

"The Suffragette, February 20, 1914.

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Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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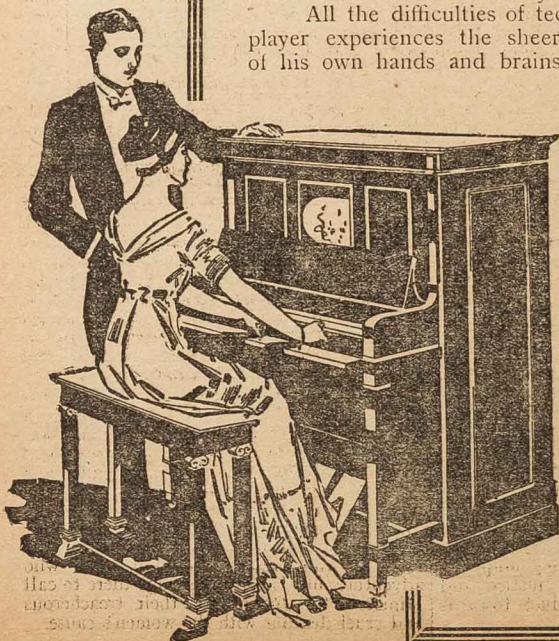
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A Review of the Week.

The Government's Attempt to Murder.

Hitherto the Government have used the process of torture for the purpose of destroying women's resistance, but now their policy has undergone a further development and has become one of direct assassination. In this issue we publish sworn statements proving an attempt on the Government's part to kill Mrs. Pankhurst. The person attacked, however, was not she but another member of the W.S.P.U.—Mrs. F. E. Smith, who owing to the protection afforded by her hat and veil escaped the full consequence of the savage assault made upon her.

I heard the detectives say, "There she is, that's Mrs. Pankhurst. Now come on boys, now come on all of you," or words to that effect. In one moment I was nearly stunned by a blow over the back of my head, and the next moment I was thrown violently on my face to the ground, while someone either knelt or sat down roughly on my back, so that my ribs felt as if they were cracking, and all the breath was going out of my body.

Mrs. Pankhurst in Danger.

Eventually Mrs. Smith lost consciousness and on recovering it she heard the detectives who were with her in the midst of an argument as to whether she was, or was not, Mrs. Pankhurst. Arriving at their destination, the detectives dragged Mrs. Smith into the police station, and as she relates "threw me in a huddled heap on a bench in the police waiting-room, where I lay quite dazed and only just conscious until a grey-haired fierce-looking man who I believe was Inspector Riley of Scotland Yard threw open the room door violently, looked angrily at me, exclaimed fiercely, 'No, it isn't,' and slammed the door again."

the fate they have in store for Mrs. Pankhurst unless their plan to murder can be frustrated.

Suffragists Drugged in Prison.

The drugging of the Suffragist prisoners who were visited by the Bishop of London was suspected from the first, and now this suspicion has been confirmed. Miss Phyllis Brady has now (after all possible obstruction had been offered by police authorities) been released on bail. Dr. Flora Murray who has examined her reports as follows:

On her release I found Miss Brady weak and very anemic. She had a rash on her face, and in reply to questions described sensations and symptoms which together with her condition at the time led me to form the opinion that she had been given large doses of bromide in prison. Miss Brady tells me that Miss Marion vomits after feeding, and that she often notices a "salt taste" in her mouth at these times.

When sedatives of this kind are administered over long periods, the person so treated is likely to develop a "bromide habit," or craving for drugs, which may have serious consequences afterwards.

Miss Phyllis Brady states that during the interview with the Bishop of London I felt dazed and stupid. He asked me various questions with regard to prison and forcible feeding. I told him the matter was very painful but felt too limp and feeble to speak with emphasis and to give him any real impression of the sensations and effect. The interview took place about an hour after the feeding.

The Doctors' Duty.

The medical profession have also a serious responsibility where the question of woman torture is concerned, because they are being whereby the Government the instruments whereby this torture is committed. Not only so, but the Government are throwing upon them the moral onus of torture, and as Dr. Moxon in a speech which we report in this issue reminds us, the Home Secretary in a letter has said:

The question whether any individual prisoner who refuses food should be artificially fed or allowed to continue to starve is purely a medical one for the medical officer of the prison in his discretion to decide, and no "commands" are given him upon this subject by the Secretary of State or the prison authorities.

In the past the W.S.P.U. has called upon the medical profession to render torture impossible by refusing to carry it out, but this demand has now to be made more insistently than ever.

The Duty of the Church.

The attempt to murder described above, the drugging of prisoners, forcible feeding, Cat-and-Mouse torture—all these constitute a terrible canker which affects the honour and safety of the community. Hitherto, the Church, instead of seeking to try and cut out this canker, has been trying to conceal its existence. Such ignoble and cowardly tactics must now be abandoned. Last Saturday, a large W.S.P.U. deputation waited upon the Archbishop of York, and called upon him as one of those responsible for the reputation and policy of the Church, to make public protest against the torture of women. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have also, as our readers know, been approached by the Union. But we are only at the beginning of this effort to rouse the Church to the fulfilment of its duty, and day by day this effort will be continued. The Church, unlike women, is represented in Parliament, and the Bishops are under a duty at once religious and political to protest from their seats in the House of Lords against the Government's treatment of the Woman's Cause and its advocates. Every one of the ministers of the Church, whatever their rank, must be approached with the demand that they shall in the pulpit, on the platform, and in the Press denounce the Government's iniquities and uphold the standard of justice and humanity in the State's conduct towards women.

The Duty of Parliament.

Members of Parliament have, especially since the present Government took office, become so servile that little can be expected from them so far as spontaneous protest against torture is concerned. There are few, if any, in the House of Commons who will not sell the cause of women for their own personal advantage or for the advantage of their party. We have seen, since the Liberal Government took office, more than one friend of Woman Suffrage gain some little advantage over the Government by championing the cause and then use that advantage to win personal promotion, his championship of women being thereafter completely abandoned. Others again have allowed their protest against torture to be stifled by being offered a price, actual or prospective, for their silence. Such is the code of honour of the average member of Parliament and it would be idle to ignore that fact. Were the House of Commons not the degraded assembly that it is, women would have had votes long ago, and as for torture, the Government would never have dared to attempt it.

Women who Trust False Friends.

Once it was Mr. Lloyd George who stood on the platform of the anti-militant Suffragists as their honoured and trusted friend. Now it is Mr. Arthur Henderson—a distinction without a difference, for the one man is as false a friend as the other. A most strenuous protest was made by the politically awakened women in the audience at the Albert Hall last Saturday against the policy of Mr. Henderson and the Labour Party. Mr. Henderson had the audacity to say that if women's enfranchisement had been in the same position as Home Rule, the Government would not have been able to betray the women as they have done. Woman Suffrage in the same position as Home Rule, forsooth! Why have not the Labour members put it in the same position by voting against the plural voting bill and other Government measures until the Government consented to give women the vote? It is by the threat of using that policy that the Irish Party have compelled the Government to bring in the Home Rule Bill and it is by that policy that the Labour Members could, and ought to have, compelled them to enfranchise women. When in the past the anti-militants put their trust in Mr. Lloyd George, the W.S.P.U. condemned this unwisdom. Now that the anti-militants are making a similar mistake by trusting the Labour Party, the W.S.P.U. protest is renewed. Nothing is so injurious to the Suffrage Movement as to trust false friends.

The Government and Men Suffragists.

Some people are saying that it is, after all, through men's exertions that women must get the vote. But the real truth is, as experience shows, that it is through their own exertions that women will win the vote in this country. It is true that men could speedily get votes for women if they would, but for some reason which they themselves do not explain, men are, where Woman Suffrage is concerned, reluctant to take to deeds, even though they may be prone to words. It is obvious that the Government are not as yet convinced that the men connected with the Woman Suffrage movement are in real earnest; otherwise they would not, as they do, contemptuously refuse to receive their deputations and reject their demands for a Government measure dealing with the question. It is not thus that the Government deal with voters who are prepared to fight for a reform. The men Suffragists have yet to prove to the Government that they are in earnest in demanding votes for women. The men who are doing most to advance the cause at the present time are those who adventure into Liberal meetings there to call Ministers to account for their treacherous and cruel dealing with the women's cause.

More about Government Methods.
 There has been much outcry against the expulsion of Labour leaders from South Africa, and Labour men in particular are more or less indignant with the Liberal Government for refusing to interfere in the matter, by postponing consent to the South African Government's Indemnity Bill. But this very same Liberal Government has been urging a London magistrate to order the expulsion from this country of an American Suffragist, Miss Zelia Emerson. During the hearing of the charge of assaulting an East End Suffragist brought against Inspector Potter (of course he was discharged without a stain on his character; that was a foregone conclusion; the police can do no wrong), Miss Emerson who was giving evidence against Inspector Potter was asked by Counsel for the defence: "Whether she was aware that Scotland Yard was endeavouring to have her deported." In reply to a question by Mr. Keir Hardie, the Home Secretary has stated:

That on the last occasion when Miss Emerson was charged with an offence in connection with the Suffragist movement, instructions were given that in the event of her conviction, the magistrate's attention should be drawn to the fact that she is an alien with a view to recommending her expulsion if he thought fit to do so.

The Reason Why.

Let Mr. J. R. MacDonal put the Liberal Government of his own land in order before seeking to reform the Governments of the overseas dominions! Let him prevent political persecution in Great Britain if only as a preliminary to preventing it in South Africa!

Mr. Keir Hardie has asked the Government why Mr. Lansbury is allowed to remain at liberty while Mrs. Pankhurst is frequently arrested. The Government's reply must have made a painful impression upon Mr. Lansbury. After saying that Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lansbury were not convicted under the same Act nor for the same offence, the Government proceed to say that "Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lansbury were released under the same Act, but Mrs. Pankhurst when released takes every opportunity of openly defying the law, and declares her intention of continuing to do so. Mr. Lansbury has expressed no such intention."

Dishonourable Cabinet Ministers.

Our readers are too well acquainted with the course of recent Suffrage history for it to be necessary for us to reply in detail to the Prime Minister's recent statement made to the Trade Union deputation that the Government have kept their pledges where the question of Woman's Suffrage is concerned. Every reader of this paper knows that these pledges were not only false in themselves, but have been shamelessly broken by the Government. Another instance of dishonourable Ministerial dealing is provided by the Home Secretary's attempt to justify the resumption of forcible feeding by referring to the statement made by him when the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" which he pretended was an alternative to forcible feeding was before the House of Commons. It is true that Mr. McKenna said that he reserved the right to use forcible feeding under certain circumstances, but what were the circumstances under which he led Parliament to believe forcible feeding was to be used! Said he to the House of Commons:

Take as an illustration the case of a murderer, who, after conviction and sentence appeals so that the sentence cannot be carried out quickly, and during the interval between sentence and the hearing of appeal starves himself. What should I have to do unless I had the power to forcibly feed such a prisoner? I should have to release him.

Does Mr. McKenna now contend that a Suffragist charged with, but unconvicted of, an attack upon property is in the same case as a convicted murderer?

The £250,000 Fund.

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Mrs. Nora Moss	0 5 0
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Miss Ruth E. Long	0 10 0
Miss E. G. Norbury	0 10 0
Miss R. McKenna	0 1 0
Miss Ethel Wedgwood (sale of diamond ring)	3 3 0
Mrs. Mary Marshall	0 10 0
Miss E. Marsh	0 2 6
Miss L. K. Brent	1 8 6
Miss G. E. Brent	1 0 0
Miss E. Gibbs	0 16 0
Miss Gladys Batson	0 4 0
Miss Helen M. Browne	1 1 2
Miss L. Carnevali	0 3 0
Miss F. E. Cooke (addnl)	0 6 2
Miss F. J. Hull	1 1 0
Miss M. Fowler	0 5 0
Miss Elsie Higginbottom	1 6 6
Miss Constance Bertie	0 7 6
Miss Isabel Edwards	0 5 2
Miss M. E. Kendall	2 17 2
Mrs. and Miss Balbinnie and Miss Macdonald	1 7 0
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Mrs. and Miss Shellhear	0 4 3
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Anon.	3 0 0
Mrs. Ayeton	0 1 0
Anon.	5 0 0
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Anon.	1 0 0
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F. J. K.	1 1 0
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Miss Joachim	0 10 0
Miss Collier	0 7 0
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Miss A. Wilson	0 1 6
Miss Wood	0 1 6
Miss Holden White	1 1 0
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Mrs. Pilebury	0 1 0
Mrs. Phillips	0 2 6
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Mrs. Berkeley	0 1 0
Mrs. Abbott	1 0 0
Anon.	0 1 0
Miss B. Gittins	0 1 0
I. E. G., L. A. R., N. G. R.	0 4 0
Miss D. Deal	0 2 6
Miss N. Blakeman	0 2 6
Miss Cook	0 0 3
Freud in Train	0 0 3

Collections, Tickets, etc. ... 6 15 5
 Total ... £1,525 18 11

CONCERNING DAMAGED GOODS.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

The recent performance of M. Brieux's play "Damaged Goods" has a special interest for members of the W.S.P.U. because they have undertaken a moral crusade with the object of eradicating the sexual diseases which afflict the community with untold horrors.

M. Brieux for his courage in writing this play stands out among his fellow literary men of all countries. A woman's play, however, would have been stronger still. Thus a woman playwright would have condemned without compromise, the medical secrecy according to which a woman is refused the knowledge that she is engaged or is actually married to, a man who is diseased. The law of libel ought to be so modified that a warning given by a doctor to a woman that she is infected or is in danger of being infected by a diseased husband, shall be a privileged communication and thus lawful.

The doctor in the Brieux play declares that the men who have never run the risk of contracting syphilis are only four out of 1,000, and says that leaving these four chaste men, between all the rest and those who actually contract syphilis there is *no difference but chance*. Many of us may think the doctor's figures are exaggerated but his reasoning is sound enough and it applies very well in answer to those who have criticised the book "The Great Scourge and How to End It" by saying that the figures therein cited are overstated.

Appallingly High Percentage.

In "The Great Scourge" it is stated, not upon a woman's authority but upon the authority of men medical statisticians that from 75 to 80 per cent. of men contract gonorrhoea and a smaller though still a large number, possibly 20 per cent., contract syphilis. Even if some deduction were to be made from the percentage given they would still be appallingly high. But the real answer to the critics in question is the retort made by M. Brieux's doctor: How many men if they have not actually contracted disease have so lived as to avoid the risk of infection!

Another matter on which a woman playwright would have written differently from M. Brieux—and indeed on which he might write differently himself at this present day—is that of certificates of fitness for marriage. The doctor in his play says that fathers ought to protect their daughters by demanding as a preliminary to the marriage a doctor's certificate that the future son-in-law is free from venereal disease.

Uncertain Proof of Cure.

That sounds very simple, but the difficulty is that no doctor can guarantee that a man once infected with syphilis has since been cured. There is indeed no certain proof of cure. Years after an apparent cure, the disease may break out again and be transmitted to the offspring of the marriage. Dr. Amand Routh, M.D., Consulting Obstetric Physician to Charing Cross Hospital, lec-

turing a few days ago on the connection between Syphilis and Infantile Mortality referred to the case of one of his own patients. This lady had been married four years and had two still births and a miscarriage owing to the fact that her husband had had syphilis. Yet there had been no clinical evidence of the disease during the twelve years previous to their marriage!

A doctor consulted by a would-be husband who believes himself cured of syphilis is asked to give a certificate of health. He applies the Wasserman serum test. The result is negative which suggests, though it does not conclusively prove, that a complete cure has been achieved. But there is no guarantee that the reaction will not be positive (*i.e.*, indicative of syphilis) if it is again applied at a future date—it may be after the marriage has taken place. This is due to the fact that syphilis has a way of becoming latent for a time and subsequently making an active reappearance after the lapse of months or years. Therefore, dependence cannot be placed upon certificates of health.

In the Brieux play the doctor says of the syphilitic man who is about to marry, that the marriage ought to be deferred three or four years after which lapse of time it can safely take place. Here again we find that truth is harsher than fiction. Dr. Marshall, surgeon to the British Skin Hospital, says: "Contagious lesions are known to occur ten years or more after the chance even in cases which have been properly treated. Hence any arbitrary time limit is both dangerous and unscientific." He further says:

The duty of the medical man ends with pointing out to his patients the possible eventualities in case of his marriage. . . . The evils of syphilis are visited far more severely on the children than on the parents, and it is impossible to fix any date on which the syphilitic is free from the danger of transmitting the disease.

Prevention the Real Cure.

The moral of all this is as we Suffragettes have so repeatedly maintained, that the real cure of syphilis is prevention.

One of our contemporaries, the "New Statesman," published in its last issue an anonymous article based on M. Brieux's play in which the contention is made that the beginning and the end of syphilis as a national scourge is already on record. So large a claim would seem to be the prelude of an announcement that the double moral standard has been renounced by men, and that the sexual promiscuity and prostitution in which syphilis is bred, are now to cease. But not at all! The article makes no mention whatever of moral standards or of cleaner living. It simply argues that through the remedy Salvarsan syphilis has been robbed of its terrors, and can now be cured.

