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The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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A Review of the Week.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Release and Future Plans.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released from prison last Saturday after a hunger and thirst strike which she had endured since the previous Monday and had covered the period of her long and enforced journey from Glasgow to London. The account of her ordeal from the moment of her arrest until that of her release will be found on page 511. Medical examination of Mrs. Pankhurst has revealed the following lesions: "The left axilla was very noticeably bruised; the right arm was contused in a number of places; the ribs were in a very painful condition; over both ankles were abrasions and lacerations of the skin, with particularly in the right leg, considerable swelling; over the right tibia very extensive and severe contusion; all evidencing the marked degree of violence to which Mrs. Pankhurst had been subjected when arrested in Glasgow." Mrs. Pankhurst is now seeking through rest and medical care to regain strength for her next public meeting which takes place at Lowestoft on Wednesday, April 15, and will coincide with the Easter Conference of the teachers also to be held at Lowestoft. Members of the W.S.P.U. whether teachers or not are endeavouring to arrange to spend their Easter holiday at Lowestoft in order that they may accord welcome and support to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Miss Richardson In Danger.

Miss Mary Richardson's protest at the National Gallery has created the greatest excitement and interest among the public and in the Press. Miss Richardson's statement on the day of her arrest and her magnificent speech in court have made an appeal to vast numbers of people who had never before understood the reason and the spirit of militancy. Miss Richardson has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the magistrate very plainly showing his regret that according to law he was unable to impose a longer sentence. He overlooked or ignored the fact that forcible feeding torture makes a six months' sentence, if it be carried

out to the bitter end, and especially in Miss Richardson's case, virtually indistinguishable from a sentence of death. The greatest anxiety is felt concerning Miss Richardson because, as her medical adviser reports, the appendicitis from which she was suffering when last released from prison, is not cured, and forcible feeding may bring on an acute attack of the disease which would place her life in jeopardy within a few hours.

The Uses of Torture.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from prison last Saturday afternoon having suffered greatly during her week's imprisonment and hunger strike. Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Phyllis Brady are still under torture by forcible feeding. It is reported that Miss Marion is fed by force three times a day and is in a condition of extreme weakness. Miss Brady is also suffering keenly. A feature of her case is that Mr. McKenna is showing her no extra mercy on the score that when arrested she was engaged in peaceful employment and had not for some time taken an active part in militancy. Yet the Home Secretary has tried to persuade the country that forcible feeding is used only for the purpose of preventing the imminent commission of serious acts of violence. Here then we have a new case to add to the long list of official mendacities. We publish a further statement from Dr. Flora Murray, who examined Miss Brady when she was last released from prison expressing the opinion that she had been given heavy doses of bromide while in prison. Another "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoner has been arrested in the person of Miss Ella Stevenson. Mrs. Crawford who was sentenced on Friday to ten days with a further twenty days in default of securities for breaking two panes of glass in the military recruiting office, Glasgow, is we understand being forcibly fed.

Women's Indignation.

Women's indignation at the Government's refusal of the vote is intensified by the outrageous manner in which Mrs. Pankhurst and other prisoners are being tortured and coerced. Since the police-made riot at Glasgow, protest has followed protest. First came Miss Richardson's protest at the National Gallery. This was followed by an attack on the house of Mr. McKenna in connection with which six arrests were made. A conflagration is reported from Scotland, and is alleged to be the work of Suffragettes. At Birmingham a cricket pavilion has been burnt down. The Cathedral at Birmingham has been the scene of a novel and striking protest. Prayers have been offered, and appeals to the Church to do its duty were made in very many of the churches last Sunday. Dr. Devon, the Medical Prison Commissioner for Scotland, has been horsewhipped. On Monday night a woman dressed in man's clothes was arrested at the House of Commons on suspicion, and was found to be carrying a dog whip. When charged in the court she stated that her intention had been to use the whip on Mr. Asquith or Mr. McKenna. The Glasgow public continues to express its indignation at the disgraceful action taken by Government orders at Mrs. Pankhurst's recent meeting in the St. Andrew's Hall. The understanding why women are driven to be militant is growing in the city, and the local W.S.P.U. has had a very important accession of strength. The Glasgow magistrates have ordered an inquiry into the conduct of the police, and a deputation of Glasgow citizens journeyed to London and sent a deputation to Scottish members at the House of Commons to strongly condemn the action of the Government.

Light on the Government's Methods.

In this issue we publish an article in which is embodied copies of letters written by a well-known detective—a member of the political police force—to a spy in the pay of the political police. This spy had, at the instigation of the police, joined one of the men's Unions for Woman Suffrage, and

in the letters which we print he is asked to hand on to the detective information secured by him as a member of the Union in question. The spy is asked in these letters to find out all he can about certain officials of the Union in question and the detective writes to him: "Send anything you get to hear of concerning the intentions of your Union addressed to me at Scotland Yard." Another example of the dishonest, deceitful, and unscrupulous methods of the Government has thus been brought to light!

A Bishop on Forcible Feeding.

The Bishop of Manchester has sent to the Manchester W.S.P.U. a statement on forcible feeding which is gravely creditable to him. In the course of this statement he says: "I regret the measures of which you complain as much as you regret them, but even if I were willing to take such a course I could not advise the Government to abandon its only known method of protecting the subject against violence. The Bishop further advises a cessation of militancy which he describes as "attacks upon property and person," and says that upon that condition he will be "quite prepared in his place in the House of Lords to advocate the repeal of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,'" and the immediate release of all prisoners now suffering for militancy." Thank you for nothing! is naturally the reply of militant women to such an offer, because if there were no militancy but instead of it submission on the part of women, then the Government would of their own accord abandon coercion, and there would be nothing whatever left for Bishops to do. Why does not the Bishop of Manchester, instead of recommending to women an ignoble surrender, address himself to the Government and demand that they shall abandon their savage attack upon the life and liberty of women and give them the vote. Not one whisper have we heard as yet from the Bishop of Manchester in condemnation of the militancy of Ulster, and the Dean of Manchester, writing in the "Nineteenth Century," has actually contended that such militancy, far from being reprehensible, is a valid argument against Home Rule!

Helping the Enemy.

The anti-militant Suffragists profess themselves unable to understand why by helping the Labour Party they are helping the enemy, that is to say, the Liberal Government. We refer the anti-militants to an article by Mr. J. R. MacDonald, M.P., in the "Daily Citizen" of Monday, March 16, in which are betrayed two important facts: The first is that Mr. MacDonald intends so far as in him lies to keep the anti-Suffragist Liberal Government in office, and to defer the next General Election until the latest possible moment. If an election is to come this year, then it must be, he contends, in accordance with an understanding with the Opposition that the Plural Voting Bill shall first be accepted by the House of Lords. Unless that is done, says Mr. MacDonald, the Government should remain in office till that Bill has become law. The election would then take place in the summer of next year.

Mr. MacDonald's time for the General Election is in short the time the Liberal Government may find convenient!

To Keep the Liberals in Office.

The second fact revealed in Mr. MacDonald's article is this: That he desires, and as far as he has power to do so has committed the Labour Party to support the Liberal Party in the constituencies at the next General Election. This is what he says:

The next election when it comes, whether this year or next, will decide whether the Home Rule Act is or is not to be kept upon the Statute Book. If the answer from the constituencies is Yes, the Labour Party will have surmounted the first of the great obstacles which it has had to meet in its Parliamentary experience. If the answer is No, much of the careful effort of the past three years

will not only have been wasted, but will have to be undertaken again.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald makes it in fact as plain as plain can be that he desires that at the next Election the Liberal Government shall again be returned to power.

Labour to the Rescue—of the Government!

It is absolutely amazing that the anti-militant Suffragists should doubt that by helping the Labour Party, they are indirectly (and not so very indirectly either!) helping the Government. The fact that sometimes at By-elections a Labour candidate stands in opposition to a Liberal candidate is simply a ripple on the face of the political waters. Such candidatures are in many cases forced by the Labour rank and file in the constituencies—the rank and file being more militant than the leaders. But if a Labour candidate is elected in opposition to a Liberal candidate, when he enters the House of Commons his vote like the vote of Mr. MacDonald goes in support of the Government! Only the other day, when the Government majority fell to thirty-seven, it was the Labour vote that saved them from defeat, for if the Labour members had voted in the opposite sense the Government would have been defeated.

Mr. MacDonald's Promised Action.

A very interesting declaration made three years ago by Mr. MacDonald has just been revived. In March, 1911, he wrote to the Leicester W.S.P.U. concerning the policy and intention of the Labour M.P.'s as follows:

I think you are rather inclined to underestimate the very strong influence which we can bring to bear upon the Government when we do begin to press it on Women's Franchise (simply because we have not pressed it at times when we knew our pressure would be of no avail). The mistake I think that your more active friends in the House of Commons have made is that they have now shot all their guns, and have failed to convince the House that the Government ought to act at once. Our artillery is still quite fresh, and when it begins to play on the Government from very much better ground and at shorter range, the damage it will do will be all the more effective.

Seeing that three years have elapsed since this statement was made we think it is time to ask Mr. MacDonald how soon the artillery of the Labour members is going to play upon the Government from the better ground and at the shorter range to which he referred? We would further ask him what is the damage he and the other Labour members are going to do the Government and when we may expect to see in the shape of votes for women the triumphant result of his promised action?

Mr. MacDonald Threatens Violence.

Another utterance by Mr. J. R. MacDonald is not without interest at the present time. It appears in the "Leicester Pioneer" of the 6th instant and has reference to the rebuke delivered to him so frequently of late by Suffragists at his meetings. In the course of this communication to the "Leicester Pioneer" he says:

"At every one of these meetings the Labour Party must take decisive action and the interruptors must be ejected without parley or ceremony. So far as I am concerned, I shall give up no meeting. Under such circumstances a certain amount of force is necessary and must be used. The men, in particular, must be taught that when they enter upon this kind of conduct the consequences are a little more serious to themselves personally than the embraces of a partner at a Tango dance. I hope the Party will be moved by no squeamish sen-

timentality in this matter, but will teach the brawlers that success is not to attend their efforts."

Evil communications have corrupted good manners, and Mr. J. R. MacDonald has now definitely decided to maltreat Suffragist hecklers as they are maltreated at meetings held by his friends the Liberal Cabinet Ministers. But considering that Mr. J. R. MacDonald has long been conniving at forcible feeding, his latest announcement causes no surprise.

The Government's Extremity.

It has now become perfectly evident that the Government are hard pressed by Suffragist militancy. Mr. Asquith, questioned in the House of Commons as to new action which the Government propose to take to suppress militancy admitted that he regards the present situation as very serious. Mr. McKenna, questioned on the same point, plainly showed by his attitude that the Government are beginning to despair of stamping out militancy and invited suggestions as to ways and means of dealing with the militants. Give them the vote! is the suggestion made so often already to the Government and the only one which now remains to be adopted. The Government's perplexity is women's encouragement and opportunity—it is a sign that the Suffragettes are marching in the right direction and by the right path. Meanwhile a magistrate and a Liberal, Mr. Fletcher, writes to the "Times" to recommend that nutritious and appetising food be placed in the cells of hunger-striking prisoners, which food he believes would be eaten and their release obviated. He is apparently ignorant that this plan has been tried and has failed. Dr. Charles Mercier, also in a letter to the "Times," favours the policy of "let them die."

Official Insolence.

But violence as a coercive weapon does not by itself content the Government: the weapon of insolence, too, they have added to their armoury. Thus, Mr. Travers Humphreys, counsel for the prosecution in Miss Mary Richardson's case, referred to "a criminal, a fugitive from justice—a woman named Mrs. Pankhurst." Would it not be possible to find men of some breeding to represent the Government in cases in which militant Suffragists are concerned? The manners and mode of expression affected by Mr. Travers Humphreys bring to mind the insolence to which John Hampden was subjected long ago.

Books Received.

- "A Lady and her Husband." By Amber Reeves. Messrs. William Heinemann and Sons. 6s.
"Women Workers in Seven Professions." By Edith J. Morley. Messrs. George Routledge and Sons. 6s. net.
"The Shadow of the Dragon." By Caecilia Moore. Messrs. Chapman and Hall. 6s.
"Prisons and Prisoners." By Lady Constance Lytton. Messrs. William Heinemann and Sons. 3s. 6d. net.
"The Governance of England." By Sidney Low. Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin. 3s. 6d. net.
"The Foundations of International Policy." By Norman Angell. Messrs. William Heinemann and Sons. 3s. 6d. net.
"Phoebe Maroon." By Mary F. Raphael. Messrs. Heath, Cranton and Ouseley. 6s.
"Sunshine." By Mary Openshaw. Messrs. Heath, Cranton and Ouseley. 6s.
"Prostitution in Europe." By Abraham Flexner. Messrs. Grant Richards, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.
"The Civil War of 1915." By J. Twells Brex. The St. Catherine Press. 1s. net.
"White Slaves of Toil." By W. N. Willis. Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. 1s. net.

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A PRISONER'S BOOK.—II.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

It was the Government that convinced Lady Constance Lytton of the need of militancy—not the militants themselves. Before she was thus convinced however she had

Already grasped this much of the spirit of the militants that rightness of aim is the factor controlling their actions; not on themselves but on their opponents; it is not a matter to be considered. Looking back at the advance of their cause since militant action began in October, 1905, it seems to me that its amazing rapidity has been chiefly due to the unswerving carrying out of this principle.

While still dissentient from the policy of militancy, Lady Constance Lytton undertook to approach the Home Secretary with a view to getting first division treatment for W.S.P.U. prisoners, on the ground of their being political offenders. Says she: "I did not obtain first division treatment for the prisoners but my observations during that memorable day made me a complete convert to the policy of militancy."

Not long afterwards Lady Constance Lytton was herself a prisoner, having joined a W.S.P.U. deputation whose members, for the heinous offence of demanding to see the Prime Minister, were rudely and violently maltreated, arrested and sent to prison. Those who do not yet understand the later developments of militancy would do well to read the account that Lady Constance Lytton gives of the militant and violent fashion in which the Government treated her, a member of a peaceful unarmed deputation.

Lady Constance Lytton's first imprisonment showed her prison at its best. The rigours and stern restraint of prison life, as Suffragists originally knew it, had, as the result of steady protest, been modified for their benefit. Moreover, certain abuses had, again as the result of Suffragist fighting been swept away for the benefit of political and ordinary prisoners alike.

Speaking of the effect of imprisonment upon the ordinary prisoner Lady Constance Lytton says: "One could watch the light and spirit of these human beings wane as a lamp wanes for want of oil." And again, "They nearly all of them looked ill. Their faces wore an expression of extreme dejection; the lifeless, listless way they walked, enhanced the look of entire detachment of one from the other; in spite of being so closely herded, each seemed in a world of her own individual sorrow."

Then there were countless aggravations of the prime evil of deprivation of liberty: the notorious prison baths perilously filthy—veritable disease traps; the unhealthy clothing; the ill-ventilated cells wherein disease germs can grow and multiply; the indecent sanitary arrangements; the lack of skilled nursing care in the so-called hospitals to which ailing prisoners are consigned; the cold and inhuman manner prescribed by rule for the adoption of prison officials in their dealings with the prisoners—these are some of the evils seen and deplored by the keen-eyed, great-hearted prisoner, who now lets the world into the secrets of the prison house. Even the chaplain—especially the chaplain it may be said neglected his opportunity of ministering to the sick souls in his charge, and one of the most poignant things in the book is the story of the aged woman who rose in the middle of a prison sermon, and with tears streaming down her worn face, worn by work and sorrow, said "in pleading, reverent voice 'Oh sir, don't be so hard on us!'"

Lady Constance Lytton found that the prison authorities were determined to show her special consideration, and, by keeping her in hospital, to deny her sight and experience of the ordinary prison conditions. "You are suffering from serious heart disease" she was told, "and you cannot leave the hospital."

Resentful of treatment which singled her out from her fellow-prisoners and eagerly desirous of seeing ordinary prison life, she first tried methods of persuasion in vain, and then resorted to militant methods with success. She was summoned before the governor and informed that she might now leave the hospital and go to the cells.

Of the end of her imprisonment Lady Constance says: "The last days were spent in burning excitement. Nothing that I can say will explain the feeling I had that I was going to be free once more."

The released prisoner went abroad for a while. During her absence more deputations, more arrests, more imprisonments—for doing nothing but attempt to lay women's demand for the vote before the Prime Minister! Then came Miss Wallace Dunlop's imprisonment for writing on the walls of the House of Commons an extract from the Bill of Rights declaring the illegality of this coercion. Miss Wallace Dunlop made her heroic adventure into the unknown—adopted the hunger strike knowing not what might be the consequence to herself. She was released after four days' starvation. Other Suffragist prisoners followed her example. They also were released—until one day the horror of forcible feeding began. Says Lady Constance Lytton: "At first there were few people who realised what it meant. I shall never forget the impression that it made on me."

She saw and talked with one of the prisoners released after forcible feeding, heard her story of the anguish she had suffered, and says: "I left that room in Birmingham in a maze of feeling. My mind was made up. I would take the very next opportunity of making my protest with a stone."

This stone throwing protest was made at Newcastle and Lady Constance Lytton was, with seven other women, arrested and imprisoned. All adopted the hunger strike. Lady Constance Lytton again, as in Holloway, found herself treated with special consideration. Her heart was pronounced to be in such a condition as to preclude forcible feeding, and she was released, but not before she had heard terrible cries of pain issuing from the cells in which her comrades were being tortured by forcible feeding.

And then followed the imprisonment of Jane Warton—the other incarnation, as it were, of Lady Constance Lytton, who has fought as the representative of the leisured women, maimed by the denial of freedom of self expression and of public service, and has fought as the woman at the other end of the social scale to whom is accorded the freedom to toil for starvation wages.

Indignant that a Liberal and professedly democratic Government should torture women less powerfully guarded than herself while exempting her from torture, Lady Constance resolved to protest against this scandal. She would make herself seem the poorest of the poor, helpless and unconsidered. She would strip herself of every defence and every trace of privilege. She would expose herself to every danger to which a woman so placed would be exposed at the hands of the Liberal Government. All this she did!

That women sheltered, fortunate and privileged among their sex, shall give themselves to be numbered among the transgressors, shall suffer the ignominy reserved for the weakest in the land—shall face torture and death itself—such is the new chivalry. No act more chivalrous can be imagined than Lady Constance Lytton's surrender of every advantage of her own for the sake of more defenceless women. The sacrifice of the brave Captain Oates, who

went out into the snow to die that his comrades might have the greater chance to live, brought tears to our eyes. But cannot the world—the world even of men—understand that Lady Constance Lytton's act was of the same, perhaps of yet finer quality!

For her the dangers of forcible feeding were more terrible than for most women because of her very delicate physique. Death was for her the likely result of forcible feeding and she knew it. But she went secretly, and therefore defenceless into danger, breaking so carefully and so determinedly every link that would hold her safe.

Behold her in prison—this Jane Warton! No heart examination, no favours, no indulgence! Nothing to be said against forcible feeding in her case, and forcible feeding it was.

The account of this torture that Lady Constance Lytton gives is hardly to be borne, and if to read it is agony, as even Bishops, if not Cabinet Ministers, must feel, what is it to endure such torture!

After some days Jane Warton was discovered to be Lady Constance Lytton, and then the torture stopped and she was released. But it was not the end. She was very ill after her release, and some months later, she tells us, "I had a slight heart seizure. I got out of bed in the morning and was taken with paralysis down one side. I could not move for about an hour when I managed to crawl back to bed. I had a nurse for six weeks and then it was over."

Over for a time only, because a still more serious illness overtook her on May 5, 1912, and "From that day to this I have been incapacitated for working for the Women's Social and Political Union, but I am with them still with my whole soul."

This prisoner of conscience, this wounded soldier in a great crusade has in truth been working and striving ever since. The writing despite illness of the book, "Prisons and Prisoners" is in itself a triumph of will—a great conquest of the spirit over bodily infirmity.

The book appears at a moment when it is urgently needed. Its author testifies out of her own knowledge and her own suffering to the danger and the sacrifice of her fellow soldiers now under fire, now undergoing torture in the King's Prisons. The book ends in praise of these heroic women:

The active militants of this day feel that Lady Constance Lytton is one of them, and one with them now and for ever. For though her bodily power has failed, the spirit is strong in her and ever stronger.

It is perhaps the best answer to the critics of militancy to point out that no non-militant woman could have written this book. It has a simplicity, a clarity, a greatness, an inspiration, that would not, and could not be found save in the writings of a militant. Warrior saints—women of the breed of Joan of Arc! These are they who will carry the woman's cause to victory.

Two sentences in this book express the perfect whole of the militant idea. The first is: "Where doctrine, precept, and example all fail to penetrate, the spirit of sacrifice, which wakes an echo in all human hearts, will find a way." And the other is: "How misplaced, unrighteous, and unwomanly did non-resistance appear to me!"

Early in Lady Constance Lytton's knowledge of the militant movement she said, hearing of what her forerunners in that movement had endured: "Women had all this to face and I was not helping them." We believe that other women reading her book will say in their turn, "Women had all this to face and I was not helping them." and will follow where she has gone before them.

THE MORAL CRUSADE.

A Boycott.

The *Manchester Guardian* has refused to insert an advertisement of the book, "The Great Scourge and How to End It." The excuse offered for this boycott by Mr. C. P. Scott, editor and governing-director of the "Manchester Guardian" is, that "the advertisement is of a kind which is contrary to our practice to insert."

Of a kind! Wherein does the advertisement go counter to the *Manchester Guardian's* practice? To book advertisements in general, Mr. C. P. Scott has, as readers of the *Manchester Guardian* are aware, no smallest objection. Therefore, he has evidently some quarrel with the particular book named in the rejected advertisement. His quarrel with this book certainly cannot be that it deals with the question of venereal disease, for we are not aware that the official reports of the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease are excluded from the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. Moreover, we have noticed in these same columns accounts of the Salvarsan treatment of venereal disease.

Therefore, it is plain as plain can be that the *Manchester Guardian* is boycotting the book in question, not because it deals with venereal disease, but because of the object with which it does so. The boycott is due to the fact that the book tells the whole truth, and not merely half-truths, about sexual disease; because it gives women for their own protection knowledge that has carefully been hidden from them; because it warns women against the danger in which they and their children stand as the result of the hideous prevalence of these terrible diseases; because it insists that the real cure of these diseases is to be found, not in drugs, but in prevention—in other words, in the raising of the moral standards of men.

A practised exponent of the boycott is Mr. C. P. Scott! For many long years he sought to stifle the Woman's Suffrage Movement by this method. Once in the days before militancy began, members of the Women's Social and Political Union visited the editorial offices of the *Manchester Guardian* in order to ask that support might be accorded in the following day's issue to a proposal for Woman's Suffrage which was about to be discussed and voted upon in the House of Commons. Mr. C. P. Scott himself was absent, and the interview had, therefore, to be with his representative. What said he? In the absence of Mr. C. P. Scott he could not accede to the request which his visitors made, because during all the many years he had been associated with the *Manchester Guardian* the settled policy of that paper had been to ignore the whole question of votes for women. Confirmation of his statement may be had by searching the *Manchester Guardian* files.

Some time after that admission was made, militancy began, and then the *Manchester Guardian's* long-standing boycott of the Suffrage cause had to be lifted, because to omit the news of militancy which was being supplied to the keenly interested readers of every rival paper would have been from the *Manchester Guardian's* own point of view, a serious journalistic error. Presently, even the anti-militant Suffragists profited by the shattering of the boycott effected by the militants, and Mr. C. P. Scott began to give considerable prominence to their activities.

This same method of the boycott is now being applied to stifle discussion of the sex question on beneficial lines. Women are now thinking for themselves on this question and expressing a point of view which offers hope of better things. Mr. C. P. Scott having as a result of militancy, failed to maintain the boycott on Woman Suffrage, now tries again to block the way and to boycott the

right discussion of this other matter so supremely important to women and to the race as a whole. While the *Manchester Guardian* devotes its space to the consideration of Home Rule, the fiscal question, and Welsh Disestablishment, its editor and governing-director refuses to allow discussion of the infinitely more serious question of sexual disease and the ideas and habits by which such disease is caused. Yet, unless this question is faced, discussed, and settled as it should be, the nation is doomed.

