours very truly,

A. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

Würzburg, March 22.



By appointment to H.M. the Queen.

# DERRY & TOMS

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

## The "Carbonide" Fur Safe.

**A Wonderful Invention for the safe keeping of Furs at Home during the summer months.**



The "Carbonide" improved Fur Safe is absolutely Moth Proof, and in which the most delicate and valuable Furs may be safely stored; their security from moth being ensured.

The "Carbonide" Fur Safe has a solid inner casing of scientifically treated Block Carbonide, thus the contents of the box are entirely surrounded with a substance positively Moth Proof.

We have had this substance subjected to the severest tests during the last twelve years, and find it immeasurably superior to all other moth destroyers.

Practically all Furriers, Skin Merchants and Fur Dealers use it exclusively for protecting their Furs during the summer.

The improved Carbon Lining is now scented with perfumed extract of almonds, which absorbs the ordinary disinfectant odour.

These Fur Safes have strong double action brass locks, fitted with new air-tight lock lid, strongly bound with metal at each corner; fitted good leather grip handles. Covered in exquisitely grained real Japanese silver birch.

Apart from its great utility it is an exceedingly good looking and well finished article, and with ordinary care will last many years.

<b>First Size, 20in. long, 15in. wide, 6in. deep</b>	<b>3/11</b>
<b>Trunk Size, 30in. long, 20in. wide, 8in. deep</b>	<b>7/6</b>
<b>Extra Large Trunk Size, 34in. long, 20in. wide, 12in. deep</b>	<b>12/6</b>
<b>Capacious Bed Box Size, 46in. long, 20in. wide, 12in. deep, made of heavier materials and running on ball-bearing casters</b>	<b>21/0</b>

**CARRIAGE FREE.**











2s. 6d.; Miss M. Steward, 41 St. ... Mrs. Burch, 1s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Miss King, Shop, Tower-street.)

Norwich and District. It is hoped to reach the sum of £50 before Albert Hall meeting; to do this £10 more must be raised. Will members call at office and have American catch-up scheme explained? Miss Barbara Wylie will speak in Norwich on April 14, and Mrs. Drummond on April 23. Details will be announced later. It is proposed to give an entertainment in Thatched Assembly Rooms early in May. (Org., Miss Margaret West, Office, 52, London-street, Norwich.)

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Bradford. The Self-Denial Fund has been increased during the week to over £20. Miss Millar Wilson addressed a well-attended meeting of members of Arley and Wortley Socialist Club on Easter Sunday, and met with enthusiastic support. A special effort is on foot to increase the weekly circulation of THE SUFFRAGETTE. Members unable to take part in active militancy are asked to help in this way. Tickets for Mechanics' Institute meeting on April 21, at which Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Lansbury will speak, may be had at shop. (Hon. Sec., Miss I. Millar Wilson, Office, 68, Manningham-lane.)

Doncaster. Office open daily from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Members please bring friends to inspect stock of Suffrage literature and obtain invitations for Mrs. Beldon's meetings, 'At Home,' April 22. Members wanted to keep office Fridays or Saturdays. Great meeting, Guild Hall, April 30. Speaker, General Drummond. Members please come forward and make this meeting an unqualified success. All members urged to join finance scheme; particulars from Miss Watt. Please order all literature from Miss Brown at this office. (Org., Miss Key Jones, Hon. Treas., Miss Sue Watt, Office, 1, Hallgate-chambers.)

Leeds. Members are asked to concentrate now on Albert Hall meeting on April 22, when Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Lansbury will speak. If any members have not yet received tickets for sale, will they please apply to Mrs. Cohen, 7, Warwick-place? Bill-distributors also wanted. Paper-sellers required for Thursday and Friday nights, Saturday mornings, and Sunday afternoons on Moor. (Org., Miss Giddowell, Office, 3, Cookridge-street.)

Newcastle.

Members are asked to please note that there are several big meetings coming on shortly, and to their best to give all the help they can to working these up. Handbills can be had from office, and help with distributing these will be most welcome. The first meeting will take place at Lovaine Hall, Monday, April 14, when Mrs. Zangwill will speak. Mrs. Beldon will address a meeting a few days later. Mrs. Crow's social at Jarrow on Wednesday, April 23, must be a great success; tickets price 1s. each. Miss Barbara Wylie will speak on April 24. Canvassers wanted. Will any members offer to help in this work? A most successful and orderly meeting was held at Wallsend just before the holidays, the audience being much impressed by Mrs. Atkinson's fine speech. (Org., Miss L. Mitchell, Shop, 77, Blackett-street.)

