

The Suffragette

EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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

VOL. I.—No. 12.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)
1d.



1913.

For women who want the vote, 1913 is a very momentous year. They cannot foretell success, and it may be that they cannot even command success, but they can deserve it.

To deserve success women must cease to regard themselves as victims of circumstance, and as helpless before the whims, prejudices and treacheries of politicians. They must show all the self-reliance, all the resolution, all the courage, all the fighting spirit that used to be, and let us hope still are, the attributes of those of British race.

Women must, we say again, deserve success. How to deserve it, Emerson has told them in his essay on Courage.

In words which might have been addressed directly to suffragists in this country and at this day, Emerson says:

Nature has made up her mind that what cannot defend itself shall not be defended. Complaining never so loud, and with never so much reason, it is of no use. One heard much cant of peace-parties long ago, that their strength lay in the greatness of their wrongs, and dissuading all resistance, as if to make this strength greater. But were their wrongs greater than the negro's? and what kind of strength did they ever give him? It was always invitation to the tyrant, and bred disgust in those who would protect the victim. What cannot stand must fall. Nature has charged everyone with his own defence as with his own support, and the only title I can have to your help is when I have manfully put

forth all the means I possess to keep me, and being overborne by odds, the bystanders have a natural wish to interfere and see fair play.

Resistance, Emerson's cure for tyranny and injustice, is also the cure chosen by the Women's Social and Political Union. Never have its members bred by submissiveness disgust in those who would protect. Never have they given invitation to the tyrant.

By the policy of resistance to unrightful authority, the Union has stirred bystanders in their thousands to become active champions of women's enfranchisement.

By resistance, the Union has compelled the Government to admit that they have a responsibility with regard to the question of votes for women, and to make their present deceitful pretence of fulfilling that responsibility.

By resistance, but by no other means, it will be possible for women to compel the Government to transform that pretence into a reality.

Finally, by this resistance, this militancy, the members of the Women's Social and Political Union have enfranchised their own spirit, and have lit an answering flame in the hearts of countless other women.

For this New Year of 1913, militant suffragists have the same policy as they have had in the old years that are gone. It is, to do the right thing and the brave thing, leaving the issue to a power greater than their adversaries and greater than themselves.

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The Suffragette,
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A Review of the Week.

Parliament at Work Again.

Parliament is at work again, and it is announced that within a few weeks the women's amendments to the Manhood Suffrage Bill will come under discussion. The position of affairs in the House of Commons is fully dealt with in our leading article, and we here content ourselves with saying that the true policy for suffragists to adopt at the present time is to bring every possible pressure to bear upon the Government with a view to convincing them that the enfranchisement of women is the lesser of two evils.

At the Bar of the House.

The request, addressed by Mrs. Forbes Robertson to the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons, that a deputation of the Actresses' Franchise League shall be heard at the Bar of the House, is supported by various newspapers, and notably by *The Evening Standard*. "There is a good deal to be said," says *The Evening Standard*, "for hearing not only these ladies, but suitable delegations from other Suffragists at the Bar of the House of Commons. The decision rests with Parliament; but how are they to bring influence to bear upon that august body, how convince it that their demand is reasonable, and that large numbers of women support it? It may be remembered that the whole militant Suffragist movement arose because Mr. Asquith declined to receive a deputation from their society. The deplorable rows with the police began with attempts on the part of female Suffragists to force their way to the Premier's presence. It was an initial error to refuse them the privilege."

The Working Women's Deputation.

The preparations for the working women's deputation to the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George are going forward. General Drummond has been addressing a number of meetings in Scotland and in the North of England, and her call for support has had a very encouraging response. It is an interesting circumstance that the actresses and the manual-workers, both being working women in the widest meaning of the term, should be demanding the right to express their demand for the vote in an effective manner. The House of Commons can advance no reasonable excuse for refusing to hear the actresses' deputation, and the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are equally without excuse for refusing to see General Drummond and her companions.

The Prisoners.

All our readers will rejoice at the release of Miss North Lackey, another Suffragette who has "determined her own sentence." Miss Lackey was accorded the savage sentence of three months in the third division for giving a false fire alarm, and she was released at the end of five days as the result of a hunger strike. From news brought by Miss Lackey we know that on December 20 Miss Elsie Howey had endured a hunger strike of ten days. Since then no news has been received of her or of Miss Kitty Marion, who, we understand, intended to start the hunger strike on Christmas Eve unless meanwhile she had been accorded first division treatment. The names of these two women are well-known to our readers as brave fighters in the vanguard of militancy, and as we wait with the deepest anxiety for fuller news of them, our

hearts go out in admiration and gratitude for the splendid fight we know they are making in prison. We have to welcome back to England two other valiant soldiers—Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, who are at liberty—pending the decision of the case by the High Court.

What the Militants Want.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to what the militants want, it is perhaps well to explain the matter here. What the militants want is that the Government shall assume direct responsibility for initiating and carrying Woman Suffrage instead of shifting their responsibility on to the shoulders of an enslaved House of Commons. The Government ought not to have introduced a Franchise Bill for men only. Now that they have done so, it becomes their duty to drive a clause giving votes to women through the House of Commons. When the W.S.P.U. speaks of a Government measure what it means is a proposal for Woman Suffrage (whether a separate Bill or a clause in a general Franchise Bill) which is initiated by the Government and upon which the Government stand or fall. The Government expect women to depend upon an unofficial amendment, which the Prime Minister says they would adopt if it were carried, but whose defeat has been prepared beforehand. This is, emphatically, not what the militants want.

The Referendum.

A political correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette*, a paper which is in especially close touch with the Government, observes that to defeat the amendment deleting the word "male" from the Manhood Suffrage Bill will involve a great saving of time, because it will prevent the discussion of all the Woman Suffrage amendments. He also declares it to be the opinion of some people in the House of Commons that a Woman Suffrage clause if passed might be reserved for a referendum. The Speaker has ruled that a referendum cannot be brought within the scope of the Home Rule Bill, and he would therefore be compelled to resist any attempt to add a referendum clause to any Franchise Bill. But the Government are not dependent upon the referendum as a method of wrecking Woman Suffrage amendments.

The Threatened Peace of the Realm.

There are eighteen M.P.s at any rate who will not be able to use suffragist militancy as an excuse for opposing the enfranchisement of women. They are the eighteen Irish Unionist M.P.s who have signed the letter to Mr. Asquith, asking that Ulster be excluded from the scope of the Home Rule Bill. In the course of the letter they say:—
"We know that the repugnance of a vast body of Ulstermen to Home Rule is as deep as it is violent. We are sure that they will, regardless of all consequences, refuse to submit to the government which it is proposed to force upon them. Their resistance seems to us righteous. . . . But while we approve, we cannot be blind to the grave mischiefs which are involved even in righteous resistance. It is, therefore, plainly our duty as Members of Parliament representing those whose fate is involved to do whatever we can to avert the evils we foresee. We ask you, therefore, to accept our amendment as the only way to preserve the threatened peace of the realm. . . . We solemnly make this our deliberate demand and appeal, and we assure you that if you reject it you will incur a most heavy responsibility."

Once again we find that militancy is an argument which is thought most natural and proper for the use of men. It is only when women use it that general denunciation follows. It is, we would add, a pity that the Labour Members and other Suffragists in the House of Commons are not as ready as are the Irish Unionist M.P.s to put a sympathetic interpretation upon the militant action of the people whose interests they profess to have at heart.

Making the Innocent Suffer.

One of the many ignorant and foolish things said against Suffragist militancy is that such militancy is less humane than ordinary warfare, because it does not spare non-combatants, whereas ordinary warfare does spare them. This posterous theory is now dashed to pieces by the refusal of the representatives of the Balkan League to allow the revictualing of Albanians during the peace negotiations, and by their determination to reduce that place to submission by starving not only the Turkish soldiery, but also the civil population, including even the children. Such is the boasted humanity of ordinary warfare. It illustrates the utter falseness of the statement that ordinary belligerents do not inflict injury and suffering upon the innocent.

More War Upon the Innocent.

The Daily News publishes a review of the state of the labour market in 1912, in the course of which is given the cost to other workers of the strike of the coal miners. This war for a minimum wage for miners is estimated to have robbed the innocent, in the persons of other workers, of 31,567,000 days of employment, this loss of employment involving a loss in wages of £7,891,750. The total loss to the community as a whole caused by this strike is computed to have been fifty millions sterling. These figures represent an appalling amount of destitution and human suffering. Yet the coal miners' attack upon the community has not evoked one title of the criticism levelled against the destruction of letters done in the cause of votes for women.

An Official W.S.P.U. Statement.

In consequence of a report which appeared in the first instance in *The Standard*, and was afterwards copied by other newspapers, the W.S.P.U. has issued the following official statement:—

"The Women's Social and Political Union has no knowledge whatever of the reported tampering with railway signals, and has no reason to suppose that any Suffragist is connected with it. The affair may be a practical joke, or it may be that the report has no foundation in fact, and has arisen merely to supply the deficiency of news attendant upon the holiday season. The act in question, if it had been committed, would not have been in accordance with Mrs. Pankhurst's injunction to all W.S.P.U. members to respect human life."