Sexual disease is reducing the birth-rate, raising the infant mortality rate, and undermining the health of those new-born citizens who survive. Physical and nervous degeneracy, mental deficiency, moral corruption—these are the results of sexual disease. The medical profession, as in duty bound, seeks always for a cure, but over and over again is obliged to tell the world that the one infallible cure for such disease is—not to contract it!

But supposing that a cure, certain and complete should one day be discovered, still it would be necessary to preach the twin gospel of votes for women and chastity for men, in other words, the purifying and equalising of the code of sex morality.

Apart from any question of actual disease the abuse of the sex function means the death of nations. This because of its demoralisation and the waste of creative force which are involved! The manhood of the nation loses its virility, becomes weak and enervated, lacking in initiative and courage. The position of women is degraded because they are looked upon not as equals, but as objects of mere sensual gratification. Consequently the enfranchisement of women is resisted and therefore, women are unable to arrest the national decadence.

The fall of empires is the wonder and dismay of all who look back on history, and then try to foresee the future of their own country. Immorality—sexual excess and abuse—is enough, and more than enough to account for the decay of civilisations and the end of empires. "The gross perversion and abuse of the sexual instinct" we are told, "is a phase which has always marked the decadence of great nations." And always caused such decadence, it is equally true to say!

There may be some (the Suffragettes are not among them) who will say that the downfall of the British nation would cause them not a pang. But even they will not, let us hope profess indifference to the degradation of the human race and of the human individual. And certain it is that nothing more degrades the race and the individual than a want of respect and reverence where sex is concerned. As Forel says, prostitution being itself an unnatural vice leads to such vice in other forms, and humanity becomes demoralised and dethroned. The immorality that gives rise to prostitution is a hideous insincerity—a betrayal of trust—which has its reflection in the spiritual and the intellectual being of those concerned.

All this is no high flown fancy of women; it is hard Statesmanship. Governments consider birthrates and deathrates and population statistics. The future commercial prosperity and the defence of the nation by land and sea are matters of stern preoccupation.

The sex question is greater than all these other questions because comprehending them all and at the base of them all.

Women filled with a great sense of responsibility are bent upon playing their part in the consideration and settlement of this supremely important question, and they meet as their enemy the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Great Scourge and How to End It.

By
Christabel Pankhurst,
L. B.

PRICE:

1/-, or 1/2 Post Free; and
2/6, cloth bound.

ORDER AT ONCE
from your
BOOKSELLER.

This book is of great interest in that it treats of venereal disease from the woman's point of view. It has been commended by members of the medical profession, and also by many of the Clergy.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS,
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN TRIUMPHS.

RELEASED FROM HOLLOWAY ON SATURDAY.

Personal Account of Her Arrest.

HYSTERICAL AND BRUTAL POLICE.

For the sixth time since her sentence at the Old Bailey in April of last year to three years' penal servitude, Mrs. Pankhurst has fought her way out of prison, proving once more the futility of coercion in dealing with devotion, courage, determination and the spirit of liberty.

On Saturday morning, after nearly five days' hunger and thirst strike, Mrs. Pankhurst was released in a state of utter exhaustion from Holloway Prison, and driven in a taxicab to the house of a friend in Campden Hill Square, Kensington.

It was about eleven o'clock that the Suffrage pickets outside the prison saw a taxi drive quickly out of the prison, and caught sight of a hand waving to them. The motor, which had been in waiting outside the prison for three days, quickly followed, and soon the glad news spread that Mrs. Pankhurst had been released, and that the Government had once more been beaten.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF POLICE.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ORDEAL.

Mrs. Pankhurst had been speaking some moments when she saw the turn of the right side of the hall and heard the words "Police! Police!" and was immediately surrounded by women who tried to protect her. They pressed her towards one of the entrances to the platform—to a door which has on a narrow staircase leading to the street. When they reached that door they found it guarded by policemen in uniform.

Directly afterwards Mrs. Pankhurst felt a blow and fell on the platform, where she lay half-stunned for a time. She rose to her feet. The next thing she remembers was hearing a man's voice saying, "I've got her." She was seized very violently round the ribs and carried through the door to the staircase. She offered no resistance, but asked to have her coat as she was in her platform dress, and had no wrap of any kind and nothing on her head.

"I've got Her."

The police continued to drag her to the stairs. When on the stairs plain-clothes men kept calling out, "I've got her!" Then there was a rush of men to the stairs, and one man coming up seized Mrs. Pankhurst and began to pull as though he were pulling her away from her first captor. This appeared at first to be an attempt at rescue, but it proved that a detective was trying to make the arrest himself and claim the credit thereof.

The police were in a state of indescribable excitement, shouting and pulling and dragging at Mrs. Pankhurst as though they all wanted to seize her at once. They broke the chain which she was wearing round her neck into several pieces, tore off her fountain

pen, tore off a velvet bag which was securely attached to her waist; a velvet hand round her neck was also torn. In fact, the treatment on the stairs was so brutal that I thought she would be killed before she got to the bottom.

When at last the street was reached a crowd appeared, which was being kept back by uniformed police, and a motor or taxi cab was standing there. Some of the police got in and then they pushed and pulled Mrs. Pankhurst into the vehicle. There was a police matron already inside. She was standing up and looking, horror-stricken, at what was going on.

Assaulted and Insulted.

Detectives sat on the back seat of the cab, others on tip-up seats. Mrs. Pankhurst was compelled to crouch on the floor of the cab. Two men sat on either side of the footboard outside. Either on the stairs or in putting her into the cab the prisoner's ankle and legs were badly kicked and the skin broken. She was very much shaken and appealed to the police as they had now caught her to allow her to sit on the seat with the matron. They refused and said, "You are only a prisoner." Another man said, "You are a bad woman," and struck her on the back. Another said, "There will be murder soon." The man who originally seized her on the platform kept exclaiming exultantly, over and over again, "It was I got her."

Dirty and Neglected Cell.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken to the police-station without hat or coat, and there she was permitted to write a note asking for her coat to be sent to her. She was then taken to a cell, which was in a very neglected and dirty condition. The door was an open-barred one with an open sanitary convenience close to the open-barred door.

The bed was a raised concrete slab, the floors and walls were so thick with dust that some previous prisoner had written in it his name and convictions. A chair was placed in the cell.

When the police surgeon came to see Mrs. Pankhurst, she made a complaint to him and afterwards to some other officials, whose rank she did not know, who came in, saying they had heard she had made complaints. About midnight a mattress was brought in and a couple of rugs. She lay down until morning. Feeling very shaken and ill, much too ill to walk, Mrs. Pankhurst refused to attempt to leave the police-station and was carried into the yard, put into a motor car and driven inside the police yard, driven out of it in this motor containing one police officer outside, four inside, and a police matron for some distance round, and for what seemed to be quite a long time. The driver was told to go on driving until it was time for the train. Finally some wayside station was reached.

Taken to London.

Mrs. Pankhurst was carried into the third-class waiting-room by detectives, where she lay on the seat until the train came in, when, again, surrounded by police, she was carried into the train. All the blinds in the compartment were drawn down and the train

started. On arriving at Loudoun Road Mrs. Pankhurst was lifted out of the train and, surrounded by a small army of police, was carried out of the station, put into a motor car, and, preceded by another car, taken to Holloway Prison.

The arrangements on Tuesday appeared to be under the direction of Inspector Park, whose personal behaviour to Mrs. Pankhurst was quite courteous, very different from that she had received from Inspector Riley on previous occasions.

Throughout, however, the police seemed to be in a state of nervous excitement, and at times actually to lose all self-control. Mrs. Pankhurst arrived in Holloway in a state of extreme weakness and prostration on Tuesday night, and was taken to a cell and lay outside the bed until morning.

In Holloway Prison.

During the whole of her imprisonment Mrs. Pankhurst lay on the floor, refusing both food and water. She suffered even more than on previous occasions in consequence of the shock of her arrest and the subsequent fatigue of the long journey. These facts, however, do not appear to have been taken into consideration by the Home Office or the authorities, for she was kept a day longer on hunger and thirst strike than on previous occasions.

MRS. PANKHURST'S MESSAGE.

"MORE THAN EVER DETERMINED."

Mrs. Pankhurst sent the following message to the chairman at the Knightsbridge Hall Meeting last Monday:

DEAR MRS. DACRE FOX.—I want you to tell our members and the audience that although I am as yet very weak, I am more than ever determined to continue my part in our great fight for the freedom of women. Day by day our movement grows stronger and victory more assured. I rejoice in the courage of women and the splendid example they are giving to the world of their persistency and power of concentration on the achievement of a great purpose.

The Government and the nation must be made to understand that militancy can only be brought to an end, not by torturing women, but by doing them justice.

(Signed) E. PANKHURST.
Special greeting to my brave body-guard.

THE TREATMENT OF MR. PANKHURST.

DR. MABEL JONES'S STATEMENT.

Dr Mabel Jones sends the following account of her interview with Mrs. Pankhurst in the police cell in Glasgow:

On Monday evening, March 9, I was allowed to see Mrs. Pankhurst at the Central Police Station.

I found her standing in a large and dirty cell entered by a door consisting of vertical iron bars about six inches apart. The floor was concrete, the walls of glazed tiles originally white, but so thick with dirt that people had written on them with their fingers. There were two wooden chairs, one with arms, and in one corner was a leaking insanitary convenience. Otherwise there was nothing whatever in the cell, but a dim light and a smell of carbolic to mask other smells. The room was warm.

Mrs. Pankhurst looked worn and exhausted. She complained of the

cell, and spoke of the great roughness used to her on her way to it. The chain round her neck had been broken, her pen pulled off from her waist leaving the attachment, and her ribs hurt. She said she had been pushed and knocked along the passage from the hall by excited men, each claiming the credit of having got her. She was flung on to the floor of the cab while they sat, and while there, they hit her on the back and gazed at her. She was allowed to see me, but only in the presence of a female turnkey, and casually surgeon. Under these circumstances she refused to be examined, so it was impossible to know to what extent she had been injured.

(Signed) MABEL JONES, M.D.
March 11, 1914.

MEDICAL STATEMENT ON MRS. PANKHURST'S INJURIES.

EVIDENCE OF A MARKED DEGREE OF VIOLENCE.

Being asked to examine Mrs. Pankhurst with regard to the injuries sustained by her on the occasion of her recent arrest in Glasgow, I did so on Saturday last, after her release from Holloway, and found the following lesions: the right arm was contused in a number of places; the left axilla also was very noticeably bruised, the ribs were in a very painful condition; over both ankles were abrasions and lacerations of the skin, with, particularly in the right leg, considerable swelling; over the right tibia a very extensive and severe contusion; all evidencing the marked degree of violence to which Mrs. Pankhurst had been subjected.

(Signed) H. SCHUTZ, M.P.B.S.
Glebe House,
Chelsea.
March 15, 1913.

MRS. PANKHURST'S HEALTH.

MEDICAL STATEMENT.

Mrs. Pankhurst's medical adviser issues the following statement:

"On her release Mrs. Pankhurst was weak and emaciated. She was still suffering from the handling of the police six days before. The heart's action was weak, and she had much pain and discomfort from indigestion. A few days of careful nursing and quiet have improved her general condition.

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

GOVERNMENT'S ATTACK ON MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS.

A MANIFESTO.

The Dumfries Burghs and District Socialist Party have issued a manifesto in which they protest against the Government's attacks upon militant Suffragists as contrasted with their "recognition on a negotiation basis of the drillings, doings, and deliberations of the militants in Ulster." The manifesto continues:

We notice that the Liberal caucus which excused its class and sex politics some time ago by saying "it did not treat Carsonism seriously," now treats preferentially what they condemned in the women driven outside constitutional redress by betrayal and provocation.

GLASGOW ROUSED—STORM OF INDIGNATION.

CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY.

Deputations to Scottish M.P.'s and to Glasgow Magistrates.

100 New Recruits for Glasgow W.S.P.U.

The disgraceful brutality which accompanied the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst in Glasgow last week, and the outrageous treatment to which she was subjected, has aroused a tremendous feeling of indignation in that city. Within a few days of her arrest a large and influential body of Glasgow citizens journeyed to London to interview the Scottish M.P.'s, who fully agreed with the deputation that a stringent public inquiry was to be made at once.

In addition to this deputation of women has waited on the Glasgow magistrates urging the necessity for an inquiry, and the local Press has been flooded with indignant and disgusted letters on the subject of the behaviour of the police. As usual the brutality and blundering of the Government have resulted in benefit to the W.S.P.U. In Glasgow 100 new members have been made in five days, while in three days 2,000 copies of the "Suffragette" have been sold.

DEPUTATION TO GLASGOW MAGISTRATES.

STRONG REPRESENTATIONS ON POLICE BRUTALITY.

DEMAND FOR AN INQUIRY.

The magistrates of Glasgow at their meeting on Thursday, March 12, received a deputation of 14 ladies, who appeared in support of a protest against the conduct of the police at the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Baillie Duncan Leckie introduced the deputation, which consisted of the following: Dr. Mabel Jones, Dr. Katherine Chapman, Dr. Marion Gilchrist, Mrs. David Greig, Miss Burnett, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Hector, Miss Irwin, Miss Maclean, Miss Janie Allan, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Mill.

Miss Allan's Statement.

Miss Allan said they came there as citizens of Glasgow, who paid rates and taxes—a police rate among others—to protest against the brutal behaviour of the police at the St. Andrew's Hall, on the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting. The first point they wished to impress upon them was the fact that the policemen rushed upon the platform with their batons already drawn. They did not say for what purpose they had come. They did not call upon Mrs. Pankhurst to surrender. They simply rushed upon the platform and began to lay about them, striking many unoffending women with their batons.

Miss Barbara Wylie, one of the speakers, was seized from behind and received a heavy blow on her right shoulder from a policeman's baton. Mrs. Boyd, daughter of the late Dan MacLennan, was knocked down and received several severe blows from a baton. They could all bear witness to seeing women attacked in this way.

"We do not deny," she proceeded, "that many women did undoubtedly do their best to protect Mrs. Pankhurst and to prevent her arrest, but we wish to point out that, if the women were obstructing the police in the performance of their duty, the proper course for the police was to arrest them. Mrs. Wilson, who is here to-day, was thrown bodily off the platform."

"The only explanation that occurs to them for this violence," Miss Allan proceeded, "was that orders were sent from London that these exceptional measures should be taken, and it seemed to them most deplorable that the Glasgow police should be demoralised and made to adopt the brutal methods of violence by which the London police had disgraced themselves of late.

"I should like to mention one other instance of disgraceful and inexcusable brutality on the part of the police, which took place in one of the passages. Mrs. Nixon, a middle-aged woman, saw Mrs. Pankhurst being dragged along the passage in a very brutal way. There were no other women about, and there were scores of policemen. She rushed forward, caught the arm of one of the policemen, and said: 'For God's sake, don't do that!' She was immediately felled to the ground by a violent blow on the head from a baton. She fell in front of the policemen, one of whom then kicked her to the foot of the steps on which they were standing, and her head was trampled on as they passed on over her body."

Special Orders from London.

The magistrates remitted the protest to Chief Constable Stevenson for report.

Indignities Offered to Mrs. Pankhurst. Miss Allan said they also desired to bring to their notice to protest against the indignities to which Mrs. Pankhurst was subjected after she was arrested. She was dragged very roughly to the door of the hall. She was put on the floor of the taxi, and left there during the drive to the police station, while the detectives sat and made jeering remarks to her, accompanied by contemptuous slaps on the back.

Further, they desired to protest against her having been kept all night in a cell at the Central Police Office instead of being lodged in Duke Street. This treatment had aroused the most violent indignation among a very large body of both men and women.

Miss Allan mentioned two incidents that corroborated the idea that instructions were sent from London. There was the fact that an inspector after Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest stood up on the platform and told the audience to clear out, while another police official did the same at the back of the hall, showing that they wished to break up the meeting. The other incident indicated the same thing.

Treatment of Mrs. Drummond. When Mrs. Drummond was making her way from the area to the platform in the hall in order to speak she was surrounded by detectives and police, hustled into a room, her coat was torn off, her gloves and bag were lost in the struggle, and she was considerably bruised. She shouted for help, and a number of stewards came and rescued her and escorted her on to the platform.

In conclusion, Miss Allan said they

On Sunday afternoon an immense concourse of people assembled in Cathedral Square, where a protest meeting was held and speeches made from four different platforms. The following resolution was passed unanimously at each platform: "That this meeting of Glasgow citizens condemns the needless brutality of the police in rearresting Mrs. Pankhurst, demands the punishment of the officers employed, and repudiates the employment of Glasgow police in the invasion of a public meeting and the indiscriminate batoning of many unresisting women, and censures the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Thomas MacKinnon Wood, M.P., for the introduction into Scotland of the discreditable police methods of Mr. McKenna."

The meeting was brought to a close by three ringing cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst, the men at one of the platforms reverently uncovering their heads.

SCOTTISH M.P.'S CONDEMN POLICE.

DEPUTATION OF GLASGOW CITIZENS.

Immediate Inquiry Called For.

A large and influential deputation representative of all shades of political opinion in Glasgow, was received on Tuesday afternoon at the House of Commons by the Glasgow and other Scottish members, under the chairmanship of Mr. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P. (Glasgow Central). There was general agreement that the circumstances of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday last called for immediate public inquiry. Statements of members of the deputation who were eye-witnesses (Mr. Leonard Gow, Mr. Wm. Thomson (Hutcheson's Girls' Grammar School), Rev. David Watson (St. Oswald's), ex-Baillie Alston, Mr. Ernest Johnson, Mr. Charles Scott, J.P., and others) were laid before the meeting.

The Chairman, while condemning in most stringent terms the methods of the police, was of opinion and advised that the proper course meanwhile was to bring the matter under discussion in the Town Council, with a view of instituting a court of inquiry through them and later on, failing satisfactory arrangements, to seek the assistance of the Scottish members and Scottish Secretary towards having such court properly constituted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Scott Dickson and the other Scottish members was proposed by the Rev. Robert Primrose (late of Glasgow, now Stirling).

Among Scottish members present were: Mr. McCallum Scott, Mr. Hogge, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Price, Mr. W. M. R. Pringle, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Harry Watt, Colonel Greig, Mr. D. F. Holmes, etc.

THE RESULT OF GOVERNMENT BRUTALITY.

100 MEMBERS IN FIVE DAYS.

DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

The Glasgow Organiser reports that as a result of the scenes at the St. Andrew's Hall, when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested, 100 new members joined in the five succeeding days. Also 2,000 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE were sold in three days.

At the protest meeting hurriedly organised in the McLellan Galleries, a large audience assembled to hear Miss Barbara Wylie and Dr. Mabel Jones. There was great enthusiasm, a large collection, and a good sale of badges and literature, including 25 or 30 copies of Miss Pankhurst's book.

Meetings held in Prestwick, Stirling, which took the form of protests against Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest, which were addressed by Lady Isabel Margesson, were also very successful.

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WIDESPREAD FEELING OF DISGUST & INDIGNATION.

A BLUNDER FROM FIRST TO LAST.

A PRESS COMMENT.

The leading article of the "Glasgow Herald" of March 12 contains some severe criticisms of the blundering of the police in their manner of arresting Mrs. Pankhurst. We give below some extracts from the article: "Our correspondence columns of yesterday and to-day offer the most convincing evidence of the widespread feeling of disgust and indignation aroused by the mishandling, by the Glasgow police authorities, in conjunction with men from Scotland Yard, of a task which ought to have been carried through in such a way as to avoid a riot in a public hall and the use of violent tactics. . . . Assuming, for the sake of argument, that it was considered advisable to prevent Mrs. Pankhurst from addressing this meeting, why was she not arrested before reaching it—and preferably before leaving London? If she eluded the police there, and again at the end of her journey, and again at the entrance to the hall, then the police methods of keeping in touch with conspicuous people who are 'wanted' are surely inefficient to a discreditable and ridiculous degree. There is another question raised by a correspondent, which we hope the Chief Constable will have an early opportunity of answering. Is he bound to homologate and support the whimsical action of Scotland Yard, when such action seems likely to cause public disorder in his own district? We take leave to doubt that he is, though he would be bound to give Scotland Yard every assistance in capturing a gang of dynamiters or other dangerous criminals. The point which we desire to make here is that the collaboration of our police in this stupid enterprise, of Metropolitan origin, was a blunder from first to last."

What silly trash one reads about militancy! Why, all the true prophets, priests, and kings from the beginning until now were militant. The Bible is militant from cover to cover. . . . WILLIAM THOMSON

MR. MCKENNA'S SCOTTISH SLOGAN.

(With apologies to Sir Walter Scott.)

March! March! Glasgow and Scotland.

Well, my men, march ye forward to order. March! March! 'Gainst Suffragist women. Wield ye the baton, the kick, and the blow. Scotland shall many a day speak of the bloody fray. When my blue helmets went over her border. J. M. S.

A Deplorable Scene.

Sir,—The deplorable scene in St. Andrew's Hall had the appearance of having been arranged in London. Within recent years there has been a tendency to make arrests as theatrical as possible. Dramatic arrests have been made on the stage of a theatre, at public halls, dinners, and other functions. Mrs. Pankhurst might quite well have been arrested in

CORRESPONDENCE ON MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

Columns of Indignant Letters in Glasgow Papers.

For days after the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall columns of correspondence appeared in the Glasgow papers condemning the methods of the police in arresting Mrs. Pankhurst. We publish below extracts from some of the letters which appeared in the "Glasgow Herald."

"Bungling and Brutal."

Sir,—As responsible citizens, will you allow us to register our public protest against the lamentable proceedings conducted in St. Andrew's Halls last night by the representatives of law and order? Do the authorities imagine that their conduct uphold the dignity of the present Government, and more especially of the Home Secretary? . . . JOHN HENDERSON.

The sight was revolting and sickening in the extreme. To see tall, burly policemen, protected by helmets and grecoats, knocking young and old women about with their batons is surely a damnable thing to see in this city at this date. In the first instance these women did nothing but crowd closely round Mrs. Pankhurst. Was it not the police who first assaulted them? Are the Government so hopelessly blind—but why question such a self-evident fact? They never seem to have heard of the flashpoint of human nature. Will they ever realise that there is a flashpoint before it is too late? Such bungling, brutal behaviour by the police in full view of an orderly we should say most extraordinarily orderly meeting of three to four thousand men and women can only have one result sooner or later.

Last night's events must have been a revelation to the thousands present of what these women have faced and endured over and over again during the lifetime of the present Government. FLORIDA SCOTT MAXWELL. J. M. SCOTT MAXWELL.

"More Like Wild Beasts Than Men"

23, Montgomerie Street, March 10.

Sir,—Grief and indignation must have striven for the mastery in the breast of every man with a scintillation of soul in his body who witnessed the scenes at St. Andrew's Hall last night. A hundred policemen—perhaps 200, counting all who were on duty from first to last—succeeded in arresting one frail Christian gentleman. More like wild beasts than men they were as they stormed the platform. Truly it was a gallant exploit, one to be told to their children's children! . . . WILLIAM THOMSON

John Knox, Militant.

Glasgow, March 12. If the vote (as we believe it to be) is our right, it should be given whether militancy goes on or not. The methods adopted to bring about the vote have nothing to do with the justice of the cause. Did not John Knox destroy churches in the name of religion? Did not every Christian martyr who was tortured or burned at the stake break the existing law by refusing to let the State interfere with their conscience? Could not St. Paul have escaped imprisonment if he had but promised to abstain from preaching Christ? Even our own Lord and Master could have saved His life had He but spoken the word. We do not find Him chiding His disciples when they ate the ears of corn though it was breaking the Sabbath law. He even condones David for eating the shewbread "which it is lawful to eat, but for the priests alone." Women in this crusade believe that the vote will help on the purity of the race, save chil-

London, and Glasgow would have been spared an exhibition of modern police methods. All thinking men and women must deplore the increasing brutality which has been made manifest during the tenure of office of the present Government. RIGHT AND REASON.