Sheffield.

Members' meeting Wednesday, April 9, 8 p.m., when Mrs. Parbury has kindly promised to read a paper. Special open-air campaign will be held by Mrs. Baines beginning at Queen's Statue, Town Hall-square, on Wednesday, April 16, at 8 p.m. Paper-sellers, speakers, shakers, and supporters are wanted in large numbers to make meetings a great success. Whilst drive to be held at office Thursday, April 17, 8 p.m.; tickets 1s. now on sale. Who will give prizes? Those wishing to go to London for Albert Hall meeting on April 10 are asked to get their tickets at once. Return fare 6s. More contributions to Albert Hall purse will be welcomed. Some pretty summer blouses for sale at shop. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Schuster, Shop, 26-28, Chapel-walk.)

York.

The Assembly Rooms are taken for Mrs. Drummond's meeting on May 2. Will members volunteer for canvassing and extra office work? Next 'At Home,' Assembly Rooms, April 14, 7.30 p.m. Hostesses, Mrs. Seymour Pearson, Miss Alice Saffell, Miss Robertson, Speaker, Mrs. Beldon, London. Members please get promises from non-members to attend and bring friends. Sewing, banner-making, and printing is now ready for subscribers to take up in their spare time. Subscriptions needed for office rent. Members should help Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Seymour Pearson, in this. THE SUFFRAGETTE was sold out on Corn-street pitch; also all available papers obtainable by 12.40 on Saturday. Sale of paper splendid last three weeks. Helpers wanted to sell in street or from house to house. (Org., Miss Key Jones, Hon. Secs., Mrs. Coultate, Miss Agnes Saffell, Office, Colby-chambers, Coppergate.)

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Barrow-in-Furness.

As members' meeting called for to-day (Friday) is of great importance, every member of the W.S.P.U. and M.P.U. is asked to attend. By kind invitation of the vicar of St. James', the meeting will be held at

the Vicarage at 7.30, and light refreshments will be provided. The first indoor meeting will be held at the Lyceum Hall on April 10, not 3. Miss Grew will start a series of addresses, and all members and friends are invited. Doors opened at 7.30; meeting commences at 8 p.m. (Org., Miss Elizabeth Grew, 180, Blake-street.)

Liverpool.

Miss Jarvis will hold midday meetings on the Exchange Flags on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mrs. Baines will hold special evening meetings all next week, notices of which can be had at office. Meeting at Waverley Town Hall, organised by Miss Callender, Wednesday, April 9, 8 p.m. Speakers: Mr. John Edwards and others. How the Vote was Won will be acted. General Drummond's meeting, Hope Hall, April 15, 8 p.m. Mr. Joseph Clayton will also speak. Will those who have not sent in office subscription please do so now? A large number of volunteer workers are wanted for next week to help with meeting poster parade tomorrow (Saturday) at 41, Norfolk-square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes can be obtained from Miss Leo.

Preston.

Now that the various activities undertaken for Self-Denial Week are over, it is hoped to send Mrs. Hemmings to the Glasgow meeting with the creditable sums raised so far. Papers for sale at Fishergate pitch each Saturday, 11.30 to 12.30 p.m. Members please note and send inquiries to her. Members and friends are to be congratulated on their good rally for Manchester work on Easter Sunday and Monday. In the total secretary's absence (April 5-20) all secretarial business will be carried on by Mrs. Scholes, 116, Lancaster-road.

WALE.

Cardiff and District.

Every Sunday during April the Organiser will speak to various branches of the A.S.S. The invitations have been most encouraging; three branches applied for an address on April 6. Sale of work in May. Look for particulars and date in later issues of THE SUFFRAGETTE. Volunteers wanted for paper selling on Saturday mornings from 11 to 12. Please call at office. (Org., Miss Annie Williams, Office, 109, Queen-street, Cardiff.)

Pontypool and District.

A most successful kitchen meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, March 25. Thanks to Mrs. Tibbs, Gardner's-row, Tranch, for lending kitchen and entertaining visitors to tea. Will all members do their best to ensure two successful meetings for Miss Annie Kruyer at Aberystwyth? (Hon. Sec., Miss L. N. Wilton, Trefloyd, Pontypool.)