Incidentally the statement is made but not seriously argued—that gonorrhoea is doomed also—again not by clean and natural living! "As we listen to Damaged Goods" it is further stated, we may do well to keep these facts in mind." Mr. Henry

Arthur Jones is reported to have uttered similar words.

Now the truth is that although the doctors, and quite rightly, are doing their best to find improved treatment for sexual disease, they cannot and they do not offer any prospect or hope of doing more than mitigate this national evil by remedial measures. Even on the physical plane there is no real cure for the diseases in question save clean living, which is to say, prevention.

Drugs and the Disease.

As soon as syphilitic infection occurs, grave mischief begins to work in the body, and much damage may be done before the infected person suspects the nature of his ailment, and before the doctor whom he consults has made a diagnosis. The doctor tries to arrest the disease at the outset, and in many cases hopes that he has succeeded, but as Dr. Marshall, whose words we quote above has clearly stated:

"In such a disease as syphilis the value of a new drug cannot be estimated until it has been tried for at least ten years. The test of the efficacy of such a drug are its powers in preventing tertiary or parasymphilitic manifestations and the transmission of disease to the offspring."

The author of "Syphilis and the Nervous System," Dr. Max Nonne, says:

Can intelligent and energetic treatment of the primary and secondary lesions banish the spectre of nervous syphilis? . . . The answer of such observers as Moller, Goldham, Hoppe, Savard, Juilliard Schultze, Schmaus, and many others, is that, at any rate for many cases, one must refer to the above question in the negative. I have heard this negation in many conversations with exceedingly well-informed physicians, and I must confess that mine must be enrolled with the rest.

The surgeon to the out patients of the London Lock Hospital, Dr. J. E. R. McDonagh, has lately issued impressive warning of the danger to the public and the individual of over-confidence in this matter of cure. It is this over-confidence which has the dangerous and indeed the fatal result of diverting notice from the all important question of prevention to that of so-called cure. In a letter to the "British Medical Journal," Dr. J. E. R. McDonagh says:

It is becoming day by day more doubtful whether syphilis is really cured directly by treatment; therefore would it not be wiser, considering that so much attention is being paid to treatment at present, if more thought were given to prevention? It must be remembered that no disease has ever yet been stamped out by treatment, and history has an awkward way of repeating itself.

Recent Discoveries.

In a further letter Dr. McDonagh protests against "the ultra-optimism which has resulted from the recent discoveries made in this disease," and adds:

Allow me to state in conclusion that if this ultra optimism is maintained, and certain rules and regulations arise as to the outcome thereof, we shall have as many, if not more cases of syphilis in the next decade than we have now.

More and more, responsible and learned medical men are insisting that the avoidance

(Continued on page 424)

THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

LIBRARY BURNT TO THE GROUND.

Bomb in Birmingham Mansion.

RAILWAY STATION ABLAZE.

During the week several fires have been attributed to Suffragettes, the most notable being that which occurred at Northfield, near Birmingham, when the Free Library, valued at nearly £2,000, was utterly destroyed. The same night a bomb was discovered in a well-known mansion in the same district, and the railway station at Wigan was considerably damaged by fire.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GUTTED.

GREAT FIRE AT NORTHFIELD.

£2,000 DAMAGE.

The Northfield Free Library, which was only opened a few years ago, the funds for the building being provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was destroyed by fire early last Thursday morning.

Evidence points to the fact that the outbreak was the work of Suffragettes. Fifteen hundred books were destroyed, and the total damage is estimated at nearly £2,000.

The fire brigade received the alarm shortly after two o'clock in the morning, and were soon upon the scene.

A Veritable Furnace.

They found that the building had become a veritable furnace. Flames were bursting through the roof, and within was a mass of blazing furniture and books. A light breeze fanned the fire to still greater fury. A jet was attached to the main, and a stream of water poured in upon the burning building.

After the firemen had been at work a few minutes the roof fell in, and at one time it was feared that the walls would give way. This fear proved, however, unfounded, and after two hours' work the detachments were able to return to their stations, leaving two men in charge to prevent a further outbreak among the debris.

In spite of the efforts of the two detachments only the bare walls and the charred remains of the roof supports remained.

Votes for Women.

An examination of the premises led to the discovery of Suffrage literature on some railings at the rear of the building. A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was found marked with the words, "Give women the vote," and there was also a copy of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book, "The Great Scourge," on which was written: "To start your new library."

Circumstances point to the theory that petrol or paraffin was thrown into the building through a window at the back of the premises and afterwards ignited by means of a match or fusee dropped through the window.

bury, the local home of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

On the morning of February 12, the caretaker, on going into the library, noticed a strange-looking instrument on the window-sill.

Highly Explosive.

The articles consisted of a piece of iron gas pipe about a foot long, of a good diameter, with screw ends, to one of which was connected a length of fuse running to a photographic lamp, inside of which a candle had been burning.

At the police station the seriousness of the affair was at once perceived, and when subsequently the tube was opened it was found to be filled with a powder of a highly explosive character.

The lamp to which the fuse was attached had a red glass face, and, no doubt, to prevent attention being attracted to the spot, the glass and other parts of the lamp had been carefully covered with cotton wool.

Women's Footprints.

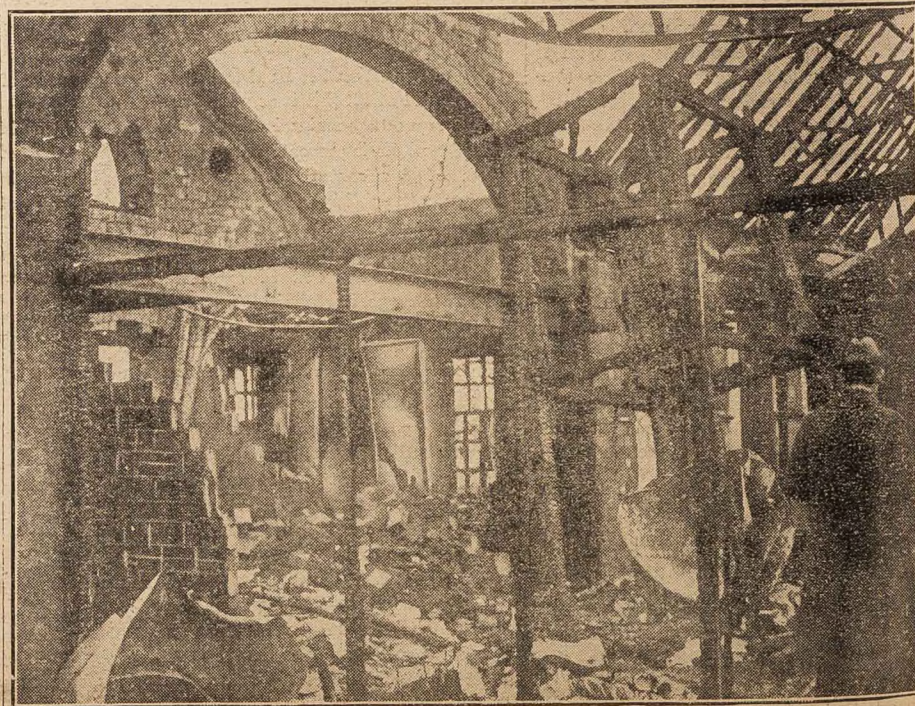
It was this fact which prevented there being a serious explosion, for the wrapping of the wool excluded the air from the lamp, with the result that the candle went out before it had burned down to the fuse.

A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was found in the grounds, together with a postcard addressed to Mr. McKenna and bearing the message, "Militancy is not dead." In the immediate neighbourhood of the library window where the bomb was found there were the clear impressions of women's footprints.

LETTERS DAMAGED IN LONDON PILLAR-BOX.

It is reported that at the 6 p.m. collection at the pillar-box at the bottom of Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, last Friday, it was discovered that a thick, black liquid had been poured into the box, and that a number of letters had been seriously damaged.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF IT.



Carnegie Library After the Fire.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A RAILWAY STATION.

OUTBREAK AT WIGAN.

It was reported on February 12 that during the previous night an attempt had been made to destroy the Great Central Railway Company's station at Wigan.

A porter saw smoke issuing from a ladies' first-class waiting-room, where no fire had been lighted, and he raised an alarm. It was then found that the smoke came from a cupboard beneath the wash basin. The station staff immediately got to work, and after a time were able to extinguish the outbreak with buckets of water. On search being made half a dozen firelighters were found to have been ignited, and in the cupboard two bottles of petroleum and a long piece of tape were also found, in addition to a considerable quantity of burnt paper.

There were unmistakable signs that the outbreak had been discovered only just in time to prevent a serious fire. Detectives were at once summoned, and the railway stations are being closely watched. The outbreak is attributed to Suffragettes.

"WAKE UP, BLACKBURN!"

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

A mysterious explosion which startled Blackburn last Sunday night, and was at first reported to be a disaster at the gasworks, proved later to have been the work of Suffragettes.

It was discovered on Monday morning that one of the Russian guns in the park—a Crimean war trophy—had been fired, and close by was a Suffrage banner, with the inscription, "Wake up, Blackburn! The Labour Party, who claim to stand for justice and freedom, support a Government, that tortures women under the infamous 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.'"

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE. II.

By MILDRED E. MANSEL.

(The third and last part of this article will appear in next week's paper.)

Other safeguards have also been thrown round the home and the family where women are free. In New Zealand the Family Homes Protection Act of 1905 secures homes and prevents their sale for mortgage or debt. The word "homestead" entered in the margin of the title-deed of a house, up to the value of £400, in Colorado makes it exempt from execution; it cannot, moreover, be mortgaged or sold without the signature of the wife as well as the husband. Similar Acts are in force in Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. In South Australia, by the Homestead Act a man or woman cannot let the homestead without each other's consent, neither can it be willed away from the widow or widower. By the law of the Commonwealth wife or husband deserters are disqualified; husbands, also, who have neglected their wives are ineligible. Whereas in England the widow of an intestate can at the most, and even when there are no other relatives, inherit only one-half of the husband's personal property and take a life interest in one-half of the proceeds of his real estate, a widow in a similar position takes all his wife's personal property absolutely, and has a life interest in the whole of her real estate if a child of the marriage has been born. Western Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho have all provided for equality of inheritance between husband and wife.

The Legal Parent.

In normal circumstances also in England and Wales the father is the sole guardian of his children to the exclusion of the mother. In seven of the enfranchised States of America equal custody has been given, and in Norway practically the same state of affairs prevails. For 55 years the women of Massachusetts, again with indirect influence only at command, worked for this reform. Women won the vote in Colorado in 1893, and in 1894 this law was put on the statute books. The same with the kindergarten, which Colorado women had endeavoured in vain to have made part of their public-school system. These were forced through within the year of the women's enfranchisement.

Pure food and pure milk Bills have been introduced in Australia and are strictly administered. The question of temperance has been vigorously handled. Effective regulations have been enforced in New Zealand and in Australia the decrease in drunkenness is directly traced to legislation initiated and backed by women. A Drunkard's Act passed in Western Australia in 1903, and a Liquor Reforms Act (1903), New South Wales, are claimed as the fruit of the woman's vote.

Systematic instruction in physiology, including the effect of narcotics and stimulants, has been introduced in all schools supported wholly or partly by public funds

in Utah and Idaho. Wyoming protects the wife against drink and gambling to the extent of depriving her and the family of the necessaries of life by giving her the power to have a notice served on the keepers of houses frequented by the husband, forbidding them to serve him. Women again have shown their sense of the importance of the home by securing legislation with the view to keeping it together, even after the death of the breadwinner, thereby securing the position of destitute widows with children. In New Zealand the Pensions Amendment Act adds 50 per cent. to old-age pensions when the widows have children under 16 years of age, and gives 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week to widows, irrespective of age, who have children. Why cannot we in England, asks a recent writer in the "Daily Mail," get pensions for widows with children on the same lines as they are claiming them in certain States of America and in New Zealand, and he urges the overwhelming social and moral considerations involved by the reform. He overlooks the fact that in the States he refers to laws are not made only. There will be thought and money, too, for maintenance of the homes of our children in Great Britain, even when the father is dead, when women are represented.

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

But economic position, women are learning, is the bedrock of status; without equal economic opportunity there is no true freedom. The demand of equal pay for equal work was bound to come out of the larger movement for the enfranchisement of women. Their interdependence has already been often demonstrated by cases in which recognition of the principle of equal pay has followed automatically in public departments on the winning of the franchise and by the agitation steadily proceeding to extend the principle in Suffrage States. The case of Norway is well known, where wages in the postal service were equalised immediately women were enfranchised, and even before they had a chance of recording their votes. The principle of equal pay now prevails in the higher offices in Norway, and last year in Parliament the Minister whose department was concerned proposed that this should be extended to all clerks in public services. The Australian Commonwealth has equalised the pay for women and men throughout the Post, Customs, Audit, and Defence Departments. The Women's Political Association, with the co-operation of the Clerk's Wages Boards, has succeeded in securing equal rates in the case of the clerical profession. Equal pay for equal work obtains throughout the junior grade in the Education Department in Victoria and New South Wales. In the latter we are told a minimum salary of £110 a year has been granted to all women teachers over 21 years of age. In Victoria, also, the women are now concentrating their efforts on establishing the principle in every occupation or profession in which women are engaged. The same applies to Queensland. New Zealand gives equal pay to teachers in mixed schools and also provides that one of the first three assistants shall be a woman, and three out of six. In Finland the salaries of Board School teachers were

raised in 1908, at the suggestion of the Government.

This equalising of women's wages with men's in Government employ is already levelling up the wages given by other employers. A Fruit Growers' Association has followed suit, and the decision of the President of the Arbitration Court in 1908 between employers and workers in the fruit industry wells sum up the case for a single standard of wages. This is what he said:

True and Healthy Competition.

"I come to the conclusion that in the case of pickers, men and women, being on a substantial level, should be paid on the same level of wages, and the employer will then be at liberty freely to select whichever sex and whichever person he prefers for the work. All this tends to greater efficiency of work, and to true and healthy competition—not competition in a Dutch auction by taking lower remuneration, but competition by making one's self more useful to the employer."

Factory laws in New Zealand have made sweating impossible by ensuring a minimum wage to women of £1 5s. per week, whilst defining a factory as any establishment where two or more persons work to produce articles for sale. Mr. Fisher, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, stated in an interview in June, 1911, that since the Suffrage had been granted the question of women's wages had been "more tenderly treated than before," and pointed to the action of the Federal Parliament in securing the minimum wage for women as well as men. This, however, was due to direct pressure at the time from the Women's Political, Post, and Telegraph Associations in 1903, when Federation was established, but for whose organised action the Public Services Bill would have perpetuated the injustice of the dual rate system. Mr. Tregers, for 20 years head of the Labour Department in New Zealand, testified to the change effected by the vote in a remark quoted by Lady Stout: "That the present generation of women think that things were always so satisfactory, and have forgotten that their mothers worked for so little wages and so long hours as their employers willed." Again, Acts limiting the hours of work for women and improving their industrial condition have been passed with the women's consent, and not over their heads, such Acts being deprived of large elements of danger for workers who are politically free to take a share in their control and adjustment. A 45- and 48-hour week has been established in Australia and New Zealand. Immediately Washington got the vote an eight-hour day was adopted. In Colorado, Utah, and Idaho a woman may not work at labour requiring her to be on her feet more than eight hours a day. In England employers can still legally demand women and young persons to work for ten hours a day, exclusive of meal times. Eloquent, indeed, of the gulf existing between voters and voteless are the comparative industrial and economic conditions of women workers in Suffrage and non-Suffrage States and the attention from legislators they can respectively command!

GREAT FIGHT IN BETHNAL GREEN.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST A CABINET MINISTER.

CANDIDATES.

C. F. G. Masterman (L.)	2,745
E. Hoggard (U.)	2,561
J. Scurr (Soc.)	134

Liberal majority at last election, 184.
Polling day: Thursday, Feb. 19.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms, 191,
Bethnal Green Road.
Organiser, Miss Eliza's Grew.

Miss Grew sends in the following report of the W.S.P.U. campaign to keep Mr. Masterman out at Bethnal Green:

Sympathy and Interest on All Sides.

The W.S.P.U. has been carrying on a great fight in South-West Bethnal Green, and to judge from the amount of sympathy and interest shown on all sides it is not likely that the voters in this constituency will choose a member of the present Liberal Cabinet to represent them. Woman Suffrage is one of the topics most discussed, and it is no unusual thing for two men to come into the shop and ask us to settle an argument for them.

But in spite of the interest the men are showing, the waking-up of the women in the district is even more striking. In elections, as a rule, the opinions of non-voters are not accounted of much consequence, and the women are passed over in the Party struggle, except in so far as they may influence a voter. But nowadays women know that there is one very vital factor in the contest that is working for them and is anxious to have the support of every one of them, and the interest which they take is surprising.

An Awakening of Women.