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The campaign of 1913 has now begun, and we must again give thought to the financial needs of the Union. In the last "Treasurer's Note" I discussed the plan of raising funds by getting new advertisements for *THE SUFFRAGETTE* and by keeping the advertisements that we already have.

So many women are just now visiting the Winter Sales that this is a specially favourable moment for carrying this particular plan into effect. Let every reader of *THE SUFFRAGETTE* give preference to the Winter Sales of our advertisers! It is not, however, enough to do this, because the important thing is that the advertisers shall be able to trace a definite return for the money which they pay into our funds. They should therefore be informed in writing of the purchases that are made in consequence of their advertisements in *THE SUFFRAGETTE*.

A useful suggestion is made by a W.S.P.U. member, who writes as follows:—

"With regard to the special appeal which you make in this week's issue of *THE SUFFRAGETTE*, not only for the getting of advertisements but also for the keeping of those already displayed, may I suggest the following scheme:—That all purchasers at the shops advertised in *THE SUFFRAGETTE* should at the end of a day's shopping return the receipts to the proprietors with the following notice attached:—'This purchase was made at your shop entirely on account of your advertisement in *THE SUFFRAGETTE*.' I feel sure that this scheme, if taken up to any extent, would insure the continuance of the advertisements."

If only to prove the business capacity of women in general and of the W.S.P.U. in particular, *THE SUFFRAGETTE* must be made to pay and to pay well. As every woman knows, it is by its advertisements that a paper lives and makes profit. With the help and goodwill of our thousands of members and friends, I know that we shall get all the advertisements that we want for *THE SUFFRAGETTE*.

In a very short time Mrs. Drummond's deputation of working women will be setting forth to see the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George. In the interval between now and then there will be a vigorous campaign in London and in all other W.S.P.U. centres. Workers are needed. Money is needed. A campaign of this kind affords to new members a very special opportunity of gaining experience of public work and knowledge of how other women live. Every kind of help is needed in public speaking, bill-distributing, paper-selling, house-to-house visiting and so forth. Everybody, given the necessary zeal, can be of service. As for money, it is obvious that an agitation amongst working women in poor districts cannot yield a great financial return. It is to the more prosperous women, therefore, that we must look to pay a large part of the expenses of this campaign.

E. PANKHURST.

THE AWAKENER.

1d. WEEKLY.

(By post 1d.)

The only weekly paper dealing SOLELY with the White Slave Traffic.

This week's contents contain:

RED LIGHT.

NO EXCUSE: An Answer to Neil Lyon.

Illustrated Biographical Sketch of Mrs. PANKHURST.

Publication Offices:

25, VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

HARRIES

— OF —
WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

WINTER SALE BARGAINS.

GLOVES.

About 25 doz. of Dent's Pique Kid Gloves, mostly in beaver and tan, 2 dome fasteners; these are slightly soiled and were originally 2/11½ per pair.

SALE PRICE, 1/3½ per pair.

Also a similar lot of Mocha Suede Gloves in brown, beaver and slate, 3 pearl buttons.

SALE PRICE, 1/3½ per pair.

40 cases of Winter Woollen Gloves, white and all colours, gantlet or ordinary length.

SALE PRICE, 6½d. per pair.

SILK SHIRTS.

A limited quantity of smartly cut shirts in good white Jap Silk, with side pocket and polo collar, 13½, 14, and 14½. Worth 6/11.

SALE PRICE, 4/9.

The windows and counters are replenished daily with fresh bargains. N.B.—This is the CLEARANCE SALE previous to stock-taking. Verb. sep.

John Harries (Westbourne Grove W.)

LEADING ACTRESSES

SEND

NEW YEAR'S GOOD WISHES

TO

"THE SUFFRAGETTE."

PROMINENT WOMEN SUPPORT THE GREAT FIGHT FOR A PRINCIPLE.

No one can fail to be impressed with the fact that the women of the theatrical profession, with their highly developed sympathies and their wide knowledge of life, have responded so readily to the call of awakened womanhood. The Actresses' Franchise League numbers nearly all the most brilliant women on the stage in its ranks. We give below some messages of goodwill which we have received from leading actresses:—

Miss Gertrude Elliott.

All honour to the fighters for a principle! May the New Year bring the success that must crown such devotion and sacrifice!

Miss Lillah McCarthy.

Success to the Suffrage Cause in 1913, and may there be many opportunities of demonstrating what a blessing the vote will be not only to this generation, but to the next.

Miss Lena Ashwell.

As one who has suffered nothing for her convictions, I send you who have suffered much my sincere good wishes. May 1913 prove lucky to the great Cause of the Enfranchisement of Women!

Miss Decima Moore.

Friends,—In sending *THE SUFFRAGETTE* a message, I want to thank all Suffragettes for the enormous help their unwavering devotion to the cause of justice has been to woman and mankind in general.

The spirit of high thinking, fellowship, always facing forward, has been so impressed on us all by the Suffrage movement that it has entered our daily lives, helping us in innumerable ways. Already the younger generation are profiting by the high ideals it stands for—it has awakened the true chivalry in all of us—chivalry from women to women, men to men, as well as men to women and women to men, and stands for the highest and best in everything.

Miss Adeline Bourne.

My sincerest wishes that the New Year brings great success to our new paper, *THE SUFFRAGETTE*, and sees the fulfilment of all our hopes by our inclusion in the Reform Act of 1913. Health and many victories, *SUFFRAGETTE*!

Miss Christine Silver.

I do indeed wish you and *THE SUFFRAGETTE* every success in the coming year. I think the work you are doing is wonderful, and it cannot be without its reward.

Miss Nora Lancaster.

"God in thy good Cause make thee prosperous. Very heartily do I wish our campaign success and victory."

WILLIAM OWEN

Westbourne Grove, London, W.

WINTER SALE NOW PROCEEDING.



C1. Well-cut Costume for Country wear in Donegal tweed, Coat lined good quality silk. Can be obtained in all colours. Price 52/6

REMNANTS ON THE COUNTERS EVERY THURSDAY.

WILLIAM OWEN.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY (Mrs. E. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A.) Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since April 5th, 1909. Secures Abatement and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-Tax and Income-Tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners. Advises on Investments in regard to Income-Tax. References to Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many others. WRITE, PHONE OR CALL. Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 CENTRAL.

VIRGINIE, Maison Francaise, Prix Moderes, ROBES, BLOUSES, LINGERIE, 4, SLOANE STREET, S.W.

OPENING "AT HOME" AT THE WESTMINSTER SUFFRAGE TEA SHOP, 12, TOTHILL STREET. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9th, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. PANKHURST. Miss JANETTE STEER. Tickets 2s. 6d. (including Tea), to be obtained from THE SECRETARY, 17, TOTTENHAM STREET, S.W.

ARTHUR'S STORES, 114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. FOR GENERAL PROVISIONS & High-Class Confectionery. All Cakes and Pastries made of the finest ingredients by our own Bakers.

The Suffragette on Order at your Newsagent's. "The Suffragette" contains all the Latest News of the great fight for Woman Suffrage.

PRICE 1d. OUT ON THURSDAY.

THE LAVENDER LAUNDRY, Stratford Road, Acton, W. We solicit the Custom of all who believe in supporting women's labour, and who appreciate having their Linens washed in honest, wholesome fashion without the aid of chemicals. Excellent Testimonials. Phone or write for Price List. Our own Vans collect and deliver daily in London. Special Department for Country orders.

COOPER & CO.'S STORES, 68 to 74, BROMPTON RD., LONDON, S.W.

Departments: Tea & Coffees, Groceries, Provisions, Cooked Meats, Poultry & Game, Biscuits, Fish, Meat, Fruit & Flowers, Vegetables, Confectionery, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., Brushes, Turnery, Hardware, Stationery, Wines & Spirits, Tobaccos, &c., Coal, &c., &c.

THE SMARTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STORES IN THE WEST-END.

All Goods of the Highest Quality at usual Store Prices. Lunch Orders a Speciality.

JEWELL BUILDER. PHONES: 57 & 1382. HORNEY, 57 & 1382. ALTERATIONS & REPAIRS, &c. TOWN AND COUNTRY. 90, STROUD GREEN ROAD, and 368, HORNEY ROAD, N.

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The Suffragette. LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY. FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

A "Free" House of Commons!