"Unmanly and Cowardly."

8, Clarence Drive, Hyndland. Sir,—As a native of Glasgow I wish to join Mr. Brenner and "Freedom's" protest against the brutal, unmanly, and cowardly exhibition of Monday nights. I, too, saw a big, burly, helmeted, and heavily coated policeman strike a lightly clad woman on the bare wrist with his baton. If her arm is not broken I am surprised. Is all this violence necessary to arrest a single woman? Surely Mrs. Pankhurst could have been arrested sooner or later without the necessity of this brutality.—I am, etc., JOHN HENDERSON.

"True Heroism."

Barnet Green House, Worcester-shire, March 13.

Sir,—As I have had the honour of presiding at the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday night, I venture to add yet one more letter to the interesting correspondence going on in your paper about the scenes that took place there. The point that has been overlooked by those who object to the preparations made for the defence of the platform, such as the placing of barbed wire and the throwing down of pots and chairs when the body of police entered with drawn batons, is that the women have learned by bitter experience in London that their defencelessness has been used as a point of advantage by which the police have sought to terrorise them. The police have broken up meetings at the London Pavilion by using heavy sticks and by knocking women down, women who were defenceless. One can only pity the state of mind of one of your correspondents who writes of the suffragists as "people who connive at sheltering a criminal." Such a description of Mrs. Pankhurst appears to be funny and as untrue as the description given of Florence Nightingale as being a "shameless female." Is there any cure for those who cannot see and understand true heroism? No cure but that which lies in time. ISABEL HAMPTON MARGESSON.

The Blunders of the Government.

23, Montgomery Street, Glasgow, March 12.

Sir,—Your leader, in attempting to dissociate brutality, which you deny or are blind to, and stupidity, which you deplore, makes a fundamental mistake. In life and in literature alike all down the stream of time these two have been linked as close as Siamese twins and represented in art as a monster to be assailed by militant knights clad in purity and intelligence. Now the present false Government, aided and abetted by a jeering and mocking Press, has put a premium on brutality and thereby enlisted the services of stupidity. Stupidity once in power finds more work for brutality, and, as you rightly point out, unavoidable brutality. For once you stupidly decide, having failed in intelligent strategy, to storm a platform of militant women with a horde led by trained metropolitan brutality, the rest follows as a matter of course. The women might possibly have surrendered Mrs. Pankhurst to

London, and Glasgow would have been spared an exhibition of modern police methods. All thinking men and women must deplore the increasing brutality which has been made manifest during the tenure of office of the present Government. RIGHT AND REASON.

Request for an Inquiry.

Sir,—I was at the meeting on Monday night when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested, and I would like to draw the attention of the ratepayers to the following incident. When the policemen were moving off the platform one of them, a young man, turned deliberately to the women on the east balcony, whose I was sitting, and kissed his hand to them. If this does not constitute an insult to those who help to pay the salaries of the force I should like to know what does. I do hope there will be an inquiry into Monday night's exhibition of brutality.—I am, etc., J. C. SMITH.

The City Covered with Shame.

Hissel Shaw, Carstairs Junction, March 11.

Sir,—Whatever our individual views on the principles and policy of the Suffragists, all fair-minded citizens must agree that the scenes of savagery witnessed in St. Andrew's Hall this week were of such a degrading and revolting character as to demand instant and searching inquiry. Our status as an educated and civilised people is in peril. The "Cat-and-Mouse Act"—a process of punitive vengeance worthy of the genius of Nero—is in all truth inhuman and disgraceful enough; but the demoniac demonstration of armed brute force against a number of defenceless women on Monday night is without parallel in the annals of British history. In one sense it was a success—it covered the city with shame. Members of Parliament should be appealed to at once and nothing short of a public inquiry entertained—I am, etc., W. B. GARDNER.

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"I CARE MORE FOR JUSTICE THAN I DO FOR ART."

MAXIMUM SENTENCE IMPOSED ON MISS RICHARDSON.

A Militant's Creed—Her Speech from the Dock FORCIBLY FED ON RETURN FROM COURT.

Miss Mary Richardson, whose action in mutilating the famous Velasquez Venus created such a sensation in the Press, was sentenced on Thursday to six months' imprisonment. News has since been received that Miss Richardson was forcibly fed on her return from the Court, and the process has continued twice every day since. Miss Richardson's wonderful speech from the dock attracted great attention, and we give below a verbatim account of it.

MUTILATION OF ROKEBY "VENUS."

MISS MARY RICHARDSON'S WONDERFUL SPEECH.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE.

When Miss Mary Richardson was before the magistrate on Tuesday, March 10, shortly after she had made her attack on the famous £45,000 Rokeby "Venus," she was committed for trial to the next sessions which do not begin until March 24. From the moment of her arrest she adopted the hunger strike, and it was clear that it would be physically impossible for her to be tried at the end of the month. The Treasury, therefore, decided to exercise its powers and hasten the trial, and Miss Richardson appeared before the judge on Thursday, March 12, at the current sessions. The Press states that these proceedings probably constitute a record in clarity.

The court overflowed with policemen, and with art gallery attendants, who wished to take special note of the prisoner's features.

A Premeditated Act

The charge was one of "wilfully and maliciously damaging the Rokeby Venus," and doing damage to the extent of £100. When the indictment was read to her, Miss Richardson replied: "As it was a premeditated act, I plead guilty."

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Travers Humphreys said that the act the prisoner had admitted was about as senseless and wicked an act of damage as one could conceive.

She had attempted to destroy, so far as lay in her power, a beautiful work of art presented to the nation by persons who included women as well as men, and kept by the nation in the National Gallery for the enjoyment of women as well as men, probably visited by quite as many of the former sex as the latter.

With a full sense of responsibility of his words, he could only say that it was a dastardly outrage without any sort or kind of sense in it.

MISS RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

VERBATIM REPORT.

Asked by Mr. Wallace, K.C., if she had anything to say, Miss Richardson replied:

"I should like to say, as my act was premeditated, that I thought over it very seriously before I undertook it.

"I have been a student of art, and I suppose care as much for art as anyone in the gallery on Tuesday morning.

"But I care more for justice than I do for art, and I firmly believe that when a nation shuts its eyes to justice and prefers to have women who are fighting for justice ill-treated, maltreated, and tortured, that such action as mine should be understandable, I don't say excusable, but it should be understood.

"I should like to point out, as the prosecution has taken pains to go into the dastardly nature of my outrage, that the outrage which the Government has committed on Mrs. Pankhurst is an ultimatum of outrages.

"Slow Premeditated Murder." "It is murder, slow murder, and premeditated murder. That is how I have looked at it.

"In view of the fact that the Government permit and commit murder, I think that anything that Suffragists do naturally falls into a lesser degree of crime than murder. How you can hold women up to ridicule and contempt, and put them in prison, and yet say nothing to the Government for murdering people, I cannot understand.

"Neither can I understand why men taxpayers are willing to let thousands of pounds be spent each year on this state of affairs, when a little inexpensive arrangement—a few minutes spent on legislation—would remove this injustice. But it is not looked at in that light. People prefer to spend thousands on private detectives rather than get rid of this inquisition of women who are fighting for what they believe in.

"A Taste of Death in the Nation."

"The fact is the nation is either dead or asleep. In my opinion there is undoubted evidence that the nation is dead because women have knocked in vain at the door of administrators, archbishops, and even the King himself. The Government have closed all doors to us. And remember this—a state of death in a nation, as well as in an individual, leads to one thing, and that is dissolution. I do not hesitate to say that if the men of the country do not at this eleventh hour put their hand out and save Mrs. Pankhurst, before a few more years are passed they will stretch out their hand in vain to save the Empire."

Miss Richardson paused a moment, and then, turning again towards the judge, continued: "I know you will sentence me. Your sentence will not really make much difference, not only from the fact that I can only stand a few months' torture, but from the fact that I am really a grateful and happy woman because I have been able to live in a century in which Mrs. Pankhurst has lived, and in some small measure I have been able to carry out what I believe in. No person can do more. Under these circumstances it matters not what becomes of me in the future."

"You Cannot Replace Mrs. Pankhurst." The Judge: "When you were here on the last occasion I pointed out to you—I am afraid uselessly—that acts such as yours would never advance any cause or bring about any good results. You have persisted in it."

Miss Richardson: "I must persist in what I believe in."

His Lordship: "I cannot go into the matters to which you have referred. The amount of damage in connection with this matter is immaterial. With the destruction of a picture like this—if it were destroyed or mutilated—no money could replace it."

Miss Richardson: "Do you realise that you cannot replace Mrs. Pankhurst? No money under the sun could replace her. She is being killed slowly. I have seen a difference in her myself within the last 12 months."

Six Months.

His Lordship: "I have nothing to do with that. You have pleaded guilty and you have gloried in this crime."

"I don't say that," replied Miss Richardson; "I think it a great shame that I had to think it my duty to do it."

"With the greatest regret," said the judge, "it is my duty to pass upon you a sentence of six months' imprisonment."

Miss Richardson, who made no sign, was then led from the dock by wardresses.

"I realise that the sentence is thoroughly inadequate for such a crime," the Judge then said to the court, "but it is all I can give for damaging works of art. Had the woman merely broken a window I could have ordered her 18 months' hard labour as a maximum sentence. In this case I cannot, because where works of art are concerned the maximum is six months."

PUBLIC PANIC.

ART GALLERIES CLOSED. PRECAUTIONS AT ST. PAUL'S.

Perhaps no act in the militant movement has created such a public panic as the wrecking of the Rokeby "Venus." Nearly all the London art galleries have been closed, much to the disappointment of would-be visitors.

The first day they were closed one party of Americans lingered near the National Gallery for nearly an hour, demanding an entrance, while similar scenes were witnessed outside the Tate Gallery, where the average daily attendance is 1,100, and the Wallace Collection. An official at the former gallery said the closing of the show places will keep many Americans away from London.

"No Admittance."

"No admittance" notices now confront the visitor to the following places:

National Gallery.
National-Portrait Gallery.
Tate Gallery.
Wallace Collection.
Guildhall Art Gallery.
Hampton Court Palace.
Holyrood Palace.
Kew Palace.
State Apartments, Windsor Castle.
Albert Memorial Chapel.
Royal Stables.
Victoria and Albert Museum.
The Charterhouse.
St. Paul's crypt and galleries.
Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital.

To add to this the Lord Great Chamberlain announced that the Palace of Westminster would not be open to the public on Thursday (March 15) as usual.

Westminster Abbey Guarded.

Westminster Abbey is also being specially guarded. Visitors are no longer allowed to go round the chapels at the back of the high altar unless accompanied by a guide. The chapels are closed earlier than usual, and the people are cleared out as quickly as possible. When the last visitor has gone, the vergers make a

thorough search of the entire building.

Police and detectives are always about the Abbey and its neighbourhood, and any known Suffragette would have a great difficulty in getting into the place unattended.

Norwich Works of Art.

At the Free Church Council Conference at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on March 12, detectives were present to protect pictures estimated to be worth over £100,000 from Suffragettes. Two of the more valuable, a Gainsborough and portrait of Nelson, were covered with tarpaulin, and plain clothes police stood close by them.

Protection of Pictures at St. Paul's.

On March 13 the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral ordered that the three pictures which have hitherto hung at the end of the nave should be taken down and placed in the crypt.

The pictures are "Hope" and "Peace and Goodwill," by G. F. Watts, both of them the original paintings, and a copy by Holman Hunt of his masterpiece, "The Light of the World," the original of which is now at Oxford. With the exception of an unimportant picture in the Jesus Chapel, these are the only paintings in the building. The authorities state that several women who have been seen about the Cathedral during the last few days have aroused the suspicion of the attendants. The pictures will not be restored to their places until all danger of their being damaged by Suffragists is over.

DANGER OF APPENDICITIS

MEDICAL STATEMENT ON MISS RICHARDSON'S HEATH.

Miss Richardson's medical adviser sends the following statement on her health: "The appendicitis from which Miss Richardson is suffering is not cured. It is only quiescent. A very small cause may light up the acute attack, place her life in jeopardy within a few hours. It is certain that the struggling and violence entailed by forcible feeding will be especially dangerous in her case. If the authorities attempt to treat her in this manner, they take her life in their hands, and are responsible for whatever may happen."

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

SAFEGUARDING ART TREASURES.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

The question of the responsibility of the Government for the safeguarding of the art treasures of the nation and the steps which will be necessary to that end in view of Miss Richardson's action has been raised in the House on two occasions since we last went to press. On Thursday in reply to a question by Earl Winterton as to whether he would afford an opportunity for debate on the matter, the Prime Minister stated that the matter was under consideration, and that he hoped to make an early statement. On Monday Mr. Bennett-Soldney asked the Prime Minister if he would consider the advisability of increasing the grants to the British Museum, National Gallery, the Tate Gallery and other National institutions of that kind so that a more adequate staff of caretakers could be maintained to safeguard the different national collections.

Mr. Asquith replied that the points raised were receiving consideration.

SPYING AND LYING.

LETTERS FROM A DETECTIVE TO A SPY.

Jan. 19, 1914.

Dear —,

Am going out of town on Wednesday for perhaps a month. Will you ring me up to-morrow between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, so that I can speak to you with a view of making an appointment after 1 p.m. to speak to you with a view of making arrangements to keep in touch with you?

Yours truly, —.

Jan. 12, 1914.

Dear —,

Sorry I was not at the Factory* when you phoned yesterday, and sincerely trust that you suffered no ill effects from the wrestling bout in which I hear you took part. — old boy, try and go up and find out all you can re G—† and D—†, or anything else going, and let me know either by letter or tell me where and what time I can see you as I want to defray your out of pocket expenses. Trusting to hear from you at an early date.

I remain, yours sincerely, —.

P.S.—I can meet you anywhere or any time you wish.

Feb. 4.

My Dear —,

I was indeed glad to get your letter dated the 2nd instant, which you addressed to Office,* and which was forwarded to me and received this morning.

I am enclosing a postal order for you to have a drink, and hope you got the one I sent last week.

In the meantime, — old boy, send anything you get to hear of concerning intentions of your Union addressed to me at Scotland Yard, which will be opened and afterwards sent to me. Yours ever sincerely,

P.S.—In case anything is on during opening of Parliament don't forget to let me have a line at Office.

To such a pass has a Liberal Government reached in attempting to crush a great and just movement! Fact and argument have no effect upon whatever there is of reasoning faculty in the Cabinet. The only argument they understand is militancy; this they can only resist until the present discontent shall become even more general and widespread, and the quantity and quality of militancy make Government impossible.

As John Bright said in 1866, "The Parliament of England will not do justice to the people until there happens something that will suddenly open their eyes."

"Unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of nations," was a passage in a memorial forwarded to the Government of the United States in 1866, by a body of eminent men in Switzerland, congratulating them on the close of their gigantic struggle and upon the establishment of universal freedom throughout the wide bounds of the Republic. That referred to the question of negro slavery; but it is just as true when it is applied to the question before us, where the women who form more than half the population in the United Kingdom, under a Constitutional Government, and with a representative system, are shut out directly and purposely from that Constitution and representation. Votes for Women is an unfinished question, and, as the Swiss express it, it will have no pity for the repose either of this nation or its art treasures until it is a finished question.

Such are the tactics whereby the Government seek to destroy the agitation for votes for women. What explanation have they to give of the methods of spying and lying disclosed by the above correspondence?

*The words "Factory" and "Office" referred to in these letters are doubtless special words for signifying "Scotland Yard."

†(The names of two officials of the men's union in question.)

Dec. 13, 1913.

Dear —,

Yours of to-day just to hand. Cannot come to-night at 7.30 p.m. as I am on a job at 8 p.m.

Please write me so that I can get a reply here on Monday morning first thing.

Yours truly, —.

Dec. 9, 1913.

Dear Old —,

Don't fail to let me know if you are going to Town Hall, Battersea, on Thursday, and if S.P. will be there.

Yours truly, —.

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The Suffragette.

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

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1914.

Humbug and Hypocrisy.

Moral and political humbug and hypocrisy—of this contemptible sin did Mary Richardson accuse, and justly accuse, those who should condemn her attack upon the Rokeby Venus while still countenancing the human destruction against which she thus protested.

The stern protest made by Miss Richardson was against the destruction of the women crusaders assaulted and imprisoned by the Government because they fight for liberty. It was too against the destruction

of those millions of women of the present and of the future whom only the vote, and all the vote means, can save.

Humbug and hypocrisy it is indeed to whine at an attack upon the picture of a beautiful woman, while beautiful womanhood is being defaced and defiled by the economic horror of sweating and by that other horror of prostitution.

Let the men whose crocodile tears have bedewed the editorial columns of the daily press consider, even if dry eyed, the devastation their sex have wrought by the political disfranchisement, the industrial robbery and the sex exploitation of women.

As for the ruin of health, it may be the destruction of life, that has been inflicted upon women of the militant movement—that seems all forgotten by the scribblers whose new found love of art declares itself as a pretext for stoning a Twentieth Century prophet.

The truth is that the Rokeby Venus has, because of Miss Richardson's act, acquired a new human and historic interest. For ever more, this picture will be a sign and a memorial of women's determination to be free. Long after the vote is won, as long as paint and canvas hold together the children and the children's children of the women of this day will look upon the Rokeby Venus and read in it a message from the militant women who lived and fought and were ready to die that they might be free.

Liberal and Tory papers, divergent on the question of Ulster militant, unite to scourge Miss Richardson.

The "Daily Chronicle" speaks of an "injury to posterity," forgetting perhaps that the injury done to posterity by vice, which is at once the cause and the result of the despising and subjection of women, will take many generations to wipe out. The "Daily Citizen"—arch hypocrite of the Press—speaks of "an appalling outrage which must fill with horror all who have any feeling or reverence for art." Why not show some reverence for humanity! An outburst of hysteria comes from the "Manchester Guardian," the paper which cringes (after having jibed!) to militant Ulster.

The Tory papers in crying out against Miss Richardson's militant act calmly ignore the irreparable damage to property and life—and to art for all they care—done in the Boer war and to be done in Ulster. Why the Unionists are ready, so they say, to see the British Constitution itself in ruins rather than tolerate the Government's Irish policy!

Moral and political humbug and hypocrisy oozed from every word of Mr. Winston Churchill's recent speech at Bradford. He spoke of Ulster's "strong case for special treatment," and the anxiety he has always felt to "keep the door open for a friendly settlement" even if that involved temporary exclusion of the Orange counties.

Compare this attitude with that adopted towards the militant women. Think for example of Black Friday when, under the direction of Mr. Winston Churchill as Home Secretary, women were insulted, assaulted, and trampled under foot in Parliament Square! Think too, of a previous Bradford meeting when a man Suffragist was maimed for life because he questioned Mr. Churchill's treatment of the women's cause!

A strong case for special treatment for—sooth! Women ask for no special treatment; they ask for equal treatment. Equal treatment represented by the granting of the vote. The door open indeed! The door of Mr. Churchill's Bradford meeting was certainly open and through it were ejected with violence the Suffragists who questioned him concerning votes for women.

Again referring to Ulster Mr. Churchill said that it was important for the Government in dealing with Ulster, "not merely to be legally right but to be absolutely fair; and not only to be fair but to be considerate; and not only to be considerate but to be generous." Yet, in dealing with women the Government have been ungenerous, inconsiderate, unfair, and legally wrong.

Mr. Churchill says that he does not deny, and no Liberal will deny that there are circumstances which justify rebellion. They are he says, firstly, *real and unbearable oppression*, and secondly, *the lack of any other remedy save militancy*. In the case of women these two conditions are fulfilled.

Again he justifies it by saying that Ulster has two alternatives—the bullet and the ballot, voting or militancy. As women have no right to vote, therefore, their right to militancy for them the only remedy is plain.

In words which apply to himself and the Liberal Government Mr. Churchill said of the Ulster men, "They denounce all violence except their own; they uphold all law except the law they choose to break." He said again—crowning hypocrisy this—"There must be only one law. It must be the same for the rich as for the poor. It must be the same for the Tory as for the Liberal or the Labour men. It must be the same for Orange as for Green. It must be even handed in enforcement. It must not be swayed by fear or favour." On these same principles there must be the same law for men as for women. But under the Liberal Government's rule there is not!

Here is the proof of it: Mr. Churchill in his speech plainly declared that Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues are engaged in a treasonable conspiracy. Why then do they not stand in the same position as the W.S.P.U. officials recently convicted of conspiracy? Why are these men not in prison, or at best at large under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act"?

One more illustration of Liberal hypocrisy: A thousand times we have been told that women cannot have the vote, firstly, because the Government cannot and will not yield to militancy, and secondly, because the Government cannot be expected to carry a measure to which the Prime Minister is opposed.

Both these statements are lies and everybody now can see it. The Government can and will yield to militancy. They are doing it in the case of Ulster.

The Government can and will carry a measure to which the Prime Minister is opposed, for the Prime Minister is opposed to his own proposals for the exclusion of Ulster, and yet he and the Government have made these proposals!

Let women turn a deaf ear to what the politicians say and be guided by what politicians do.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE GREAT GOD PROPERTY.

The first part of Mrs. DRUMMOND'S Speech in Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on March 10, 1914.

I am very sorry that to-night you look upon a vacant chair between the chairman and myself. It is not because the women did not do their duty—it is that the Government, as usual, have done dirty work. A great gathering assembled in the St. Andrew's Hall last night, and a peaceable meeting was proceeding. Mrs. Pankhurst had been talking for about ten minutes, and you will have seen by the papers that in the very short time she did talk she said something very much to the point. Probably it was that that stung the Government officials who were in the hall, and they felt it would not do for the people to hear the truth about their treatment of women, for as the meeting proceeded sounds were heard in the back of the hall and the tramp of feet; and stewards were met by police with batons drawn before they had entered the hall—drawn batons to meet a platform of women only. That is the sort of treatment which has always been meted out by this cowardly Government to women.

Mrs. Pankhurst was felled to the ground, and carried out like a log through the doorway. Women were hurled all over the place. Men and women nobly fought to keep the Cossacks from getting upon the platform. They came in by the doors. It was my duty, when I saw that it was the attempt of the Government to stop that great meeting, to step into the breach. But what was I met with? When I stated in the passage that I would continue the meeting the authorities said, "You won't." I said, "I will," and I did. I was myself hurled from room to room, and I am sorry to say, to the back of the platform, where the Government's hirelings always like to carry out their dirty work. But I am also glad to say that I was rescued by working men, and in a group of these men I was taken—or, rather, I was carried—on to the platform.

Rebellion Will Burn Stronger.

Immediately it was seen that I was there a policeman rushed forward to push me off the platform. It was evident that they had got their orders that I should not speak; but I spoke. They thought they had silenced Mrs. Pankhurst. They had not silenced her even here to-night. You have come here knowing that you will not see her in the body. But you know the spirit of that woman is guiding us here, and that the rebellion she has lit in the bosoms of women will burn stronger the longer they keep her behind closed doors. She had been moved to London. Why? Because they realised that if they intend to forcibly feed Mrs. Pankhurst Scotland would rise against it.

Oh, you have disgraced yourselves already by allowing Miss Moorhead to be fed, but that is what official positions and big salaries do for medical men. Dr. Devon wrote against forcible feeding when he was an ordinary practitioner in prison, but since he was promoted and got a big salary he does the dirty work. The authorities have never been able to terrorise Mrs. Pankhurst nor her women followers—and they never will. They will never put an end to militancy but by the one remedy, and that is by votes for women.

What is it we are asking for? We are not asking for a privilege; we are asking for a right. Asking that those women who are qualified as men shall have a vote. I daresay that the bulk of the audience in this hall did not think the same about women's votes eight years ago as they do to-day. The bulk of the people up and down the country are in favour of votes for women. But they say they do not like militancy. We do not want you to like militancy. We want you to hate it, to loathe it, and practically rise and put a stop to it by getting votes for women. We are not an entertaining society; but we are a society to make things intolerable, so that the average man and woman in the street will say, "For Heaven's sake give the women what they want, and let's have peace."

The Answer to Constitutional Work.