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

Members are reminded of Edinburgh collection now being raised for Albert Hall, which will be held at the office to-day (Friday) at 4 and 8 p.m., by Miss Kathleen Jarvis. Canvassers are required for Mrs. Crawford's meeting in Inverleith Hall, 90, Raeburn-place, on April 10. Tickets, price 1s. and 6d., for Mrs. Zangwill's meeting in Oudiflowers' Hall on Thursday, April 17, are now on sale. Members are urged to take advantage of the specially arranged facilities for disposing of these tickets. All information to be had at office. The speakers' class will be resumed on Tuesday, April 15, at 8 p.m. Members of the W.S.P.U., M.P.U., and of the Men's League eligible for admission. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. S. Macdonald, Office, 27, Frederick-street.)

Glasgow.

Although a great many workers were out of town, and no meetings were being held, 400 copies of the Easter number of THE SUFFRAGETTE were sold from March 21 to 28; 86 were sold at theatre queues. Miss Kemp and the Misses Perry sold two or three dozen each in shops and on the street; Miss Hannan, in addition to the dozen she always gives away, sent a dozen to clergy-

men. Two dozen were sold at the Sweated Industries Exhibition. Over 40 members joined at the Glasgow office in March. Self-Denial money sent into Glasgow office, £135 up to March 28. (Org., Miss Laura M. Underwood, Office, 502, Sauchiehall-street.)

Speakers' Class.

Hon. Elocution Mistress, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Egin-avenue, W., Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, W.C.

It is obviously necessary, in order to refute the misrepresentations issued by the Press and to bring to every man and woman the message of truth with regard to the movement, that many street meetings must be held. This can only be done by every member coming forward who is willing to learn to speak. An urgent appeal is therefore made. All communications regarding the above class should be made to Miss L. Blundell. Miss Leo's private classes take place every Saturday at 41, Norfolk-square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes can be obtained from Miss Leo.

Rules.

- 1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The class is held in Lincoln's Inn House, Hare's Press and to bring to every man and woman the message of truth with regard to the movement, that many street meetings must be held. This can only be done by every member coming forward who is willing to learn to speak. An urgent appeal is therefore made. All communications regarding the above class should be made to Miss L. Blundell. Miss Leo's private classes take place every Saturday at 41, Norfolk-square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of these classes can be obtained from Miss Leo.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.

A very large and orderly audience listened to Miss Francis' and Mr. R. Pott's able speeches in Regent's Park on Sunday, Friday, Miss Haslam and Mr. Billingham dealt in splendid fashion with a rather turbulent crowd in Shepherd's Bush. Members and friends are urged to concentrate on the dramatic performance at the Cripplegate Institute on Saturday, April 19, at 8 p.m. (part of the proceeds will go to the William Ball Fund, when the Edward Terry Dramatic Club (president, Sir John W. Somerville) (the Younger Generation), preceded by two new one-act plays, Mr. W. Somerville (pianist) will play his own compositions, Mr. V. Roberts (bass) will sing, and orchestral music will be provided by Miss Peach's Ladies Orchestra. The performance is under the patronage of Lady Colwell, Miss Lillah McCarthy, Miss Ada Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Mansell-Moullin. Tickets (stalls 4s., reserved chairs 2s. 6d., balcony, numbered and reserved, 1s., and unreserved chairs 6d.) can be obtained at office on sale ready. New M.P.U. branches have been formed in Nottingham (Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. W. Wright, 22, Redcliffe-road, Nottingham), and in Edinburgh (Hon. Sec., Mr. Jeffrey, Esq., 136, Duke-street, Leith). (Hon. Sec., Victor D. Duval, Office, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand.)

The Jewish League for W.S.

Mrs. Ernest M. Joseph will give an 'At Home' at 78, Ladbrooke-grove, Holland Park, W., on Sunday April 6, at 3.15 p.m. The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Franklin, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hockman.

The New Constitutional Society for W.S.

At the next office 'At Home,' on April 8, Miss Anna Munro and Sir Edward Bask will speak. Hostess, Mrs. Drury Waake. The Chair, I. H. Herold, Esq., M.A. Speakers: The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Franklin, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hockman.

Forward Dymric Suffrage Union.

Most successful meetings were held in North Wales during Easter week, the speakers being Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, hon. organiser F.C.S.U., and Mrs. M. E. Davies, hon. secretary. The places visited were Festiniog, Llandudno, Cwmynyd. The speakers were most struck by the deep interest and sympathy shown by their audiences, and by the fact that men as well as women understood, for the first time, that the Chancellor is not the friend to the women that he professed to be. The monthly public free meeting at the Essex Hall, Strand, on Monday, April 7, at 8 p.m., will be one of great interest. Speakers: Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Charles Gray, and Mrs. Mansell-Moullin. Chair: Mrs. M. E. Davies.