Militant suffragists are being besought to remember that the question of votes for women is now before a "free" House of Commons. That free House of Commons will, says Sir Edward Grey, deal with this question on its merits, and he contends that a favourable settlement depends upon the feeling of the House. The militants are not deterred by these arguments from their fighting policy, because they know that the House of Commons is not free, that it will not deal with Woman Suffrage on its merits, and that the feeling of the House of Commons is not spontaneous, but is carefully manufactured by the Party wire-pullers. By way of illustrating this contention, we will pass in review the three political Parties by which the Government are maintained in office. Let us take first the Nationalist Party! Mr. Redmond and his flock long ago decided to wreck the cause of Woman Suffrage. This fact came to the knowledge of the W.S.P.U. in the summer of 1911. At first the W.S.P.U. hoped that the Nationalist Party's hostile decision had reference only to that session, but it was soon discovered that the decision had reference to the whole of the present Parliament, and possibly to an even longer period. For some months the W.S.P.U. was alone in its recognition of the Irish danger, but when the Conciliation Bill was defeated the other Suffragist sections discovered that the W.S.P.U. had been right. When the Nationalist Members destroyed the Conciliation Bill the excuse given on their behalf was, that they did it out of fear that if the House of Commons adopted a Woman Suffrage measure, the Government would break up. This excuse they will, so far as we know, again avail themselves of. Certainly the Prime Minister's recent statement in the House of Commons did not deprive them of it, whatever trustful optimistic non-militants may say to the contrary. But the important point to be noticed is, that fear of the break-up of the Government is not the only excuse, and was not the first excuse advanced by the Nationalist Party for their policy of wrecking Woman Suffrage. What Mr. Redmond said in the first instance, and what he is doubtless prepared to say again, is that he objects to a Woman Suffrage measure being sent to the House of Lords before Home Rule is passed in the Statute Book, because the Lords might pass it at the first time of asking, and the Unionists might then make this the pretext for demanding an immediate General Election, with the result that the Home Rule Bill would have to be pronounced upon by women voters—a condition of affairs to which Mr. Redmond has a rooted and a fierce objection. Moreover, there is a third weapon in the Nationalist armoury of excuses, and that is, that Mr. Redmond desires the question of votes for Irish women to be settled by an Irish Parliament, which it obviously cannot be if settled by the Imperial Parliament as part of the present Franchise Bill.

Another motive underlying the Nationalist Members' anti-suffrage policy is their desire to confirm themselves in the Prime Minister's good graces, and to lay the Government under a new obligation by helping them to escape the fulfilment of the Prime Minister's pledge to women. As for the danger to Home Rule arising from the defeat of Woman Suffrage, of which Mr. Redmond is being warned, he is trusting to a continuance of the present state of affairs, whereby the Labour Party and a large section of suffragists refuse to enter into a fight against the Government, no matter how badly the question of Woman Suffrage may be dealt with. These are the hard facts concerning the Irish Party's attitude and intentions, and, as even the most confiding non-militant admits, the Irish Party holds the fate of Woman Suffrage in the hollow of its hand! This brings us to the consideration of the Labour Party's attitude. The Labour Party is not free to give single-minded and genuine service to women's enfranchisement, because it is in bondage to its own timidity and to the Government. The Labour Members could, if they liked, bring Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond to their knees within twenty-four hours. Twice within the last week or so, they have been solely responsible for preventing the defeat of the Government on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. This power to emancipate millions of working women, the Labour Members callously refuse to employ. They talk volubly about the fight they are going to make for the unofficial Woman Suffrage amendments, but, looking through their Woman Suffrage record in the present session, we see it to be not very impressive. We find that they were, as a Party, directly responsible for the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, because sixteen of their number were absent from the second reading division, and the Bill was defeated by fourteen votes only. We also find that some of them voted against the Woman Suffrage amendment to the Home Rule Bill, and that others did not vote at all. Even if they were all to vote for the Women's Amendments to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, they could not, and they know it, counteract the opposition of the Nationalists and the Liberal deserters. What they could do is to coerce the Liberals and the Nationalists into making Woman Suffrage a Government measure. This, the only service of real value, they refuse to render. The determination of the Labour Party is to keep the Government in office for the next two years, no matter what happens to working-women or to anybody else. There is no offence they will not pardon to this Government in order not to have a General Election. Afraid of not re-gaining their seats, afraid of the expense of an Election, afraid of the denunciations of official Liberalism, afraid lest the Tories return to power, they are reduced to utter political impotency. As for the Liberal Members, the third element in the coalition, no one surely will contend that they are free agents resolved to deal with Woman Suffrage entirely on its merits! The Prime Minister has told them that he regards the Home Rule as a political mistake of a very disastrous kind. He has informed them that they are not likely to reverse the "decision" they arrived at on the Conciliation Bill. Can these Liberal M.P.'s be trusted to resist the Prime Minister's influence and to vote for the enfranchisement of women? According even to the non-militants, Liberal M.P.'s are particularly prone to pledge-breaking. Where Party and principle conflict, they choose Party. What is the reason for this. An ex-Liberal M.P., Sir Robert Perks, has thrown some light upon the matter. He roundly declares that the ordinary Member of Parliament is an automaton, and that a large percentage of the Liberal Members are not free agents, but under a personal obligation to the Government and their Party. He informs us that only a comparatively few Members are unfettered, because most of them come within one of the following categories:— 1. The Ministers, their Parliamentary private secretaries, and Members who expect to enter one of these classes. 2. Members who are employed by Government. 3. Members who are barristers by Government departments; 4. By being subsidised for political lecturing by the Whips. 5. Members whose election expenses have been paid out of Party funds. 6. Members who are owners of provincial journals, subsidised by the Party. 7. Manufacturers whose limited liability companies are indebted to the Government for business. Who, that has considered the facts and circumstances set forth in this article, will say that the House of Commons is a free and independent and impartial assembly, to which women can be expected to entrust their political fate! CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

LA FEMME SEULE.

By M. BRIEUUX.

M. Brieux, whose new play, *La Femme Seule*, dealing with the difficulties and hardships which confront the woman who has to fight the battle of life on her own account, has lately been produced in Paris, writes in *Le Matin* as follows:— Messieurs les hommes, my brothers, I should like to invite you to some reflections. I shall exclude from this discussion all those who in all their life have had nothing to reproach themselves with, no fault, no crime towards women. And now that no one has taken his departure and that we are by ourselves, let us chat. Let us begin by recognising that in the last forty years the character of the young girl has been considerably modified. If anyone were to present to an audience a young girl such as those depicted by Scribe or Emile Augier, people would laugh. Whatever my friend Marcel Provost may think, there are no more little white geese, or if there are, they are as rare as the *demi-vierge*. The education of girls—I mean wide, large, complete education—dates from only a few years back, and this education women of forty have never known, since they were unable to frequent educational establishments or the free Universities which have been created lately. The young girl of to-day is neither ignorant on the one hand nor immodest on the other. The young girl of to-day has learned science. She has heard the conversations in the family, conversations which are no longer guarded in her presence, and she has recognised the truth of that saying let fall by a philosopher: "The fate of a woman depends upon that of the man whom she has been able to please." She has gone in for sports, so that, as one of my characters says, she may place herself in the best physical and mental condition, and that she may thus be chosen by the best, the richest, and the most intelligent man. That shows that she is at any rate no fool. The Daughters of the Bourgeoisie. Men of my age must have perceived that the young girls have ceased to respect them. This is perhaps because to clear-sighted beings such as they are, many of us are not worthy of respect. They do not believe any longer in the superiority of experience. "Experience," they say, "is the science of the past. The science which is important to us is the science of the present." Then again, they have ideas about looking after themselves. What they have learned about life from books and what they learn from the conversations of grown-up people—all this makes them have confidence only in themselves. They think themselves very clever, and they are not so. They can only modify very slightly the deplorable education that we give our daughters—I am speaking especially of the daughters of the bourgeoisie. This education—deplorable I repeat—may be summed up in this formula: We teach our girls nothing but how to please men. They are brought up only with a view to marriage. Families—it is horrible to say so—are places hardly more estimable than the special schools at Athens where girls were trained as courtesans for the pleasure of men. The Art of Seduction. Yes! Yes! That is so. They are taught how to behave. And what does that mean? Only by the chasteness of their conduct, to give possible husbands stronger desires, or to give them at least the idea that they cannot enter into possession of a young lady unless they marry her. They learn art. Which art? The art of seduction, of music, and of the dance. They learn also to spell without mistakes, and to speak so that their ignorance will not upset anyone who is listening to them—in other words, to hold a *salon*. What else do they learn? Nothing! That, it appears, is a perfect system for those who get married immediately. But the others? They are more numerous. There are those who cannot get married because their coquetry frightens the young men who know