What have we been met with in answer to our demand—because demand it is at this time of day? The women have worked for votes for over forty years, and what return did they get for

praiseworthy means, for educational ways, for politely sending petitions to the House of Commons, for giving their money to run candidates, to support members of Parliament? We were told in 1905 that votes for women was not practical politics. That was an insult to the constitutional work of women for forty years, and is there anyone amongst you to-day that will say that Woman Suffrage is not practical politics now?

Why, you cannot get away from the women's agitation. You go to church, and you find them praying; you go to the theatre, and the interval is filled up with a practical, logical speech from a Suffragette; you go to dine in a restaurant, and you find her there telling what the Government do in prison. And everywhere the woman is out in rebellion! Why? Because the men have gone to sleep and they do not care. Oh, you say, can you do all things you say with the vote? We have got votes, and we cannot do these things. It is the men that ought to be blamed—not the vote! If the men used their votes well, and sent their officials to the House of Commons to see that the members of Parliament did the work for which they are paid, they would get better results. That is what we will do when we get votes.

Then you say to us, why do we want the vote? You have had a very good example by the case of that poor unfortunate woman who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for shooting the man who had been the means of her downfall. I refer to that case where that woman had been smitten by that fearful venereal disease—she is soon to become a mother—and yet she has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Why? Because the judge thinks she is a danger to society. Who is the danger to society? The man who is diseased. Then you ask why women burn down churches. It is a wonder that there is any church standing to-day if there are decent women. What are the clergy of the country doing? Why are they not rising in indignation at the state of affairs?

The Better for You and Us.

They expect women to stand that sort of thing for ever; but women will rise themselves, and try their very hardest to rouse the consciences of the people. In Scotland, when you talk about churches, how did you finish up your last religious fight? You fought about who was going to get the property. Did you not? Did you not consider the churches of the country as property? You dealt with them in your Assembly as property. And if by the destruction of church, palace, theatre, women can touch your consciences, then the sooner they do it the better for you and us.

Are we not justified in this? The men have had votes for very many years, and they have agreed that this law is right—that it is the law of this country to protect a woman's honour until sixteen and her property until twenty-one. You think more of property than of human life. You have been brought up to make and regard laws for the protection of property—that great god that you worship. You have been at the same time, while guarding that property, destroying human life through your constituted injustice.

You have children outraged to-day, you have women on the streets in prostitution, you have the White Slave traffic, and yet you say that women are wrong in destroying property. Oh, it is so like a man's argument. It just reminds me of my experience in Derry. A man there came back to the organiser with the ticket for the meeting, and he said, "I am sorry I cannot come to your meeting to-night because I am drilling, and I have made up my mind I cannot support your organisation because I do not believe in militancy." That man has many colleagues in Scotland and in England. He believes in militancy by men for the benefit of men, and by women for the benefit of men; but when it is militancy by women for women it is a different matter.

Now you say to us: "But women—why should women have the vote?" Women's interests are looked after by men—and a nice mess they make of it! They tell us that women ought to marry. Why, one-half of the men cannot keep themselves,

much less a wife. This is only too true, and there are many women keeping men who are voters. If you took a plebiscite to find this out you would find that there are many young men in Edinburgh University being educated out of their mothers' earnings and income.

The Test of the Vote.

If we Suffragettes are anything, we are practical and logical, and you tell us that we cannot have votes because we are not intelligent enough! Is there any man here who has got a vote because he is intelligent? I wish the test were intelligence! Then again, a woman cannot have a vote because she cannot be a soldier! The W.S.P.U. can be soldiers, and Mrs. Pankhurst has a far more loyal army than Sir Edward Carson. Women cannot have votes because they cannot be soldiers! What about mothers? Where do you get your soldiers and sailors from? You must have mothers. And then, when a man joins the Army or Navy, you take the vote from him; so that when he is in a position to defend the State you disfranchise him. You say women should be able to defend their country; but women have to pay for the defence of their country, and they have no voice in saying how that money shall be spent. When we hear about the increase of the expenditure in the Navy we realise that there would be no such over-expenditure if women had a voice in it. Why? Because women realise what it is to give life. They bring life into the world.

They can deal with the physical question, I am sure, much better now they have more experience. We have the best men on our side. And to-day we are fighting not men, but politicians—quite a different species altogether. And our Cabinet is composed of people who do not believe in reason and right. We are using the only tactics that politicians understand. And he tries to make you believe that it is not right, because by his paper he tells you that public opinion is opposed to us. Not at all. What about Leith Burghs? And by our action to-day we shall drive the Government to a General Election.

You say Mr. Asquith is a strong man, and he cannot change his mind. There was a greater man than Mr. Asquith who changed his mind. I bring to your minds the Duke of Wellington, who was not in favour of Catholic Emancipation. He said there was not a popular demand. Mr. Hobhouse, the present Postmaster-General, when talking against Woman Suffrage in Bristol—Bristol, of all places!—said: "We have not had, in the case of the Woman Suffrage demand, the kind of popular sentimental uprisings which accounted for Nottingham Castle in 1832 or Hyde Park railings in 1867." He got that popular and sentimental uprising. Women burned the mansions in return for that demand. On the shoulders of Mr. Hobhouse lies the responsibility of driving women to the length of destroying property.

The Question of the Moment.

We find that the Government are doing their very best to kill our leader. What is their intention? If they take her life then someone will have to pay for it.

We have taken this fight up, and we are going to finish it. And if they forcibly feed Mrs. Pankhurst then women will retaliate by more militancy. We are going on, and you men in this audience have got the power to stop it. You have got the power to help us by making it the question of the moment. "But," you say, "there are other questions." Nothing is so important as the stopping of militancy; nothing so important to you as the protection of property. What do we find in the interview with Dr. Devon? He said: "It is my duty to preserve property and, if possible, life." That is just the politician's mind on such matters. He thinks much more of property than of life, and that is why women realise they can touch you by destroying property. You say: "You will never get anything from the men when their backs are up." We never get anything when their backs were down. And that is militancy in a nutshell.

"COERCION THE COUNSEL OF FOOLS, AND THE SPUR TO REBELLION."

RECORD WEEK OF MILITANCY FOLLOWS MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

Bristol Timber Yard in Flames.

MANSION GUTTED IN SCOTLAND.

Forcible Reminders in Birmingham Cathedral.

ATTACK ON MR. MCKENNA'S HOUSE.

War Opens in Belfast.

The week following the Government's brutal attack on Mrs. Pankhurst shows an unprecedented amount of militancy. Devastating fires all over the country have been attributed to Suffragettes, showing that coercion has once more failed. Houses, hayricks, a timber yard, a pavilion have been in flames in different parts of the country, Birmingham Cathedral is closed for several weeks because of the forcible reminders left behind them by Suffragettes, while last Friday night Mr. Mackenna's house was attacked, six women being arrested.

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

TIMBER YARD AELAZE.

A disastrous fire, involving a big timber yard, belonging to the Imperial Tobacco Company, at Ashton Gate, Bristol, broke out shortly after 2 a.m. last Saturday, and until a late hour in the morning was still burning fiercely. At one time it was feared that the flames might be carried across an alley-way to a large body of timber stacked beside some neighbouring iron works, which would have then also been endangered.

The timber yard, which has a frontage of about 150 yards along the road leading to the Ashton Colliery, was filled to its utmost capacity with stacks of timber, mostly planking 6in. by 3in. and about 12ft. long, which were piled to a height of some 20ft. The fire was discovered by some railwaymen engaged in shunting on the line running near, who noticed flames burst out on the corner of a stack at the Ashton Road end. They immediately set the whistles of the engines going to give the alarm, and a neighbour who was roused telephoned for the fire brigade.

Flames Leaping 30 Feet.

By the time the brigades arrived, the stack was blazing fiercely, and the flames, fanned by a strong breeze, ran through it with remarkable rapidity, the manner of stacking for drying purposes allowing free circulation of the air through the pile. The brigade promptly attacked the flames with three lines of hose, working one from each steamer, and the third from a hydrant, but within a remarkably short space of time the fire had involved a double stack of timber, about 60 yards long by 14 yards deep and 20ft. high. The flames ate their way through to the heart of the pile, and though thousands of gallons of water were being poured on the stack it had little effect, for it ran off the top as from a chute, and when the water was played through the pile it ran out the other side with little result.

It was soon apparent that nothing could save the main stack concerned, and the brigade devoted their efforts to confining the area of the fire. To this end they set about cutting a space through the stack half-way down the yard, and keeping a sheet of water between the stacks involved and an equally large body of timber in the rear. By four o'clock they had virtually succeeded in this aim, though the wind sometimes sent the flames leaping 30 feet in the air licking hungrily, towards the surrounding piles of wood.

A Mass of Golden Flame.

The spectacle the fire afforded was a remarkable one, for the heart of the stack was a mass of golden flame, and looking at the pile end on, it presented the appearance of thousands of tiny glowing windows, through which the flames would now and again shoot out as the wind ran through the pile. Clouds of smoke and steam, with myriads of sparks, rose from the pyre.

Shortly after five o'clock the portion of the stack first involved collapsed inwards with a roar, the flames leaping up afresh in triumph. Other portions that were eaten out with the fire, yet stood in glowing skeleton form, crumbling away to dust as it burnt out, while fragments, wind borne, leapt up, blazed doubly bright, and vanished.

Had Not the Least Effect.

The space between the double rows of timber served as an air-shaft through which the fire roared, eating its way upward and outward in a seething mass of flames. So fierce was the heat that though a heavy jet of water was directed into the heart of it, it had not the least effect, and of



THE REMAINS OF THE BURNT PAVILION.

seemed almost to evaporate before it had achieved its purpose. A more difficult task has not fallen to the lot of the Bristol brigade for a very long time.

Copy of 'The Suffragette'.

At six o'clock, when the workmen employed at the yard arrived they set to work to effect what salvage they could, throwing down the timber on the outside of the stack which had so far escaped the ravages of the fire, or was little damaged, and helping the firemen to continue the labour of securing a cut-off at the lower end of the yard. Crowds of workpeople going to other factories also assembled to watch what was going forward.

At first the origin of the fire was a mystery, but some hours later Suffrage literature was found in a shed close by. Lying on the ground was a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, and alongside it was a postcard addressed to the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, while on the other side of the card were the words "Mrs. Pankhurst is being murdered." The words were printed in pencil.

At midnight, when the watchman made his rounds, everything was all right. Searching inquiries are being made by the police, but these have not thrown any light upon the affair. The damage is estimated at about £3,000.

DEVASTATING FARM FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.

NEARLY £3,000 DAMAGE.

A destructive outbreak of fire, attributed to Suffragettes, occurred on March 10, at the Bulcote Farm of the Nottingham Corporation. The

fire involved a Dutch barn, some 250 feet in length and 100 in breadth, and spread around the scene were considerable quantities of Suffrage literature.

The Carlton and Nottingham Fire Brigades were telephoned for and arrived about 11 p.m. In the meantime the farm fire appliances had been got to work, but all energies were spent in vain, for the flames raged furiously and irresistibly over the whole area of the barn. The red glare from the burning building could be seen for miles around, and the country folk were attracted to the scene in large numbers. The heat and intensity of the flames were such that portions of the corrugated iron roof of the building were warped into semi-circles, and the steel girders, supporting it from the interior, twisted into all manner of fantastic shapes.

Search for the Perpetrators.

The building involved in the fire held the contents of 25 stacks, five of which were corn, the remainder being oats, wheat, and hay. The value of the contents and property destroyed is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000, which is covered by insurance.

By the time the alarm was raised no suspicious person was visible in the neighbourhood, although a number of workmen and the police, who had been hastily summoned to the premises around.

The whole of the police available in the district were summoned to the spot, and as a precaution constables were posted at different points on the farm, but no traces of the perpetrators were discovered.

The fire burned so fiercely from the start, fed by the inflammable nature of the materials, that there was never much hope of saving either the building of any of its contents, but the fire-fighters worked with a will, to quell the flames, and the fire was thus confined to the building in which it originated. By midnight the flames were under control, and only a red glow in the heart of the mass inside the dismantled barn was to be seen.

Biggest Earn in England.

Occasionally here and there the flames broke out afresh, but so waterlogged was the mass by the constant efforts of the firemen that there was little or no danger of a second fierce blaze. The stackyard was a veritable quagmire, and at times the clouds of dense smoke distributed by the breeze rendered it difficult to see many yards in front.

One portion of the roof fell in when the fire raged at its fiercest. Fortunately there was a limitless supply of water, otherwise the conflagration must have assumed much more serious proportions.

It is stated that the barn was the biggest in England, and was built only last summer, at a cost of £550.

SCOTTISH MANSION DESTROYED.

"A REPLY TO THE BRUTAL ARREST OF MRS. PANKHURST."

Robertsland House, an unoccupied Ayrshire mansion, about one and a half miles from Stewarton, on the old Glasgow road, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the morning of March 12, the outbreak being attributed to Suffragettes.

The alarm was raised shortly before six o'clock, but by that time the fire had a good grip of the second storey. With the help of the Kilmarnock Motor Fire Brigade, which arrived on the scene about 7.30, a small part of the back portion of the house was

saved, but the main building was entirely gutted. At the corner of a side drive, about 30 yards from the house, two post cards, wrapped in a piece of brown paper, were found. On one of these were the words, "Release Mrs. Pankhurst," and on the other, "To Church and State—a reply to the brutal arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst—Official Savagery—Let the churches protest—Defiance!" These were written in ink in printed characters.

Footprints in the Snow.

Entrance had been gained to the house by breaking and taking out a large pane of glass, one foot broad by two feet high, in the conservatory, which stands at the side of the main building. From there access to the interior was easy by a glass door which was not locked. The fire was evidently kindled in a room on the second storey. Fears of an outbreak of this kind have been entertained for some time, as only a few months ago an attempt was made to fire the mansion house at Ardgarre, Helensburgh, which belongs to the same estate.

There was a slight coating of snow on the ground, and women's footsteps were easily discernible. Indeed, the footsteps of two women were traced from the house across a field, and for four miles up the Old Glasgow Road.

Several Thousand Pounds Damage. Robertsland House, which is at present untenanted, is beautifully situated on rising wooded ground, with the rivers Annick and Swinsey flowing past on either side. It stands about 400 yards off the main road.

It is difficult to know how the perpetrators could get off so quickly by walking, and some credence is given to the theory that they arrived in the early hours by motor-car, as neighbouring farmers heard the sound of a car between two and three o'clock. The damage must amount to several thousand pounds. A large staff of county police were early on the scene, and are making active inquiries.

PAVILION BLAZE AT BIRMINGHAM.

£300 DAMAGE.

On the night of Friday, March 13, the Olton Lawn Tennis Club's pavilion near Birmingham, was completely destroyed by fire.

The structure, which was composed of wood, stood by the courts off St. Bernard's Road, and the fire was first noticed about 10.30 p.m.

The flames had got a good hold, and, fanned by the wind, they reduced the pavilion to ruins. The Solihull Fire Brigade were summoned and arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, but they could do little.

Oil Used to Start Fire.

A copy of a suffragette newspaper was found affixed to some wire near the pavilion.

It is believed that the perpetrators of the outbreak used oil in starting the fire at one end of the pavilion and the wind carried the flames over the entire structure. The damage is put at about £300.

This is not the first act of incendiarism by Suffragettes at Olton. Last year a serious fire in an unoccupied mansion in Warwick Road was attributed to them.

The police are inquiring into the present outrage.

ANOTHER MANSION FIRED AT BRUNTON.

OWNER'S DISCOVERY.

Last week it was discovered that there had been in outbreak of fire at Coombe Hill House, Brunton,

Somerset. The house showed no signs of destruction from the outside, but the owner, on visiting it last week, made the astounding discovery that the front staircase and the ceiling above had been completely destroyed. It is thought that the house, which has been unoccupied for some time, was set on fire the same night as Redlynch Mansions, which, it will be remembered, was gutted about a fortnight ago.

A tin of petrol and a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE were found near the foot of the stairs, and evidently an entrance was gained by the scullery window, as the glass was found broken and the window unfastened. The damage is estimated at £100.

SUFFRAGE MESSAGES IN BIRMINGHAM CATHEDRAL.

INTERIOR COVERED WITH WHITE PAINT.

CHURCH CLOSED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

Last Sunday morning the vergers who opened the doors of Birmingham Cathedral Church was astounded to

On Burne Jones Window.

Most serious of all is the attack on the Burne Jones window, which thousands of people come to the city to see. The stained glass is painted with the words, "Give women the vote" and "Stop torture." Round the base of each of the pillars is a striking message to the public, some of them being "Rise up ye people and see justice done"; "By giving the vote stop militancy"; "The Church can act," and "Give women their just right." On the oak front of the wall facing the south aisle is printed "The Church has a great responsibility towards women," while on the door of the vestry the white characters read "The clergy must rise on our behalf." "Give women justice," is the cry on the switchboard. The baptistry has been painted with many similar sentences. "Stop torture" and "Give women the vote" are repeated, and there is also "The Church is responsible." Even more militant is the appeal "Be just to women before worse" the last word of the sentence being indecipherable.

Several Hundred Pounds Damage.

Another demand for the cessation of forcible feeding has been printed

ON GUARD.



REPAIRING MR. MCKENNA'S HOUSE.

find that practically every spot from floor to ceiling was covered with Suffrage messages in white enamel. Nave, baptistry, and chancel, walls, floors, furniture, and stained glass were all included. It is supposed that a woman secreted herself in the church on Saturday night when it was closed at eight o'clock, and afterwards admitted a number of others by the vestry door. At any rate, the building was all right when the head vergers left on Saturday night, and at seven o'clock the next morning it was discovered in its present condition, the enamel being then almost dry. The paint had been put on with unsparing hand, the letters being about a foot long. The altar alone had been left untouched.

Along the wooden front of each of the two side galleries are sentences in white letters, evidently painted from above. One reads, "Stop torturing English women in prison," and the other "Stop torturing women." On the pavement of the centre aisle has been written "Stop feeding by force." The Church has weight and influence. "Under each window are the words, "Stop forcible feeding," and even the organ has not escaped attention. Across the front of it is inscribed "Stop forcible feeding," while some of the enamel had dripped on to the keys.

across the front of the wardens' pew, and another motto runs: "Constitutional work is useless." The porches have been as extensively disfigured as the other parts of the church. "Justice for women," and "Women must rouse up the nation against forcible feeding if men will not," being some of the cries there inscribed.

It is believed that the inscriptions were painted for the benefit of the Judges, who were expected to attend the Cathedral on Sunday on the eve of the Assizes, but their lordships did not arrive in the city until Monday.

The interior of the building is well lighted at night by lamps situated near the windows outside, so that the perpetrators would not need to run the risk of carrying lights about with them.

Dr. Malins, the senior warden, is said to have stated that it will take several hundred pounds to repair the damage—if, indeed, the Burne Jones window, and the beautiful oak fronts of the galleries and the organ have not been permanently injured. Renovation will probably make it necessary to close the cathedral for some weeks.

MR. MCKENNA'S HOUSE RAIDED.

EIGHTEEN WINDOWS BROKEN.

About two o'clock in the morning last Saturday, Mr. McKenna's house, 36, Smith Square, was attacked by Suffragettes. Six women drove up to the neighbourhood of the Square in a motor car, and then walked to Mr. McKenna's house.

The raiders were armed with life preservers and hammers, and immediately set vigorously to work to smash as much glass as possible. A number of policemen were on the lookout in the Square and guarding the house, but before they succeeded in arresting the women, eighteen panels of glass were broken, fifteen in the door and three windows.

The six women who were arrested gave the names of Mrs. Margaret Hopkins, Mrs. Emily Charlton, Miss Heron Raye, Miss Ethel Cox, Miss May Stevens, and "Boadicea."

Court Sequel.

Later in the day the six women appeared at the Westminster Police Court charged with wilfully smashing stained glass in the porchway entrance to the doorway and also windows at 36, Smith Square, Westminster. The weapons taken from the women and displayed on the solicitor's table included several 7lb. sledge and paviors' hammers and three heavily-loaded and thonged life-preservers.

Evidence of the arrests was given by various constables. One constable said that he saw the women walking stealthily in Indian file to Mr. McKenna's house. He saw the woman who had described herself as "Boadicea" aim a blow at a window pane, and he at once put his hand on her shoulder. When he told her she would be taken into custody, she said:

"I would not have given much for him if we had got inside. But he is barred up too much." Witness took a life preserver from her; a leather thong attached to it was round her wrist.

'He Must Accept the Consequences.'

On the way to the police station Mrs. Charlton was alleged to have said: "It is a lucky thing for you we don't shoot."

Mrs. Charlton: Is it not correct that my statement was "It is a lucky thing that in this movement we are not using revolvers?"

Asked if they wished to say anything, Mrs. Hopkins replied: "I should like to say I was driven to make this protest on account of the great brutality shown towards our beloved leader. I—"

Mr. Horace Smith: You need not trouble about that.

Mrs. Charlton: If Mr. McKenna chooses to torture our leader, he must accept the consequences, that's all.

"Boadicea": I should like to say that there is something rotten about a State which—

Magistrate: You need not trouble about that. What is rotten about your case?

Defendant: What is rotten about this case is: this movement and refined women should be driven to do these things.

As the defendant continued to protest, the magistrate said: "Remove this lady—I forget what her name is—remove her from the Court." However, as sentence was about to be passed, and she had to be present, she was not removed.

Not One of Us Will Do It!

Magistrate: It comes to this: that in the course of a long life, and in the course of a long experience as a police magistrate, I have never heard a more sad and deplorable

story than that which has been told in this court to-day.

"Boadicea": Rot!

Magistrate: I refrain from any further observations.

"Boadicea": I should think so.

Magistrate: I must administer the law, and the law says that each of you shall have two months' hard labour.

"Boadicea": We won't do it. Not one of us will do it.

All the women protested as they left the dock, and declared their intention of not serving their sentences.

WINDOWS SMASHED IN GLASGOW.

* RELEASE MRS. PANKHURST!

On March 11 two plate-glass windows were broken at the military recruiting office, Glasgow, in which town Mrs. Pankhurst had been arrested two days earlier. In connection with this a woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Helen Crawford, was taken into custody.

Attached to the poker with which the windows were broken was the following message:

"A Glasgow woman's protest to the cowardly Government that torments, cruises and persecutes women and cringes and crawls to Sir Edward Carson and other militant men. Release Mrs. Pankhurst!"

SENTENCE ON MRS. CRAWFORD.

PROTEST AGAINST MRS. PANKHURST'S REAR-R.S.T.

Mrs. Helen Crawford was brought before the Central Police Court, Glasgow, on March 13, and charged with having on Wednesday night maliciously with a poker broken and destroyed two plate-glass windows, value, £20, in the military recruiting office.

After evidence of the arrest had been given, Mrs. Crawford made the following statement:

"I want to say that I did this deliberately as a protest against the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, and also as a protest against the attitude of the present Liberal Government, that cares far more for the destruction of human life than for the care and saving of human life. I did this deliberately, and I regret that hundreds of women do not do likewise."

The magistrate found the charge proved, and passed sentence of 10 days' imprisonment. He also ordered the defendant to find caution of £20 for her good behaviour during the next six months, or suffer an additional 30 days' imprisonment.

After Mrs. Crawford had been removed from court she was brought back, and the magistrate intimated that she would be allowed 15 days in which to find caution.

Mrs. Crawford: I do not intend to try to find it, sir, so it really does not matter.

Later in the day Mrs. Crawford was removed to Duke Street Prison. News was received on Wednesday evening that she was being forcibly fed.

WOMAN ARRESTED AT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DISGUISED IN MALE ATTIRE.

A woman dressed in man's clothing was arrested in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, last Monday evening, about 10 o'clock.

With a male companion she entered the hall during the dinner hour, and took a seat commanding a view of the corridor leading to the Inner Lobby of the House of Commons, through which members are constantly passing. She was apparently on the lookout for somebody.

After she had been watching for about half an hour, two police officers, who had apparently had her under observation, took her into custody.

At the police station, where she admitted that she was a woman, and gave the name of Miss Katherine Wilson, a hunting crop was found in her possession.