The women's meetings which have been held every afternoon in our Committee Rooms, have been crowded. The women themselves have such a keen grasp of the needs and grievances of women, and the necessity for militancy, that they are an invaluable help to the speaker in converting any waverers who come in. The women workers in Bethnal Green have no difficulty in seeing the relation between votes and wages, and realise that women are paid less than men because they have not the power to demand equal pay for equal work.

Numberless incidents are to hand illustrating the newly awakened interest of the women of this district. One woman, previously a complete stranger to the movement, attended an indoor meeting and left, having been entirely won over, taking a number of the W.S.P.U. tricolour tickets with her. The next day when the Liberal agent called, her little boy of three flung the tickets at him, exclaiming, "We don't want you; we want votes for women." At the next meeting the woman returned, bringing six other Liberal women with her.

Their Most Feared Opponent.

A large number of open-air meetings are held daily, both in the dinner-hour and in the evening, and enormous crowds always gather to the W.S.P.U. banner. The heckling

that goes on at all our meetings is a most healthy sign. Almost the first meeting we held was surrounded by Liberals, who did their utmost to disconcert the speakers and spoil the meeting—though in vain. There is no doubt about it that they are more afraid of what we say and do than of the action of any of their other opponents, and the Liberal agents are busy circulating their usual misrepresentations and untruths about our aims and objects.

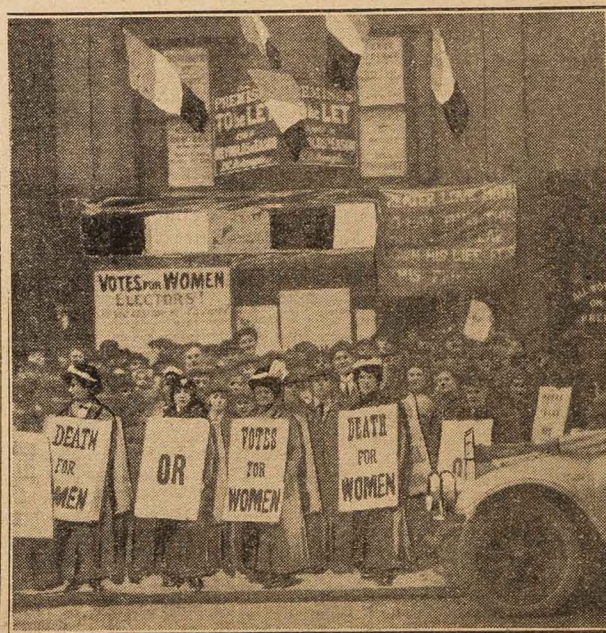
Canvassing in the district is being done thoroughly and completely in spite of the very short time at our disposal, and by the time the election day arrives the whole electorate will have been canvassed.

Off With the Liberal Pa'ge

A word must also be said about the children, who are tremendously interested in us, and hang about the doors and shop window all day long. There is also a great demand for the tricolour ticket. One small man of about four, who came in wearing a huge red breastplate with the Liberal candidate's portrait thereon, tore it off like lightning when he learnt that it debarred him from a Suffragette ticket.

Altogether the fight has been most successful from the Suffrage point of view, and there is every reason to hope that the finish next Thursday will be equally successful. But even if we do not succeed in "keeping the Liberal out," there will be the knowledge that the work done in the district has not been wasted, and that through this short campaign a large number of men and women have been brought into this struggle for justice and liberty.

The Organiser wishes to thank all those who have helped with the campaign.



THE BETHNAL GREEN COMMITTEE ROOMS.

THE NORTHERN MEN'S DEPUTATION.

AGAIN INSULTED BY THE PREMIER

The deputation of Scottish bailies and town councillors, representing the Northern Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage which came to London last Saturday for the purpose of meeting Mr. Asquith, have again been insulted by him.

After a long correspondence Mr. Asquith said that he was prepared to give consideration to any views the deputation wished to submit to him in writing, but he could not consent to receive a deputation. On hearing that a few of the delegates would call at 10, Downing Street, on Monday personally to submit their views in writing, the Premier answered that his private secretary would be happy to receive not more than three for this purpose, but that it would be impossible to allow more than 10 members of the Federation to enter Downing Street.

This letter was read by Bailie Alston of Glasgow at a large and enthusiastic demonstration held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, the speaker saying that they would throw back this insult into Mr. Asquith's face, and would find other means of broaching the matter to him. The Federation also held a most successful meeting at the Memorial Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MILITANCY AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

As a result of the large number of fires that have been recently caused by Suffragettes throughout the country, some insurance companies, particularly in Scotland, have at length resolved on action. Speaking of this, "The Yorkshire Evening Post" of February 11 says:

"A circular has just been issued by one of the largest companies to the owners or occupiers of all the mansions and other big residences that are insured with the company, asking full particulars of special precautions taken against the possibility of wilful fire-raising in the premises. It is understood that in cases where the precautions against fire are not considered adequate, the company will require a much stiffer rate of insurance than is at present in force."

THE TRUTH ABOUT FORCIBLE FEEDING.

MISS PHYLLIS BRADY'S STATEMENT.

Miss Phyllis Brady, who was released on bail from Holloway last Wednesday, February 11, sends us the following statement with regard to her prison experiences:

"After about an hour I was asked to come to the doctor's room. There I saw a number of wardresses, the doctor and a man. They asked me if I would consent to have my finger prints taken. I said I would not, and I was then told it was no use to say that, as they would be taken in any case. Thereupon all the wardresses fell upon me, while the man seized my right arm. Finding that I struggled violently, he endeavoured to get a print by bending the nail of each finger in turn, and digging his own into the quick; at the same time twisting my arm and finger in a horrible manner. After this had gone on for some time the man requested that I should be laid on the floor. I was then held down on my back while the man stretched my arm out, and, placing his knee on the elbow bent his whole weight upon it. Thus he tried again, using in addition his former methods. This plan did not seem to be effective either, and eventually I managed to wrench my arm away. On the doctor remarking that my fingers would probably start to bleed soon, one of the women took my arm, and they started afresh. After a bit the doctor said he would not stop much longer, and the man replied he only wanted the print of the first finger of my left hand, which he took after a fashion.

Miss Marion's Screams.

"As soon as this was over I was taken to the convicted hospital, where immediately I began to sing 'The Women's March' out of the window. I was soon answered by Miss Kitty Marion who was in the cell next but one to mine. She had been forcibly fed a week and declared the process drove her frantic. A little after four o'clock on the same afternoon I heard a number of wardresses going to her cell. In a few minutes' time I heard the most awful screams it is possible to imagine. It was terrible. This was repeated the following morning and afternoon, and every day as long as I remained in prison.

"I adopted the hunger and thirst strike immediately on my arrest, and on the first Sunday the doctor forcibly fed me.

"Feeding was first attempted by the right nostril, but finding the passages too small for the tube to pass, I was fed by the left. I was fed in this manner the whole of the time. On my telling the doctor that my nose was very sore indeed, he again attempted the right nostril on two later occasions. On one of these, after trying to get down the tube with all his might, he remarked in a casual tone that the tube did not quite seem to fit, and then cheerfully forced it down the left as before.

"Occasionally I vomited all the whole time, and I always coughed and choked. Twice I coughed up the whole tube into my mouth in the middle of the feeding. Another time, I managed to get a hand free when I dragged it up. Later on I learnt how to resist with the back of my throat, so that I frequently prevented them using the ordinary tube altogether, it going into my mouth instead of down my throat each time they pushed it down. They then used a very fine tube which I coughed up easily, so that they again resorted to the larger one, which, after a time, they discovered it possible to use by pushing it up and down, and thus irritating the back of the throat, causing me to choke, or else by forcing it down the windpipe with the same result."

THE DEPUTATION TO THE KING.

The names of women ready and anxious to join in the deputation to the King are still pouring in. Women realise clearly that the Ministers, who are chosen only by men, represent only men, and that for those, who are outside the constitutional system, there is no appeal except to the Sovereign, who represents the whole nation both men and women.

All women who wish to be enrolled among those who are determined to lay their demand before His Majesty should send in their names to the Deputation Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Hospitality for members of the deputation will also be welcomed.

The First Claim.

An American writes:

I fear the deputation to the King will be over before I arrive in London—February 20 or 21—but in case it is not please register me, as an American who recognises the first claim to be an English claim where the woman's cause is concerned.

Their Rightful Protector.

I think the deputation to the King an excellent idea. In His Majesty we possess the one powerful, rightful protector to whom we can appeal against a tyrannical, crafty, and obstinate man-elected oligarchy, one, moreover, to whom women owe no allegiance at all.

I hope the deputation will be both large and influential, and thus show how widespread and great are the evils under which our sex suffers. I am looking forward to taking my place in the deputation.

Our Duty to the Militants.

Lady Barclay sends the following message:

The idea of the deputation to the King appeals to me, first because women are as much subjects of the King as the men, and his duty to them as their sovereign is just as great. Though he may not constitutionally have much power of redressing our grievance, his sympathy with it could only add weight to the gravity of our demands. Moreover, whether the Queen is as favourable to the cause as reported, or not, we owe this act of deference to our Sovereign. Secondly, I think that it is quite enough reason to join in the deputation since Mrs. Pankhurst wishes it. She and the brave militants who have done the pioneer work are entitled to all the support that those for whom they have sacrificed life and health can give them.

A member whose husband is also a militant writes:

I am joining the Deputation to the King for the reason that as Votes for Women is not a party question, I think it is a matter on which he might use his initiative. I hope I shall not find him as indifferent as other men in office have shown themselves where women are concerned.

I might add that in my opinion he must of his own free will to have expressed his disapproval of forcible feeding, for I cannot believe that these matters are not known to the Royal Family.

The Urgency of Our Case.

A Bond Street milliner writes:

I am very desirous of joining the Deputation to the King. I do hope His Majesty will receive us and will realise the urgency of our case, and that we are determined to fight for the vote till we get it—knowing that until we do we are powerless to attempt to remedy certain evils that exist. I want to join because of my great admiration for Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers and their devotion to our cause.

"A verbis ad verbera."

A well-known militant volunteers in the following letter:

Will you kindly include my name in the forthcoming Deputation to the King? It is the collective expression of "our faith" which undoubtedly makes the greatest impression on the public mind.

Though some of us have been dilatory during this "dead session," it is with renewed energy that we bud forth *A verbis ad verbera*.

The Justice which is our Due.

A volunteer from Mr. McKenna's constituency writes:

I live in the constituency which is represented in Parliament by the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, and I am quite sure, in expressing my reasons for joining the deputation to our King, I am voicing the opinion of the majority of the women in North Monmouthshire in saying that we are heartily ashamed of the disgraceful way in which Mr. McKenna has treated the brave women of the W.S.P.U., and we no longer desire him to represent us, and will do all in our power to make it impossible for him to be returned at the next General Election.

We should be lowering the dignity of womanhood if we again appealed to Ministers of this so-called Liberal Government, therefore our last constitutional move is to our King, whom we have always read and thought of as a "sportsman." We look to him to give women of his country the justice which is their due. Should he be advised by his Ministers to refuse to receive us, then I tremble to think of the consequences.

I trust and pray that many will join the deputation to the King, who represents the women as well as the men of his country.

A Subscription.

A member who is unable to join the deputation sends a subscription and the following letter:

I am sorry and very disappointed to find that after my recent illnesses, and with the weight of years on me, I am not fit bodily to join the deputation to the King, as I had made up my mind to do when I wrote to you, but I shall be with you in thought all the time.

All I can do now, in my very limited circumstances, is to enclose £1 to the funds. Wishing I could do more.

Three Sons Serving the King.

An Irishwoman writes from Cork: I am most anxious to join the deputation to the King. I have three sons serving the King, and I believe in the good heart of our King, and that had he the power justice would be done to his people. It is too awful to think of the torture of our women in prison.

Please put my name on the deputation list. I have been ill, but pray I may be well enough in time.

Books Received.

- "War and Women." By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Messrs. George Bell and Sons. 3s. 6d. net.
- "The Hat Shop." By Mrs. C. S. Peel. Messrs. John Lane, London and New York. 6s.
- "The Green Enigma." By Stewart Craven. Messrs. Howard Latimer, Ltd. 6s.
- "Cupid's Caterers." By Ward Muir. Messrs. Stanley Paul, Ltd. 6s.
- "Peach Bloom." By Northrop Morse. Sociological Fund, New York. \$1.00.
- "Women Among the Nations." By Frances Swiney. The Awakener Office.
- The Stage Year Book. "Stage" offices, 16, York Street, W.C. 1s.
- "Chance." By Joseph Conrad. Messrs. Methuen and Co. 6s.
- "Man and Other Poems." By Marie C. Stopes. Messrs. William Heinemann. 3s. 6d. net.
- "Schopenhauer." By Margueta Beer, M.A. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "Wild Flowers." By Macgregor Skene, B.Sc. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "Principles of Logic." By Stanley Williams, B.A. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "The Foundations of Religion." By Stanley A. Cook, M.A. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "Land Industry and Taxation." By Frederick Verinder. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "A History of Rome." By A. F. Giles, M.A. (Edin. and Oxon.) London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "Bismarck and the Origin of the German Empire." By Professor T. M. Pounce. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "The Industrial Revolution." By Arthur Jones, M.A. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
- "Empire and Democracy." By G. S. Veitch, M.A., Litt. D. London and Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. 6d. net.
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The Suffragette.

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

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

The Liberal-Labour Pharaoh.

The farce of having an ally of the anti-Suffragist Liberal Government upon a Suffrage platform roused politically intelligent women in the Albert Hall audience last Saturday to the utterance of strong protest.

Mr. Arthur Henderson and his Labour colleagues are quite as dangerous to the cause of Woman Suffrage as are the Government. Indeed, there is for practical purposes nothing whatever to choose between them. The Labour Party and the Liberal Government have become politically, one and indivisible.

The Government have made sham promises to women, and these sham promises

they have broken, and they have tortured women in the hope of keeping them in subjection. The Labour members share the guilt of this, because having the power, they have done nothing either to prevent or to punish the Government's action.

The Labour Members' duty is to oppose the Home Rule Bill—a misshapen one-sided measure at the best—and to oppose the Welsh Disestablishment Bill for which no Labour man cares a straw. This would coerce the Government into giving votes for women. The Labour members refuse to oppose these measures. To save the Government they will vote against their own amendments. They will not even oppose the Plural Voting Bill, although this is a direct and flagrant breach of the Government's promise not to amend the Franchise without giving women an opportunity of enfranchisement.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald, and Arthur Henderson (whose presence on a Suffrage platform was so vigorously condemned last Saturday), have made no secret of the fact that in voting for the Plural Voting Bill they are sacrificing the cause of votes for women to their own party interest, and to the convenience of the Government.

Mr. Philip Snowden says, "no useful purpose would be served" (insolent phrase!) by opposing the Plural Voting Bill for the sake of Women's Enfranchisement.

These Labour traitors bid women to expect nothing in the present Parliament, which Parliament, they add, must nevertheless be kept in existence until the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and the Home Rule Bill have passed into law. But that is not all. The Labour members are ready to enter into a conspiracy with the Government to prevent a General Election occurring this year, even after the above-mentioned measures become law.

Here is evidence of the fact! Mr. Philip Snowden writing in the "Christian Commonwealth" says:

Unless the Liberals can keep in office until the summer of next year (1915), the Plural Voting Bill cannot be passed under the provisions of the Parliament Act. . . . There will be no general election until after the Home Rule Bill and the Plural Voting Bill have become law, and these measures will become law—the Home Rule Bill this session and the Plural Voting Bill in the next—under the provisions of the Parliament Act.

What Mr. Snowden means is that the Labour Party propose to continue their present servile support of the Government until the end of the session of 1915; for were the Labour members to go into opposition, then the Government majority (independent of any change which may occur as the result of the pending by-elections), would be only 22—a majority inadequate to maintain them so long in office.

The Labour Party's direct responsibility for keeping women voteless is therefore plain. The Labour Party's responsibility for the torture of women is no less plain.

The Labour Party is in fact the greatest strength the Government possess, and consequently the Labour Party is the most serious obstacle to Women's Enfranchisement. The forty Labour Members, besides being forty votes for the Government in the House of Commons, are giving the Government an excuse to boast of representing the views and fulfilling the aspirations of Labour. Thus the support of the Labour members is worth far more to the Government than the support of forty ordinary Liberal members would be.

We notice that Mrs. Sydney Webb has expressed the view that owing to the continued denial of Woman Suffrage, "the hardening of the heart of Pharaoh, British womanhood, taken as a whole, is being transformed under our eyes, from a passively

conservative into an actively revolutionary force," and she further says "Owing to the refusal of the two great political parties to take up the woman's cause, the whole of the women's movement finds itself side-slipping almost unintentionally, into Labour and Socialist politics."

That is not how the matter appears to those who are in the main current of the Suffrage movement. They know the real fact to be that women are realising that Labour and Socialist politicians are *no better, than Liberal and Tory politicians*. Women, that is to say have made the discovery that all men's parties, including the Labour Party, are alike when it comes to a question of deeds as distinct from words. They are alike in refusing to do anything to enfranchise women until women compel them to do it.