how to reckon, and whom they have instructed by a simple rule of three, that the interest on their *dot* will not suffice to keep this brilliant little creature, so desirous of shining in the world. There are the ugly women. There are others also, who because of their cultivated mind and awakened intelligence, are not content with the moral qualities that the young men of to-day have to offer, and do not believe that the company of men is necessary to their happiness. Our masculine vanity may be wounded by this, but the truth is, my brothers, that the women can do without us much better than we can do without them. Here we have already a large class of lone women. There are others. There are those we do not marry because they have no *dot*. Daughters of clerks who are too well educated to marry workmen, and that the clerks will not marry because they are too poor. There are all those who are waiting for a husband. There are all those who are not waiting for one any more. There are the widows, the divorced wives, the deserted wives—all these amount in France to the fearful total of two millions. How do men behave towards these women? Badly! Man cannot believe that woman is not an inferior creature, the complement of him; if, created to be the instrument of his pleasure or the guardian of his happiness. He will not admit that woman is, if not his equal, at least his equivalent. Modern Droit du Seigneur. The ancient *droit du seigneur*, which our demagogues have so strongly condemned as a feature of the ancient regime, has been too often revived by the men of the present day, and too often the workgirl or the female employee has had to submit to it more frequently for the satisfaction of the foreman than of the master. More cruel than the ancient law of the *droit du seigneur*, this new law can be expressed in the words: "Give yourself or starve!" This is violation with a condition. It is, as says my Theresa in *La Femme Seule*, "the most abominable of blackmails." Masculine ferocity does not end here. The man now sees in the woman a competitor, because she has fewer needs, and he has been, is, and will be, her pitiless enemy. A social revolution is in preparation. It will be brought about by the entrance of women into the labour market. This entrance into the labour market is provoked by the want of courage in the young men who do not want to marry anything but *dots*, and it is rendered possible by the progress of machinery. I am afraid that in this new war of the sexes we shall see shameful deeds committed. And that is why I have written the play that the dramatic critics of Paris have made fun of. I do not know what value the play has, but I do know that the question that I have brought forward is one of the gravest and is worthy of discussion. I say that apart from certain exceptions, the lone women are condemned to submit, whether they will or no, to the tyranny of men who are immoral and are ferocious in their jealousy of female competition. If I am in the wrong, let the women say so! An account of M. Brieux's play, "La Femme Seule," now being produced in Paris, will be given in our next issue.

PUNCH AND JUDY, or CONJURING ENTERTAINMENTS, given. JAMES PORTLAND, Alroy House, Finsbury Park. Telephone 2014 Tottenham. Mr. Portland has over 1,000 testimonials.

THE SUFFRAGETTE OUT ON THURSDAY. PRICE 1d.

Place it on Order at your Newsagent's and it will be delivered at your house.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND.

DECEMBER 20 to DECEMBER 30.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries like 'Already acknowledged £140,345 18 1', 'Miss J. Canham', 'Mrs. J. A. Harmer', etc.

Total £140,552 15. Note: Total of Christmas Sale takings will be shown in next issue.

THE MOVE ON WESTMINSTER—THE ORGANISED WOMANHOOD OF BRITAIN DEMAND AN AUDIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Where men and women think lightly of the laws, Where the populace rise at once against the never-ending audacity of elected persons, Where fierce men and women pour forth as the sea to the whistle of death pours its sweeping and unript waves, Where outside authority enters always after the procedure of inside authority,

WORKING AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MAKE COMMON CAUSE IN PRESSING THEIR CLAIMS TO THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Asquith has yet Time to Take Heed of "The Writing on the Wall."

It is a most significant circumstance that within the last few weeks two sections of working women so widely different as those represented in Mrs. Drummond's deputation and the Actresses' Franchise League should have conceived the idea of approaching the Government directly to place their claims before them.

As announced last week, the Executive Committee of the Actresses' Franchise League have asked to be allowed to stand before the Bar of the House to lay before the Commons at first hand their reasons for claiming equality with man in the State. Here indeed is food for reflection. It shows how the Government's inaction with regard to the question of woman suffrage is stirring women of all sorts, kinds and conditions. Here we have those who in their own very apt words, "add to the gaiety of the nation," making common cause with women whose conditions and whose work mean no gaiety, no laughter, and no relaxation. They are prompted by the same spirit of revolt against the injustice of denying women the right of citizenship. To those who have eyes to see and minds to understand, this coincident action by women whose work lies in such very different paths, should come as a sign of the times. It should wake sleepy politicians to the urgency of the need. It should prove that the agitation for votes is not confined to a "handful of discontented women," but that it is rather the very varied and divergent conditions under which women are living and working that makes it essential to give them a voice in the governing of that work and those conditions. Those who have followed events closely will recognise in the demand which both Mrs. Drummond's deputation and the Actresses' Franchise League are making, the natural outcome of things. All the means which are to hand have been tried in the case of women. Deputations have demanded to be received before, but those who held the power adopted an attitude of contempt towards those who could not retaliate at the ballot box. Whether Mr. Asquith will still "harden his heart and refuse to let the people go" remains to be seen. Like Pharaoh of old he may doubt the power of the plagues, but so sure as the sun rises and sets the plagues will descend upon these Liberal Egyptians, each time with more vehemence, until the present administration is swallowed up in the overwhelming waves of the urgent demand that is coming from every quarter. The failure of Mr. Asquith and his party to recognise this state of affairs will stand out as one of the greatest blunders of this administration, and is, however, not yet too late for the Prime Minister to pause and think before he denies these women the right they seek—not the right of hearing his views on woman suffrage, which are so sadly out of touch with modern ideas, but of pre-

Other working women write:—"In past years I have often made New Year resolutions which I have failed to keep, but I am making one row which I intend to keep (D.V.). Will you please add my name to the list of those who will go with you?" "Have just read of new crusade. A fine move. Will you please put my name down among the working women?" "The Government's action towards women is simply shameful. Please include my name in the march to the House of Commons."

WALT WHITMAN.

senting to him and Mr. Lloyd George the claims of the working women and their mandate.

RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In the deputation of working women which Mrs. Drummond will lead to the House of Commons there is a chance for every woman to express her determination that women shall have votes before the next General Election.

Militant and constitutional alike can stand behind Mrs. Drummond and make her famous mandate unanswerable, except by granting the franchise to women. When Mrs. Drummond goes to Westminster to present her mandate a great mass of women must stand behind her. So enormous should be the body of women on this historic occasion that so far as the eye can stretch from the House of Commons away down the Embankment their numbers should be seen. Every class of working women ought to make up her mind to rally round the General on this occasion. Here is an opportunity for those who tell us that they have been in sympathy with Women Suffrage for many years, and open-air meetings are also in full swing. Support comes not only from the women, but also from the men, and many are offering to work and canvass. A large number of members have been made in the various districts, and their eagerness to assist in the work is most marked. Even in the very poorest districts women and men are coming forward offering their working hours to do what they can to rouse the women and show them how this deputation personally concerns them. More help, however, is needed, and we appeal to members and sympathisers to send in their names immediately to Mrs. Drummond.

ORGANISERS' REPORT.

Christmas over, workers are again busy with the campaign for this great demonstration. From London and the provinces news continues to come in of the work which is being done and the great response which it has aroused. The organisers of the London districts have reopened their campaign, and are making extensive plans. Daily meetings have been arranged for women, and open-air meetings are also in full swing. Support comes not only from the women, but also from the men, and many are offering to work and canvass. A large number of members have been made in the various districts, and their eagerness to assist in the work is most marked. Even in the very poorest districts women and men are coming forward offering their working hours to do what they can to rouse the women and show them how this deputation personally concerns them. More help, however, is needed, and we appeal to members and sympathisers to send in their names immediately to Mrs. Drummond.

WORKING WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

The following extracts from letters will show the wide and varied response which has been received by Mrs. Drummond. Mrs. Drummond writes from Scotland:—"I have got many women already several co-operative women from Mr. George Barnes's constituency."

A member writes:—"A working woman, wife of a prison warden, will join the deputation."

SWELL THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

As the campaign spreads more money is required to carry out the plans which the organisers have made. Committees-rooms are required in the twelve districts in London. The rent for one has been already guaranteed by a member, who writes:—"I consider it a privilege to be able to help." Here is an example for other members. By next week we should be able to announce that rooms are opened in each district and the rent guaranteed for the whole campaign. The General wishes to thank all the members and friends who have so generously subscribed to her fund, and expresses her confidence that those who have not already contributed will send in their names to be included in next week's list. Now let every member come forward and give the General their practical backing in her great undertaking.

THE FOLLOWING ARE TAKEN FROM LETTERS TO MRS. DRUMMOND'S DEPUTATION:—

"I should like you to put my name down for your great deputation if I am not too late. As a working woman I feel I am not doing my duty to my home and daughters if I do not show them that their mother is a Suffragette in deed as well as in name. I have had to put up with a hard life at home through sticking to my W.S.P.U., which I hope to stick to till death. Can I leave home now if you can find me a place. Please let me know if I may make one to swell the number in your great call."

"Will you please let me have all particulars regarding the working women's deputation on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George in January next? I am desirous of helping in every possible way I can, although being at business all day I am not able to give very much time. However, if you will kindly tell me in what way you would like me to help, I shall be only too pleased to devote the little time I have to working for this splendid campaign!"

DEPUTATION FUND.

DECEMBER 17 TO JANUARY 1.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Total. Lists names like Miss H. R. Kerr, Miss Dorothy, etc., with their contributions to the deputation fund.

AN APPEAL FROM MRS. BAINES.

May I ask all or any members in any of the northern towns which I have as yet not visited to communicate with me as to the likelihood of any working women volunteering for the great deputation to the House of Commons, and I will gladly visit for meetings or help in any way desirable.

JENNIE BAINES. 762, Oldham-road, Newton Heath, Manchester.

AN EAST-END SPEAKERS' CLASS.