Nottingham.

Members wishing to attend the Albert Hall meeting must apply immediately to the Organiser for tickets; price, stalls, 2s. 6d. The Nottingham contingent will travel up to London on Thursday, April 10, by the half-day excursion (return fare 5s.), either on the Great Central at 12.6 p.m. or on the Midland at 1.20 p.m., whichever they prefer. Will all members please take their own tickets for the meeting? It is hoped that Mrs. A. J. Webbe will address a women's meeting in Nottingham shortly. Please collect pamphlets for sale at end of April. (Org., Miss C. A. L. Marsh, Office, 30, Brildesmill-gate, Tel. 4511.)

Miss Alice Walters appeared in Bristol police-court on Wednesday, March 28, for non-payment of dog tax, and was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. After being kept in the detention cells for two hours she was released and told to return on the following Friday. On Thursday two burly policemen in plain clothes arrived at Miss Walters' house and asked if Miss Alice Walters had any goods they could distrain on. As there were none, Miss Walters appeared again in the court on Friday and was taken off to Horfield Gaol to serve her sentence. She will be released on Tuesday next.

HARRIES Westbourne Grove, W.

A Necessity in Modern Dress DIRECTOIRE KNICKERS.

We are making a speciality of this garment in a very fine Mercerised Cotton material, which retains its silky finish after repeated washing. They are beautifully cut. The waist band is run on strong elastic and the knee bands are also of elastic, covered with a bright silk ruche and finished with a bow. The colors are Black, White, Navy, Sky, Pink, Grey and Champagne.

Per 1/11 1/2 Pair. Money refunded at once if not approved.

John Harries Westbourne Grove, W.

JAEGER Fine Pure Wool

underwear is comfortable because of its soft, refined texture. Replaced if spoiled by shrinkage.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS ADELINA FERIAS' CONCERT. May 30, Bechstein Hall, 3 o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. to be obtained at the Hall.

SELF-DENIAL.

Table listing jewelry items and their prices, including Pearl and Amethyst Double-heart Brooch, Pearl and Coral Crescent Brooch, etc.

All the above can be seen in Central Hall, Lincoln's Inn House, or simply Mrs. SANDERS, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

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ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Retirement, no extra. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Valet Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, quietest quarters, sumptuous bedrooms, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance and lights, from 8s. 6d. to 15s. per week. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounche. -MADAME, 4788 Terrace.

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WANTED, LADY AS IMPROVER or MANAGERESS for small dairy farm. Must be able to milk well and not be afraid of responsibility. -Mrs. DUTTON, Sawbridgeworth.

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EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. The Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union. No. 26.—VOL. I. FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913. Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free. 11d.)

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"There is only one way to put a stop to this agitation; there is only one way to break down this agitation. It is not by deporting us, it is not by locking us up in gaol, it is by doing us justice."

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TWO SUFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons of communication with her by letter to 45, Ashworth-mansions, Eglon-avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teaching, I spoke bravely an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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BLUTHNER PIANO: fine tone; perfect condition; great bargain.—11, Parkhurst-road, Holloway. BONELESS CORSETS. Unbreakable. Support without pressure. List free.—KNITTED CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham. DRINK delicious SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water.—Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham-road, London, S.W. (inclosing this advertisement). FRESH FISH, DIRECT FROM THE STEAMER. Sent off immediately after being landed. Dressed for cooking. Carriage Paid. Special Terms to Schools, Convents and Institutions. Choice Parcels, value 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write for circular to Secretary ENTERPRISE FISHING CO. (Dept. M.), ABERDEEN. OLIVER TYPEWRITER, excellent condition, and Steniller, 4s.; also Table Office Obligations, Duplicator, 25s.; 5-4 Plate Developer and Printing Frames, &c., 15s. or less. E. C. Box 176, THE SUFFRAGETTE Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS of long standing cured in a few days.—Box 170, SUFFRAGETTE Office, Kingsway, London. THE WOMEN'S TEA CO., 9, Mincing-lane, E.C. (Gibbons Sisters), are prepared to send to Bazaars, Meetings, &c., Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Ubbolates, for sale or return.

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ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

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