IN COURT.

"Full Intention of Thrashing Asquith or McKenna."

Miss Wilson was charged, before Mr. Hopkins at Bow Street on the following morning, with "masquerading as a male person evidently for an unlawful purpose."

A constable said he was on duty in the Central Hall, of the House of Commons, at 9.20, and saw the prisoner sitting on a seat, and suspected her of being a woman. She was wearing a wig and soft hat. He came up to her and said, "I have a strong suspicion that you are a woman, and I shall arrest you." He found a whip, which was produced in court, up her sleeve, and took it away. As he was taking her to Cannon Row Police Station, the prisoner remarked to him, "If I had carried out my purpose, they would have had it hot."

Asked if she had anything to say, Miss Wilson replied, "It is quite right what he said. I went there last night with the full intention of thrashing either Asquith or McKenna, if I got the chance. Those two men are responsible for the treatment of women."

The magistrate sentenced her to six weeks' hard labour, and she remarked, "I shan't do it, of course."

DOCTOR THRAHEED WITH A HORSEWHIP.

REFUSES TO CHARGE HIS ASSAILANT.

An exciting scene was witnessed last Monday morning at the entrance to Duke Street Prison, Glasgow. Dr. Devon, now one of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, and formerly medical officer of Duke Street Prison, arrived, with a view, presumably, to examining Mrs. Crawford, who was in prison for window breaking.

Suffragette pickets had been constantly in attendance at the prison gates, and as soon as Dr. Devon stepped out of his motor-car a woman drew a horsewhip and struck him severely several times. It is also stated that he retaliated by knocking her down, and that she was pulled within the prison gates by policemen.

Dr. Devon was asked if he wished to charge the woman, who was said to be Miss Lambie, of Edinburgh, but he replied in the negative. Miss Lambie then came out into the street, where she had an enthusiastic reception. She proceeded to deliver an address, in the course of which she severely criticised Dr. Devon for his advocacy of forcible feeding.

MANSION FIRED AT BIRMINGHAM.

An attempt by Suffragettes to fire Park House, a mansion situate in Edgbaston Park Road, Birmingham, was discovered on March 11. The house is empty, and the caretaker, who resides in the lodge, found in the cellar a quantity of inflammable material which had been saturated with oil, while oil had also been sprinkled about the house. The heap had been set on fire, but apparently the fire died out. Suffragette literature was discovered close by.

LARGE RICK DESTROYED AT NOTTINGHAM.

On Wednesday, March 11, a large hayrick at Limby, near Nottingham, was completely destroyed by fire. A message saying, "Stop forcible feeding," was found, and the outbreak is believed to be the work of Suffragettes. The value of the rick was about £200.

WAR DECLARED ON SIR EDWARD CARSON.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE ULSTER LEADER.

SUFFRAGETTES TAKE UP THE CHALLENGE.

The following letter has been sent by the Ulster W.S.P.U. to Sir Edward Carson:

March 13, 1914.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P.
Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that your statement to the deputation which waited upon you on Monday last was completely unsatisfactory to the members of the Ulster branch of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Your refusal to pledge yourself to accept no settlement of the Home Rule question which does not ensure to Ulster women citizen rights is not consistent with the spirit of your promise of equal voting powers between men and women in the election of the Provisional Government.

The W.S.P.U. refuses to accept your excuse that you look upon the Provisional Government as only a larger extension of local Government, seeing that in the event of the present negotiations ending in failure it is the intention of Ulster Unionists to assume entire control of the affairs in Ulster and carry them on by means of the Provisional Government.

As the leader of Ulster Unionist women, and in view of your pledge to the Ulster Unionist Council, you are committed to insist upon the Ulster women's right to vote for representatives in the Imperial Parliament as a necessary part of the scheme for the exclusion of Ulster Counties from the Home Rule Bill. Your refusal to pledge yourself to insist upon this is a breach of faith and a betrayal of Ulster women.

As you have thus declared war upon Suffragettes, the Ulster Women's Social and Political Union takes up the challenge and responds by a counter declaration of war upon you and the Ulster Unionist Parliamentary Committee.

(Signed) DOROTHY EVANS, Organiser.

WAR IN BELFAST.

RAID ON PILLAR BOXES.

The declaration of war on Sir Edward Carson and the raising of the truce in Ulster proclaimed in the Ulster Hall, on Friday, has caused great speculation and anxiety in Belfast, and, indeed, throughout Ulster. On Saturday there were international football matches at both the chief Belfast grounds, and all Friday night each ground was guarded by a large band of police.

As usual the Suffragette activities took place in a different direction from where they were expected. When all the chief pillar-boxes of the City were cleared soon after 3.30 on Saturday, they were found either to be belching smoke, or to contain the charred remains of letters.

The apparently harmless contents of several boxes caused considerable trouble when delivered at the Post Office by their persistent tendency to burst into flame.

PRESS WIRE FROM BELFAST.

In the Opera House, Belfast, last night (Tuesday) in the interval during the performance by the Ulster players, two women separately addressed the audience from the balcony on forcible feeding. The first copy on was asked to leave, but the others remained. Handbills were distributed and thrown from the galleries. The audience very friendly and eager for literature, there was much applause. SUFFRAGETTE sold well at close of the performance.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BELFAST.

"NO FRIEND OF WOMEN."

In spite of the disappointment of Belfast at Mrs. Pankhurst's absence a large audience assembled in the Ulster Hall last Friday to take part in the great protest meeting, and to express their indignation at her brutal arrest.

Mr. George McCracken was in the chair, and he was followed by Mrs. Drummond, whose powerful speech was received with great enthusiasm. Miss Dorothy Evans then spoke on the present position of Ulster, and stated the result of the recent deputation to Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward Carson, she declared, was no friend of women unless he was prepared to stand and champion their rights as strongly as he championed the rights of men; and as he was no friend of women, then he was their enemy, and would be fought as any other politician was fought who had the power and did not use it to get them their rights. Sir Edward Carson, in refusing to champion the women's cause, had declared war on them, and they in turn declared war on Sir Edward Carson.

Much excellent work was done by the meeting, new members were enrolled, and a great deal of literature sold.

DR. F. MURRAY ON DRUGGING.

A FURTHER STATEMENT ON MISS PHYLLIS ERADY.

Bromide is a hypnotic and depresses the nervous system. It produces a skin rash.

It lowers the sensibility of the pharynx.

It produces intellectual deterioration.

Given over long periods it may cause a "drug habit"—the person is unable to sleep without it, and requires larger doses.

Miss Phyllis Brady came direct to this house from prison. She arrived about 1 o'clock, and said that she had been forcibly fed that morning.

She was very pale, and her face was covered with a rash, she was dull and heavy and listless in her manner, and complained of headache and indigestion. Her speech was slow, and her pulse abnormal. The rash was of a character known to doctors as "drug rash," and disappeared almost entirely on the fourth day.

She did not sleep at nights, and in reply to questions said that in prison she had slept heavily, that she became drowsy after the second feeding, that she sometimes almost fell asleep while standing or walking, and that often she slept during the morning. She slept very little whilst here.

The character and behaviour of the rash and her general appearance and condition convinced me that she has been given heavy doses of bromide.

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

March 12, 1914.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

At the conclusion of the questions in the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 11, on Miss Richardson's action, and which were reported in our last number, Mr. T. Healy asked if the Government could not, instead of bringing in frivolous Bills early in the session, give these women a chance to have legislation passed. There was no answer.

THE CHURCH CONDONES TORTURE. SINS OF OMISSION.

More Bishops Interviewed.

DR. KNOX URGES WOMEN TO RECANT.

INTERVIEW WITH THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

DR. KNOX WILL PASS NO OPINION.

A deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union waited upon the Bishop of Manchester, on Tuesday, at the Diocesan Church House to ask for his interest in the agitation against the forcible feeding of prisoners and for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act. The deputation was introduced by Miss Hilda Russell. It consisted of Mrs. Williamson Forrester, Mrs. Aldridge, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades and Labour Council, Mrs. Hyde, of Stockport, and Mrs. Cohen.

The case as presented by Mrs. Forrester resolved itself into four main contentions:

(1) That coercion was no deterrent for women who believed they were fighting for political freedom.

(2) That the Government's fear of Ulster's militancy when contrasted with its mode of repression of the militancy of women manifested an inequality in the administration of justice as between men and women.

(3) That the bishops had incurred a responsibility for the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act by allowing that legislation to pass without protest.

(4) That whereas the ostensible purpose of that Act was to render forcible feeding unnecessary, in its operation the women are still liable to forcible feeding as well as the "Cat-and-Mouse" procedure.

"Feed My Sheep"

"You, my lord," said the lady, "matter greatly in the life of Manchester. You are a spiritual guide. 'Feed my sheep' is the Divine command to you. The women prisoners for whom we plead come to the worst physical plight in resistance to prison—a resistance we think right. For it is 'Votes for Women' we want; and in proportion to the intensity of our desire for political freedom is the intensity of our resolve to resist the imprisonment of women.

This resistance makes those in power face the position clearly. The rack and the inquisition and other barbarities in punishment in times past are no greater torture than the thirst and hunger strike, and then the sudden assault of forcible feeding.

Militancy Will Go On.

"We must face facts. Militancy will go on, and the indomitable spirit of the women will not weaken. It means civil war, and why should it not? Men through the ages have fought for freedom. It is the simplest psychology to admit that women will do the same. By civil war we mean attacks on property, not on life. Political freedom is the price of the cessation of hostilities; and punishment can go no farther, and in any case can never be a deterrent. We hate militancy, but we are out for liberty or death."

The reference to the Episcopal Bench was to the following effect:

"The bishops could secure the repeal of the 'Cat-and-Mouse' Act, just as the doctors could secure the abolition of forcible feeding. A Liberal Government would then be driven to face the problem of finding the time and the honesty to act according to Liberal principles. That they do neither is made easy for them by the co-operation, silent in some cases, of the doctors and the clergy."

Regarding the logic of the position, it was claimed, that their case was parallel to that of Ulster, and she made a point of the signing of the Covenant by the Dean of Canterbury and by Lord Halifax, the head of the English Church Union.

The bishop, while promising to give his consideration to the matters brought forward, refrained from expressing any opinion at the moment.

"But you do express opinions on Home Rule?" suggested a member of the deputation.

"I express opinions on what I choose," his lordship replied.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE BISHOP'S LETTER.

In a letter sent to the Secretary of the Manchester W.S.P.U. after the deputation Dr. Knox says: "I could not advise the Government to abandon its only known method of protecting the subject against violence. . . . But if you will give me a solid guarantee that all attacks upon property and person will be permanently abandoned by your Union, I shall be quite prepared in my place in the House of Lords to advocate the repeal of the Act of which you complain and the immediate release of all prisoners now suffering from militancy."

BISHOP OF ELY AND FORCIBLE FEEDING.

UNSATISFACTORY INTERVIEW.

On Friday, March 13, a number of delegates from Cambridge and March waited, by appointment, upon the Bishop of Ely at his palace.

The deputation was headed by the honorary secretary of the branch, Mrs. Lummis, who informed his lordship that they had come to invite him to protest against the forcible feeding of Suffragette prisoners.

She read extracts from the statements made by Miss Lenton, Miss Mary Richardson, and Miss Ethel Moorhead, who had been forcibly fed. She pointed out that Miss Richardson, who had been released from prison suffering from appendicitis after having been forcibly fed, was in prison to-day, and had been there for some weeks. The doctor's statement was then read to the effect that the appendicitis was not cured, but was merely quiescent, and that any repetition of such an act as forcible feeding would be a source of great danger to her life. It was explained to his lordship that the delegates wished him to use the great influence which he undoubtedly possessed, as a leader of the Christian Church, and to protest in the House of Lords which he had a seat, by all means in his power, against the barbarity of forcible feeding.

Several members of the deputation having addressed the bishop, who

listened attentively to the remarks, his lordship asked if there was any question about food being refused to women. He thought their remarks would have been quite pertinent if food had been withheld from women. The secretary replied that there was no such question, as the most tempting food had been offered to the Suffragette prisoners.

The bishop said he thought the actions for which they were in prison must be dealt with, but not the motive.

The bishop having listened to further remarks, asked Mrs. Lummis to leave the papers containing the prisoners' statements with regard to forcible feeding. He promised to go into the matter so far as his limited time would permit, and to communicate with her when he had read the papers.

The deputation then withdrew.

DEPUTATION TO THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

"I DO NOT FEEL IT MY DUTY TO TAKE ANY PUBLIC ACTION."

The Bishop of Lichfield was interviewed by appointment on Monday morning by a deputation from the Birmingham W.S.P.U., led by Miss Mitchell and Miss Impey. The following report of the proceedings has been sent to us by a member of the deputation:

Miss Mitchell said we had come to lay before him the fact that torture was taking place day after day in our prisons. She said that we greatly hoped that after hearing the facts that forcible feeding would be as abhorrent to him as it is to us, and that as leader of the Christian Church he would do his utmost to put an end to such torture. Miss Mitchell spoke particularly on the point, and how forcible feeding was being used against those only who had committed or attempted arson, showing that Mr. McKenna used forcible feeding as a punishment.

An Objectionable Practice.

The Bishop from the beginning was unsympathetic.

He said he was with us so far that forcible feeding was an objectionable practice, but he did not consider that it was a deliberate torture, and was not done to make women submit.

Mrs. Impey pointed out to him that in forcible feeding—if the patient acquiesces—the operation is painful, but if they resist it causes excruciating agony. Josephine Butler used it as one of her arguments against the "Contagious Diseases Act," that forcible examination was an outrage, because every woman has an inalienable right over her own person, and that there is neither legal, moral, nor Christian sanction for forcible feeding, on the same grounds. Miss Impey also pointed out that it was not used to save life, for as soon as life was in danger it was abandoned; the lives of well-known Suffragettes were saved by release, and not by forcible feeding.

The Bishop was then again asked to do his utmost to rouse the public conscience against forcible feeding, and, if his own conscience was against it, to act regardless of the consequences.

The Bishop then said: "I am accustomed to act on my own conscience without fear, and will not be dictated to as to what I shall do. I do not feel it my duty to take any public action in the matter. I will do what I can as an individual. I happen to

know that some of the bishops, with my entire concurrence, have been trying to bring pressure to bear on the Government."

Finally the Bishop refused to do anything publicly, and did not promise to do anything at all. The interview then closed.

TWO CROYDON CLERGYMEN INTERVIEWED.

PUBLIC MEETING OF LOCAL CLERGY TO BE ORGANISED.

On Wednesday, March 11, a deputation of Croydon members, headed by Mrs. Cameron Swan, interviewed the Rev. W. E. Olivier, vicar of St. James's, Croydon, on the question of the torturing of women in prison by forcible feeding. The horrors of forcible feeding were pointed out to him, and he was shown Miss Moorhead's statement of her treatment and torture in prison. He had not heard of this previously, expressed great horror at its inhumanity, and gave it as his opinion that no right-minded person could possibly agree to the torture of individuals who had been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Mr. Olivier consented to take part in organising a public meeting of the clergy of Croydon to protest against the torture of women and men in English prisons. After a short explanatory discussion on militancy, the deputation withdrew.

In the evening of the same day the deputation waited on the vicar of Croydon, Canon White Thompson, by appointment. Mrs. Cameron Swan introduced the members and she and Miss Green conducted the interview. The object of their visit was explained, which was to ask Canon White Thompson's opinion of the torture of women in prison, and what action he was prepared to take in the matter as head of the Church in Croydon. The Canon finally asked what action they had expected him to take, and he was immediately asked to call a public meeting of the clergy in Croydon to pass a resolution condemning the torture of women or men in English prisons. This he was not prepared to do, but offered to put forward a resolution at the quarterly meeting of the local clergy which was to take place the following afternoon. When pressed, he consented to publish this in the local papers.

NONCONFORMIST MINISTER AND FORCIBLE FEEDING.

HE REFUSES TO TAKE ACTION.

On Tuesday, March 3, a deputation of Brighton members waited on the Rev. T. Rhonda Williams, a well-known Nonconformist minister, on the subject of forcible feeding. Mr. Williams characterised it as "a horrible proceeding," and said he had spoken and signed petitions against it. He deplored militancy, and believed Mr. Lloyd George to be sincere in his advocacy of Votes for Women. Pressed to do something active to stop forcible feeding—to preach a sermon against it, and to write to the Press, to interview Mr. Lloyd George on the matter, to organise his fellow-clergy against it, Mr. Williams said he could not be "harping always on the same subject." The deputation left without getting any promise of definite action from him.

"OUT OF THE HEART THE MOUTH SPEAKETH."

THE APATHY OF THE CHURCH.

WOMEN APPEAL TO GOD.

PUBLIC PRAYERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Sunday evening between twenty and thirty Suffragettes visited Westminster Abbey. Immediately after the anthem, to the accompaniment of the organ, and while the Archbishop of Armagh was in the pulpit waiting to preach, the women chanted the following prayer:

"Oh God, save the women who are being tortured in Holloway to-day. Restore to health and strength Thy servant Emmeline Pankhurst. Open the eyes of Thy Church. Hear us when we pray to Thee."

No disturbance was raised, except by some vergers who endeavoured, in vain, to interrupt the prayer, and the women remained to the end of the service.

Many people were evidently much impressed. One man was heard to remark to his companion: "Now you've heard the Suffragettes. I admire them. They have the courage of their convictions."

PRAYER FOR MRS. PANKHURST IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

A request that prayer should be publicly offered in the Cathedral of Glasgow was met by the reply from the Rev. D. McAdam Muir that it could not be done because it was "unusual." He was, however, prepared, he said, to pray for all prisoners and captives, and especially for those suffering for conscience' sake. This not being sufficiently impressive, a body of women attended the Cathedral service on Sunday morning and reverently chanted the following prayer: "Oh, Lord, save Emmeline Pankhurst, Helen Crawford, and all brave women suffering for their faith. Amen."

No attempt was made to eject the women. Both before and after the service the leaflet entitled "The Appeal to God" was distributed to the congregation. Over 50 other city churches were also visited by women, who distributed this leaflet amongst the various congregations.

THE WOMEN'S PRAYER AT CHRIST CHURCH, LANCASTER GATE.

There was a very fine protest at Christ Church on Sunday morning during the services. At the close of the responses a woman stood up in the gallery and prayed, "O Lord our God, we beseech Thee, open the eyes of Thy minister and his congregation that they may see and protest against the hideous torture of women fighting for a righteous cause. For Christ's sake. Amen." The protest was most reverent, her voice was clearly heard throughout the church, and the clergyman waited in silence for her to finish before continuing the service.

Though a great many vergers came up into the gallery they did not attempt to turn the woman out.

Just before the sermon some 20 women chanted these words: "Oh God save the women suffering torture in Holloway to-day. Restore to

health and strength Thy servant, Emmeline Pankhurst. Open the eyes of Thy Church. Hear us when we pray to Thee."

The vergers again came rushing up into the gallery, and this time ejected three of the women, calling them names as they went down the stairs. The congregation seemed very interested, and all heads were turned to the gallery.

At the close of the service a lady and gentleman stayed to shake hands with the women as they left the church.

FORCIBLE FEEDING DENOUNCED FROM THE PULPIT.

At the Unitarian Church, Stenhousemuir, on Sunday, Miss Caroline Brown (an Edinburgh member) who was occupying the pulpit, prayed publicly for Mrs. Pankhurst and all those who suffer for conscience' sake. She also spoke for ten minutes, while still in the pulpit, on forcible feeding, and told the congregation what it really was and what the doctors said about it, and protested against torture being introduced into our prisons.

Before doing so she told the secretary of the church what she intended to do, but he made no objections, saying it was a free pulpit, and she could say what she liked in it.

"God Save Emmeline Pankhurst."

In the Iron Kirk, Edinburgh, during morning service last Sunday, after the intercessory prayer had been offered, a number of women rose and repeated these words: "God save Emmeline Pankhurst. Open the eyes of Thy Church that it may protest against the torture of those who suffer for conscience' sake." At the sound of the women's voices, the clergyman rose and gave out an anthem. However, before the choir or the organ could begin the women had finished their prayer. They remained until the end of the service, and afterwards distributed leaflets at the church door.

"THE SPIRIT THAT TRIUMPHS OVER PAIN."

Last Sunday at St. Michael and All Angels, Bristol, a woman rose and prayed aloud during the evening service. She said these words: "O Lord, we beseech Thee, look upon Thy servants Emmeline Pankhurst, Mary Richardson, and all who are being tortured in prison for conscience' sake. Thou who hast inspired them with this passion for the welfare of humanity—Thou who hast given them courage to fight a great evil—give them also, through all their sufferings, the quiet mind—give them the spirit that triumphs over pain. Open the eyes of Thy Church, that it may help and not hinder the holy work Thou hast given Thy servants to do." She was listened to in complete silence, and, with her friend, stayed until the close of the service. As he was giving out the notices, the officiating clergyman remarked that it was best that such "unseemly interruptions" should pass unnoticed. Leaflets explaining the action of the women were distributed later.

SUFFRAGETTE AND BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

The Bishop of Bristol was advertised to take the chair at the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the Church Missionary Society in the Colston Hall on Monday evening, March 16. He did not speak at all, but just called upon the chief speaker to give his address. Immediately a woman rose in the body of the hall and called upon the Bishop in the name of Christ to denounce the torture of women in English prisons, pointing out that the English Church was not in a position to send out missionaries to other countries while it condoned cruelty in its own land which was supposed to be Christian.

The quotation, "Pluck out first the beam that is in thine own eye," was too much for the sensibilities of the stewards, who by this time were beginning to drag the woman out of her seat, and one of them hurriedly thrust a dirty pocket handkerchief into her mouth, while others attempted to cover her mouth with their hands as they hustled her out of the hall.

"FOR COMRADES IN PRISON."

PRAYERS AT EALING CHURCH.

Several Suffragettes went to St. John's Church, West Ealing, and prayed for their comrades who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake.

The officers of the church collected at the end of each pew, but as they found they could not reach the women without causing a disturbance they were left unmolested.

The clergyman asked for the prayers of the church for the Archbishop of Canterbury, the "Rock of the Church," who had to guide the Church in these times of unrest and heresy, and at the end of the service a woman stood up and asked also for the prayers of the congregation for Mrs. Pankhurst, that "Rock" among women, who is being slowly murdered by the State with the connivance of the Church.

YORK MINSTER VISITED.

Last Sunday morning Suffragettes visited York Minster. The congregation was large, and halfway through the service they were startled by the sound of women's voices chanting the following prayer: "Oh, God, help and save Emmeline Pankhurst and all those brave women who are being tortured for conscience' sake, and awaken Thy Church to a sense of its responsibility." After the prayer the women quietly left the building, being carefully escorted by anxious and perturbed vergers.

REVERENT APPEAL IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

TWO CLERGYMEN INTERVIEWED.

Bristol Cathedral was crowded at evening service on Sunday last, when just before the sermon a woman seated near the pulpit prayed aloud for Mrs. Pankhurst and other women persecuted for conscience' sake. Deep and reverent silence followed this appeal, and the clergyman stood perfectly still.

The preacher was a Canadian missionary, and he began by speaking of women who bore witness to the faith that was in them, and although he made no direct reference to it, he

showed that he at least had understood the woman's prayer.

At the close of the service a verger came and informed her that the Canon wished to speak to her, and accompanied by a friend from New Zealand, she went to Chapter House, and had an interview with the Canon and with the Canadian missionary.

The former was extremely annoyed at the interruption of the service, but the latter was most sympathetic, and quite understood why women feel it their duty to come out and pray publicly. A copy of "The Great Scourge" was afterwards sent to him.

PUBLIC PRAYER AT PRESTON CHURCH.

A number of Suffragettes visited St. Paul's Church, Preston, last Sunday evening. Just before the sermon one of them stood up, and in a clear voice began to chant a prayer for the women suffering for conscience' sake. She had only said a few words, however, when the organ pealed forth its loudest, evidently with the intention of drowning the woman's voice. During a lull in the music another woman was heard to exclaim, "God save Emmeline Pankhurst," when a sidesman made his way to her, and on her refusing to comply with his request that she should make no further protest, was escorted by him from the church, the other women quietly following.