It has been suggested that a Speakers' Class shall be formed in the East-end for the benefit of W.S.P.U. members and friends living in that part of London. The class would be under the direction of Miss Rosa Lee. It is thought that past and present members of the existing Speakers' Class may be glad to give some financial support to this scheme for training new working-class speakers, whose advocacy of women's enfranchisement will have a very special value. Communications on this subject should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, W.S.P.U. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

HOSPITALITY.

Offers of hospitality for the women coming from the provinces to join Mrs. Drummond's deputation should be sent to Miss Bowker, Hospitality Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, W.C., who will be glad to know as soon as possible who is prepared to help in this way, so that adequate arrangements may be made.

THE LABOUR PRESS AND MRS. DRUMMOND.

REPLIES TO SOME CRITICISMS.

Replying to criticism in the Labour Press of his advice to working women to join Mrs. Drummond's deputation, G. R. S. T., in The Daily Herald December 30, writes as follows:—"It is a good sign that Mrs. Drummond's working women's deputation to the House of Commons is being so bitterly attacked. That is the best proof that some people are dreading its success. I humbly advise the wage-earning woman to carefully examine the source of all this attempt to throw suspicion on the democratic intentions of this deputation. It rests with them to decide whether the working women shall be included in the promised Reform Bill. That is why there are such desperate attempts to prevent them following Mrs. Drummond when she puts their case before Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Personally speaking, I may not think that the winning of the vote will, in itself, be of very direct value to the women. But indirectly it will be the first sign that they mean to claim their economic emancipation. Certainly the possession of a vote is necessary before the more thoughtful women realise their position in the State—just as men have had to go through the voting stage. But on the whole, I fancy women will make more use of their votes than the men have so far done."

"The critics who think that the ultimate aim of the W.S.P.U. is in the direction of plutocracy, are beyond reach of mortal aid, so far as the ordinary English language can administer to their dire need. The man who honestly thinks that the Suffrage movement (however many temporary blunders it may have committed) is on the side of Conservatism and plutocratic Liberalism, would believe anything that passed down his street. People of that sort should be taken away to a quiet place, where nothing will be likely to arouse their unstable emotions. They should not be allowed to observe the processions and movements of modern life. The militant Suffragists and their miller sisters, have in the last few years done more to rouse the economic thought of the community than the whole Labour party put together. The man who thinks that woman will be a Conservative force in politics or economics, must be singularly unfortunate in his feminine companions."

"THE CLARION" DEALS WITH THE SUBJECT IN THE FOLLOWING LEADER.

We understand that this workers' deputation to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, which will be led by Mrs. Drummond, will obey any reasonable traffic regulations laid down by the police. Although it is hoped that every available woman will take part in the procession, even to thousands, yet only a reasonable number will demand

to enter the precincts of the House of Commons, where they can speak for the rest. There is, therefore, no need why even the non-militants should hesitate to join this deputation: for it is surely inconceivable that even a despotic Liberal Cabinet will dare to oppose by force the reception of an orderly deputation of working-class Suffragists. The democracy of a Liberal Government has worn rather thin, but surely the mask will not be thrown off too brazenly. Whether we attract great or small numbers to the Parliamentary vote, this formal recognition of the civic rights of women must be won as the first step to more constructive social progress. The Socialists and the Syndicalists must alike agree that until the women are acknowledged as citizens they can scarcely be expected to take a real part in political and industrial reform; and the men will

have claimed to be "heard at the Bar," and from that situation they have exposed their real or alleged wrongs before the Commons of the Realm in Parliament assembled. It is a dignified and picturesque procedure, with a touch of the historic, perhaps that is why it commends itself to the members of the Actresses' Franchise League. These ladies have sent a petition to the Speaker and the Ministry asking that they may be heard at the Bar in order to show cause why they should no longer be deprived of the franchise. Mrs. Forbes Robertson, otherwise Miss Gertrude Elliott, who signs the petition, has framed it in dignified and judicious terms. The ladies of the stage feel that they are suffering under an unmerited wrong; society, in its political capacity, shows itself ungrateful for the eminent services they render by adding to the gaiety of nations.

THE LEADER OF THE ACTRESSES' MOVEMENT.



Miss Gertrude Elliott (Mrs. Forbes Robertson), President of the Actresses' Franchise League, and signatory of the memorial to the Speaker.

be unable by themselves to bring about that reform so long as half the population hangs as a dead weight. The Suffrage movement is therefore a part of the Socialist movement.—Clarion, Dec. 13, 1912.

ACTRESSES AT THE BAR.

The memorial from the Actresses' Franchise League to the Speaker, asking to be received at the Bar of the House, which was printed in our last issue, was despatched on December 19. No reply beyond a formal acknowledgment has yet been received at the offices of the League. Under the above heading The Evening Standard of December 29 published a leading article advocating that the actresses should be allowed to plead their cause at the Bar of the House. We reproduce the article, which runs as follows:—"The Bar of the House of Commons is one of our British 'institutions.' It is not often used; but from time to time in the process of the centuries aggrieved persons

their demand is reasonable, and that large numbers of women support it? It may be remembered that the whole militant Suffragist movement arose because Mr. Asquith declined to receive a deputation from their society. The deplorable rows with the police began with attempts on the part of female Suffragists to force the way to the Premier's presence. It was an initial error to refuse them the privilege. Other classes of persons, anxious to obtain redress for grievances, are allowed to send deputations to Ministers. Yet these are persons who are already represented, and have their paid delegates in the House able to state their case with authority. A voteless class has no such advantages, and has the better title to require that facilities shall be granted it to explain its wishes. The attempt to coerce the House of Commons must be resisted by all means; but it may be persuaded. At least those who stand outside the political system should be permitted to try. If the appeal of force must be repressed, the appeal to reason may well be received.

The House might be fairly asked to consider whether it will not license, not merely the Actresses' Franchise League, but deputations from other Suffragist societies, to appear at the Bar. The ladies, we are sure, will plead their cause with dignity and moderation. They will enable Members of Parliament to receive an earnest and reasoned statement of the case for Votes for Women, free from the atmosphere of turmoil and excitement in which it is generally presented. And the energetic leaders of the W.S.P.U. and the other franchise organisations will be better employed than they often are. We should much prefer to see Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst—and even Miss Christabel if she could be given a safe conduct for the occasion—engaged in arguing inside the House rather than in struggling with constables in the streets of Westminster. And their followers would be far more usefully and effectively employed in helping to prepare their case than in committing such acts of indiscriminate barbarism as cutting telephone wires and interfering with pillar-boxes.

"TOBY M.P." ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE CABINET.

A CRISIS IN PROSPECT.

The following comment on the Parliamentary prospects of the Franchise Bill by Mr. Henry Lucy (Toby, M.P.) appeared in The Observer of December 29:—"Early in Committee the question of Women's Suffrage will intrude itself. As at present arranged the struggle will be at the threshold of Committee by moving to strike out the word 'male' from the enfranchising clause. Should this be defeated his Majesty's Ministers will be able to breathe freely. If it be carried, and consequential amendments are approved, crisis will come and chaos develop. Mr. Asquith's personal position is clearly defined. He believes that the admission of women to the Parliamentary Register would be disastrous. At the same time, if by untrammelled vote Parliament declares in favour of the principle he will bow his head in the House of Commons.

Other of his colleagues are not likely to display equal measure of cautious flexibility. One in particular does not hesitate to declare that he will be no party to administering an Act which gives Parliamentary votes to persons who go about the country at hours when they ought to be in bed making attempt to burn down ancestral homes. Possibly by accident the phrasing of this declaration is deftly chosen. Even should the Suffragist Amendment be carried no member of the present ministry will be called upon to administer an Act embodying it. Ill-natured people would, however, be disposed to regard seizure of this saving plank as unheroic. Accepting that view, the Cabinet Minister in question would be bound to tender his resignation. It is difficult to see how colleagues equally opposed to Women's Suffrage could refrain from joining him in his retirement. Taken at its best, the resignation of even a single Cabinet Minister at the present juncture would be an embarrassing incident.

Programme of the Week. LONDON.

Table listing events for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, including locations like Bethnal Green, Clapham, and Harrow, and times.

A Happy New Year COAL. WILLIAM CLARKE & SON. 341, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY'S Commences on Monday, Jan. 6th, SALE & continues for twelve days only. Bargains in all Departments. The undermentioned are typical examples. Includes illustrations of coats, suits, and shoes with prices.

NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF ACTION—PRISONERS OF WAR.

The New Year is with us. So is the old war, and until the Government comes to its political senses, which will include a sense of justice to the women of the country, it is likely that the war will continue.

PILLAR-BOX "OUTRAGES." ATTACKS ON LETTERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Day after day reports have appeared in the Press of attacks on pillar-boxes in London and the provinces, and extensive damage appears to have been done.

At Windsor a postman found a pillar-box in French-road had been deluged internally with paint and oil.

At Richmond the Christmas posts were attacked and considerable damage done. In one box a large bottle labelled "hat varnish" was found.

In New Southgate a pillar-box has been attacked. A number of paper cookery bags had been telescoped, the inside one containing Brunswick black.