It is true that the anti-militant Suffragists have committed themselves to an alliance with the Labour Party. They would not have done this, however, if they had given heed to the warning words of the W.S.P.U. in whose ranks are women who have long since "found out" the Labour Party, and know it to be as false to the Woman's Cause as are the older parties.

The militant women represent the Suffragism of the future, and their policy is one of complete independence of the Labour and Socialist parties no less than of the other men's parties.

Militant Suffragists have not only learned to condemn and despise the unfaithfulness of the Labour Party to the cause of women—and above all the working women—but they have also acquired a supreme contempt for their political intelligence and capacity. It is not only that the Labour politicians have sacrificed the interests of women, they have not even known how to defend the interests of men.

The Labour members are to-day the laughing stock of British politics. They have spent their time in fetching and carrying for the Liberal Government, but to the women and to the men who have trusted them, they come empty handed. Themselves and their cause they have sold to the Liberal Government—or rather, as they have gained no real return, they have given themselves away.

Thinking women, watching the ignoble performances of the Labour Party not only refuse to trust it, but are firmly resolved to have no political dealings with it. It is not by such men, nor by such methods, that the political and social redemption either of women or of men will be achieved.

The great hope of our time is in the independent service, which women working as women, can render to the State. Some day, the ideal of the co-operation of men and women in politics may be realised, but that time is not yet. It is for women first to develop their independent strength and political intelligence and to teach men by example how great causes may be fought and won.

It is most true that the hardening of Pharaoh's heart is making of women a revolutionary force. It is teaching women to think for themselves and to act by themselves; to dream their own dreams of a future State and with their own hands to set about building it.

The hardening of the heart of the two-headed Pharaoh—the Liberal-Labour coalition—has been a mighty discipline for women. Every moment of this fight for the vote which is raging between women on the one hand, and the Liberal-Labour Government on the other, is bringing new strength to a womanhood which had been enervated by past subjection.

Just as God by hardening Pharaoh's heart prepared for him a greater downfall and for the Israelites a greater triumph, so He to-day is preparing a greater humiliation for the Liberal-Labour Pharaoh that stands between women and their enfranchisement and is putting women through a high purification and strengthening them to fulfil their ultimate destiny.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE DOCTORS' RESPONSIBILITY.

A Speech delivered by Dr. FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.Sc., at the Knightsbridge Hall, on February 9, 1914.

I propose to tell you the reasons why I, as a medical man, and, as a man, feel horror of forcible feeding and those other reasons why I support the movement for the emancipation of women.

I was greatly impressed the other day by the words of a clergyman who was addressing a Suffrage meeting. He spoke of the fullness of life; and, as he pleaded for that fullness of life for the poor among whom he works, I could not help thinking how pregnant were those words—"the fullness of life." I pictured the lark as it soared up into the sky, singing its wild song of freedom; I thought of my baby girl as she runs round the room shouting and singing with a joyousness born of a healthy body and a free spirit. Then I remembered a girl, now in Canada, once beautiful, with a face round, plump and rosy, with abundant auburn hair, and a sympathetic loving nature; now a mother, pale, thin and careworn, the brightness of her eyes and the lustre of her hair dulled, her hopes shattered, her body broken, her first-born (a beautiful child) dead, her only boy given into the keeping of other hands—a mother's sacrifice for his better welfare. And why this change? Well, because of the ill-treatment, abuse and desertion of a faithless and callous husband. I am no sentimentalist, but when I think of these things, when I think of that fullness of life that is the right of all God's creatures to enjoy, when I think of the poverty and misery everywhere surrounding us, when I think of the apathy, the hollowiness, the hypocrisy, the petty meanness, the selfishness of our so-called social and religious life, then I ask myself what is wrong with a great and wealthy nation like ours, that these things go on despite religion, education and science.

The Herald of a Fuller Life.

And while these thoughts pass through my mind, I hear the groans and screams of women in prison, women suffering the torture of forcible feeding and solitary confinement, women who are risking and giving their lives for a cause which is the herald, the earnest of that fuller life, without which the progress and betterment of humanity is impossible; a cause in which is embodied the whole true Christian spirit, a spirit which demands deeds, not words and ceremony; a spirit which is demanding that the morals of the people, the State, and the world, shall be remodelled; that the standard of morals for men and women shall not be divided, whereby chastity in man is regarded as a menace to his health, and a slight on his manhood; whereby adultery in marriage is upheld by the law, unless the additional offence of personal violence and cruelty is also inflicted; whereby the illegitimate child is the mother's burden, when by the right of God the sacred act of fertilisation has indelibly and irrevocably moulded the child in the form and spirit both of the mother and the father.

I should feel that I was lacking in the proper appreciation of the higher duties of my profession if I did not fully express my views on some of the questions raised by your brave and clear-sighted leader, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in her book, "The Great Scourge, and How to End it." I think everyone with full knowledge of people

will admit that in education lies the real progress of humanity. I think it will also be granted by those who have experienced the gradual and painful unfolding of knowledge in matters relating to the all-important and great primary function of sex, that knowledge here is not only desirable, but essential for the preservation of the race.

Appalling Disasters Through Ignorance.

Medical men come into close relationship with appalling disasters brought about through ignorance of that supreme factor in life, the sex relationship.

It cannot be denied that innumerable men and women would have been more healthy and happy, that the State would have benefited, through less sickness and through the possession of countless virile people, instead of being possessed of statistics recording their death in babyhood of the hope and promise of future years, if only a full knowledge had been imparted to those men and women when they were yet but children, children with free, pure and open minds, virgin soil, sure of a perfect and pure harvest, if only the seed that is sown be good, but a soil open also, be it remembered, for the implantation of seeds of immorality, low stories, vulgar jokes, and obscene pictures, seeds which inevitably strike root in the untended soil.

It is no crime to teach the child the source of its being, the significance of its future, the aim of its existence; for on this knowledge depends not only its own health and happiness, but also the welfare of humanity. When the immature mind has taken up these truths, and later becomes actively influenced by the birth of the physiological functions of sex, it will then be possessed of that only safeguard against immorality and disease, namely, knowledge. It will then be time to teach the potential mother or father, the further lessons of humanity; the terrible results of the abuse of the sex function, not only mentally, but bodily—the debased and weakened mind; the diseased and contagious body. To teach them that chastity for man is no more an evil than is chastity for women.

Unclean and damning facts have been kept back too long, so that despite the great progress of knowledge in medicine and other sciences, the race would seem to be on the downward path, and to those who have studied the history of the rise and fall of past Empires, it seems inevitable that a like fate is being slowly evolved from the unwillingness to learn that humanity will not progress until the morality of the people in matters relating to the prime function of reproduction is a truth not only in the letter but in fact; for without this the future race is doomed to destruction, by the simple fact that the resulting disease of mind and body will surely and inevitably be passed on to succeeding generations with ever-increasing deadliness.

A Duty to the Children.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book deals in a pure and truthful manner with this difficult subject; and as a medical man who is in a position to verify the truth of her statements, I sincerely implore all those who have the welfare of their fellow-beings and country at heart, not only to read the book, but to do all in their power to make it known to all.

It is because I have children, because I feel

deeply for all children, because I realise that the future of my children, the future of all children is concerned, it is because of this, that I feel, both as a father and as a citizen, that it is not only a duty to myself, but a duty to the children, to do everything in my power to ensure that that insight, that care, that love which my mother showed for me, that that devotion, knowledge and skill which my wife gives to her children, shall also be made use of for the protection and nurture of all children, through the medium of the vote and Parliament.

I may say that I have found my religion, and its creed is the sum of those basic principles which underlie, sustain, and carry forward this great movement for the enfranchisement of woman.

There is no Cause before the public at the present time, nor has there been at any other time, which has or had, a deeper, more real, or more moral conviction as its basis, than this world-wide movement for the emancipation of women.

To attack it by means of coercion, ridicule and brute force, to hold militancy responsible for the Government's refusal to deal with it, is not only unstatesmanlike, but the direct negation of Liberalism.

That the whole medical profession does not protest against the forcible feeding of Suffragists is to me truly amazing.

Are They Afraid of Discussion?

The Home Secretary stated, in reply to a letter that I wrote him, that the responsibility for forcible feeding was purely a medical question, for the prison doctors in their own discretion to decide; and that no commands were given by the prison authorities, or by the Home Secretary, to those doctors. That is the position of the medical profession, and there is no getting away from it. It is they who are carrying out this forcible feeding. They cannot shelter themselves behind the Home Secretary. If the profession support the torture of forcible feeding as carried out on these noble women, why do they not come out and support the prison doctors? Why do not the medical journals discuss it? Are they afraid of discussion? Can it be that in their desire to avoid giving anything that may look like encouragement or support to the Woman's Movement, they are willing to shirk the question of forcible feeding, and let those noble women go on suffering? The medical profession will have to be stirred up. This is purely a medical question involving very gravely, most important principles of the medical profession. There is no room for neutrality. A definite answer is required. It is not sentiment which demands an answer. It is common humanity. If these women are common criminals; if they were wilful and deliberate murderers, I should still plead that an operation which has shown such a high percentage of failures, which requires such brutal and repulsive measures to carry it out, is an operation which is neither possible nor justifiable, on strictly medical grounds.

I earnestly plead for all to do their utmost to put an end to the vile and barbarous torture of forcible feeding. No sacrifice is too great for this purpose. Parliament Square and Downing Street should never be free from men and women calling on the Government to put a stop to this torture.

DO THE GOVERNMENT INTEND TO MURDER MRS. PANKHURST?

Brutal Attack on the supposed Mrs. Pankhurst.

Sworn Statements by Mrs. F. E. Smith and by Eye-Witnesses.

"A Grave Menace to the Public, and a Disgrace to the Government."

Miss Phyllis Brady's Experiences.

Was She Drugged?

SWORN STATEMENT BY MRS. PANKHURST'S "DOUBLE."

"DELIBERATE BRUTALITY AND FIENDISH CRUELTY."

I, Florence Evelyn Smith, of 10A, Stafford Mansions, Battersea Park, in the county of Surrey, married woman, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

On the night of Tuesday, 10th inst., I was among the band of women who first came out into the street from the front doorway of No. 2, Campden Hill Square, after Mrs. Pankhurst had addressed a great crowd from the window of the house, and as we stepped into the road from the gateway we were all set upon by a number of men who from their concerted action I had no doubt were detectives.

For some reason I appeared to be singled out at once and was pounced upon, though I was wearing my own clothes and was dressed as usual. I heard them say, "There she is," "That's Mrs. Pankhurst," "Now, come on, boys," or "Come on, all of you," or words to that effect. In one moment I was nearly stunned with a blow over the back of my head, and the next moment I was thrown violently on my face to the ground, while someone either knelt or sat down roughly on my back so that I felt as though my ribs were cracking and all the breath was going out of my body. I remember groaning out, "God have mercy on me," and thinking my last moment had come, and how glad I was that it wasn't Mrs. Pankhurst. The surge of the crowd and the trampling of feet all round over our prostrate bodies seemed tremendous. Another woman was down, too, and I heard her groaning out the same prayer. Neither of us could have shrieked; we had no time or breath to do so.

"They are Killing Her!"

I knew nothing more, and think I must have been unconscious when they dragged me up. I saw nothing and knew nothing, nor how long nor how far it was, till I must have been near the police station, when I began to be aware of a perfect pandemonium of sounds, and cries of

"They have killed Mrs. Pankhurst. There she is, they are killing her!" "Oh, you brutes, you brutes, you devils!" from those in the crowd, I suppose. Then someone said, "They've got the wrong woman," and the detectives who had me on either side began arguing as to whether I was or was not Mrs. Pankhurst, and finally, under a lamp-post or bright light of some kind, they jerked up my head roughly, tore off my veil and scarf, and still declared I was Mrs. Pankhurst, with, I believe, only one voice doubtful and dissenting. I heard them say, "Where's the taxi?" "Let's get her in," "No, take her into the police station first," and then they dragged me in and threw me in a huddled heap on a bench in the police waiting-room, where I lay quite dazed and only just conscious, till a grey-haired, fierce-looking man, who, I believe, was Inspector Riley, of Scotland Yard, threw open the room door violently, looked angrily at me, exclaimed fiercely, "No, it isn't," and slammed the door again. Then I heard a great altercation going on outside.

"Alive or Dead."

What I wish to emphasise is that if it had been Mrs. Pankhurst (or, indeed, anyone else) they used deliberate brutality and fiendish cruelty and outrage in their whole method of arrest, and they all smelt of drink. I had no chance of resisting at all, the onslaught was so instantaneous. The blow on the head alone was enough to knock anyone senseless, and only the thickness of my hat and scarf saved me from concussion, or even worse. Then the deliberate kneeling or sitting on the back of one, who, if it had been Mrs. Pankhurst, they knew to be a frail, delicate woman, was an outrage both indecent and horrible. It was done presumably so that their quarry should not escape them or be rescued by the crowd. My mouth was full of mud, in the gasping for breath with my face to the ground I had swallowed it, and my throat was so rough and choked with it that I couldn't have spoken afterwards had I wished to tell them that I was not Mrs. Pankhurst. My ribs had suffered so much that every breath I drew was agony when I recovered consciousness, and

it has caused much abrasion and some pleurisy, as was certified by Dr. Flora Murray, who examined me that night after I was bailed out and has attended me since. When they picked me up again after I fell and had been crushed, they neither stopped to see whether I was indeed the person they were apparently authorised to arrest, nor to find out whether I were alive or dead, conscious or unconscious. They might, indeed, have been dragging Mrs. Pankhurst's fainting or dead body all the way to the police station without any attempt to save her life or to restore her to consciousness.

"I Cannot Move Without Pain."

From first to last there was not the slightest attempt to prevent unnecessary violence and cruelty, but an absolute callousness and indifference to the condition of their prisoner, so long as they got her dead or alive.

My head is covered with lumps and sore places, my right temple is skinned, and my left one swollen; all the veins of my neck are swollen and painful, my arms feel as though they were wrenched out of their sockets, my wrists were twisted, and there are lumps on them, while Dr. Flora Murray had to bandage my ribs to give me some ease in breathing, and I cannot move or turn without pain.

After all this they had the temerity to charge me with assault and obstruction, when I had not one moment to say a word or to raise a finger before I was fairly set upon and dragged unconscious almost all the way to Ludbrook Grove Station. I boiled with indignation at the charge, and though I could hardly speak without pain, I said to Inspector Riley, who fairly instigated the charge, putting the words into the mouths of the two men who took me, "It is an absolute lie from beginning to end. It is not my fault if these men choose to mistake me for Mrs. Pankhurst; it is they who ought to be charged with false arrest and assault." I was then thrown into a police cell for the night, when I refused my name, address, or any information. From beginning to end, with the exception of the kindness and attention of the police matron, who brought me some water to wash off the mud from my face and mouth, and to drink, they never troubled to inquire as to whether I

was injured, or needed medical assistance, or to release me when they found and acknowledged they had arrested the wrong person. Later on the same night I was bailed. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

(Signed) FLORENCE EVELYN SMITH.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London, this 17th day of February, 1914, before me

(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,
A Commissioner for Oaths.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILISATION.

Mrs. F. E. Smith sends us the following comments on her experiences of February 10:

These outrages committed on the person of anyone, male or female, in a great crowd, who, all unresisting, may be pounced on by the police mistakenly, are surely a grave menace to the public and a disgrace to the Government, whose hirelings these men are. The matter appears urgent enough to warrant a serious and effective protest by the nation.

That a woman of Mrs. Pankhurst's high and unblemished character, and world-wide reputation as a great reformer (no matter what difference of opinion there may be about her political methods), should be at the mercy of such wild beasts, is a shame and a disgrace to civilisation.

That I happen not to be Mrs. Pankhurst is a matter of great joy and congratulation, under these circumstances, to myself and all the members of the W.S.P.U., whose leader is bodily, as well as mentally and spiritually, most sacred and precious to them, and who, any of them, would feel it to be the greatest privilege of their lives to be permitted for once to bear any of the brunt of the years of suffering and sacrifice she has so cheerfully borne for all women (and men, too) both of to-day and of the future.

Nevertheless, the world should know that the one who was not Mrs. Pankhurst can speak freely and in detail (as perhaps she herself might not) of what was meant to be the treatment meted out to the greatest soul of to-day by this "Liberal" Government of pirates and robbers. To all who have "vision" it is very clear that Mrs. Pankhurst is veritably treading the *via dolorosa*, the path to Calvary, and to-day we are living in the facsimile of those times, with this difference, and a great one it is, that the Christ who came to teach the Brotherhood of Man found that his brothers slept in Gethsemane, denied Him at His trial, ran away, and hid after His crucifixion, while the Christ of the Sisterhood of Women will not, we know ever be so deserted by her followers.