PROTEST IN READING NONCONFORMIST CHURCH.

Two sisters made a protest in Broad Street Congregational Church, Reading, on Sunday evening, March 8. When the minister said the words, "Let us pray," these two women remained standing, and chanted a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst and all those who were suffering for conscience' sake. They were allowed to remain until the end of the service, but as they left a churchwarden warned them that if they did such a thing again they would not be allowed to attend the church.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRISONERS AT ABERDEEN.

On Sunday the principal church in Aberdeen was visited by two Suffragettes. In the stillness after the prayer they rose in their seats and in clear voices prayed as follows:

"Oh Lord save Emmeline Pankhurst, and open the eyes of Thy Church to understand this movement."

Bless and help those who are suffering for conscience' sake. Amen.

Church officers at once appeared and asked one of the women to leave the church. This she did quietly, and was followed soon after by her companions. "The Appeal to God" was distributed to the congregation as they left the church.

'CAST FIRST THE BEAM OUT OF THINE OWN EYE.'

Two women attended service at Christchurch, Clifton, last Sunday, and offered the following prayer at the close of the Lord's Prayer: "Oh, God, bless Mrs. Pankhurst, Rachel Peace, Mary Richardson, and all those women who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake. Open the eyes of Thy Church that it may protest against this torture. Open the eyes of Thy people, oh Lord, that they may protest against the cant, humbug and hypocrisy at present existing in the Churches." They brought a touch of the reality of

religion into an otherwise dull and lifeless service. The hymns, etc., seemed singularly appropriate to an atmosphere of holy warfare, but there seemed to be very little sincerity or reverence in the attitude of most of the congregation. The sermon was on China and its political and moral future. The state of the Chinese women was referred to, but no mention was made of the bad example set on the woman question in our own country.

PROTEST IN LONDON CHURCH.

A protest was made last Sunday evening in St. Simon's Church, Cadogan Square. Two women sitting in the front row, just before the sermon, said in loud voices the following prayer:

"Oh, God, our Father, strengthen and save Emmeline Pankhurst and those suffering for conscience' sake. Open the eyes of the Church that they may protest against this wrong. For Christ's sake. Amen."

There was no disturbance. The choir and congregation remained kneeling until the conclusion of the prayer. The women went out quietly directly after the sermon. Copies of the SUFFRAGETTE were distributed outside after the service.

SEQUEL TO VICAR'S REFUSAL OF PRAYERS.

On Sunday evening, March 15, at Stoke Bishop Church, Gloucestershire, a woman and a man offered up the following prayer immediately before the collect for the day:

"Oh, Lord, we beseech Thee save Thy servant, Emmeline Pankhurst, and all those being tortured in prison for conscience' sake. Open the eyes of Thy Church that it may protest against this iniquity. For Christ's sake. Amen."

Having concluded their petition, they yielded to pressure from the churchwardens and quietly left the building.

The vicar had previously been asked to offer up prayers himself on behalf of the Suffragette prisoners and had refused.

"OH, GOD, HEAR MY PRAYER."

At St. James' Church, Bristol, last Sunday, a woman offered the following prayer:

"O God, hear my prayer, and grant Thy Holy Angels charge over our sisters who are being tortured and slowly murdered in prison for conscience' sake. And open the eyes of Thy people that such cruelty and injustice may not be possible in a Christian country. For Christ's sake. Amen."

After the service "The Appeal to God" leaflets were distributed to the congregation.

Protests were also made in Bristol at Christ Church, Clifton, and at Holy Trinity, St. Philip's.

TWO CLERGYMEN VISITED AT BRISTOL.

Two Congregational pastors at Bristol were visited last Saturday and asked to pray in their pulpits for Mrs. Pankhurst.

Both expressed themselves as being most sympathetic, and one agreed to offer prayers. The other said that he had done this, both in sermon and prayer, a few Sundays ago. One of the visitors then said that as long as the women were being tortured for conscience' sake, it was their duty to pray every Sunday until torture ended.

One woman presented five copies of "The Great Scourge" to be given to adult schools and women's co-operative societies.

BISHOP OF LEWES MADE TO HEAR A PRAYER.

Before the Bishop of Lewes gave out his text during the evening service, at All Saints', Hove, a band of women remained standing, and chanted a prayer for Emmeline Pankhurst and all other Suffragette prisoners. The bishop paused until the prayer was said. Several sidesmen converged towards the women, but did not interfere. From various parts of the church "Amen" was sung. Again at the close of the service while the congregation were kneeling in silent prayer, a clear voice rang out, "Pray for Emmeline Pankhurst."

THE CHURCH'S CONSCIENCE TOUCHED.

On Sunday, March 15, in St. Giles' Church, Reading, at the principal morning service (choral celebration) the prayers of the congregation were asked "for the Woman's Movement, that it may be wisely, justly, and peacefully settled."

The vicar has consented to repeat this at a similar service each Sunday during Lent, and also at the special Lenten intercessions at evensong.

A PRAYER AT CLIFTON.

From the gallery at Clifton Parish Church a Suffragette chanted the usual prayer for the women in prison. The service was suspended until she had finished, and no attempt was made to turn her out.

A PRAYER OFFERED AT ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

On Sunday last, at St. Matthew's Church, after the petition in the Litany for prisoners and captives, the congregation was started by a woman standing up and saying the following prayer in a clear, ringing voice: "Almighty and most merciful God, strengthen and comfort Thy servants, Emmeline Pankhurst, Kitty Marion, and all those who are persecuted and suffer for conscience' sake, and make our bishops and clergy to see the justice of their cause, that they may protest against this torture in prison. Hear my prayer, O God, and send us an answer of peace. Amen."

The officiating clergyman waited till the prayer was finished, and there was no disturbance. They remained till the end of the sermon, and afterwards, at the church door, distributed leaflets, which were accepted by the curate and many others.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE" SOLD IN CHURCH.

Readers will be interested to know that the SUFFRAGETTE is on sale every Sunday afternoon at the conferences and at evening services of Brotherhood Church, Southgate Road, N. There is a growing demand for the paper and a very encouraging development of interest in the militant suffrage crusade. Rev. F. R. Swan is the minister and keeps the Suffragette movement well to the front.

PRAYER FOR MRS. PANKHURST AT ST. PETER'S, BRIGHTON.

On Sunday, 15th inst., just as the congregation resumed their seats before the reading of the text of the sermon, a woman slipped into the aisle, and chanted the following: "Almighty God have mercy upon our noble leader. Save Emmeline Pankhurst and all our suffrage prisoners. O rouse this heedless nation and wake some sense of shame in

those who kill and torture. Hear Thou my prayer. Amen."

During the chant groups of women in various parts of the church remained standing. As the woman was saying the last words a verger approached, and giving her a push requested her to leave the church. Thereupon another woman intervened, saying, "This is the House of Prayer. Let her remain." The verger desisted, and at this point the organ pealed out and the congregation sang: "Thou didst tread this earth before, Thou didst know its keenest woe, Lone and dreary, faint and weary, In the desert Thou didst go." The service then proceeded along the usual lines, and the concluding hymn sung was "Watch and Pray."

WOMEN EJECTED BY "FRIENDS."

Sir G. Croydon Marks was the guest of the evening at an anniversary gathering of Friends in the Lodge Road Institute, Birmingham. When he rose to speak, after prayers and hymns had been uttered, there was an immediate protest from women in the audience against a supporter of the woman-torturing Government speaking in that place. The men of the congregation showed themselves incapable of practising what they preached by throwing out the protesters in the well-known Liberal steward style.

PERSISTENT REMINDERS IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham Suffragettes have persisted in their church door protests at both morning and evening boards, standing with sandwich boards bearing the words, "Stop forcible feeding," and giving out the leaflet, "The Appeal to God." Because of this constitutional appeal two policemen are stationed outside all the city churches. At some churches, where hitherto unutterable rudeness had been shown, the congregation now accept the leaflets with interest.

PRAYERS AT CARDIFF.

As the vicar of St. Luke's Church, Cardiff, had taken no notice of an appeal that he should ask the prayers of his congregation for the women who were suffering in prison for conscience' sake, six Suffragettes visited the church on Sunday evening, and chanted their prayer at the close of the Psalms. They were not interfered with in any way, and remained till the end of the service. The vicar, in his sermon denounced those who broke "the moral law," presumably, Suffragettes!

CONVINCING PROTEST AT ALL SAINTS, BRISTOL.

At evensong at All Saints', in the city in Bristol on Sunday a woman prayed aloud for Mrs. Pankhurst, Mary Richardson, and all who are being tortured for conscience' sake, and that the eyes of the Church might be opened to see Christ crucified afresh in these His servants. Afterwards she and her companion gave out "The Appeal to God," which was accepted thoughtfully by most of the members of the congregation.

INTEREST AWAKENED IN BATH.

At several churches in Bath leaflets on torture of women were handed to the congregation as they came out, and at one church in particular interest and sympathy were shown.

IRREVERENT CHURCH OFFICIALS.

At St. Michael's South Grove, Highgate, the prayer for Suffrage prisoners was chanted at the evening service. While the chant was in progress a churchwarden and others rushed, shouting, at the women, who knelt quietly at the close of their prayer. The men, with unnecessary noise, insisted on the protesters leaving the church, slamming the outer gates after them, and summoning two constables for fear of their return. One woman said, as the Suffragettes gave out leaflets afterwards, "I thank God for you women."

CAMBRIDGE CHURCHGOERS AGAIN REMINDED.

On Sunday, March 15, outside several of the principal churches in Cambridge, women were standing offering leaflets, "The Appeal to God," to the congregations leaving the services. The leaflets were accepted by large numbers of the worshippers.

PUBLIC PRAYER BY MINISTER.

At the Howard Hall evening meeting, on Sunday last, the Rev. E. M. Lummis (of Cambridge) prayed for the women who were suffering in our prisons for conscience' sake.

PRAYERS BY EAST LONDON FEDERATION.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has written to the Dean of Westminster, saying that a number of East London Suffragettes intend to march to Westminster Abbey next Sunday, to pray for their cause at the evening service, and that they trust that the service will be specially adapted to the occasion.

CHEERS FOR MRS. PANKHURST AT ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING.

At the close of a meeting addressed by a number of men and women anti-Suffragists in Cambridge last week, an undergraduate member of the University stood up and called for "Three cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst." The cry was taken up by numbers of those present.

A CORRECTION.

We regret that a mistake was printed in Miss Wallace Dunlop's letter to the Bishop of London, which appeared in our last issue. It should have begun "My Lord Bishop" instead of "Sir."

SELFRIDGE'S

Have taken this space in the "Suffragette," out of compliment to many of their customers who have expressed a wish that this House should be represented among the advertisers in this paper.

SELFRIDGE & Co. Ltd.
OXFORD STREET, W.

COALITION MEMBERS RELENTLESSLY PURSUED.

MR. CHURCHILL'S FEAR OF SUFFRAGETTES.

Extraordinary Precautions at Bradford LEICESTER REFUSES TO HEAR MR. MACDONALD.

MR. CHURCHILL'S POLICE ESCORT AT BRADFORD.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS

CHALLENGED BY SUFFRAGISTS.

The elaborate arrangements made for Mr. Winston Churchill's visit to Bradford last Saturday were all carried out with one thought in view—Suffragettes! However, in spite of all precautions, Mr. Churchill was reminded many times along his guarded route that he was a traitor to real Liberalism.

The following extracts are from a Bradford paper of March 14:

"The closest possible secrecy was preserved in regard to the arrangements for Mr. Winston Churchill's arrival in Bradford.

"It was generally rumoured that he would not come directly by train, but would alight at some station near Bradford and finish the journey by car.

"It was not, indeed, until the time of his coming that the Bradford police authorities were warned to expect him by the London train due to arrive at the Exchange Station at ten past two.

"Detectives were sent to the station, which presented a normal aspect. A few, however, appear to have suspected the truth. Some of those who arrived by local trains about this time showed a disposition to remain in the station, but the crowd was at no time a large one.

"Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent Suffrage surprises. In addition to the police stationed round the hall, a large number were placed inside, where a thorough search was made.

An Exciting Send-Off.

"Mr. Churchill had an exciting send-off. There was a large number of Suffragettes in the crowd and their shouts of 'Coward' and 'Traitor' pierced through the general cheers. But they could not get near to Mr. Churchill, who was strongly guarded not only by the police, but by the crowd.

"One man, however, approaching from the front with a threatening uplifted hand, was only just prevented by one of the detectives who formed the vanguard. He vigorously repelled the assailant, who seemed suddenly to disappear and was heard no more."

Another paper states that the man actually dealt the First Lord a blow in the face with his clenched fist, and then made off before he could be detained by the police.

During the meeting Mr. Churchill was twice interrupted by men Suffragists. He had hardly got on his feet when there was a cry of "When will the Liberal Party complete their promises to women by giving them the vote?" The interrupter was ejected amid great uproar, and a few minutes afterwards another man made a protest, and was also violently ejected.

Crowds of police and plain clothes detectives thronging St. George's Hall, showed that a Liberal public meeting was to be held. Suffragettes were everywhere, one held a long discussion with men in the queue, who seemed to have no idea of their own history.

A host of protectors hustled Mr. Churchill from his motor to the hall, but in spite of these all, a woman got near enough to shout, "Coward—coward where is Mrs. Pankhurst? Women's tickets had to be signed not only with their own names, but with that of a Liberal—known to the committee." Even men had to show their tickets over and over again. The opening of every door showed shining lines of police helmets.

Nevertheless men reminded Mr. Churchill of the Government's torture of women. Both were, of course, turned out, one being savagely kicked in the side by a steward. After the meeting, Mr. Churchill was escorted to the station by police with every appearance of being a dangerous criminal.

An enormous crowd followed, through which the women fought their way, and succeeded over and over again in getting through the line of police and detectives, and shouting "Coward, where is Mrs. Pankhurst," fairly in Mr. Churchill's face before being thrown to one side by police. One man caught him by the shoulder, and had shouted his message before he could be dragged off. Considerable sympathy was shown, and boos mingled freely with cheers of loyal Liberals as the massed police finally landed the exponent of Liberalism in the train. The Suffragette was sold out, the number being augmented from all the shops known to stock it.

At a meeting organised by the local Liberal Association, Mr. F. Dyke Acland, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was the chief speaker. The usual precautions were taken to guard this member of a Liberal Government, and there were constables in uniform guarding all the doors, and in the hall itself plainclothes officers mingled with the audience.

The chairman, as usual, was allowed to speak without interruption, but when Mr. Acland rose, the strength of the Suffragist feeling in the audience at once made itself heard. A local militant asked: "Will you tell us when the Government is going to give up forcible feeding?" In a moment the majority of the audience had risen in a state of feverish excitement which the speaker was quite incapable of soothing. As the Suffragette was hustled by stewards and detectives, past the platform, she cried, "You call yourselves Liberals, but you are not Liberal minded. I ask you why Mrs. Pankhurst is in

prison while Sir Edward Carson is free?" and then she was thrown out.

A Brisk Duel.

Later, Mr. Acland referred to the concessions offered to Ulster, and was at once challenged with the question, why no concessions were given to the women—and a brisk duel followed between the speaker and his accuser. Meanwhile speeches and debates were being started by groups all over the hall, and the uproar became so great that the chairman was compelled to intervene, while Mr. Acland took a brief respite.

At first the protesting women were hustled with great violence from the meeting, and thrown down the flight of stone steps out of the hall, but there was so much sympathy shown them, and a tendency to active support by members of the audience, that later interrupters were allowed to walk out unmolested.

Meeting Disorganised and Upset.

Finding that the subject of Woman Suffrage was filling the minds of his hearers, Mr. Acland turned to that subject, declaring that he was a friend of the movement, and never spoke at a Liberal meeting without advocating "Votes for Women." Here came the apposite query, "Why did you allow the Government to introduce and carry the 'Cat-and-Mouse' Bill, instead of a Woman Suffrage measure?" His reply was the usual incoherent attack on militancy, declaring, "The Government is fairly sick—? A Woman's Voice: 'Women are fairly sick too of the Government's cowardly treatment of women.'"

The entire meeting was disorganised and upset by the women's protests, which continued until the end of question-time.

MR. MACDONALD AGAIN ATTEMPTS TO ADDRESS HIS CONSTITUENTS.

POLICE AS EJECTORS.

For the second time in three weeks Mr. MacDonald has attempted to speak in his own constituency. On the first occasion interrupters were not ejected, and this evidently did not please Mr. MacDonald, for in the next issue of the "Pioneer" he wrote saying there must be no "squeamish sentimentality," that interrupters must be ejected, and that a certain amount of force would have to be used in doing this. However, Mr. MacDonald had little faith that his local supporters would respond to the incitement, and so the police force was engaged to eject any Suffragettes who might prove troublesome.

Before Mr. MacDonald, as chairman of the meeting, rose to make his opening remarks, a banner, bearing the words, "Stop Forcible Feeding," was hung over the balcony facing the platform, and a woman rose, saying that she refused to listen to Mr. MacDonald while he allowed forcible feeding to go on.

Stained with Dishonour.

Then from various points in the balcony women stood up and unfurled the Socialist red flag; but it was a flag bearing black stains upon it, and the cry arose on all hands: "Your flag is stained with dishonour." These flags caused so much commotion and discussion among the audience that the meeting was completely held up for nearly a quarter of an hour until each woman had been ejected. Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald was shouting himself hoarse, in a vain endeavour to make his voice heard. At intervals leaflets were flung from the balcony into the body of the hall, and were eagerly picked up and read by the audience.

It was not until ten women had

been turned out that one word of the speech could be heard, and even then the speaker was not free from interruptions. It was remarkable that in a Labour meeting all the ejections were made by police.

LIBERAL M.P. REFUSED A HEARING.

'NO RIGHT ON A CHRISTIAN PLATFORM.'

Sir George Croydon Marks, Liberal M.P. for the Launceston Division of Cornwall, was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Birmingham Institute last Saturday, but indignant women in the audience refused to allow him a hearing.

He had not proceeded beyond a few introductory sentences when a Suffragette in the audience rose and declared that Sir George, being a member of the Liberal Government, who were at that moment torturing women, had no right to appear on a Christian platform, and say anything in connection with such a work as was being carried on at that institute.

Amid considerable excitement the interrupter was ejected, and an effort was then made to resume the meeting, but it was evident there was strong opposition, for immediately Sir George Croydon Marks rose to continue his address, an interjection of a similar nature came from another quarter of the hall, and another woman was forcibly ejected.

Many further interruptions and ejections took place, and the meeting was completely upset.

MR. WILL CROOKS REBUKED.

BRUTAL EJECTIONS BY I.L.P. STEWARDS.

In spite of all sorts of precaution at the I.L.P. meeting on Sunday night when Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., was speaking—even to the extent of asking strangers to sign an agreement not to interrupt—there were repeated interruptions, with the usual violent ejections. Several women were refused admittance by the chairman's opening remarks.

The first apt interruption came when Mr. Crooks was telling harrowing experiences of his early childhood, and mentioned cruelty. A woman interjected: "Why do you sanction torture in our prisons to-day?"

Several stewards immediately fell upon her and carried her out.

Mr. Crooks was not allowed to proceed with his speech without further reminders that he was guilty of applying torture and coercion to women in their fight for freedom.

In all six interrupters were put out.

WOMAN TORTURER AND ANTI-VIVISECTION.

DISAPPROVES OF ANIMAL TORTURE!

At a meeting held on March 10 protesting against vivisectional research under the Insurance Act, Mr. Cathcart Wason, Liberal M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, took the chair.

He was steadily interrupted throughout his brief speech by Suffragettes, who inquired whether Mr. Wason disapproved of women torture as strongly as he did of animal torture.

He evaded all these questions, and at last, growing tired of the flow of interruptions, offered to vacate the chair.

These were cries of delight from the Suffragettes at this point, but the supporters of Mr. Wason would not allow him to carry out his proposal.

AT RESTAURANTS AND THEATRES.

Speeches on Forcible Feeding.

THE KING, THE QUEEN, AND SUFFRAGETTES.

WOMEN ADDRESS ROYALTY FROM PALLADIUM AUDITORIUM.

Suffragettes visited the Palladium on Tuesday, when the King and Queen attended the charity performance in aid of the rebuilding of the Chelsea Hospital for women.

A Suffragette in the audience sprang up immediately after Miss Ruth Vincent had sang the National Anthem, and said, "Your Majesty, Mrs. Pankhurst is being tortured by your Majesty's Government." The orchestra struck up while the Suffragette was speaking, but she was distinctly heard all over the theatre. A policeman and plain clothes men sprang upon the Suffragette over the back of the seats, and forcibly ejected her.

Immediately after this another Suffragette, close by, jumped up and said, "Your Majesty, Mrs. Pankhurst is still suffering from the wounds inflicted by your Majesty's police in Glasgow. The women of England will not stand this, and call upon your Majesty to put a stop to this torture by giving Votes to Women." This Suffragette received the same treatment as the other. The performance was stopped during her ejection.

Later, during the performance, two women were seen to stand up and throw handbills in all directions. The commissioner came and roughly ejected them. As the performance neared its end another woman stood up in the middle of the circle, and made a speech protesting against forcible feeding.

THE PROPHET OF THE PRESENT.

During the performance of "The Melting Pot" at the Queen's Theatre, on Saturday evening there was a magnificent protest.

At the end of the third act a number of leaflets were thrown into the house from the gallery. Immediately, the women were seized by the commissioner, but they remained sitting, and from everywhere people cried out: "Leave them alone; don't throw them out."

Then one of them rose to explain the action in a short speech. She said the great spirit of liberty which dominates this play is inspiring the women of this country in their fight. The real "Prophet of the Present" is Mrs. Pankhurst. (Loud cheers.) It is liberty which inspires the women to suffer torture, even death, for their Cause. She sat down amid great cheering and applause. People all round congratulated them and asked for leaflets. They were asked to stay to the end, which they did.

A PROTEST APPLAUDED.

A tremendous protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest was made in the Hastings Theatre on Tuesday evening. At the end of the first act, a woman in a box quietly unfurled a banner: "Release Mrs. Pankhurst," and another spoke against the injustice of throwing her into prison for inciting against property when Sir Edward Carson was at large, though he had incited to take life, and to steep the nation in civil war. At first there was considerable booing and hissing, but it died down, and the cheering dominated entirely, and later, when the speech was finished, a Suffragette rose in the dress circle, and called for "Three Cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst." They were most enthusiastically given. Leaflets were thrown from all parts of the house

during the speech, and were eagerly read. There was no disturbance, and when cheers for Mrs. Pankhurst were again called for outside the theatre, at the conclusion of the play, they were taken up warmly in the street.

APPENRODT'S RESTAURANT, PICCADILLY

On Saturday afternoon, just as the restaurant was at its fullest, a woman rose to speak. She was immediately asked to stop, but the manager with most unusual courtesy, allowed them to distribute leaflets, and before they left, both tea-rooms were well supplied at each table.

Except for one man with an unlimited flow of bad language, the people expressed no hostility and seemed interested.

INTEREST SHOWN AT A RESTAURANT.

On Saturday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, there was a protest made in Lyons Popular Café. A woman rose and addressed the people, but had only said a few words when the manager politely requested her to stop, saying that it was against the regulations, but adding that he admired their pluck—however when they began to take round leaflets, they were turned out. The audience appeared much interested.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST AT EUSTACE MILES'.

A successful protest was made at the Eustace Miles' Restaurant on Saturday afternoon, when a woman rose and spoke to those present for some time without interruption. Just as she finished an attendant came up with the apparent intention of ejecting her roughly, but desisted on the interference of a gentleman near by. Leaflets were passed round the tables, for which many people held out their hands, and not until this was finished did an attendant come hurrying up to forbid it. The people were undoubtedly sympathetic.

PROTEST AT GOLDER'S GREEN HIPPODROME.

A protest was made at Golder's Green Hippodrome on Saturday night. The house was very crowded, and during the play, "Should a Woman Tell?" at a very opportune moment a woman rose and reminded the audience of the treatment Mrs. Pankhurst has received during this week from the Government. A terrible commotion ensued; the actors could not continue, and the lights were turned up. Five other women showered leaflets from the gallery. They were asked to leave the house, which they did.