Further pillar-box outrages were discovered at Newport (Mon.) on Saturday evening. A quantity of dark fluid having been poured into the box, in which a large number of letters had been posted.

A pillar-box outrage has been committed at Harrogate during the Christmas holidays. The affair occurred in the King's-road district, a quantity of black ink being poured through the mouth of the letter-box.

It is reported that on December 31 the pillar-box in Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, was the object of an outrage similar to those recently perpetrated in other parts of London and the provinces.

The magistrate (Mr. Baggallay) said he could not hear that. He would hear anything in answer to the charge.

Miss Ferrar asked why she had been remanded since last Wednesday. Surely the correct sentence for her misdemeanour was known to him, or was it an arranged sentence between the Home Secretary and himself?

The magistrate said she was remanded to make inquiries. The full penalty would be imposed. She must pay £10 or go to prison for six weeks. The fine was paid.

At Greenwich Police-court on December 26, Miss Billinghurst, Miss Grace Michell, and Miss Louisa Gay were brought up on remand charged with wilfully placing a fluid in a post-office letter-box in Deptford, thereby damaging the contents. Miss

Billinghurst, when asked if she had anything to say, stated that it was not with the object of doing wanton damage that women attacked property in the way they had been driven to attack it.

Mr. Sewell, speaking on behalf of Miss Michell, said that she absolutely denied having made the statement she was credited with by a constable—viz., that she had informed him that Miss Billinghurst had placed the fluid in the box.

Miss Gay asked no questions. All three were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being accepted in two sureties of £15 each. The case will come up on January 7.

MISS GRACE FERRAR'S TRIAL. Miss Grace Ferrar was brought up at Lambeth Police-court on Saturday, De-

AN UNTIRING WORKER FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.



Miss Billinghurst passing the pillar-box in Deptford on which an attack was made.

ember 21, charged with placing noxious fluid in a pillar-box in Queen's-road, Peckham, on December 17.

She stated she wished to draw public attention to Mr. Asquith's treatment of the woman's cause.

The magistrate (Mr. Baggallay) said he could not hear that. He would hear anything in answer to the charge.

Miss Ferrar asked why she had been remanded since last Wednesday. Surely the correct sentence for her misdemeanour was known to him, or was it an arranged sentence between the Home Secretary and himself?

The magistrate said she was remanded to make inquiries. The full penalty would be imposed. She must pay £10 or go to prison for six weeks. The fine was paid.

Accused pleaded guilty, and said he did it to show his complete approval of militant tactics. The Sheriff fined him £1 or ten days' imprisonment. Mr. Mulligan preferred the ten days, and was removed to Duke-street Prison. A friend paid his fine on the next day, and he was released.

MR. JOHN BURNS AT LEICESTER. On the occasion of Mr. John Burns' visit to Leicester to open an extension of a Museum there on December 20, 200 special police were considered necessary to guard the Museum—and the politician. But Mr. Burns was not permitted to escape unchastised. A lady at the back of the hall protested directly he began to speak, and although an attempt was made to eject her, considerable violence being shown she made an effective protest later in the meeting. It is stated that the audience evinced much sympathy for the plucky protestor.

For many years there has been a Prisoners' Fund which has mainly owed its existence

to the generosity of ex-prisoners: this fund hitherto has been a small one, but it sufficed for the calls that were made on it. Now, however, that many of the prisoners, owing to their brave fight in prison come out in such a condition that they need the best medical attendance—in fact many of them have to go into nursing homes—we feel that we can with confidence appeal to our members to make this fund considerably larger.

There are many of our members who cannot be militant and who would be glad to subscribe to this fund, we are sure. All contributions should be sent to Miss Isabel Seymour at Lincoln's Inn House.

Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Joachim, 10s.

As a consequence of the bogus fire alarm, attributed to Suffragettes, it is thought unlikely, in the event of a fire-engine being called to a conflagration at the headquarters of the W.S.P.U., that the station receiving the message would win the prize for the smartest turn-out of the year.—Punch.

NEWS OF PRISONERS. MEMBERS UNDERGO THE HUNGER STRIKE.

All readers of our paper will rejoice to know that Miss Nora Lackey, who was sentenced on December 10 to three months' imprisonment in the third division for giving a false fire alarm, was released on December 25.

MISS NORA LACKEY'S EXPERIENCES. "When I got to Holloway I was put in the reception cell to wait two hours for the doctor. These cells are very dirty, and are underground, and Suffragettes are not usually placed in them. Afterwards the doctor asked me about my diet, and I told him not to bother, as I meant to hunger strike immediately. He tried to persuade me not to do so, and asked me if I was prepared to die. I said I was. They then took me to my cell. There I found that I was allowed no pillows, and was not allowed to have my portmanteau in my cell, privileges that have never been refused me before. I was examined by the doctor again the next day and allowed to exercise with the other two prisoners, Miss Marion and Miss Howey. Miss Howey had already been ten days without food. I didn't see Miss Howey after the Friday. On Saturday I remained prostrate; I didn't even dress myself, but lay on my plank the whole day. I was seen by the doctor twice, and he said that the Home Secretary would put me in the first division if I would cease the hunger strike. I answered it could not take away the indignity of being sentenced to three months' third division, and I refused.

"On the Sunday morning I got up and dressed, but I was not able to stand. I went to go to chapel, but they refused to let me, and said I must wait for the doctor. He asked me if I was able to stand, and I said I was not able to stand for many minutes. I was then taken to a hospital cell and locked in for about three hours, and after that I don't remember what happened. When I regained consciousness on Sunday evening, I was on the bed surrounded by two doctors, the matron, and a wardress. I was thoroughly examined by one of the doctors and left alone. Presently the doctors came back again and told me I should be released in a few hours. He said, 'We don't want your friends to see you in this state; you will have a comfortable night and be released in the morning. You are too ill to be fed.' I then had some Brand's Essence and some soda and milk.

"I was released at 1.30 on Monday, and sent home in charge of a wardress in a taxi."

NO NEWS OF MISS HOWEY.

Beyond Miss Lackey's account of this meeting in Holloway no news has been received of Miss Elsie Howey, and the greatest anxiety is felt on her behalf by her friends and by all the members of the Union, to whom the splendid part she has taken in the militant struggle is so well known. Miss Howey has always been in the vanguard of militancy. She endured the hunger strike in July, 1909, in January, 1910, and in March of that year, and again in May, 1912. On all occasions, excepting the first, she has been forcibly fed, and the effect on her health has been disastrous, though her spirit and determination remain unbroken.

MISS MARION DOES THE HUNGER STRIKE.

We learn that Miss Kitty Marion petitioned the Home Secretary for first division treatment, and stated that unless it was granted she would start the hunger strike on Christmas Eve. Since then no news has been received of her. Miss Marion like Miss Howey, has played a leading part in the militant movement. She has undergone several long sentences of imprisonment, and has twice endured the ordeal of the hunger strike and the torture of forcible feeding. News of her will be anxiously awaited by every member of the Union. Meanwhile, rallies of members attend every night about 8.30 outside Holloway Prison to give a cheer which may be heard by those who are enduring inside, and on Tuesday evening a band played. All who can, are asked to attend these meetings.

This Paper is printed by Trade Union labour.

THE CASE OF MISS EVANS AND MRS. LEIGH.

CASE TO GO TO THE HIGH COURT.

The adjourned case of Miss Evans and Mrs. Leigh was heard on Friday, December 20, in the Northern Police-court, Dublin. Mr. Byrne, on behalf of the prisoners, handed in a copy of the licence granted to Miss Evans, pointing out that it contained no condition of notification to the police.

Mr. Robertson, for the Crown, said that a day or two after the licence was given a constable handed her a document containing the conditions. Evidence was then given that the licence was left at Miss Evans' residence. An ordinary convict's licence was produced, and on comparing it with that left for Miss Evans, it was remarked that the four conditional paragraphs usual in such licences were not printed on the latter.

Sergeant Steadman deposed that he went to Merrion-square on October 4 and delivered a similar form for Mrs. Leigh.

Mr. Byrne contended that it was perfectly clear from the evidence that the document handed to Mrs. Leigh on her release was not in the nature of an ordinary licence. It was perfectly silent as to the notification of the police of place or change of residence. In this case it was never the intention of the authorities on discharging his clients to compel them to notify their residence. The licence was specially prepared, and not the ordinary form of convict licence at all.

Mr. Robertson said the licence was issued under the Penal Servitude Act of 1894. To suggest that because whole sections of the Act which were binding on the person who got the licence were not on the back of the licence, they were not binding on the person appeared to him to be absolutely absurd.

Mr. MacInerney said he was of opinion that the case was proved. The form of licence given to the accused was the same as that given under the Act of 1894. He intended to state a case, as Mr. Byrne's point that the authorities by design or accident had omitted the references to notification in the certificate was a serious point. He imposed a sentence of 14 days, and fixed the recognisances at £20 pending the result of the case stated.

Mr. Robertson: I would ask you to put these ladies under an undertaking not to leave this country until the case is disposed of.

Mr. MacInerney: I have no power to do that. They can leave this moment if they give you notice.

Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans are now in London, and with characteristic selflessness are making use of their newly-found liberty to organise rallies of members outside Holloway Prison each evening for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with their comrades within by singing and by Suffrage songs.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Members and friends will be glad to know from the above that the case of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans is to be taken to the High Court in Dublin in order to find out if the pitiless persecution of these two brave women by the Government has any legal sanction. A special appeal is made for funds to defray the cost of the appeal, as it depends on the results of that case whether Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans will again be arrested on the charge of not reporting themselves to the police and have to undergo a repetition of their past sufferings.

£ s. d.
Already acknowledged .. 221 15 8
Mrs. and Miss Powell .. 0 6 0
J. C. Reed, Esq. .. 0 5 0

£222 6 8
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Goodfirth, 62, High-street, Hampstead, N.W.

The International Suffrage Shop

begs to acknowledge the following contributions to the £200 fund:—

£ s. d.
Already acknowledged .. 83 1 0
Mrs. H. E. Dowson .. 3 0 0
Mrs. W. E. Dowson .. 2 0 0
Mrs. HARTLEY WITHERS .. 3 0 0
Anon .. 280 0 0
A Friend (first instalment of £50) .. 10 0 0

£380 1 0

THE DUTY OF LABOUR MEMBERS.

MR. KEIR HARDIE REMINDED.

The Labour Members are never without due reminder from the women that the principles on which their party is based need translation into practice. Mr. Keir Hardie has again been warned that "Deeds, not words," is the motto of the W.S.P.U., speaking at a "War Against Poverty" meeting, held on December 22, in Newcastle, he said, in allusion to Driver Knox, that his comrades were determined, at whatever cost, to have the injustice done him redressed. Here a woman's voice cried out, "Same as the women." Shouts of "Be quiet." "Yes," replied Mr. Hardie, "with this difference, that I don't see the sign of the mass of the women backing up their leaders as I should like to see." Proceeding, he said that owners of private property had placed the proposed class in a dominant position. A voice: "Just like the men." Mr. Hardie: "You won't gain anything by interrupting. Keep that for your Labour friends." Great excitement in the audience. Mr. Hardie: "I will deal with the lady; there are going to be no ejections." Continuing he said: "If you are to have a working class dependant on property, you must see to it that that class is never too well off or too well educated" (a voice): "And that every class has the vote?"

"TALKING NOT WORKING."
Mr. Hardie then angrily exclaimed, "Don't talk nonsense. I was working for the vote when you were in the peticotees" (the interruptor was a woman). Cries of "Talking-not working!" and more confusion. Mr. Hardie appealed to the audience to be quiet and he would deal with the lady. The women had a right to complain. Every Government had assumed that they were not to be trusted with the franchise. (A woman: "What has the Labour Party done for the women?") Mr. Hardie appealed for silence and promised to answer questions at the end of his speech. Later, speaking on Labour questions, he hoped the time would soon come when we should have nationalisation of land and Socialists in Parliament, whereupon a woman shouted: "And what about the women?"

INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS FIRST.
The questions asked at the conclusion were:—Why did the Labour Party not threaten to vote against Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment and get women the vote? (Applause). Because they did not believe in doing it. It would not help Woman Suffrage if the Home Rule Bill was defeated, or if the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was defeated. The Labour Party had always supposed we turned out the present Government, do you think the Tories would give the vote? We want to get all industrial questions settled and out of the way first.

Supposing the amendments are all defeated, what will the Labour Party do? At a meeting of the Labour Members—at which I was not present—it was decided to wait until the Third Reading of the Bill before opposing it if women were not included. I would like to have seen them decide to oppose the Bill now. I believe the effect would have been an amendment being carried. Another question was asked as to how a majority could be secured to pass an amendment. Mr. Hardie's answer was, "I have told you what the Party have decided, and I have told you what I think of it. It is no use arguing with me." He then left the platform.

LABOUR WOMEN'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting held in Chatham:—

"That the Women's Labour League, Chatham, Rochester, and Gillingham Branch, being determined that the political enfranchisement of the women workers shall be granted without delay, condemn the Government for introducing a Franchise Bill for men only, repudiates the sham pledges by which the Government is trying to trick the advocates of votes for women, protests against the Government, which is guilty of such a policy, being kept in power by the aid of the Labour votes; and finally calls upon the Labour Members of Parliament to vote constantly and relentlessly against the Government from now onwards, until they have either driven them from office or compelled them to introduce and carry a proposal giving votes to women on the same terms as men."

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS SALE.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Sir Henry Craik (U. Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities) asked the Prime Minister whether the Solicitor-General expressed the view of the Government when he said in the London Opera House on December 4 that the Franchise Bill, was secure in enjoying the full advantage of the Parliament Act, and whether a Bill, altered in a sense contradictory of the previous decision of the present House of Commons would be one to which the Government would be prepared, without any further appeal to the people, to apply the provisions of the Parliament Act.

Mr. Asquith said that in the speech referred to, the Solicitor-General was careful to point out that what he was saying did not constitute any new declaration, either on behalf of the Government or himself (the Prime Minister). He referred the hon. gentleman to his own declarations on the subject, to which he had nothing to add. Sir Henry Craik: Can he not give us a plain answer to the latter part of the question, as to whether the Parliament Act would apply in a case where this current Parliament had altered its decision?

Mr. Asquith: I think it would be better to discuss the question when we come to the Bill itself. Mr. Clynnes (Leit., Manchester, N.E.): Can the right hon. gentleman say what chance the Bill would have if the Parliament Act did not apply?

Mr. Asquith: That is a matter of opinion. Lord Robert Cecil (U. Hitchin) asked when the Franchise Bill would be taken. Mr. Asquith said he would like to have notice of the question.

"PROGRESSIVE CHINA."

The Women's Political Association of Victoria have passed the following resolutions:—

(a) That this Association heartily congratulates the Women Suffragettes of Victoria in securing the vote for and election to the Legislature of Canton, and hopes that laggard England will soon catch up with progressive China in intelligence and justice. (b) That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Miss Wong Chin Cheong and her eight women colleagues in the Parliament of Canton to Mr. Asquith, and to the leaders of the Conservative, Labour, and Irish parties in the House of Commons.

DR. ETHEL SMYTH'S COMPOSITIONS.

ENTHUSIASM IN VIENNA.

All Dr. Ethel Smyth's admirers will read with interest the following extract from The Times, December 22. The Times' special correspondent in Vienna writes:—The leading Austrian musical review Der Marker, contains an interesting article by Herr Bruno Walter, late of the Vienna Opera, and now Director-General of Music at Munich, upon Dr. Ethel Smyth, the British composer, and her work. The occasion of the article is the recent performance here of several compositions by Dr. Ethel Smyth, whose music gradually roused a critical audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Herr Bruno Walter writes:— "I consider Ethel Smyth a composer of quite special significance, who is certain of a permanent place in musical history. Real musical productivity is so rare that we are entitled to ask whether the impression of originality created by these compositions is not attributable to their femininity. Our ears are trained immediately to detect national differences in music, but are too inexperienced to detect sex characteristics. If we had a hundred female composers we might be able to establish a distinction between male and female music. I am, however, convinced that Dr. Ethel Smyth's thematic charm proceeds in an essential degree from her womanliness, though her work is at the same time English through and through. Yet in her case the sex question is comparatively unimportant in the presence of a talent so strong, thematic invention so original, and a temperament so deep and warm. This I was glad to see recognised by the striking success she obtained with the Viennese public, and I believe also that her work is destined permanently to succeed, although its recognition, like the recognition of all true originality, only comes gradually and in the teeth of opposition. She is, however, on the high road to success."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALBERT HALL MEETING.
A great meeting is arranged to take place at the Albert Hall on Thursday, April 10, at 8 p.m. Members are urged to secure tickets for themselves and their friends at an early date, as the meeting will be of exceptional interest.

LONDON MEETINGS.
Thursday evening meetings will be held in future in the Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand, as it is believed that this hall will be found more convenient and central for members than the Steinway Hall.

The Monday meeting will be resumed in the Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus, on Monday, January 6, at 3.15, the speakers being Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Georgina Brackenbury, and Mrs. Dacre-Fox.

The first Essex-Hall meeting will be on January 9, at 8 p.m., when Miss Kenney, Miss Seymour, and Miss Mearns will speak.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Hermann Bahr's article, "Woman's Rights," which appeared in our issue of December 13, has now been printed in leaflet form and can be obtained from The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., price 1s. per 100; 9s. per 1,000, post free.

Other recent leaflets issued by the Woman's Press at the same price include "General Drummond's Call to Action" (reprinted from THE SUFFRAGETTE of November 29, 1912) and "Burnt Letters," by Christabel Pankhurst (a reprint of a leading article that appeared in this paper on December 8, 1912).

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

The Speakers' Class will be resumed on Friday, January 10, at 7.45 p.m., at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

THE W.S.P.U. IN CANADA.