SWORN STATEMENTS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

The following statements have been made before a Commissioner of Oaths by eye-witnesses of the assault on Mrs. F. E. Smith:

I, MILDRED ANDERSON, Spinster, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I was present at Campden Hill Square on the evening of the 10th of February 1914 and came out of No. 2 in company with Mrs. F. E. Smith and some other women. Outside the door there was a line of men who were obviously detectives. Directly we left the door of the house, I heard one of these detectives say "That's her" and a number of them rushed forward as if to seize her. I distinctly saw the one who said "That's her" strike Mrs. F. E. Smith on the top of the head with his clenched fist. I was pushed forward and fell on the top of Mrs. Smith.

There was a scramble amongst these detectives to seize Mrs. Smith and she was thrown to the ground and in their excitement they pushed me on to her. There was another lady knocked down at the same time. In their efforts to secure Mrs. Smith they trampled on me; one of them trod on my face. I felt the heel of his boot; my face was cut and bled profusely, the suffusion not stopping until the next day. I was also badly trampled on.

They pulled Mrs. Smith up, disentangling her from me, and dragged her away leaving me lying on the ground. I was very dazed. Someone helped me to the railings where I sat for some time and then I was given back to the house where I was held restoratives.

The concerted action of the men who rushed at us and assaulted Mrs. Smith in the manner described, the exclamation mentioned, and the subsequent seizure and arrest of Mrs. Smith leave no doubt in my mind that the detectives were the persons concerned and responsible for what happened.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

(Signed) M. ANDERSON.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London this 16th day of February 1914, before me,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,
A Commissioner for Oaths.

I, LOUISE HATFIELD of 19 Mecklenburgh Square in the county of London-Widow, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

On the night of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech, February 10, 1914, I was watching from an upper window of 2, Campden Hill Square, what took place. I saw Mrs. F. E. Smith go out from the front door in company with some women and walk down the short path to the front gate. Just before they reached the gate a man sprang out from behind them, he raised his arms above his head, and I saw him spring towards one of the women and bring his fist down with great force on her head. From my position I could not see what happened in the confusion afterwards but I am positive as to the assault referred to.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

(Signed) LOUISE HATFIELD.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London this 16th day of February 1914, before me,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,
A Commissioner for Oaths.

I, CATHERINE WILSON, Spinster, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I came out of No. 2 Campden Hill Square on the evening of 10th February in company with and immediately behind Mrs. F. E. Smith and some other women. As we stepped from the garden into the road a number of men rushed forward. Some of them appeared to come from railings adjacent to the house and were unmistakably detectives. Directly they saw Mrs. Smith one of them rushed at her and brought his clenched fist down on the top of her head. There was then a confusion and in the rush Mrs. Smith was knocked down. She was dragged up from beneath some women who were on the top of her and taken away. The other women knocked down including myself were left to

pushed forward until the women were forced on top of Mrs. Smith. They seized Mrs. Smith roughly by the shoulders and pulled her up and pushed her along.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

(Signed) DOREEN ALLAN.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London this 17th day of February 1914, before me,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,

PRISONERS DRUGGED DURING FORCIBLE FEEDING.

There is reason to believe that drugs have been administered to Miss

MRS. PANKHURST'S "DOUBLE."



MRS. F. E. SMITH.

take care of ourselves as best we may.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

(Signed) C. WILSON.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London this 17th day of February 1914, before me,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,
A Commissioner for Oaths.

I, DOREEN ALLAN of 10, Harvard Court West Hampstead in the county of London Spinster, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I was in the crowd outside No. 2 Campden Hill Square on the night of 10th February 1914 and saw a detective deliberately strike Mrs. Smith on the top of the head with his fist, felling her to the ground.

The detectives were so furious they

gave him any real impression of the sensation and effect. The interview took place about an hour after the feeding.

"I used to walk about in my cell a good deal, but every evening sleep absolutely overpowered me. Occasionally I fell into a heavy sleep in the afternoon. I did not wake up refreshed, but with a splitting headache. I have suffered much from sleeplessness since my release.

(Signed) DOREEN ALLAN.
Declared at 48, Mark Lane, in the City of London this 17th day of February 1914, before me,
(Signed) ARTHUR E. W. MARSHALL,

DR. MURRAY'S STATEMENT.

On her release I found Miss Brady weak and very anæmic. She had a rash on her face, and, in reply to questions, described sensations and symptoms which, together with her condition at the time, led me to form the opinion that she had been given large doses of bromide in prison.

Miss Brady tells me that Miss Marion vomits after feeding, and that she often notices a "salt taste" in her mouth at these times.

Bromide has a very salt taste. When sedatives of this kind are administered over long periods, the person so treated is likely to develop a "bromide habit," or craving for drugs, which may have serious consequences afterwards.

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

NEWS OF MISS RACHEL PEACE.

"I HAVE DONE MY UTMOST."

The following statement announcing that she has abandoned the hunger strike has been received from Miss Rachel Peace. Miss Peace, it will be remembered, abandoned the hunger strike shortly before Christmas, on account of the extreme mental torture caused by forcible feeding. She resumed the hunger strike on January 4, and has been forcibly fed for more than five weeks.

"I have given up the hunger strike again—Thursday evening. I will not attempt to give reasons beyond this. I went on until I could go no longer. Last week I felt desperate; this week it has seemed as though I were living in a cloud of the very deepest black. "Everyone I am sure will understand I have done my utmost in this matter. I do not shrink the forcible feeding—I only realise the futility of it in my case, in my own inability to go beyond a certain point of nervous and mental strain."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK INTERVIEWED ON FORCIBLE FEEDING.

On Saturday, February 14, a deputation from the Yorkshire members of the W.S.P.U. waited on the Archbishop of York to lay before him the facts about forcible feeding, and to urge him as a representative of the Christian Church to come out publicly on the question and to do his utmost to put a stop to it. The deputation numbered 51, and included representatives from York, Scarborough, Leeds, Sheffield, Harrogate, and Doncaster.

The deputation, accompanied by Mrs. Dacre Fox, waited upon his lordship in the afternoon. It was stipulated by the Archbishop that the proceedings at the interview should be private, but the deputation and Mrs. Dacre Fox expressed extreme dissatisfaction with his attitude on the question discussed.

THE VOICE OF REVOLT.

Mr. Henderson's Welcome at the Albert Hall.

THE CHURCH REMINDED OF ITS DUTY.

Appeals to the Theatre Public.

There has been no faltering in the determination of women all over the country to put an end to the present intolerable situation not only by public appeals to the national conscience but also by unmasking the trickery of their declared enemies and the hypocrisy of their so-called supporters in every position and of all shades of opinion.

Cabinet ministers and Liberal and Labour members have been questioned and reminded of their duty with regard to woman's suffrage on their own platforms, and in places of worship and entertainment earnest attempts have been made to arouse the general public to a knowledge of the truth.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

PRAYERS AT BISHOPSTORPE CHURCH.

On Sunday last members who were received on the deputation to the Archbishop of York, feeling keenly criticised with his attitude, visited Bishopstorp Church, and at the end of the prayer for peace, offered up a prayer for their sisters in prison.

Curious Coincidence.

According to custom, the Archbishop read the lesson, which chanced to contain the passages, "I was in prison and ye visited me not. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto me."

No attempt was made to turn the women out, and afterwards a verger actually helped to distribute the leaflet, "The Appeal to God."

PROTEST AT A WELSH MISSION.

GIFTS FOR THE PREACHER.

A member of the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union has sent us the following account of a protest at a Welsh Chapel:

On Tuesday, February 11, at a service held in connection with the Shirland Road Welsh Chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. P. H. Griffiths on "Joseph and his Dreams," Miss Margarita Jones, a member of the F.C.S.U. and a former member of Shirland Road Chapel, got up and said: "Friends, we have heard a great deal about dreams. It is time we woke up to our responsibilities; and, as a step towards that, I present you, Mr. Jones, the minister here, with a copy of 'The Great Scourge,' so that you can realise what corruption we live amongst. I am also presenting you with a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE with Mrs. Bramwell Booth's article, and a copy of 'The Free Church Suffrage Times.'"

Mr. Jones called the protest indecent, and lost his temper, but pocketed the publications.

On Mrs. Davies, the Hon. Sec., protesting that there was nothing indecent in the protest, she was turned out by members of the congregation.

It is hoped that many more such protests will be made in the immediate future.

SERVICE INTERRUPTED AT CARDIFF.

CHURCHWARDEN'S "LOVE AND MERCY."

Suffragettes interrupted the evening service at St. Mary's Church, Bute Road, Cardiff, last Sunday. After the singing of the Magnificat five women remained standing and chanted a prayer for their comrades in prison.

The clergyman tried to drown their voices by beginning to read the lesson in a very loud and irreverent tone, and the churchwardens and sidesmen immediately rushed up and conducted the women out of the church.

A Virtue of Necessity.

They were kept in the porch for nearly an hour, and a policeman was sent for because they refused to give their names and addresses.

When the extremely angry and excited churchwarden found that he could not possibly have them committed to the police cells, he said, "Since God shows mercy and love, I will do the same. You may go."

APPEAL IN THREE CAMBRIDGE CHURCHES.

BISHOP OF DURHAM PRESENT.

At the Trinity Church, Cambridge, after a sermon by the Bishop of Durham, two women chanted the following prayer:

"O Lord, our God, strengthen and comfort those women who are suffering in prison for conscience' sake. Rouse Thy Church, O God, to protest against this evil."

There was no interruption, and the women left the church with the rest of the congregation.

Other Frosts.

A similar prayer was also offered up by one woman at the Friends' Meeting House, and a friendly allusion was made to the episode in a subsequent address.

At St. Matthew's Church, at the close of the evening service, five women were heard chanting the same words as had been used in the morning at Holy Trinity.

As soon as he realised what was happening, the curate sprang to his feet and called out the number of a hymn. He only succeeded, however, in drowning that part of the Intercession which appeals to God to arouse his Church.

INTERCESSIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON CHURCH.

Last Sunday week a large number of Suffragettes attended the evening service at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, and offered up the following prayer:

"God save Rachel Peace, Kitty Marion and Phyllis Brady, who are enduring torture in prison for conscience' sake. Strengthen and comfort them, O Lord, we beseech Thee!"

No attempt was made to interfere with the women, who remained to the end of the service. Afterwards they stood outside distributing the leaflet, "The Appeal to God."

OUTSIDE CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

MESSAGE ON A BLACK FLAG.

The Suffragettes who were ejected from Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, on the previous Sunday at the conclusion of their prayer for the prisoners under torture in Holloway, returned to the Cathedral last Sunday, bearing a black flag, on which the words, "Church of Ireland condones prison murder," were printed in large characters. They stood outside the gate while the congregation were assembling for the afternoon service, distributing copies of "The Appeal to God," which were eagerly accepted.

PRAYER AT REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL.

SYMPATHY OF CLERGY AND CONGREGATION.

On Sunday morning the Rev. F. B. Meyer's Chapel, Park Square, was visited by about 20 women who offered up the following prayer at the close of the anthem:

"O Lord, our God, save Emmeline Pankhurst, and all women suffering for conscience' sake. Open the eyes of the nation that it may cease to crucify, afresh the Son of God in these Thy servants, Amen."

General Sympathy Shown.

Every word rang out clearly and reverently, and no attempt was made to interfere with the women. At the end of the hymn the Rev. Mr. Meyer addressed the women as his sisters, who were welcome to pray there for their friends, and afterwards many of the congregation shook hands with the protesters and expressed their sympathy.

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Patrick's, St. Bartholomew's, Queen's Road Presbyterian, Union Congregational Church, St. Stephen's, and others.

PUBLIC PRAYERS AT SHEFFIELD CHURCH.

AN EXAMPLE.

Last Sunday at the Parish Church, Sheffield, after the Communion Service and before the prayer for the Church Militant, the vicar gave out that the prayers of the congregation were asked for all those who are suffering, and also that a right judgment may be given with regard to the women now in prison in Holloway.

CHURCH INTERCESSION AT BRISTOL.

STARTLED CONGREGATION.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church, Clifton, was startled on Sunday last by the unexpected chanting of a prayer which was not to be found in the church service. It came from a little company of people who called upon God to save those women who are being tortured in prison for conscience' sake.

No attempt was made to interfere with them, and the brief comments made by the officiating clergyman before his sermon were answered by the distribution of the leaflet, "The Appeal to God," as the worshippers came from the church.

HARRINGAY CONGREGATIONS REMINDED.

BANNERS OUTSIDE CHURCHES.

On Sunday morning two protests against forcible feeding were made outside St. Paul's and St. Peter's Churches, Haringay.

A black banner bearing the words, "Women tortured in prison. Is it nothing to you?" was held up, and the leaflet, "The Appeal to God," distributed.

At St. Peter's especially the people showed great interest and sympathy, some coming to the protesters and wishing them success.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH VISITED.

Last Sunday 12 Suffragettes visited the Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, and offered up prayers for their comrades who are suffering in prison.

There was no disturbance or interference, the minister waiting quietly for the women to finish their petition before beginning his sermon.

PROTEST AT A LIVERPOOL THEATRE.

SUFFRAGETTES REPLY TO INSULT

In the first scene of "The Riot Act," which was given last week at a Liverpool theatre, a derogatory allusion is made to the W.S.P.U. by the author through one of the characters, and at the fall of the curtain a woman in the stalls rose and addressed the audience, protesting vigorously against the insult.

She was seized by the attendants and hurried from the building, but not before she had made her protest, which was received with great applause by the audience.

MR. HENDERSON'S STORMY WELCOME AT THE ALBERT HALL.

RUNNING WITH THE HARE AND THE HOUNDS.

IRONICAL COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS.

Although Mr. Henderson, M.P., spoke at the N.U.W.S.S. demonstration at the Albert Hall on behalf of Woman's Suffrage, he was not allowed to forget either the part which his party has played in supporting a tyrannical and anti-Suffrage Government, or his own share in hindering the movement, voting against the proposal, brought forward at the Glasgow Labour Conference, that the Plural Voting Bill should be opposed until the franchise had been granted to women.

Pandemonium.

The moment Mr. Henderson rose to speak he was greeted with a running fire of ironical comments and questions from both men and women in the audience, and for five minutes he stood helpless and silent, facing the storm which found an echo from all sides of the house, even in the ranks of the men's deputations.

Speech in Pantomime.

Finally, since no silence could be obtained, Mr. Henderson began his speech, but in the stalls and upper parts of the house little could be heard of his remarks, and only his energetic gestures indicated his enthusiasm for the woman's cause. In a lull Mr. Henderson was heard to complain that apparently there were people in the audience who did not want to hear Mr. Asquith's promises, a statement which was heartily endorsed, and followed by more questions concerning his and the Labour Party's conduct.

Mr. Henderson then took refuge in his notes, which he appeared to read to the end, and when he at length sat down he was rewarded by cheers from his supporters and a renewed outburst of disapproval from those less easily satisfied, one representative of the men's organisations shouting, "We are disgusted with a man like Mr. Henderson."

In the course of the disturbance two women were ejected with considerable violence from one of the boxes.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR CHALLENGED.

IRISH MILITANCY AND HOME RULE.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor spoke to a crowded audience of the City Temple Literary Gathering in the Memorial Hall last week. He had only uttered a few words when clear and sharp rang out the question, "Why did you vote for the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill?'" There were yells of "Put her out," "Put her out," from the platform, and hysterical stewards swooped down upon the interrupter. The woman, however, clutched on to a fixed chair, and managed to hold her ground.

After this incident the attention of the audience was little with the speaker, and everyone was on the alert for Suffragettes.

Words of Wisdom.

Mr. O'Connor then set forth on a long eulogy of Gladstone, interspersed by protests on the subject of woman torture from members of the audience. He was speaking of how Gladstone had supported Home Rule, and how the Irish Party had stood by him, firm and solid, when an Irishwoman's voice was heard: "Why don't you now stand firm and

solid for the women, and why didn't you stand together against the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act?'" Words of wisdom came from the speaker: "This is what will put back the cause of female enfranchisement for years."

The Irishwoman retorted: "Did militancy put back the cause of your country and mine? How dare you stand there and reprimand me, whose ancestors have fought and died for Ireland, and you allow an English Literary Society to insult me and have me flung out, when I stand as a protest against your presence on that platform at the invitation of a church that calls itself Christian?"

The Irony of the Situation.

The stewards meanwhile were quite paralysed while the daughter of Erin spoke; some, on seeing her point, refused to touch her, and the others half-heartedly pretended to put her out while the eagle eye of the committee was upon them.

The men and women near, seeing the force of the remarks and the terrible irony of the situation, supported the Suffragette when she paid her farewell to Mr. O'Connor as he was getting into his taxi, and adjured him to remember the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and to protest against forcible feeding.

MR. McCURDY, M.P., CHALLENGED.

INTERRUPTION AT BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

Mr. McCurdy, who was endeavouring to rouse a few Birmingham electors on the question of Home Rule, said "that he hoped the heavy debt which this country owed Ireland would soon be wiped out by the passing of the Bill."

A woman thereupon thoroughly aroused the audience by calling out that the country had a heavy debt to settle with its own countrywomen. She spoke then for several minutes on the torture now going on in Holloway; but her facts were too much for the Liberals present, and she was ejected from the meeting.

MR. JOHN BURNS CAUGHT.

PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

There were great precautions against Suffragettes at Mr. John Burns' meeting at Stockport last Saturday, and tickets were only issued to those who were guaranteed to agree with everything the speaker upheld. Nevertheless Mr. Burns by no means escaped without reminders from women.

As he was about to enter the hall a rolled-up copy of the SUFFRAGETTE struck him in the face, and there were hisses and cries of "Votes for Women," and "Stop forcible feeding."

WHY MR. BIRELL DID NOT COME.

NO INTERRUPTIONS—OR NO SPEECH.

Mr. Birrell, who recently promised to address a meeting at the United Methodist Church, Bristol, has since stipulated that there shall be no interruptions during his speech. The authorities therefore approached the local Suffrage leaders, with the view of obtaining a guarantee from them, but, failing to do this, they were obliged to admit to Mr. Birrell their inability to prevent disturbances.

Mr. Birrell thereupon cancelled his engagement, and Bristol has to forego the expensive pleasure of a Cabinet Minister's visit.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD AT NELSON.

SUFFRAGETTES' CLEVER STRATEGY.

A SCENE OF WILD CONFUSION.

At the Grand Theatre on Sunday night a crowded audience of the I.L.P. was electrified by a woman rising to protest against Mr. MacDonald's deliberate evasion of the Suffrage question.

As a result of her temerity she was roughly hustled from the building amidst a deafening uproar, and it was some time before quiet could be restored.

Suffragettes on the Platform.

A second interruption soon followed, moreover, and no sooner had the disturber been flung out than another arose, and on each occasion a shower of leaflets descended on the excited audience, who eagerly seized on them.

It seemed at last, after these three ejections, that Mr. MacDonald might make the rest of his discourse in peace, but a sudden cry of "Votes for Women" from the back of the stage dispelled the illusion, and it was discovered that the ejected women had succeeded in making a second entry.

A scene of wild confusion followed, the men on the platform adding to the disorder by their excited efforts to help in the final ejection of the protesters.

A DISTURBED PEACE MEETING.

COALITION M.P.'S HECKLED.

A Brighton Peace meeting, at which a Liberal and a Nationalist M.P. were advertised to speak, was considerably enlivened by the presence of Suffragettes, who interrupted constantly during the course of the chief speeches.

The Nationalist Mr. Shuan, M.P., had scarcely begun his address when a woman walked down the gangway and protested against any talk of peace from a man who supported a Government which tortured women.

Other interruptions followed and the whole meeting was of a far from peaceable character.

WAR OFFICE SECRETARY HECKLED.

LIVELY BRIGHTON MEETING.

On Saturday night Mr. Baker, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, addressed a Liberal meeting at Brighton and was repeatedly interrupted by Suffragettes present.

More than six women were thrown out of the meeting, with considerable violence, before peace could be restored.

SPEECH AT A LONDON RESTAURANT.

INTERESTED AUDIENCE—ANGRY MANAGEMENT.

On Friday last, during the most crowded hour at the Lyons' Popular Café, Piccadilly, a woman rose to her feet and began to speak on the torture of forcible feeding.

She was listened to with close attention, until the band struck up and endeavoured to drown her voice. She persisted, however, whilst her companions distributed leaflets.

The manager angrily and rudely demanded that the women should leave the café, but this they refused to do until they had finished, when they left of their own accord.

ANOTHER FORCIBLE FEEDING FILM.

INDIGNANT PROTEST AT CLAPHAM.

Last week a Clapham picture-palace included in its programme a film called "The Suffragette." As a grotesque representation of forcible feeding was being shown, a woman in the audience stood up and called out, "I protest against this film. It is untrue from beginning to end. If you want to know the truth come to the Clapham Public Hall, on Wednesday, February 25, and hear Mrs. Drummond."

She was immediately ejected from the hall, but others remained to carry on the protest, and to distribute leaflets amongst the audience.

DETERMINED LIVERPOOL PROTEST.

AN EXCITED AUDIENCE.

On Saturday night, at the Winter Gardens, New Brighton, during an interval in the play, a Suffragette rose and addressed a packed and instantly electrified audience.

An absolute pandemonium ensued, the hostile element endeavouring without success to shout the speaker down. She persisted, however, and meanwhile showers of leaflets were scattered all over the house, and were eagerly seized on and read.

Finally the manager insisted on the women leaving the theatre, but long after they had gone the hubbub continued, and discussions on the woman's question were carried on even after the curtain had gone up on the next act of the play.

DEMONSTRATION AT IPSWICH THEATRE.

EXCITED AUDIENCE.

A demonstration was made on Thursday evening during the course of the opera, "The Duchess of Dantzic."

In the first interval leaflets were thrown from the side of the stalls below, and a banner bearing the words, "Forcible feeding must be stopped," was displayed.

A considerable uproar ensued, applause mingling with excited shouts from other sections of the audience.

At the same time there was an attempt to make an explanatory speech, but attendants interfered, tearing the banner to pieces, and compelling the women to leave the theatre.

MORE UNFULFILLED PLEDGES.

ENERGETIC PROTEST AT PRESTON CHURCH.

As a protest against the action of the clergy at Preston who failed to keep their promise with regard to a special service for the Women's Movement, a woman stood up in All Saints' Church immediately before the sermon and addressed the clergyman chiefly responsible, saying that he should pray for those women suffering in prison, his bishop, and all other "betrayers of women." Having finished the protest, the woman walked out of the church.

MR. WEDGWOOD AS A REBEL.

Mr. Wedgwood, speaking to Socialists at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre last Sunday night, announced himself as a rebel, but he was quickly reminded by women in the audience that he was supporting a Government which tortured women when they dared to revolt.

CONCERNING DAMAGED GOODS.

(Continued from Page 413.)

of infection is the one great and certain cure of sexual disease. Thus Dr. Max Nonne says:

When Gowers in impressive words lays on the hearts of his hearers the importance of unbroken chastity, so it is to be hoped that such advice might be given oftener in our universities to the embryo physicians. I am convinced that many of our medical men do not properly appreciate their responsibility, when for any reason whatever they advise sexual intercourse for their unmarried patients.

In the manual of venereal diseases compiled by members of the Army Medical Service is to be found an expression of opinion by Brevet-Colonel C. H. Melville, R.A.M.C., late Professor of Hygiene, Royal Army Medical College. Speaking of methods of prevention he says:

As officers of our Army, the first part of our work is to influence men towards continence. It should be pointed out to the young soldier that not only is continence possible and healthful, but that incontinence so far from being a sign of manliness and a characteristic to be proud of, is a sign of weakness and a thing to be ashamed of. Fortunately this feeling is already beginning to spread, and we may hope that it may be considered to be no more manly to be incontinent than it is manly to get drunk. This then, is the first part of a rational system of prevention, to teach the young soldier that continence is possible and healthful, and that it may be best attained by leading an active, temperate, clean-thinking, and clean-talking life. The second part is to teach him the dangers of incontinence and the possibilities of ill-health that may result from a single false step. I do not consider it a valid objection to say that the ideal is too high. We all know that the higher you place your ideal the higher you are likely to attain, and this ideal is attained by many men over prolonged periods, and by some men it is maintained until marriage. All other systems of prevention except incontinence as a necessary part of male life, and aim at making it safe. They place the ideal, if it can in any way be called an ideal, as low as possible. Let us at least try the high ideal, and instead of saying that incontinence is a necessity, say that continence is possible, and the best policy in the long run.

Here is a philosophy and here is a policy far higher and far wiser than the philosophy and policy impliedly expressed by the "New Statesman's" anonymous contributor and others!

A Wrecker's Light.

It has been said that the system of State regulation of vice by falsely guaranteeing the safety of immorality, holds out a wrecker's light to men. It is no less true that they are holding out a wrecker's light who pretend that doctors can make immorality safe.

Moreover the question is not one simply of physical disease. Suppose that in time to come the doctors should find a means whereby foul blood can be made clean, and damaged bodies be made whole, still there will be the moral taint which no drug can take away.

The indignant father in the Brieux play when he learns what has befallen his daughter cries out:

He has smirched my daughter's imagination as he has tarnished her body and bound up for ever in her mind the ideal of love she placed so high with heaven knows what horrors of the hospital.

Truly said! And is Salvarian going to cure that injury? The free spirited, self-respecting, young women of this day determined to be spared the fate of the Henriette of Brieux's play, infected by a diseased husband say, "We will have no 'damaged goods.'"

The Moral Crusade.

From an Italian Doctor.

A distinguished medical man, Dr. Carloni, of Florence, writes as follows:

I have read your book, "The Great Scourge, and How to End It." As a physician and as a citizen, I applaud with all possible enthusiasm the great work which you have undertaken, encountering the greatest difficulties and the most bitter battles.

May this be encouragement to you: the applause of all the humanitarians who, above every selfish motive or superstition, consider Votes for Women one of the greatest needs of society which has shown its incapacity to defend itself from these terrible diseases which afflict it. With your permission, I will translate this book into Italian for the women of my country, adding notes which my kind of work and manner of thinking suggest to me.

"Frank and Fearless."

"Bath Weekly Chronicle," January 10, 1914.

In the pages of Miss Pankhurst's book the author conducts a searching inquiry into the causes of the social evil, euphemistically called "The Hidden Plague," and further examines the cause and effects of the allied evil, the "White Slave Traffic." The peril of these twin evils considered both in regard to their individual and national aspect, are frankly and fearlessly discussed.

With Miss Pankhurst ignorance and innocence are evidently not synonymous terms. The writer advocates the abolition of "the oldest of professions," as it has been cynically termed, and a forceful portion of her book consists in quotations from medical opinion. An interesting chapter is that in which the writer urges that a married woman should get the same monetary payment for her work as is received for the work done by the rest of the community. She advocates co-operative housekeeping as a system which not only lightens women's work by organising it and scientifically directing it, but also brings wage earning within the reach of every wife without impairing domestic comfort. An appendix discusses the revelations in what is known as the "Piccadilly flat case," and a further appendix condemns the India Cantonment Acts. Certain passages of the book suggest over-statement, but there can be no doubt of the writer's sincerity, or of the urgency of her appeal.

From Ceylon.

The following appreciation of Miss Pankhurst's book is contained in a letter from an "Englishman in Ceylon": "Those articles on sexual matters are splendid. It is pitiful to see the suffering of children whose suffering has been brought on by vice. I saw terrible things when I went through the women's hospital here (Columbo) one day."

McKENNA'S HENCHMEN.

McKENNA'S HENCHMEN.

"Hurrah! A torture new! I choose
A girl, and when I've gyved and
locked her,
Why then, of course, I just turn loose
Some hardened hungry hireling
doctor."

JAMES BARR.

Votes For Women in France.

A most interesting and important step has been taken by French Suffragists who, on the revision of the voters' lists in Paris, sent a delegate to each of the twenty arrondissements to claim registration as a voter. In three arrondissements these efforts met with success. Dr. Edward-Pillet, the first woman to be inscribed on the Paris list this year, declares that she was sympathetically received by the officials as well as by the male voters present. The registration of women voters is, as French Suffragists contend, perfectly legal, and they propose, should their right to exercise the vote be further questioned, to fight the matter out in the law courts. It has been decided to test the legality of the action of the Prefect of the Seine, who is said to have sent instructions to the mayors of the arrondissements to refuse to register the women. The situation in France recalls a similar situation which arose in our own country in 1868. On the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 women were advised that notwithstanding the defeat of a Woman Suffrage amendment while the measure was before Parliament, the words of the Act in its final form had the legal effect of enfranchising women. Accordingly a very large number of women laid claim to the vote in Manchester and the issue was subsequently tested in the law courts in the case of Chorlton v. Lings, the judgment given in that case being that women are not persons where a public function is concerned, and therefore cannot vote. This judgment was contrary to historical fact and to law, for in Great Britain women have never been incapacitated from exercising public functions, and at the very moment that this judgment was given a woman occupied the Throne. This unsound judgment has been since cited and confirmed by other judges, and it is the barrier which it created that women are now striving to overthrow by securing an Act of Parliament, declaring them to be persons and thus entitled to the vote.

More Government Persecution.

The Case of Miss Kerr.

It will be remembered that last year the Government attempted to destroy the W.S.P.U. by arresting and imprisoning and torturing under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" the officials concerned in the constitutional side of the Union's work. Among these constitutional officials was Miss H. R. Kerr who for some years has been manager of the headquarters office. This persecution of constitutional officials had in Miss Kerr's case a doubly serious effect. Not only was her own health affected by repeated arrests under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," but this had grievous effect upon her friend, a lady advanced in years and of delicate health with whom she has shared her home for sixteen years.

Confronted by cruel alternatives and informed by the doctors that further anxiety on her account would mean the fatal termination of her friend's illness, Miss Kerr wrote to the Home Secretary that "I undertake to confine myself to constitutional action, while working for Woman Suffrage in the future, as (I should like to place this on record) I have always done in the past."

Thus does the Government treat a woman whose work for the vote has been of a perfectly constitutional kind—force her to stand aside from the movement she loves or else to cause the death of her almost life-long friend.

Built up in the fabric of the W.S.P.U. is Miss Kerr's able and devoted work which is valued to the uttermost by every member of the W.S.P.U.

FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN IN LEITH BURGHS.

CANDIDATES:

Malcolm Smith (L.)
G. W. Currie (U.)
J. N. Bell (Lab.)

Liberal majority at last election, 1,785.

Polling day, Feb. 26.

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms (Shop), 68, Leith Walk.

Organiser, Miss M. S. Allen.

An energetic campaign is being carried on by the W.S.P.U. in Leith Burghs against the Coalition candidates. The Organiser sends us the following report:

Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in all parts of the constituency. In addition to the large number of indoor meetings which have been arranged, the outdoor work is very important, and is being well carried out.

Miss Lambie, who is in charge of all open-air meetings, reports that the speakers are listened to with keen attention. There are no interruptions, and a great number of questions are asked at end of speeches. On Saturday night, in spite of drenching rain, Miss Kelly, Miss Lambie and Miss Dow were able to hold meetings while crowds stood attentively listening for over two hours.

Meetings are also held in our shop at the dinner hour for girls and women employed in factories near. These meetings are greatly appreciated. Leith, Musselburgh, and Portobello are also being thoroughly canvassed. Help with this work is still needed during the remaining days, and all members are asked to come forward.

Notices of women's meetings and outdoor meetings can be obtained at the committee rooms, and help is asked in distributing handbills for these, also for indoor meetings.

Gratefully acknowledged for by-election: Dr. Grace Cadell, £1; Miss I. Watson, £3.

MEETINGS ARRANGED.

Friday, February 20.—Portobello—Masonic Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Kelly. Chair, Mrs. Charlton.

Friday, February 20.—Leith Junction Hall—Bonnington Road Halls, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Finlayson Gauld. Chair, Mrs. Blair.

Saturday, February 21.—Musselburgh Town Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Finlayson Gauld. Chair, Miss H. Murray.

Monday, February 23rd.—Leith—Kinaird Hall, 8 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Bouvier. Chair, Miss Burn Murdoch.

Wednesday, February 25.—Leith—Church Hall, Lorne Street. Speaker, Miss Kelly. Chair, Mrs. Blair.

A SPLENDID FIGHT IN POPLAR.

CANDIDATES:

Alderman Yeo (L.)
Robertson Kerr Clerk (U.)
Jack Jones (Lab. and Soc.)

Liberal majority at last election, 1,829.

Polling day, Friday, Feb. 20.

The East London Federation of the Suffragettes is doing excellent work in the Poplar By-election. Their Sunday evening meeting at the Dock Gates was the largest meeting yet held in the election, and the

big crowd afterwards gathered at 319, East India Dock Road demanding a speech from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, though no meeting had been arranged there for Sunday night. In spite of the tiresome behaviour of the police, who constantly threaded their way through and through the crowd, the people listened attentively. The meeting broke up amid enthusiastic cheers.

Numbers of dinner-hour, afternoon and evening meetings are being held this week, including speeches from the window of 319, East India Dock Road, and a woman's meeting every afternoon at 319, East India Dock Road. The election leaflets, especially the Hunger Strikers' leaflet, are eagerly seized upon by the people. Shopkeepers come out of their shops to converse with the women chalkers and express their interest in the movement.

On Sunday afternoon a number of small boys of all ages began to deface the notices outside the Suffragettes' Central Committee Rooms. Miss Emerson, who happened to be there, went out and invited them to come in, in order that they might learn about Votes for Women. They gathered round the gate, hesitating whether or not to enter, but when Miss Sylvia Pankhurst threw up the window and invited them to come in, they decided to do so, and followed by a number of girls, were soon quietly listening. One young boy, who outside had said that he didn't want his Old Woman (meaning his mother) to have a vote, left saying that he very much wanted her to vote. The incident had evidently turned all the excited youngsters but one from critics into enthusiastic friends.

Thursday evening next is to be Woman's Night in the By-election. The East London Federation of the Suffragettes are arranging a great procession of men and Suffragists around the district, in which all the other Suffrage societies in the election have been asked to take part. The procession will form up at 8 o'clock opposite 319, East India Dock Road, the Central Committee Rooms of the East London Federation, and march at 8.30, via Abbot Road and Stainsey Road, back to the East India Dock Gates, where a mass meeting will take place, and at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mr. George Lansbury will speak.