"BRAVO!"

The audience in His Majesty's Theatre received a Suffragette protest with sympathy on Saturday night. There were cries of "Bravo!" which increased to loud cheers when the name of Mrs. Pankhurst was mentioned. Despite the interest thus shown, the women were thrown out of the building by the theatre attendants with unnecessary roughness.

PROTEST AT BRISTOL.

In the Allick Morrison Grill and Dining Rooms, Bristol, on March 12, a woman rose from her seat, and be-

gan to address the well-filled café. "While we sit here enjoying a rest," she said, "women political prisoners are being tortured in prison." At this point the manager hurried up and insisted on her resuming her seat, and soon after she and her two companions left the café. Meanwhile two other women placed leaflets on every table.

AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE IN A TEA ROOM.

Last Friday, in an A.B.C. Restaurant, No. 33, Broad Street, at lunch time, a woman walked to the middle of the room—which was large—and spoke for several minutes to a silent and attentive audience—as she finished with the words, "There will be no peace in England, until justice is done to women"—she was asked to leave. There was no rudeness, and everyone seemed very sympathetic and interested.

POINTING THE MORAL.

At a performance of "Within the Law" on Monday evening an effective protest was made. During the last interval a woman walked to the rail of the upper circle, and pointed out the connection between the economic position of women portrayed in the play and the demand for the vote. After a few minutes the speaker was removed, but before she left she scattered a great many handbills dealing with forcible feeding.

LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON'S PHOTO.

The beautiful photograph of Lady Constance Lytton, which appeared in our last issue, was by Miss Lena Connell, of 59, Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

A SNOWSTORM OF LEAFLETS.

At the Duke of York's on Saturday night a Suffragette was able to finish her speech of protest, while her companions shed leaflets from the gallery. They were conducted from the building with courtesy, no roughness being shown by the officials.

WESTMINSTER CAMPAIGN.

A campaign has been started in Westminster and the shop at 17, Tot Hill Street, has been reopened by Miss Ayrton, who will be exceedingly glad of any help that can be given. There will be plenty of work for canvassers, poster-paraders, etc., and anyone who has a little time to spare is asked to call at the shop and see what work there is to be done.

All members will, of course, realise the importance of Westminster as a centre of work, and by means of poster-parades an effort will be made to keep the question of the torture of women political prisoners continually before the public eye.

Offers of help will be most gratefully received by Miss Ayrton, at 17, Tot Hill Street, Westminster, S.W.

IN MEMORIAM.

By the death of Mrs. Louisa Martindale on Monday, March 16, at Horsted Keynes (Sussex), the W. mem's Movement in England has lost one of its most generous supporters, and the W.S.P.U. a staunch friend. She was one of the pioneers in the Suffrage field, and for fifty years has advocated and worked for Woman Suffrage.

Spring Show of New Fashions

WE are now holding a most complete and fascinating Exhibition of Fabien Novelties for the coming Season. In MANTLES, COSTUMES, COATS AND SKIRTS, BLOUSES, MILLINERY, etc., every noteworthy aspect of the current mode is represented with the refinement of treatment our customers expect from us, at prices which enhance the significance of the well-known "Gorrings Value."

We thus give a simple and inexpensive Hat.

If an early call is inconvenient, write for Catalogues of
COSTUMES, MANTLES,
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1.—Practical Hat in very fine Tagal straw. Long throat turned up at side-back. Trimmed with ribbon band and cockade in contrast-colour. 15/9

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One Minute from VICTORIA
Half a Century's Reputation for Value

SELLING THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

SPLENDID RESULTS.

MAKE THEM STILL BETTER.

There has been a very decided improvement in the paper sales this week, testifying to the splendid work of the regular paper-sellers and the help given by the new ones. Charing Cross pitch especially did magnificently, selling half as many again as its usual amount.

These splendid results must be maintained, and the only way to do it is for new sellers to come forward and offer some time to this most important and absorbing work.

SPECIAL FUNCTIONS.

More helpers are wanted for special functions. If you find you have an hour or two to spare unexpectedly, come to Lincoln's Inn House, and take a dozen or two papers and go to some special function.

This is a way even the most timid can help in this great movement. Weekly poster parades leave on Monday and Thursday and advertise the meetings. Mondays from Lincoln's Inn House, starting at 1.45, and Thursday from the Elysee Galleries at 6.45. Come a little earlier to these meetings and help with this splendid form of advertisement.

LUMINATED SIGN.

Members will be glad to hear we have now only to raise £14 to pay the cost of the magnificent sign at Victoria. Will you help in this way? Contributions, however small, will be welcomed.

All subscriptions and offers of help are to be addressed to Miss Birch, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

The interest of the public is shown by the extra money which is taken on the pitches—Oxford Circus, 15s.; Charing Cross, 14s. 3d.; Liverpool Street, 2s. 3d.; while Miss Brett, while selling, was handed a £5 note.

Gratefully acknowledged: Miss H. Kay-Robertson, £1 1s.; Miss Anna Smith, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Whitten, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Oldham, 10s.; Anon., 6d.; Anon., 1s.; Mrs. Karpeles, 2s. 6d.; A Nurse, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bowker, 10s.; Miss Marquand, £1; Anon., 6d.; Mrs. Fiddian, 5s.; Miss Sarah Falke, 10s.; Mrs. Joseph Clarke, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Smith, £1 1s.; Miss Page, 1s.; At Knightsbridge Hall, 6s. 8d.; Miss Branton, 1s.; At Elysee Galleries, £1 6s. 6d.

MISS PANKHURST'S BOOK.

MORE HELP NEEDED.

The sale of Miss Pankhurst's book is most successfully increasing. This week a most successful canvass has been made amongst the women doctors of Harley Street, Wimpole Street, and the surrounding district.

Excellent reports come from the provinces. At Hastings all the local clergy have received copies. The book is being sold very successfully in the streets in Bradford, and at Southampton copies have been sent to the Chief Police Inspector, many of the clergy, and the Poor Law Guardians.

More canvassers are urgently needed in London to forward this splendid campaign. Names of volunteers will be gratefully received by Miss Margaret Kendall at Lincoln's Inn House.

The following contributions towards the "Great Scourge" Advertisement Fund are very gratefully received: Two Friends in Germany, £2; Mrs. Ward Higgs, £1; Miss Ierne Margesson, 5s.; Mrs. Eland, 10s.; "F.R.S.", 2s. 6d.; Miss Stannus, 10s.; Mrs. Julie Morris, 10s.; "Nyleve," 10s.; Mrs. F. E. Smith, £1; Mrs. Gladys Schlitz, 5s.; Miss M. Knight, 5s.; Mrs. Brimley, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Ireland, 5s.; Collected at Knightsbridge Hall, 45 15s. 7d.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

The meeting on Monday, March 23, at the Knightsbridge Hall, at 8.15 p.m., will be addressed by the Rev. C. V. Camplin Cogan and Miss Katherine Margesson. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Dacre Fox.

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

The meeting on Thursday evening, March 26, will be held at the Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Bayswater, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Miss Marie Amy and Miss Olive Bartels. Men admitted to this meeting by ticket.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

On Monday, March 9, Mr. BARNES asked the Secretary for Scotland if the right hon. gentleman is aware of the allegations which have been made of ill-treatment of Miss Moorhead while in Calton Gaol, Edinburgh, and of her health and life being endangered thereby; if he can make a statement on the matter?

Mr. MCKENNA: She was arrested in Peebles after a visit, which the police regarded as suspicious, to Traquair House. After the arrest she refused to take food. Under the circumstances it was evidently undesirable to liberate her, and she was forcibly fed. An experienced doctor from outside Edinburgh Prison was brought in to look after the forcible feeding, and there is no foundation for alleging that she received any injury from that. The illness from which she is suffering, and in consequence of which she was liberated on licence on February 25, was caused by her own action. The doctor reports that on Sunday, the 22nd, she broke the window of her cell and tied herself to the bars, while imperfectly clothed, and that she also took other opportunities of wilfully exposing herself to cold.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 12, Earl WINTERTON asked the Home Secretary whether the state of mind of the female convict Richardson, released under the Temporary Discharge of Prisoners Bill, but at present in custody on another charge, has ever been inquired into by competent medical experts?

Mr. MCKENNA: I have consulted competent medical experts, who saw the prisoner last October, and who advise me that she was not then of unsound mind.

Earl WINTERTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is his intention to release the female convict Richardson; and if, before doing so, he will consider the danger to the public if this woman is at large?

Mr. MCKENNA: There is no present ground for releasing the prisoner. The danger to the public is never left out of consideration in any such case.

Earl WINTERTON: Having regard to the fact that this woman appears to be a criminal of the most dangerous nature, will the right hon. gentleman consider the possible danger to the public before he releases her because of one of these so-called "hunger strikes"?

Mr. MCKENNA: If it were only a so-called hunger strike I should certainly hope not to have to release her. The annoyance and the danger to the public will certainly be borne in mind.

Mr. R. HARCOURT: Did the right hon. gentleman notice a statement openly mocking the inefficiency of the law?

Mr. MCKENNA: Yes, I observed that Acts of Parliament bind me as well as everybody else.

THE ARREST OF MRS. PANKHURST.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE asked the Home Secretary whether the arrangements for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on Monday last had his assent or approval in advance; if not, can he explain by whose authority a large body of police forced their way into the crowded hall and raided the platform to make the arrest; whether any police officer had approached Mrs. Pankhurst inviting her to surrender herself before the police made their raid; and whether there is any precedent for such procedure?

Mr. MCKENNA: No directions were given by me. It was by law the duty of the police to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst, who was a prisoner convicted of felony and illegally at large. Any question as to the police arrangements should be addressed to the Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. MACALPIN SCOTT asked the Home Secretary whether directions were given by him for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst on the platform of the St. Andrew's Hall in Glasgow; and, if so, whether he will endeavour to find means in future to avoid the making of arrests under such circumstances?

Mr. MCKENNA: No directions were given by me in this matter. The police in arresting Mrs. Pankhurst simply carried out the duty imposed on them by law.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE asked how many women are at present undergoing terms of imprisonment for offences connected with the agitation for the enfranchisement of women; and whether any, and, if so, how many are being forcibly fed, and of what length of time this process has been in force in each case?

Mr. MCKENNA: The number of women now in prison under my jurisdiction for crimes committed in connection with the Suffragette agitation is eleven. Of these three are being fed artificially. One has been so fed since January 8, but in her case no force is required; she insists on being fed by tube, but offers no resistance. The other two have been fed artificially since February 26 and March 12 respectively.

ARREST OF MRS. PANKHURST.

On Tuesday Mr. CHARLES PRICE asked the Home Secretary whether he will explain why police were sent from London to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst in Glasgow; and whether she was roughly handled by the police?

Mr. MCKENNA: Police officers were sent from London in order to identify Mrs. Pankhurst. I am informed that she was not roughly handled by the police, but when she refused to walk, she was carried carefully.

Mr. PRICE: Was she arrested by police from London or by local police? The right hon. gentleman said that they were sent for identification.

Mr. MCKENNA: She was arrested by the Glasgow police.

The following, sent by a reader of the SUFFRAGETTE, is taken from "The Providence Tribune," Providence Rhode Island, U.S.A.:

Whatever may be thought of the militancy of the British advocates of woman suffrage, it must be admitted that it has stirred new life and movement in the Woman Suffrage movement the world over. Even here in Rhode Island, for the first time in many years, a really earnest, energetic and skillfully conducted equal suffrage campaign has been begun at the State House.

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Write for Price List. Send us your order. We give 10% of your order to the cause.

Help your excellent Movement in a practical way.

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PRISON NEWS.

Miss Mary Richardson, who had been hunger striking since her arrest on Monday the 9th, was brought up for trial at Clerkenwell on Thursday, the 12th. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which is the maximum sentence for her offence. News has been received that she is now being forcibly fed.

Early on Saturday morning six women were arrested for wilfully breaking windows at Mr. McKenna's house. They were brought up at Rochester Row Police Court the same day, and were each sentenced to two months' hard labour. They immediately started the hunger strike, and Mrs. Hopkins was released on Tuesday evening after being four days without food.

Miss May Gibbs was released on the 12th, her fine having been paid anonymously.

Miss Ella Stevenson was rearrested on Monday last, her licence under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" having expired a considerable time.

On Monday evening a woman giving the name of Miss Katherine Wilson was arrested at the Central Hall, House of Commons. She was dressed in male attire, and a riding crop was found on her. She was sentenced to, Bow Street on Tuesday to six weeks' hard labour.

Mrs. Pankhurst was released on Saturday after hunger striking since her rearrest. She is in a very weak and exhausted condition.

On Wednesday, March 11, Mrs. Helen Crawford was arrested for breaking two plate-glass windows at the military recruiting office, Glasgow. On the Friday she was brought before the Court and sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, and a further 20 days in default of her finding sureties for her good behaviour for six months.

As we go to press news has been received that she is being forcibly fed.

The Prison Organiser will be glad to receive contributions to the Prisoners' Fund.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST RELEASED.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was arrested on her way to address a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, March 8, was released on Saturday. She is in a weak and exhausted condition.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

LOWESTOFT CAMPAIGN.

Extensive preparations are being made for an energetic campaign at Lowestoft during the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, which takes place this year at Lowestoft.

The most important feature of the campaign will be a meeting at the Hippodrome on Wednesday, April 15, at which Mrs. Pankhurst will speak. The Organiser will welcome further offers of help to advertise this meeting, and to help in the campaign.

An urgent appeal is made to those living in or around Lowestoft to come forward for canvassing, selling of tickets to friends, paper-selling, or getting up drawing-room meetings.

Those who are unable to spend their Easter holidays in Lowestoft, but who wish to help, can do so by sending contributions to the expenses.

Next week a programme of open-air meetings arranged in connection with the conference will be given. W.S.P.U. teachers coming to the conference are asked again to communicate with the organiser.

All those who can help are asked to get into touch as soon as possible with Miss Isabel Cay, 5, Wellington Road, Lowestoft.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

GOOD WORK IN BOURNEMOUTH.

We have received from the Bournemouth W.S.P.U. their fourth annual report, showing a most successful year's work. Throughout the summer outdoor campaigns were held each month, and protests have been made at all meetings in the district addressed by Cabinet Ministers or Government supporters. Goods to the value of £10 11s. were sent to the headquarters for the Christmas Sale, and the balance-sheet shows that during the year there was a total turnover of £116 11s. 11½d.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON MISS SMYTH.

Miss Nora Smyth, of the East London Federation of Suffragettes, was again brought before the Old Street magistrate on March 12, charged with assaulting two constables.

She entirely denied the allegations against her, but refused to go into the witness-box or to take any responsibility in the case.

The magistrate imposed a fine of £15 and £2 2s. costs, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment in the second division.

PRISONERS.

NAME	Date when Sentenced.	Length of Sentence.	Place of Imprisonment
Miss Rachel Peace	Nov. 15	18 months' hard labour	Holloway
Miss Kitty Marion	July 3	3 years	"
Miss Phyllis Brady	Feb. 24	21 days	"
Miss Mary Richardson	July 8	18 months' hard labour	"
Miss Ella Stevenson	March 5	6 months	"
Mrs. Crawford	March 5	9 months	"
"Boadicea"	March 13	10 days	Duke Street, Edinburgh
Miss Stevens	March 14	2 months' hard labour	Holloway
Miss Cox	March 14	2 months' hard labour	"
Miss Ray	March 14	2 months' hard labour	"
Mrs. Emily Charlton	March 14	2 months' hard labour	"
Miss Wilson	March 17	6 weeks' hard labour	"

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

Members' meeting advanced from April 1, and will be held on Monday, March 23, 8 p.m., to discuss urgent and important business. Which drive April 4, at Coxy Hall, Balham, in aid of funds; further particulars later. Balham was well represented at deputation to Bishops of Southwark and Kingston. Open-air meeting unavoidably postponed on Friday, held on Tuesday; speaker, Rev. C. Wills. No meeting this Friday. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. D. J. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

Hammersmith.

Thanks to Miss Anson for her very interesting lecture last Saturday, Members' meeting in shop Wednesday, March 25, 8 p.m. Will all members please try to be present? (Hon. Sec., Miss C. M. MacKay; shop, 95, The Grove.)

Hampstead.

A special fund has been started to advertise "The Great Scourge" in local papers. Contributors needed. There are still a few vacancies in speakers' class for last half of course. Easter eggs will be shortly on sale in shop. All members asked to get their supplies from here. All asked to send promises of help for SUFFRAGETTE week (April 21-May 1) to local office before volunteering elsewhere. Mrs. Brindley and Miss C. Marzette are thanked for taking Hampstead Heath meeting at such short notice on Sunday last. (Hon. Org. Sec., Miss D. D. Solomon; Sec. Miss G. Batson; shop, 178, Finchley Road, N.W.; telephone, Hampstead 4900.)

Hendon, Golder's Green, and Finchley.

A meeting for members and friends interested in the movement will be held at office Tuesday, March 31, 8 p.m. Speaker announced later. Thanks to Mrs. Lewke, Mrs. Hargreaves, and Mrs. Bullock for loan of furniture and pictures for office. A few chairs now only are wanted. It is regretted that our paper captain, Miss Dunsan, has to give up the work she has so ably carried out, and we welcome Miss Batson in her place. "The Great Scourge" still selling well. Posters advertising it are scattered about the district. Members wanted to help to make banners. Come to office between 12 and 1 any day for information. Evening SUFFRAGETTE sellers can have paper at 21, Rotherwick Road. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. B. Lawson Beldon; office, 26a, The Parade.)

Hornsey.

Members and friends please keep April 2 free for next indoor meeting at Assembly Rooms, Crouch End. More offers of help needed for delivering slips advertising that meeting. Members should secure tickets for what drive on April 25 at earliest possible moment from Hon. Sec. Gratefully acknowledged: Collection at Highgate meeting, 17s. 5½d.; profit on papers (per Miss Pepper), 7s. 6d. and (per Miss Newstead) 8s. 6d.; anonymous donation at meeting (per Mrs. Newstead), 5s. (Hon. Sec., Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.)

Iford and District.

Arrangements for Town Hall meeting, progressing apace. Helpers wanted every night. Members must try to sell out all tickets before Tuesday night; the hall is going to be full to the doors. Who will be at Town Hall, 11 a.m. on Tuesday, to decorate platform? Will stewards be at Town Hall Tuesday evening, 7 p.m. prompt for instructions? Helpers wanted at 68, Cranbrook Road all hours of the day from now till Tuesday, chalking, canvassing, etc. (especially 7.30 p.m.) All unsold tickets to be returned by Saturday, March 21. (Hon. Sec., Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

Kensington.

Bridge tournament very successful: £20 7s. 2d. clear profit. Eleven copies of "The Great Scourge" sold. Many thanks to hostesses and to those who helped with numerous arrangements. Another tournament on March 24 at 12, Albert Hall Mansions. Tickets may be had at shop. Open-air meeting, Portobello Road and Blenheim Crescent splendidly attended. At the weekly "at home," Royal Palace Hotel, Thursday, March 25, 3 o'clock, the title of Mr. Cecil Chapman's lecture will be "Extension of Divorce and Morality." Miss Marie Naylor will speak. Three new members welcomed. One new SUFFRAGETTE seller. Gratefully acknowledged: £1 15s. from a male sympathiser to circularising the clergy in Kensington with "The Great Scourge" (Hon. Sec., Miss E. S. N. Durbell, 143, Church Street; telephone, 2116 Park.)

Fulham and Putney.

Miss Coomb's meeting will commence at 8 to-night (Friday), not 7, as usual. Assemble at shop at 7.45. Many thanks to Mrs. Daws for paper "shutter" for use outside shop door. Rent for the railway station posters now due. As only 11s. 2d. has been subscribed so far and £2 10s. is

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, March 20. Kentish Town, Modbury Street ... 8 p.m. Kilburn, Messina Avenue, Miss M. Wright, Miss Medwin ... 8 p.m. Lewisham, Whitburn Road, Miss A. Haughton ... 7.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m. North Kensington, corner of Lancaster Road and Portobello Road, Miss Gilliat ... 8 p.m. Putney, Werriter Road, Miss Coombs ... 8 p.m. Sloane Square, Miss Naylor, Chair: Miss Fedden ... 12.30 p.m. West Ham, The Grove, Stratford, Miss I. Green, Miss E. Watts ... 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 21.

Gloucester Road Station, S.W. Mrs. Theresa Gough, Mrs. Degen ... 12.30 p.m. Harlesden, Manor Park Road, Miss Short, Miss Jacobs ... 8 p.m. Ilford, Balfour Road ... 8 p.m. Ilford, outside Town Hall ... 9 p.m. Islington, corner James Bros., Holloway Road ... 8 p.m. Kingston, Church Street, Mrs. Penn Gaskell ... 12 noon. South Wimbledon, Broadway, Mrs. Gaskell ... 8 p.m. Wandsworth, Council House, Miss M. Wright, Miss Vera Mason ... 8 p.m. West Ham, Forest Gate Station, Miss O. Greig, Miss Wingrove ... 7.30 p.m. Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescent ... 4.30 p.m.

Sunday, March 22.

Hamstead Heath, Flagstaff, Mrs. Bouvier ... 11.30 a.m. Lewisham, Market Place, Miss Long ... 6.30 p.m. Wimbledon Common, Miss Lisa Myers ... 12 noon.

Monday, March 23.

Chelsea, 208, King's Road, Women's Meeting, Mrs. Dove Wilcox ... 8 p.m. Crocydon, 50, High Street, Mr. George Montagu ... 8 p.m. Kentish Town, Victoria Road, Miss Hopkins ... 8 p.m. Knightsbridge Hall, W. The Rev. Camplin Cogan, Miss Katherine Margesson, Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox ... 3.15 p.m. Streatham Town Hall, Blue Hall, Miss Marie Naylor, Mrs. Tyson ... 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 24.

Battersea, Comyn Road, Mrs. E. Duval ... 8 p.m. Hamstead, 178, Finchley Road, Speakers' Class ... 8.30 p.m. Ilford, Town Hall, General Flora Drummond, Chair: Rev. Cyril ... 8 p.m. Ischerwood ... 8 p.m. Parley Tram Terminus ... 7 p.m. Woolwich, Beresford Square, Mrs. Brindley ... 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 25.

Chelsea, World's End, Miss Graham, Miss Fedden ... 12.30 p.m. Kilburn, Messina Avenue, Miss Coombs, Miss F. Wright ... 8 p.m. Notting Hill Gate Tube Station, Miss Rickards, Miss E. Lowy ... 8 p.m. Palmer's Green, 5, Stonard Road, Fireside Talks ... 8 p.m. Woolwich, 26, The Common, Miss Bonwick, B.A., Miss Cox ... 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 26.

Battersea, Latchmere Baths, Mrs. Walker ... 3 p.m. Bayswater, Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Miss Marie Naylor, Miss Olive Bart ... 8 p.m. Kilburn, 310, High Road, Madame Pascoli, Dr. Macpherson ... 8 p.m.

Friday, March 27.

Croydon, Katherine Street, Miss Haslam ... 7.30 p.m. Fulham, Munster Road ... 7 p.m. Kentish Town, Modbury Street, Mrs. Beindley, Miss Simpson ... 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m. North Kensington, Lancaster Baths, Lancaster Road, Miss Ennis ... 8 p.m. Chair: Miss Chave ... 12.30 p.m. Sloane Square ... 8 p.m. West Ham, The Grove, Stratford, Miss Short, Miss Kidman ... 8 p.m. Willesden Green Library, Miss Short, Miss Kidman ... 8 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, March 20.

Edinburgh, West End, Miss Kelly ... 8 p.m. Nottingham, 31, Derby Road, Miss Canning, Mrs. Shepherd ... 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 21.

Edinburgh, The Mount, Miss Melrose ... 4 p.m. Edinburgh, Leith Walk, Miss C. Brown ... 8 p.m. Edinburgh, Musselburgh, Miss Lambie ... 8 p.m. Bournemouth, Temperance Hall, Haviland Road, Boscombe, Mrs. Drummond and others ... 8 p.m.