All members of the W.S.P.U. who are following Miss Barbara Wylie's tours in Canada with the interest born of the solidarity of womanhood throughout the Empire, will be gratified to know that her work for the Cause has already made itself felt in the Dominion. We append some extracts from many Press notices of Miss Wylie's meetings held in the Western Provinces, and unless we can persuade our divided Cabinet to find a common ground of agreement in "Votes for Women" this Session, our sisters of the Dominion will stage a march upon us by their successful appeal to the reason of their countrymen—and we shall have the pleasure of congratulating them whilst still in the Motherland the battle rages.

Warm thanks to two faithful friends, "Buster," Mrs. Sydney Valentine's dog, and "Toby," Mr. Jacob's parrot, both of whom collected untriflingly for the cause, vying with each other to send in a good round sum.

The sum total of the proceeds of the sale will be announced at the Pavilion on Monday, January 6.

Up to the very last day of the sale parcels continued to arrive. Grateful acknowledgments to Miss Annetonberg, Mrs. Lapidas, Miss Wilson, the Misses Fowler, Miss Olive M. Moulden, Mrs. Hunt (Hornsey W.S.P.U.), the Misses Rayne, Miss Ross, Mrs. Fox Edwards, the Medical Freedom League, Miss Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. Darley, Miss F. Haughton, Mrs. Walker, Miss F. Horton, the Misses Maury (a picture of Venice).

[Note.—In the list of contributors to the Farm and Produce Stall given on Monday, January 6, the name "Miss Beck" should have been the "Misses Beck."]

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

W.S.P.U. members in Paris dined together on Christmas Day at the Restaurant Mollard. Those present were:—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Jessie Murray Clark, Miss Elizabeth Murray, Miss Ethel Stuart, Miss Phyllis Keller, Miss Jennie King, Miss Elizabeth Edmonds, Miss Alice Morgan Wright, Miss Lilia Wittler, Miss Hilda Dallas, Miss Bianca Edwards, Miss Gwenodwyn Hensley, Miss Irene Dallas, Miss Dorothy Hagood.

After dinner there was an impromptu entertainment, which included dances by Miss Phyllis Keller, recitations to music by Miss Jessie Murray Clark, folk-songs by Miss Jennie King, a song by Miss Gwenodwyn Hensley, and ended with the singing of the "March of the Women."

These resolutions will be forwarded to members of the Borden Cabinet only: Miss Wylie believes in ignoring the individual member of Parliament. He is not to be trusted, she says. Moreover, private Bills are usually relegated to the limbo of forgotten sins. The Bill must take the form of a Government measure.—"Leader," Regina, December 10, 1912.

MISS WYLIE'S REPORT.

Mrs. Hample's drawing-room meeting in Winnipeg was a pronounced success, her rooms being quite full of interested listeners, many of whom had never heard Woman Suffrage discussed before, though at least one lady there had been a member of the old Suffrage Society formed many years ago by Dr. Amelia Yeomans. To Mrs. Hample herself I would like to express my warmest thanks for her great kindness and the hearty support she gave to me during my visit to Winnipeg. Dr. C. W. Gordon lent his church for a meeting at which he himself presided. There was a very large audience, which followed the history of our movement with keen interest. The Press of Winnipeg, which is not of a very advanced type, was beginning to "take notice," and I hope that before long we shall have a strong Suffrage Society formed there. On my arrival in Regina, where I only meant to stay one night, I was met by Miss Miles of The Daily Province. She was most sympathetic and helpful, better than that, too, for she scouted the idea of Regina being left without a meeting and then and there set about arranging one. This she did with such zest that last night in the City Hall I spoke to a large and very representative audience. Our resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority and a large collection was taken.

I found two members of the Women's Social and Political Union here—Miss Abbott, who kindly decorated the hall with our flags and helped to take the collection, and Miss Ross, late of Dundee.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Elegant Enamelled Jewellery.
This Pendant, with Necklet complete, 9/-
Motor Veil, Brooch to match 3/6.
Enamelled in THE COLOURS: PURPLE, GREEN & WHITE. English made, on Sterling Silver stamped.
The SUITE complete, in beautiful plush case, sent carriage paid, for 12/6.
Money returned if not thoroughly delighted.

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NOW PROGRESSING.

The Winter Sale at PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WE are determined that this Sale shall be a record one for Values—and in every department throughout the House will be found unparalleled Bargains in fresh, new, fashionable goods. Here are a few examples:—

Tailor Made. A LITTLE COLUMN of Big Bargains

The "ADVANCED" (as sketch below).—Smart black and white checked Homespun Gown. Coat has a rich black velvet collar which is hand-embroidered in cream white silk. Coat-lined Satin. Sale Price £55.00

Tunics
150 micron beaded Tunics in all colours and white. Usual Price 2/6. Sale Price 12/11

Scarves
23 dozen Madley's Silk Knitted Scarves. In white, brown, fawn, and green. Usual Price 1/1. Sale Price 1/11

Silks
1,050 yards of new Satin Crepon with self-coloured satin stripes. In 24 new Paris shades and black. 5 1/2 inches wide. Usual Price 2/4. Sale Price 2/4

Gloves
70 doz. best French chevreton kid Gloves. Trefouise's own make, good wear. In white, tan and various shades. Usual Price 4/6. Sale Price 2/9

Hose
120 doz. English make black cashmere Hose, heavy winter make, extra good heels and toes. Usual Price 2/6. Sale Price 1/6

Evening Gowns.
The "QUEENIE" (as sketch below). Delightful Evening Gown composed of satin, partly covered with crepe mon; ornamented with silk and bead embroidered motifs and crystal fringe. In the following combinations of colour:—White veiled black; Saxe-velvet Sphina; White veiled Geise; Rosetta veiled black; Grey veiled Old Rose; Emerald veiled Mauve. Also in these plain colours:—Fawn, White, Turquoise, also in Black. Sale Price 95/-

Evening Wraps.
The "DAPHNE" (as sketch). Elegant Opera Wrap made in dull satin in many choice shades, also black. Lined. Sale Price 95/-

Velvet Coats.
The "COBURG" (as sketch). New draped Coat made in the fashionable Velour du Nord, very sparingly cut, lined throughout side. Made in our own workrooms. Sale Price £44.00

Girls' Coats and Paletots.
75 garments suitable for young ladies ages 6 to 15 years, made in various kinds of tweeds and cloths, in all fashionable colours and shades. These garments must be cleared and we have marked them at half or less than half regular prices. Usually 2/6 to 2/1. To be cleared in three lots at 15/-, 21/-, 25/-

CATALOGUES.—Many other splendid bargains are illustrated in the Sale Catalogue—a copy of which will be forwarded on request, post free to any address.



Orders by post receive prompt attention.

Special Tailor-made Rainproof Coat, as sketch, in Green Cloth, with Violet Collar, 42/- Better qualities - 5/6 to 84/-

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Single insertion 1d. per word, minimum 1s. 6d. (Four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOST PROPERTY.—Miss Kerr is in charge of this Department, and all articles found at meetings, &c., should be sent to her without delay.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, ETC.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Recreation, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance and lights, from 6s. 6d.; on pension, 8s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—MANAGERS, 4788 Gerrard.

ALBEMARLE COURT HOTEL, 35, 36, and 37, CLEVELAND SQUARE, LANCASTER GATE, W. Reopening with the following attractions:—Handsome new Lounge, Smoking and Drawing-rooms, large airy bedrooms; with telephone, multiplicity of baths, continuous hot water services, exceptional cuisine. Visitors can have use of private sitting-room for receptions, &c. Pension from 70s. A trial will ensure permanent patronage. Under direct management of Mrs. HOENE. Telephone: Mayfair 3708.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker-street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone: 4339 Paddington.—Mrs. CAMPBELL, 5 and 7, York-street, Portman-square, W.

BRIGHTON.—A comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet.—Miss CURTIS, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria-road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Upper Rock-gardens, off Marine-parade. Good table. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. GRAY, Member W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.—Cooking a speciality, vegetarian if required. One minute from splendid golf links. Close to sea and shops.—Miss G., 8, Buchanan-avenue, Bournemouth.

COMFORTABLE, HAPPY HOME offered TWO LADIES, 12s. 6d.: for Bed-Sitting-Room, 7s. Bath, piano, garden, 1d. Ride town.—Home Lodge, 39, Lansdowne-road, Stockwell, S.W.

LADY WITH SMALL FURNISHED FLAT near British Museum wishes a permanent paying Guest. Can be musical. 35s. References exchanged.—E. R. THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

PRIVATE HOTEL for LADIES ONLY (quiet and refined), 13, St. George's-square, Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

VEGETARIAN or MEAT DIET, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.: Residence from 6s. 6d. weekly. Book now.—79, Millman-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

NICE LITTLE BED-SITTING-ROOM TO LET, furnished, 7s. 6d. per week. Suitable for business man or woman.—MRS. WINTER, 32, Doughty-street, Mecklenburg-square, W.C.

CONVENIENT FURNISHED FLAT, three rooms and kitchen, suitable for student or lady engaged during day. TO BE LET for three or six months. Good daily servant if required. Central position, close Kingsway and British Museum.—Apply Miss KERR, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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