LIVERPOOL PICTURE PALACE VISITED.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

Last week the Palais de Luxe Picture House was visited by a number of Suffragettes, one of whom addressed the crowded audience on the subject of forcible feeding.

The women were politely requested to leave the building, but eager hands

the verdict, said to the defendant, "In my view, you are leaving the dock without a stain on your character."

Mr. Marshall Hall said that there had been no desire to attempt to shield Inspector Potter. If he had been guilty of the alleged offence the Commissioner would have done his duty and discharged him.

PROTEST AT A DUBLIN PICTURE HOUSE.

"PROPHETS AND PATRIOTS."

On Saturday afternoon, February 14, Suffragettes visited the Rotunda, Dublin, where moving pictures are now showing. It was in this hall that Miss Christabel Pankhurst addressed the big meeting famous in the history of Suffrage in Ireland.

One woman spoke from the gallery, reminding the people that forcible feeding was being carried on behind prison walls, and that the women on whom torture was being inflicted ranked with the prophets and patriots. She showered leaflets into the arena, and distributed a number to people seated around her. The attendants were much agitated by the protest, and conducted the woman out of the building.

LIVERPOOL PICTURE PALACE VISITED.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

Last week the Palais de Luxe Picture House was visited by a number of Suffragettes, one of whom addressed the crowded audience on the subject of forcible feeding.

The women were politely requested to leave the building, but eager hands

were stretched out from all sides for the leaflets which were being distributed, and afterwards a number of papers were sold outside, one of the attendants being among the purchasers.

SUFFRAGETTES AT FULLER'S.

AUDIENCE IMPRESSED.

During the crowded lunch-hour at Fuller's Restaurant a Suffragette began to address a large audience, and was able to say a few words before she was roughly seized by the manageress, and requested to leave the building.

Other women remained, however, and distributed leaflets to those present, who were obviously both interested and deeply impressed by the protest.

SCENE AT A BRISTOL CAFE.

INTERESTED AUDIENCE.

On Thursday, at the lunch hour, in the crowded upper rooms of Lyons' Cafe, Bristol, a woman standing by one of the tables pointed out to the men and women present that the responsibility for the torture of women rested with them all.

The speaker was given a most attentive hearing until one or two "anti" customers began to create a disturbance, whereat the women were requested to leave the building.

In the meantime men had crowded up from the smoking rooms, and the room was so packed that it was difficult to make an exit. As the women left they distributed handbills, which were eagerly accepted.

GREAT WHITE SALE

Monday
23rd
February
Bring the wool



JOHN BARNES & CO
191-217 FINCHLEY ROAD N.W.

THE BOOK AND THE PUBLIC.

GREAT DEMAND FOR MISS PANKHURST'S BOOK.

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL.
At the present moment it is of vital importance to bring before the general public one of the great evils and the need for one of the great moral reforms which have aroused women to their present state of revolt. By doing everything in their power to increase the already magnificent sale of Miss Pankhurst's book members will be assisting in a most valuable work, both for the Women's Movement and for the welfare of the whole race.

We publish below a report of some of the work which has been done in London and the provinces.
Miss Bowerman, who has charge of the sale of the book in London, sends the following report:

THE SALE IN LONDON.
The book has been selling excellently at the booksellers' and at the offices of the W.S.P.U., but more sales are needed to be outside the Stock Exchange and in the City daily, also to sell at special functions during the week.
There is work for everyone at all hours of the day, and those members who wish to take their share in this propaganda should send in their names at once to Miss Bowerman at Lincoln's Inn House.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Funds are also needed for advertising the book and for sending free copies to members of Parliament, clubs, and factories.
Subscriptions should be sent to Lincoln's Inn House.

GREAT SUCCESS IN EDINBURGH.
The following report has been sent from the Edinburgh Organiser:
The sale of Miss Pankhurst's book is increasing rapidly.

So many booksellers are now stocking it that it is impossible to give accurate figures of sales.
One of the leading drapers has had copies put in reading rooms adjoining dining rooms.
Free libraries are being canvassed, and up till the present time two have accepted copies.
With a very few exceptions all the

Chapter 12

The Slavery of the Wash-tub

Wash-day at its best is a day of toil and worry and discomfort. Soap, steam and smell all through the house, smearing everything, blinding everybody.

Rubbing, scrubbing, tubbing.

Maybe it used to be necessary.

It isn't now at any rate—not since Fels-Naptha came.

Those who have tried "the Fels-Naptha way" with other soaps may doubt it.

If, by our advertisements, we could induce women to try Fels-Naptha soap in "the Fels-Naptha way" what a lot of friends we should make.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E C

SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

On Thursday, February 12:
Mr. KEIR HARDIE asked the Home Secretary the number of women political prisoners who are now undergoing sentence, the number who have been or are being forcibly fed, and for what periods, and the number who have been released on licence?

Mr. McKenna: There are no women political prisoners now undergoing sentence, but I presume the hon. Member refers to women convicted of arson and other crimes against the ordinary law, committed in supposed furtherance of the cause of women's suffrage. Apart from six women received in prison yesterday, under short sentences, who are not refusing food, there are now only two women of this class in prison, and both of these are being fed by tube, but as they offer no resistance, the use of force is not now necessary. One of them has been fed artificially since January 5, and also for three short periods previous to that date, with intervals during which she took food voluntarily; the other, since January 8. Another woman, who has been fed forcibly since January 8, was released on bail to-day.

Why Mr. Lansbury is Free.
Mr. KEIR HARDIE also asked whether Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. George Lansbury were convicted under the same Act of Parliament during the same trial, if so, will he say why Mr. Lansbury is allowed to remain at liberty while Mrs. Pankhurst is frequently rearrested, seeing that the law in this matter makes no distinction between men and women?

Mr. McKenna: Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. George Lansbury were not convicted under the same Act, nor for the same offence. Mrs. Pankhurst was convicted and sentenced to three years' penal servitude for an offence against the Malicious Injuries to Property Act, 1861. Mr. Lansbury was not convicted of any offence, but became liable to imprisonment for three months because he failed to enter into a recognisance and find sureties to be of good behaviour. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lansbury were released under the same Act; but Mrs. Pankhurst, when released takes every opportunity of openly defying the law and declares her intention of continuing to do so. Mr. Lansbury has expressed no such intention.

The Treatment of Miss Rachel Peace.
On Monday, Feb. 16:
Mr. CHANCELLOR asked the Home Secretary whether any and, if any, what principle is applied to the differential treatment of Suffragist prisoners, several of whom have been released within a few days of being sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, whilst Miss Rachel Peace, alias Short, who was sentenced on November 15 to eighteen months' hard labour for a similar offence, was forcibly fed in November, December, and January, and is still undergoing sentence?

Mr. McKenna: Since the passing of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act, the general rule has been to release under the Act those prisoners who have refused food to the point of endangering their health, if the offences were of a minor character, or if they were not likely to repeat their offences while at large; but, in accordance with my definite statement in the debate on the Second Reading of the Bill, I have not released under the Act persons who were guilty of arson, or other serious offences, and whose fixed determination to repeat such crimes rendered them a danger to the community. It is true that in one case where a prisoner was able to reject all the food given her, and in another case which was complicated by appendicitis, I have found it necessary to use the Act in the case even of determined criminals; but there was no such exceptional necessity in Rachel Peace's case. She had been guilty of arson, and her demeanour before the justices and at her trial showed that she was prepared to repeat her offence; and I have therefore been unable to release her. If she will promise not to commit further crimes, I should be glad to advise the remission of her sentence.

Mr. CHANCELLOR asked why Miss Rachel Peace, alias Short, was forcibly fed on remand before trial, and whilst, therefore, presumed to be innocent in the eye of the law of the offence with which she was charged?
Mr. McKenna: The justices had refused to admit this prisoner to bail, as they had reason to believe that if at liberty she would commit offences similar to that with which she was charged. For the same reason I should not have been justified, unless it were absolutely necessary to save her life, in ordering her release, under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act.

Lord ROBERT CECIL: May the House be quite assured that there has been no differential treatment of any of these

prisoners arising from social position or anything of that kind?

Mr. McKenna: Yes, most certainly. I have proceeded in every case upon the principles which I have definitely stated in this House.

THE CASE OF MISS EMERSON.
On February 12 Mr. KEIR HARDIE asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the proceedings in the case of Rex v. Potter, when Mr. Marshall Hall, counsel for the defendant, asked a witness, Miss Zeile Emerson, whether she was aware that Scotland Yard was moving to have her deported. He also asked if Mr. Hall had been authorised to make this statement, and what action the Home Secretary proposed taking to prevent official information being used in an attempt to bias a jury against a witness giving evidence.

Mr. McKenna answered that on the last occasion that Miss Emerson was charged with an offence, instructions were given that in the event of her conviction the magistrate's attention should be drawn to the fact that she was an alien, with a view to his recommending her for expulsion if he thought fit to do so. Whether Mr. Marshall Hall's question was a proper one to put to the witness was a matter for the court, and as far as he knew Mr. Hall had not been authorised to make the statement.

On February 16 Mr. Keir Hardie again questioned the Home Secretary concerning Mr. Marshall Hall's statement to Miss Zeile Emerson, and asked whether, as such a statement was calculated to prejudice the jury against the witness, he would make a searching inquiry into the facts of the case so as to prevent any recurrence.

Mr. McKenna repeated his previous answer with regard to Mr. Marshall Hall's question, and added that it was entirely outside his province to inquire into such a matter.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

Mrs. Drummond's visit to Ireland which has just terminated included the towns of Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, and splendid meetings were held at all four towns.
At Derry, where new ground was opened up by a remarkably successful meeting, the audience was delighted by a letter from a gentleman who returned his ticket, firstly, because he was drilling for the Ulster rebellion that evening and, secondly, because he did not approve of militancy!

The meeting at Belfast was most enthusiastic, as also at Dublin. In Cork, where an excellent public meeting was followed by an At Home on the following day, the Irish members presented the "General" with a shillalah, tied with the colours of the Union.

Mrs. Drummond's engagements for the next week are as follows: Chelsea, Thursday, 19th; Clapham, Wednesday, 25th; Sheffield, Friday, 27th; Huddersfield, Saturday, 28th.

PEER STRUCK WITH A DOG-WHIP.

MISTAKEN FOR MR. ASQUITH.

Lord Weardale was assaulted by a woman with a dogwhip at Euston Station on Wednesday morning. He was struck on the head, and the blow caused him to stumble forward. The woman was arrested, and charged by Lord Weardale at the Clerkenwell Police Court. She refused her name and any information about herself.

Later in the day Mr. Marshall, a solicitor, applied to the magistrate, stating that he had been instructed by friends of the accused and was prepared to give her name and address. According to his instructions the lady held very strong views as to the treatment of the Suffragettes in prison and as to the responsibility of the Prime Minister therefor. She had made the assault upon Lord Weardale under the mistaken impression that he was Mr. Asquith.

The application for bail was refused, and the woman's name was not disclosed.

SELLING THE PAPER.

NEW HELPERS NEEDED IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.

The organiser of the SUFFRAGETTE campaign sends the following report:
A very urgent appeal is made this week for more paper-sellers. At this grave period in the great struggle it is essential that the one paper which gives a persistently accurate account of each incident should be widely read not only by members but by those outside the movement who otherwise would have no opportunity of hearing the truth.

Not only those members who can sell regularly on the various pitches; but those who can only afford an hour or two from time to time to sell at theatre queues and special functions should send in their names to Miss Birch, at Lincoln's Inn House.

There are also poster parades leaving Lincoln's Inn House on Mondays at 1.30 p.m., and Thursdays at 6.30 p.m. Those who attend the meetings on these days might easily come a little earlier, and by taking part in the poster parades assist in advertising these meetings to the general public.

It cannot be sufficiently emphasised how valuable these two branches of the work are, and it is hoped that many more members will come forward to take their part.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NEEDED.

A special fund is being started to pay for a striking illuminated sign at Victoria Station, on which is to be shown in the colours the words, "Buy and read the SUFFRAGETTE. 1d. weekly."

Members will at once realise the

value of this advertisement, as it would keep the paper constantly before the eyes of thousands of people who travel by rail each week.

Members can now see the revolving sign at Victoria Station. Each advertisement is exhibited for 20 seconds at a time, and it is important that the SUFFRAGETTE should be added to the present number at once.

Subscriptions should be sent in at once to Miss Birch, and will be most welcome.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Orr Paterson, £1; Mrs. Humphrey, 5s.

A SERMON AGAINST FORCIBLE FEEDING AND ITS SEQUEL.

The following letter has been sent to the Editor:

On Sunday night, January 25, I preached a sermon against forcible feeding, taking for my text "Thou shalt not murder." I stated emphatically at the beginning that I was not then pleading for Woman Suffrage at all, or against it, or for militancy or against, that to do so there would be making a "Coward's Castle" of the pulpit, which was a very easy thing to do. I was particularly careful to make this point clear, as I thought the usual cry would be raised afterwards, "You were talking party politics"—a hoary yet rather clever device, in my opinion and experience, for turning people's attention from vital issues. My statement was this: I am not now pleading for Woman's Suffrage or against; or for Militancy or against; to do so would be making the pulpit into a "Coward's Castle," and that is a very easy thing to do. The question is simply this, and it is one we must all, as professing Christians, face and answer for at the Bar of God: "Is forcible feeding just and Christian?" If it be, we must sup-

port it; if not, we must do all we can to abolish it.

In spite of this, immediately after the sermon one of the churchwardens fiercely attacked me, adding that I was using the pulpit for political party purposes, and that he would not allow me to preach in that pulpit any more! In my sermon I read out some statements from leading medical men against forcible feeding, also what the Bishop of Kensington said in the "Times" answering the Deans of St. Paul and Durham. I said we must not torture anyone, much less our sisters; that it is legal to give a prisoner food, and if the food was refused, to let her die in prison; that the women were willing to die; but to torture a prisoner by forcible feeding was neither legal nor moral nor Christian.

"For Conscience' Sake."

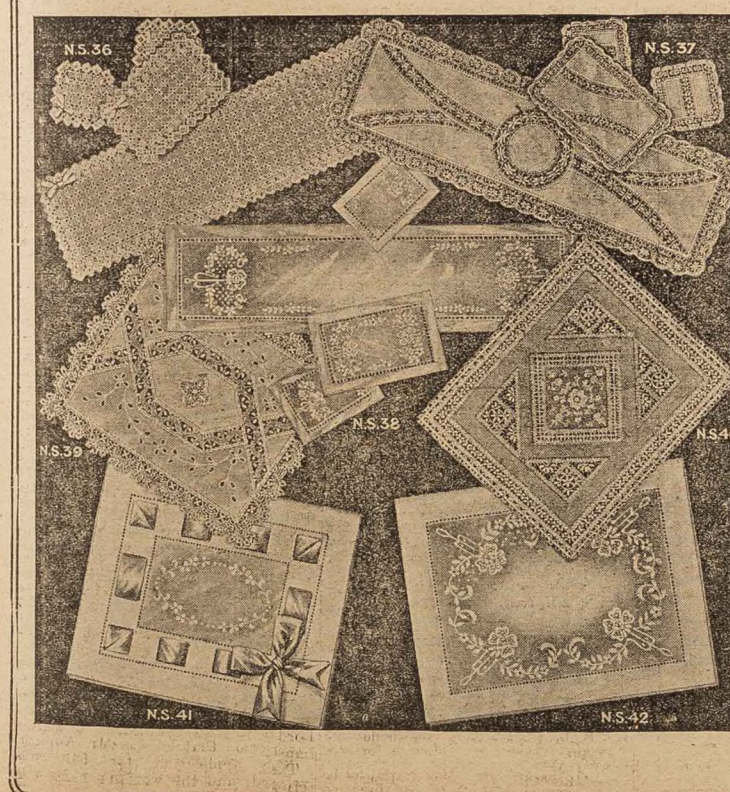
The women were in prison for conscience' sake, and any Government inhuman torture were "inhuman monsters"; that I did not care if it was the last sermon I ever preached. I felt I could not have this thing on my conscience any longer without bringing it before them; that I had seen and heard leading medical men—Sir Victor Horsley, Dr. Mansell-Moullin—condemn forcible feeding at the Queen's Hall, and the Bishop of Kensington in the same place; that about 600 clergy had their names on a leaflet, protesting against it; that the women prisoners were not common criminals, and that to burn a house, say, in the hope of stealing something amid the conflagration and excitement was one thing, but to burn a house in order to call attention to a political grievance when all peaceful constitutional methods had failed was quite another; that the law of the land does not permit even a murderer, who I said I thought was the greatest criminal, to be tortured, asking why, then, one who burns a house

should be tortured. To shorten a person's life, even though slowly, is murder none the less.
I said I was ashamed of the medical profession, as a profession, and that no country treated its women more cruelly than England. I asked how many in the Church would stand on a public platform and defend forcible feeding, adding I thought they would be stoned if they did. I said that England required a good dose of conversion (it was St. Paul's day), that it was deaf, dumb and blind to reason and justice, and that I thought it would require an earth-quake to make it wake up.