Monday, March 23.

Cork, Council Chamber, City Hall, Miss Joan Wickham, Chair: Miss Lemoix ... 8 p.m. Eastbourne, Town Hall, Mrs. Drummond, Rev. G. Herbert Davis ... 8 p.m. Hastings, Assembly Rooms, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Eeles ... 8 p.m. Hastings, Metropole Hall, Miss L. Tyson ... 4-6 p.m. Nottingham, Market Place, Miss Canning ... 7 p.m.

Tuesday, March 24.

Belfast, 5, College Square East, ... 8 p.m. Bexhill, Shop, Marina, "At Home," Miss L. Tyson ... 3.45 p.m. Birmingham, Aldridge, The Hall, Miss Annie Williams, Mrs. Jones ... 8 p.m. Ilkeston, Market Place, Miss Canning ... 8 p.m.

Wednesday, March 25.

Birmingham, Aston Manor, Labour Club, Miss Annie Williams, Mrs. Hodges ... 2.30 p.m. Birmingham, Queen's College, Miss Annie Williams ... 8 p.m. Darlington, King's Head Hotel, "At Home," Miss Barbara Wylie, Chair: Mrs. W. Keith Rollo ... 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 26.

Edinburgh, 27, Frederick Street, Miss M. Grant ... 8 p.m. Nottingham, The Homestead, Bulwell, Miss Canning, Miss C. A. L. Marsh ... 7.30 p.m. York, Mount ... 8 p.m.

Friday, March 27.

South Wales Miners' Federation, Machen Branch, Miss Annie ...

Kingston and District.

The meeting at Molesey on Thursday last well attended and copies of "The Great Scourge" sold. Many thanks to Mrs. Pertwee and Miss Tyson for most interesting speeches. Subscriptions wanted for posters at railway stations. Will members please collect articles for jumble sale in April? More stewards and volunteers wanted for helping with new office when we move on March 25. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Cutten; office, 54, Clarence Street.)

Lewisham.

Thanks to Miss Hill for her lecture on "Woman's Place in Nature" at Priory Rooms on Friday, also Miss H. Townsend, who held meeting on Sunday in Market Place; large and substantial audience. Members are reminded that there are only two weeks now in which to sell tickets for poster parade on March 23 are asked to send in their names to Secretary. Particulars next week. For special open-air meetings see programme. Please support, Mrs. Long is kindly taking orders for marmalade. Gratefully acknowledged: Office rent, Miss E. Llewellyn, 2s.; poster fund, Miss E. Llewellyn, 1s.; Donation, Miss Press, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Caroline Townsend, 27, Marillo Road, Lee, S.E.)

North Islington.

Members are reminded of meeting at Jones Bros. next Saturday, at 8 p.m. It has been decided during April, and members are asked to contribute towards expenses. Full details will be placed before members in due course, and the date will probably be on or about April 25, so please note and make arrangements accordingly. More SUFFRAGETTE sellers urgently wanted. Names to be sent to Miss Henry, Treasurer reminds members that monthly subscriptions are now due. (Hon. Sec., Miss Mariel Darton; shop, 19, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park, N.)

North-West London.

Very successful meeting held at Mrs. Peters on Tuesday evening, when interesting speeches were given by Mrs. Cameron Swan, Mrs. Tyson, and Rev. Canon Grant. Mrs. Petro has promised to lend her rooms for another meeting as soon as possible. On Thursday evening there was a very good attendance at the lecture, when speeches were much enjoyed. Please send along more articles for jumble sale. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Iaa E. Wilson, 12s.; Mrs. S. Myers, 21s.; Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 5s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elinor Penn Gaskell; office, 310, High Road; telephone, 5003 Hampstead.)

Pinner.

Members are reminded of meeting in New Hall (Cobea Tree) Thursday, March 26, 3.15 p.m.; speakers, Miss Barbara Wylie and Dr. Mason whose subject will be "Forcible Feeding." Miss Murray Clarke will give a recitation. Many thanks to all who have volunteered to deliver handbills; more canvassers still needed. Will members make themselves responsible for half a dozen or more copies of the SUFFRAGETTE each week, either selling them or sending them to their friends? Women's next meeting at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, March 24. Will any members present copy of "The Great Scourge" to their doctor or clergyman? Please send articles to shop for jumble sale. (Hon. Sec. and Org., Mrs. Verden, Pinnercote.)

Queen's Gate.

Special thanks are due to Miss Wylie for excellent outdoor meeting, and also to Miss Lynch for kindly taking chair. More members and SUFFRAGETTE sellers are wanted. Supporters needed for next Saturday's open-air meeting (see programme). (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Mathews, 55, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; telephone, 361 Western.)

Streatham.

Grateful thanks to Miss Daisy Wallis for taking over Miss Ellison's work on hearing of her illness. Lending library taken in hand by Mr. Goldsmith, to whom many thanks for putting up shelves, cataloguing, etc. A working party will be held at 19, Aldington Road, by kind invitation of Mrs. Hart, on Tuesday, March 31, 2 p.m. Please bring needles and thimbles. Please send parcels to shop for jumble sale. Details later. More notes of marmalade needed. Volunteers wanted for SUFFRAGETTE selling Thursdays, Fridays, or Saturdays. Poster parade on Friday at 5 p.m. and Saturday at 11.30, to advertise final Blue Hall meeting. Special afternoon meeting Thursday next, on subject of "The Great Scourge." Speaker, Mrs. A. B. Webber. Invitation cards and handbills at shop. (Hon. Sec., 5, Shrubbery Road; telephone, 1675 Streatham.)

Wandsworth.

Outdoor meetings will be commenced on Saturday evening (see programme). It is hoped that all members will come and help at these meetings. SUFFRAGETTE sellers urgently needed. Will anyone kindly lend a drawing-room for meeting? (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Threuder Chapman, 27, Loxley Road.)

West Ham.

Forest Gate poster parade for "The Great Scourge" tomorrow (Saturday), 8 p.m. Assemble 6, Hampton Road. Please send names to Mrs. Parker. Tickets now ready for Workmen's Hall "at home," April 23. Speakers, Mrs. Bonwick, Dr. Nixon, Miss Rogers. Schemes for collecting money towards next Great Collection now arranged: (1) Street flower selling, March 23; send names to Miss Friedlander. (2) Sale of home-made sweets in shop, March 23-April 4. (3) Jumble sale, May 14. Profits on what drive, £2 11s. 4d. New members welcomed, Miss Cox, Miss H. Layton. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Bexfield, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. and the Misses Wilcox, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Read, Miss Hopkins, Miss Hooper, gifts to shop. New Suffrage notices on General Drummond and Rev. W. Lodge, 1, Wilmington Gardens, New Barking; shop, 32s, Romford Road, Stratford, E.)

West Islington.

Very large rally held last Wednesday night, and several copies of "The Great Scourge" sold. Sweets, jam, etc., in great request. Secretaries will be glad to take standing orders for same. Members are asked to take particular note of this, as it helps the local fund considerably. Many thanks to Miss Wyatt for curtains, etc., also for her assistance. A SUFFRAGETTE pitch is being started at King's Cross. Two members have promised an hour a night. Who else will volunteer? Open-air meetings starting very shortly at corner of Offord Road. Will members make a point of attending business meeting Wednesday, 20th? (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Casserley and Miss Grace G. Burbridge; office, 45, Offord Road, N.)

Wimbledon.

Good supply of marmalade now on sale. All orders should be sent in at once. Will those who are prepared to make special effort to sell papers during SUFFRAGETTE week write to Miss Lees at shop? Still more volunteers needed for staffing usual pitches, also bazaars, concerts, theatre queues, etc. The Penny Fund for supplying local clergy of all denominations with SUFFRAGETTE papers is still needed. Will any members make a collection among their friends? (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. Lamartine Yates; shop and office, 9, Victoria Crescent; telephone, 1092 Wimbledon.)

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon.

Annual meeting on Monday, March 30, at 5, Elm Grove, 7.30 sharp. After the annual business has been transacted Miss Emma Wylie will speak, and members are requested to bring friends to hear her. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Margaret Beatty, 5, Elm Grove, Wimbledon.)

Woolwich.

Members are asked to bring as many friends as possible to hear Miss Bonwick's address upon "The Teaching of Science" on Tuesday, Wednesday, March 25, 7.30 p.m., at 26, The Common. Women only. There will be an open-air meeting on March 24 (see programme). Helpers needed. A jumble sale will be held shortly. Things may be sent to Miss Josina, 192, Eglinton Hill, Plumstead. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. M. Clifford and Miss D. Gregory, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Old Charlton, S.E.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill.

Members much enjoyed Miss Rogers' speech. Will all remember that quarter day is near and rent due? New subscribers much needed. Will members collect all they can for jumble sale to be announced shortly. Congratulations to members who helped in splendid theatre production in Hastings last week. Weekly "at homes" at shop, Tuesdays at 3.45; speech 4.15. (Org., Miss F. C. Tristram; shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth.

Mrs. Drummond will speak on March 21 (see programme); tickets 2s. 1s., and 6d.; also 6d. seats, for women only. All parades on Friday at 5 p.m. and Saturday at 11.30, to advertise final Blue Hall meeting. Special afternoon meeting Thursday next, on subject of "The Great Scourge." Speaker, Mrs. A. B. Webber. Invitation cards and handbills at shop. (Hon. Sec., 5, Shrubbery Road; telephone, 1675 Streatham.)

Brighton and Hove.

Will members give all time possible to making Dome meeting on March 30, to protest against treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst a great success? Speakers, Mrs. Drummond and the Lady Isabel Hampden Margesson. Please call at office for bills. Door-to-door bill distribution is very important. Those willing to steward please give in names. A shop is to be taken shortly. Early in April a jumble sale will be held and all goods are welcome. Poster parades will leave office Saturday, 22nd, at 11.30 and 3.30, also each day at same times until meeting. Members are especially asked to volunteer. (Org., Miss Catherine Reid; office, 8, North Street Quadrant.)

Eastbourne.

A large and enthusiastic shop meeting held last Thursday. Mrs. Dove Wilcox's splendid speech made great impression. Many thanks to her and to Miss Tristram, who also made excellent speech. New member welcomed and good collection taken. Will members all do their utmost during remaining days before March 23 in canvassing and selling tickets for Town Hall meeting? Attention of members and friends is drawn to this week's "Eastbourne Gazette," containing interesting notices on General Drummond and Rev. G. H. Davis. (Sec., Miss B. Goldingham; office, 58a, Grove Road.)

Hastings.

Thanks to Miss Ayton for inspiring speech; much enjoyed. Will members collect goods for jumble sale to be announced shortly? All who help towards shop rent kindly remember Lady Day; more subscribers urgently needed. Thanks to Miss Jenkins, now a constant paper seller. Congratulations to members on splendid theatre protest last week. Weekly meetings, Mondays, at Metropole Hall (entrance archway by Plumtree Road), 4 to 5 p.m. (Org., Miss F. C. Tristram; office, 8a, Claremont.)

Letchworth.

Last Wednesday sewing party very successful. Many thanks to Mrs. Alderman. Next sewing party at Mrs. S. Palmer's, Ingle Cottage, Norton Way, N. Members please bring friends. Mrs. Pollitt has kindly taken on duties of sewing party's secretary. Next members' meeting to-day (Friday), March 20, 3 p.m., at Mrs. Walls, Leys Avenue. The subject of Miss Lawrence's paper will be "An Eight Hours' Day in Relation to Domestic Work." All members make a special effort to bring friends. Miss C. Pankhurst's book, "The Great Scourge," may be obtained from Miss B. Borrower, East Holm, or Bradley, Pass, and Co., Leys Avenue. (Hon. Sec., Miss F. J. Hull, 312, Norton Way.)

Oxford.

Members and friends please come and support Miss Gladys Hazel at Martyrs' Memorial to-night (Friday), 7.30. Tickets now ready for Mrs. Drummond's meeting, March 27. There will be no "at home" on Tuesday, 24th, as next week all energies must be concentrated on Friday's meeting. (Hon. Sec., Miss Graham; office, 135, High Street.)

Portsmouth.

Members' social Wednesday, March 25, at Tea Rooms, 49 and 12, Great Southsea Street. All come to hear and discuss Mrs. Markham's paper. Bill distributors wanted to advertise Mrs. A. J. Webb's meeting in April. (Hon. Sec., Miss L. H. Percock, 4, Polham Road.)

Reading.

An afternoon gathering of members and friends has been arranged for Thursday, March 25, 4 p.m. Hon. Sec. would be glad to hear from those able to be present so that she can cater for tea (6d. each). It is hoped that all members will make an effort to come. Grateful thanks to Mrs. Dick, 21, Green (sale of cake), 1s., also to Mrs. Green and the Misses Mardon for their successful sales of SUFFRAGETTE each week. (Communications to Hon. Sec., pro tem., 49, Market Place.)

Southampton.

Members are requested to advertise Bill and its Relation to Woman's Suffrage, Victoria Rooms, April 1, 8 p.m. Successful open-air meeting last Wednesday at Clock Tower. Many thanks to Miss Cumberland and Miss Kennedy for speaking. More SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Oliver, 3, Cumberland Place.)

Tunbridge Wells.

A meeting was held in Denny Bottom Coffee House, and Nurse Harmer's address on the White Slave Traffic was much appreciated. Will all members and friends kindly remember to put aside everything they can for jumble sale early in May and send to office? A library is being started. Will members send any books for six months or give any books to the library bearing on the Suffrage question? Subscriptions to "The Great Scourge" and SUFFRAGETTE Poster Fund and subscriptions for rent and general expenses will be most welcome. Gratefully acknowledged for Poster Fund, Mrs. Davis, 10s. (Org., Miss Hartley, 11, Pantiles.)

Worthing.

Second annual members' meeting held at office on Friday, 13th, 3 p.m. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and passed, the latter showing total receipts to have been £70 12s. 6d. and expenditure £66 4s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of £4 7s. 6d. The summer campaign was arranged for and four new members welcomed. Jumble sale fixed for April 1 at Ivy Place, 2.30 p.m. Will friends send all parcels to Queen's Lodge, Queen's Road, by March 21? Grateful thanks to Miss Victoria Drummond for the magnificent recitations she gave on Feb. 27. Annual subs. now due. Gratefully acknowledged: Misses R. Campbell, Orlaya, McFarlane, McPherson, Woolan, M.L.D. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, Findon, near Worthing; office, 39, Upper High Street.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.

Many thanks to Miss Barbara Wylie for magnificent speech at Queen's College. New members joined. Volunteers wanted for poster parades on Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., and Wednesday, 5.30 p.m., to advertise "The Great Scourge" (see programme). Much canvassing must be done to make a successful meeting (women only) at Labour Club, Aston, on Wednesday afternoon, 2.30 p.m. Cards may be had at office. More contributions wanted to cover expense of advertising Miss Pankhurst's book on hoardings. Gratefully acknowledged: Dr. Moffat, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Wile, 6d.; Anon., 4s. 6d.; Miss Chance, £2 2s.; Miss B. Ryland, 42 10s.; Mrs. Abbott, 10s.; Mrs. Savile Parker, 10s. (Org., Miss Liliast Mitchell; office, 97, John Bright Street.)

Leicester.

Will all those who have not yet sent their contributions towards jumble please send them to office before Saturday? Suggestions for an appropriate place in which to hold sale will be welcome. Tickets for "The Great Scourge" meeting at Victoria Galleries can be obtained at office. (Org., Miss Margaret West; office, 14, Bowling Green Street.)

Northampton.

Cake and candy sale at Divan Cafe Thursday, March 26, 8 to 10 p.m. Members and friends will be cordially welcomed. Contributions of cakes, sweets, marmalade, etc., to be sent to Mrs. Ashby, c/o Robinson, 12, Gold Street (who has kindly offered to act as stall-holder), before 3 p.m. on Wednesday, or 1 p.m. on Thursday. Musical programme in the able hands of Mrs. French. SUFFRAGETTES sold well outside deported African leaders' meeting at Town Hall on Thursday, March 12. More volunteers wanted to sell outside similar functions. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss E. Treherne, 27, Arnold Road.)

Nottingham.

Members are urged to bring unconverted friends to hear Miss Canning to-night (Friday) (see programme). More volunteers needed for poster parade to advertise SUFFRAGETTE on Saturday, 2.30 p.m. SUFFRAGETTE sellers are wanted open-air meetings to sell SUFFRAGETTE, The lecture on "Shakespeare's Women" on March 31 postponed until after Easter. Just drive in aid of funds Thursday, April 2; tickets 1s. 6d. Please collect for jumble sale at end of April. The Misses Snaith have been presented with a framed photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst and a Thermos flask by Nottingham members on their departure for Canada. Stewards for Bulwell meeting on Thursday please come to meeting at 7 p.m. (Org., Miss C. A. L. Marsh; offices, 31, Derby Road.)

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Bath.

Mrs. Penn Gaskell will speak at shop meeting Thursday, 26th, 5 p.m.; tea 4.30 (6d. each). Please bring friends. Miss Gladys Hazel kindly spoke at protest meeting at an auction for Women's Suffrage at Bathaston on Thursday, and afterwards

wards at Bathaston Villa, when Mrs. Mary Everett and Mr. Jendwine also addressed a good audience. Good propaganda work was done and two new members joined. Open-air meeting held in Bath same evening. Mrs. Senior has kindly lent Lady C. Lytton's book to shop library, so every member can have it out for a week. Jumble sale on Saturday, 21st, 3 p.m.; entrance 2d., 6 p.m. 1d. (Hon. Sec., the Misses Tollenache; shop, 12, Walcot Street.)

Bristol.

Mrs. Penn Gaskell will speak at next weekly meeting, 8 p.m., at 15, Berkeley Square (Byran Street entrance). There will only be one more weekly meeting after that owing to fresh arrangements for the summer, which will begin after Easter. Members and sympathisers are urged to bring as many people as possible to these last two meetings in Berkeley Square. (Org., Miss Gladys Hazel; office, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

WALES.

Cardiff and District.

"At home" in Park Hotel on Thursday a very great success. Mrs. D. A. Thomas was unfortunately unable to be present as hostess, but Mrs. Pilliner (Newport) very kindly acted as her deputy. Miss Cecile Barlett's speech and recitations much enjoyed. Congratulations to members who worked so hard to arrange splendid meeting for Organiser in Arts Hall, and thanks to Miss Margaret Hamilton, B.Sc. (Barry) for taking chair at such short notice. Good sale of literature. Organiser spoke to large audience of colliers at Rhondda Plebs' Club last Sunday. SUFFRAGETTES and Miss Pankhurst's book sold well. The Judges' Hall, Tonypanydd, booked for Mrs. Drummond's meeting on April 6. Members please note date of SUFFRAGETTE week, April 23 to May 4. Suggestions welcomed. (Org., Miss Annie Williams; office, 108, Queen Street.)

Newport.

Will members please work their very hardest to make the big donation on Wednesday, March 25, a success? Handbills, tickets, etc., may be obtained at office, 1, Western Mail Chambers, and tickets from Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Commercial Street. Will all even those who are not able to do much in other ways, at least concentrate on selling a record number of tickets? (Hon. Sec., Ladies Mackintosh, Oaklands, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.)

Pontypool and District.

Meeting Town Hall, Pontypool, March 26, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Drummond. All members are asked to make it known, and volunteers are needed for stewards and for selling SUFFRAGETTE. Handbills may be obtained at office on Saturday morning and from Hon. Sec. (see poster). Help is needed to organise meeting at Co-operative Hall, Pontypool, Thursday, April 2, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Naylor. Thanks to Mrs. Bennet for kindly promising to give an

"at home" at Pontnewydd on afternoon of April 2, when Miss Naylor will speak. Who will help to sell SUFFRAGETTES on Saturday mornings? (Hon. Sec., Miss Clara Butler, Pontryhydryn, near Newport, Mon.)

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Cambridge and District.

Members please note women's meeting in Ramsey Town Friday, March 27. Contributions of cakes and money will be welcomed. Many thanks to those who helped with deputations to Bishop and with leaflet distribution on Sunday. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Lummis, 45, Fulbrook Road.)

Ipswich and District.

Copies of "The Great Scourge" have been sent to several women missionaries in India. More subscriptions will be welcomed for this most valuable work. Members are reminded that jumble sale will be held on Saturday, April 4, and are asked to collect everything possible for it from spring cleaning. Tickets, 1d. each, may be had from shop, where goods can be sent. The Lowestoft campaign will need many helpers, and members are asked to spend Easter there. All donations of home-made sweets, jam, etc., will be warmly welcomed. (Hon. Sec., Miss King; shop, Tower Street.)

Norwich and District.

Brisk SUFFRAGETTE sales went on outside St. Andrew's Hall during Free Church Council meetings, resulting in two or three impromptu meetings on Hall Plain, in which some P. C. delegates took part. An open-air meeting held in Market Place on Wednesday evening. Speaker, Mrs. Bouvier. SUFFRAGETTES were sold to passengers in trains leaving on Friday morning. Office hours, 11.1-3.6. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Brady, 67, City Road; office, 52, London Street.)

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Liverpool.

Many thanks to members who kept office open while Organiser was away. Special plans are being made for SUFFRAGETTE week. Will those who have not yet volunteered help please do so as soon as possible? Meetings are being arranged for the Lady Isabel Hampden Margesson on April 2, Mrs. Macfarlane's what drive realised £5 12s. Many thanks to Mrs. Kylio for prize. Mrs. Lutack is giving a musical "at home" Monday, March 30, 8 p.m.; tickets, 1s., at office. Mrs. Inlack's sewing meeting for sale in June every Monday, 3 p.m., 14, Caming Street. Tea provided by hostess. Seventy-eight copies of SUFFRAGETTE sold outside deported leaders' meeting last Sunday. Office Fund now due. (Org., Miss H. Jollie; office, 64, Lord Street.)

Washing Wears Away Clothes faster than ordinary use.

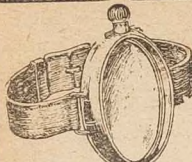
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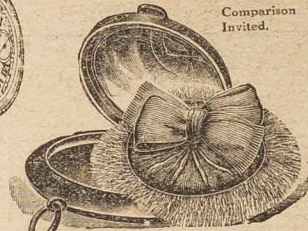
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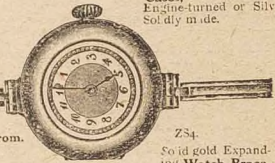
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ZS 7. Sapphire or Ruby and whole Pearl Earrings with Platinum Chains. Very smart, £3 17s. 6d.

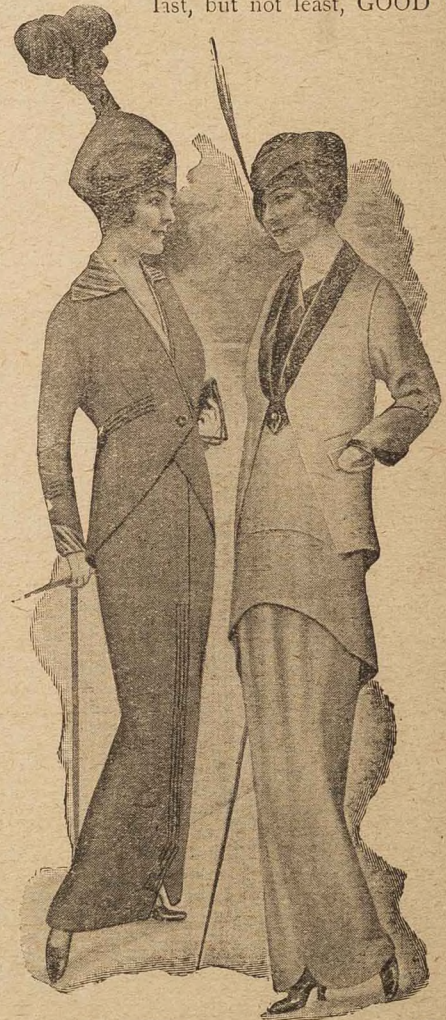


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