Marching Orders.

The same warden said to me, "You are mad," and that he would leave the church, and write to the Bishop. He absolutely ignored the vicar in the question—the usual thing to do in my experience. I said I would not take my orders from him or any churchwarden. I never did, and never should, and that he was quite right in writing to the Bishop if he thought I was wrong. The following morning I got my "marching orders" from the vicar accusing me of speaking in the Suffrage question. Later I received a letter from the Bishop supporting the vicar.

I here and now absolutely deny that I put forth in that sermon or any sermon one single argument, either for or against Woman Suffrage, or for or against militancy. I await proofs to the contrary. I told the vicar I meant to send this to the Press, and I am not doing so in any spirit of martyrdom—the real martyrdom is to be prevented, and especially by churchwardens, from speaking the truth. My real object then, omitting personalities, was to get this question threshed out by the public through the Press: "Should a priest be dismissed because he preached against forcible feeding?" We are up against a principle here, not a person.
(Signed) G. A. WILLS.



Peter Robinson's WHITE SALE continues until Feb 28

THIS Sale affords unique facilities for replenishing the Household Linen cupboard as well as the Lingerie wardrobe. The finest qualities in all kinds of White Goods can be secured this month for the minimum of expenditure.

- | | |
|---|---|
| N.S. 36. Pretty Swiss embroidered Duchesse Set with ribbon insertion. Duchesse Cloth, size 12 by 44 inches. | N.S. 39. Real Cluny lace and linen Nightdress Case, size 15 by 18 inches. |
| White Sale Price 39 | White Sale Price 5/- |
| N.S. 37. Useful real Cluny lace and linen Duchesse Set. Duchesse cloth, size 14 by 45 inches. | N.S. 40. Pretty lace and linen Nightdress Case, size 15 by 18 inches. |
| White Sale Price 46 | White Sale Price 6/6 |
| N.S. 38. Handsome Irish linen embroidered Duchesse Set. Duchesse Cloth, size 12 by 45 inches. | N.S. 41. Dainty Irish linen embroidered Nightdress Case, with coloured ribbon inserted, size 16 by 19 inches. |
| White Sale Price 46 | White Sale Price 4/- |
| | N.S. 42. Handsome Irish linen embroidered Nightdress Case, size 16 by 19 inches. |
| | White Sale Price 5/- |

Peter Robinson Ltd. OXFORD STREET



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings. The meeting on Monday, February 23, at the Knightsbridge Hall, will be addressed by Dr. Cowen and Miss Marie Naylor. The chair will be taken by Mr. Dacre Fox at 3.15 p.m. These meetings will in future be for women only; no men will be admitted.

The meeting on Thursday evening, February 26, will be held at the Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Bayswater, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Olive Bartels, and Miss Phyllis Ayrton. Men admitted to this meeting by ticket.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's Book. Members will be glad to hear that Miss Pankhurst's book, entitled "The Great Scourge and How to End It," is now on sale at the Women's Press, price 1s. net.

The Deputation to the King.

Names of women wishing to take part in the forthcoming deputation to the King are coming in rapidly, and those of our readers who desire to join are requested to send in their names as soon as possible to the Deputation Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

PRISON NEWS.

Miss Phyllis Brady was released on Thursday last on bail. She comes up for trial Tuesday next. She looked very pale and was very weak when released. An account of her prison experience will be found on page

Mrs. Shaw Brown and Miss Moore both came up at the West London Police-court on Saturday. They had been remanded from the previous Tuesday in order that the police might procure more information about them, as they refused their names. They were both found guilty of obstruction and fined 10s., or seven days. The fines were paid anonymously in the afternoon. They both protested in court against their finger-prints being taken whilst they were on remand.

The fines of Miss Joan Drever and Miss Ware were paid last Wednesday anonymously.

Miss Robinson, of Glasgow, has been released on £800 bail. The date of trial has not yet been fixed.

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.

Will members please note sale of work Saturday, 28th, 3 to 10 p.m.? It is hoped that all members and friends will do their best to make sale a success. Thanks to those members who have taken bills to distribute. More help is needed at the poster parades. Members will be glad to know that Balham is now represented at Monday meetings at Knightsbridge—a banner having been purchased for this purpose. Thanks to those members who have promised to hold banner on Monday afternoons. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Crawley, 5s. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Cockledge, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

Battersea.

Dr. Drysdale Vickery addressed meeting of working women at Latchmere Baths on Wednesday, and was listened to with earnest attention. Members and friends remember social and dance on March 14 at Lower Town Hall; single tickets 1s., double 1s. 6d. Acknowledged with thanks: A. Staff, 2s. 6d. Volunteers wanted to sell the WEFRAGETTE. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Edith Gargett, 4, St. Onard Road, Palmer's Green.)

Bowes Park and District.

The Treasurer will be pleased to receive all membership subscriptions and contributions towards shop rent. "The Great Scourge" selling well. Will members please try to get their own book-sellers to stock it? Jumble sale next month. Please start collecting goods for it now. (Hon. Sec. Miss C. M. Mackay, office, 95, The Grove.)

Chelsea.

Copies of Miss Pankhurst's book sent to all clergy of Chelsea. Grateful thanks to following subscribers to fund: F. Haig, 5s.; D. Boulton-Light, 10s.; E. C. Hairs, 2s.; Mrs. Monck-Mason, 2s.; M. Joachim, 2s.; Z. P. J., 1s.; Miss McBean, 2s.; Mrs. Grant, 2s. Will members willing to canvass call at shop? Pitch captain appeals for more SUFFRAGETTE sellers, especially for Friday afternoons. More than half the members have not yet paid annual subscriptions: the Treasurer would like to receive them as soon as possible. (Hon. Sec. Miss B. Edwards; shop, 308, King's Road; telephone, 2338 Kensington.)

Clapham.

Members are asked to attend poster parades to advertise Mrs. Drummond's meeting as follows: Leave 15, North Street, Old Town, Clapham, every evening at 8 p.m., from Thursday, 19th; Saturday at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Helpers are also wanted to give out handbills and sell SUFFRAGETTES at open-air meetings (see programme). Tickets for reserved seats, price 1s., can be had from office, on sale or return. Stewards are asked to be at hall, 7 p.m. sharp. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Batesman, 1s. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Clara Strong; office, 34, Elphinstone Road, S.W.)

Croydon.

Miss Wright's excellent speech appreciated at Purley tram terminus on Tuesday. Members please support weekly outdoor meetings, to sell SUFFRAGETTES and distribute leaflets. Thanks to all helpers at enjoyable whist drive at office on Friday evening. Thanks to Mrs. Brown for hand-made and table-cloth. Gratefully acknowledged: Anon., 7s. 6d.; Miss P. Julian, 2s.; Miss Sindle, 5s. (Hon. Org. Sec. Mrs. Cameron Swan; office, 50, High Street; telephone, 1969 Croydon.)

Ealing and Acton.

First outdoor meeting at Acton last Friday a great success, thanks to Mrs. Fildes and Mrs. Thomson (both local speakers). Several strangers came forward and expressed their appreciation, and hoped the meetings would continue. Two new members enrolled, Mrs. Champness and Miss Agnes Sellers. Jumble sale arranged for Feb. 25 unavoidably postponed (see next issue). There is still a

chance for those friends who have not sent in their contributions. Next outdoor meeting Friday evening, 8 p.m. (see programme). Sellers for "The Great Scourge" and the SUFFRAGETTE needed. Local members are requested to attend outdoor meetings and give all help possible. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. F. M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road, Ealing, W.)

Forest Hill and East Dulwich.

Next working women's meetings: Sundenham, St. Michael's Mission Hall (Bell Green); Tuesday, Feb. 24, 2.30, Dr. Helen Gordon Clark and others, Forest Hill; St. Saviour's Hall, Brockley Rise, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 3 p.m., Mrs. Thompson and others. Members are asked to save things for jumble sale. Particulars shortly. Members' rally Friday, Feb. 27, 6.30 p.m. Miss Pritchard thanked for her interesting addresses. (Hon. Sec. Miss A. E. Metcalfe; shop, 6, Imperial Buildings, Forest Hill.)

Fulham and Putney.

SUFFRAGETTE sellers for Miss Glidewell's meeting to-night (Friday) please meet at shop, 6.45 p.m. It is hoped that every member will endeavour to attend on Friday, March 6, 8 p.m., when Mrs. Dacre Fox and Miss Grace Roe will meet the local members. Many thanks to members who have been helping at Bethnal Green. Gratefully acknowledged: Home-made marmalade from Mrs. Shell-shear, now on sale in shop. (Hon. Secs. Mrs. C. Purley Smith and Miss L. Cutten; office, 955, Fulham Road, S.W.)

Hammersmith.

The Treasurer will be pleased to receive all membership subscriptions and contributions towards shop rent. "The Great Scourge" selling well. Will members please try to get their own book-sellers to stock it? Jumble sale next month. Please start collecting goods for it now. (Hon. Sec. Miss C. M. Mackay; office, 95, The Grove.)

Hampstead.

SUFFRAGE resolution carried at last Thursday's debate by 154-90 votes. All members urged to come to whist drive Tuesday next at Library, Prince Arthur Road, 8.30 p.m. Contributions for refreshments needed. Speakers' class conducted by Miss Ada Moore, meets every Tuesday, 8.30 at office. Still a few vacancies. Miss Pankhurst's book now on sale at Livingstone's, in Finchley Road, and bookshops Swiss Cottage. Volunteers still wanted for canvassing. Offers of drawing-room meetings badly needed. Miss Glidewell addressed an excellent meeting on Hampstead Heath last Sunday. (Hon. Org. Sec. Miss D. L. Solomon; Sec., Miss G. Ratson; Shop, 178, Finchley Road, N.W.; Telephone, Hampstead 4900.)

Harrow.

Many thanks to Miss Grace Roe and Mrs. Dacre Fox for presiding at members' meeting on Feb. 6. Will members meet committee at Committee Room, Feb. 24, 8 p.m. Leave plans for big meeting to be held in April? Thanks to Mrs. Burnell for making marmalade, of which some is still on sale at Committee Room. Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Jeffrey have volunteered to sell the SUFFRAGETTE regularly in street. (Hon. Sec. Miss R. F. Wright, 15, Sheeppote Road.)

Hendon, Golder's Green, and Finchley.

The opening meeting arranged for Feb. 19 was cancelled and members went to hear Mrs. Pankhurst. Office now open from 10.50 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. Many thanks to Mrs. Julia Morris for loan of office furniture and to Mrs. Chapman for gift of gas stove. Mrs. Hargraves and Miss Proctor are arranging a jumble sale, to be held at Child's Hill, in March. Will members remember and collect all they can from their friends and help to make this sale a success? Copies of Miss Pankhurst's book can be had at office. Many copies sold in three days. Special efforts are being made to get this book into institutions and into the hands of clergy and doctors. Please come forward and help in this important work. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. B. Lawson Beldon; office, 26a, Parade Mansions, Golder's Green.)

Hornsey.

Members and friends, please advertise meeting on 26th (see Programme) by displaying slips (apply Hon. Sec.), and by chatting. Gratefully acknowledged: Parcels for jumble sale from Mrs. B. G. Mrs. Crawford, Miss Dillon, Miss H. G. Jones, Mrs. Niblett, Misses Spender, Miss

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, February 20.

Battersea, Strath Terrace ... 8 p.m. Chelsea, 308, King's Road, Speakers' Class, Miss Ada Moore ... 7.45 p.m. Clapham, The Triangle, Miss M. Wright ... 7.30 p.m. Croydon, Clock Tower, Miss Ennis ... 8 p.m. Ealing, Munster Road, Miss Glidewell ... 7 p.m. Kentish Town, Modbury Street ... 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m. North Kensington, Lancaster Baths, Lancaster Road, Miss P. Richards, B.A. ... 8 p.m. Kilburn, Victoria Road, Miss Jacobs, Miss Haughton ... 8 p.m. Stone Square, Mrs. Theresa Gough, Chair, Miss D. Smith ... 12.15 p.m. West Ealing, Exbridge Road, opposite The Green Man, Mrs. Tidwell, Chair, Mrs. Thomson ... 8 p.m. West Ham, The Grove, Stratford, Miss Kelly, Miss Brice ... 8 p.m. Wimbledon, Queen's Hall, Broadway, Miss Barbara Wylie, Mr. H. J. Laski, Chair, Miss Nuthall ... 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 21.

Queen's Road Station, Miss Canning, Miss Piddell ... 12.30 p.m. South Wimbledon, The Broadway, Miss D. Smith ... 7.30 p.m. Walthamstow, Tower Corner, Hoe Street, Miss Palmer, Chair, Mrs. Gladman ... 7.30 p.m. West Ham, Forest Gate Station, Miss Hopkins, Miss Harbott ... 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, February 22.

Clapham Common, Miss Dorice Smith and others ... 3 p.m. Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff, Miss Hicks, M.A., Miss Simpson ... 11.30 a.m. Lewisham, Market Place, Miss Long, Dr. A. D. Macpherson ... 6.30 p.m. Wimbledon Common, Mrs. Cameron Swan ... 7 p.m.

Monday, February 23.

Chelsea, 308, King's Road, Women's Meeting, Mrs. Best ... 8 p.m. Clapham, The Triangle, Miss Glidewell ... 7.30 p.m. Croydon, Small Public Hall, Miss Barbara Wylie, Chair, Mr. H. Baillie Weaver, L.L.B. ... 3 p.m. Kentish Town, Victoria Road, Mrs. Richards, Miss Pepper ... 8 p.m. Knightsbridge Hall, W., Miss Marie Naylor, Dr. Cowen, Chair, Mrs. Dacre Fox ... 3.15 p.m. Streatham Town Hall, Blue Hall, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Mrs. Tyson ... 8.15 p.m. Willesden Green Library, Miss Short, Miss Kidman ... 8 p.m.

Tuesday, February 24.

Battersea, Conyn Road, Miss Burton ... 12.15 p.m. Battersea, Mosbury Road, Mr. Macpherson ... 8 p.m. Clapham, Bedford Road, Miss Medwin ... 7.30 p.m. Fulwell, Tram Terminus ... 7 p.m. Woodwich, The Square, Mrs. Brindley ... 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 25.

Chelsea, World's End, Miss Gilliat, Chair, Miss Graham ... 8 p.m. Clapham, Public Hall, High Street, Mrs. Drummond and others ... 8 p.m. Harlesden, Manor Park Road, Miss Glidewell ... 7.30 p.m. Hford, East Ham, Myrtle Grove, Miss Hopkins ... 8 p.m. Notting Hill Gate, Tube Station, Miss Healy ... 8 p.m. Palmer's Green, 6 St. Mark Road, Friside Talks ... 8 p.m. Wandsworth, The Vines, West Hill, Drawing Room Meeting, Mrs. Threacher Chapman and others ... 8 p.m.

Thursday, February 26.

Battersea, Latchmere Baths, Miss E. Wylie ... 3 p.m. Bayswater, Elysee Galleries, Queen's Road, Miss Phyllis Ayrton, Miss Olive Bartels, Chair, Mrs. Dacre Fox ... 8 p.m. Highgate Hill, Spear's Memorial Hall, Miss Naylor, Chair, Miss Bonwick, B.A. ... 8.15 p.m. Kensington, Royal Palace Hotel, Mrs. A. J. Webber, Miss Barbara Wylie ... 3 p.m. Kilburn, 210, High Road, Dr. Moxon, Mrs. Theresa Gough ... 8 p.m. Wimbledon, 3, Victoria Crescent, Mrs. Lamartine Yates ... 8 p.m.

Friday, February 27.

Chelsea, 308, King's Road, Speakers' Class, Miss Ada Moore ... 6 p.m. Croydon, Katherine Street ... 7.30 p.m. Kensington, opposite Earl's Court Station, Miss Davis ... 6 p.m. Kentish Town, Modbury Street, Miss Margaret Wright ... 8 p.m. Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rosa Leo ... 7.45 p.m. North Kensington, corner of L. neaster Road and Portobello Road, Miss Glidewell, Chair, Miss Pepper ... 8 p.m. Putney, Vester Road ... 8 p.m. Stone Square, Mrs. Smithwick, Chair, Miss Medwin ... 12.15 p.m. Walthamstow, Tower Corner, Hoe Street, Miss Richmond, Chair, Mrs. Gladman ... 8 p.m. West Ham, The Grove, Stratford ... 8 p.m. Willesden Green Library, Miss Pauland, Mrs. Vorden ... 8 p.m. Wimbledon, Queen's Hall, Broadway, Mrs. Theresa Gough, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, and others ... 8.15 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, February 20.

Birmingham, Queen's College, The Lady Isabel Margesson ... 8 p.m. Glasgow, Claring Cross Halls, Mrs. Bouvier, Chair, Mrs. Kelsall ... 3.15 p.m.

Saturday, February 21.

Brighton, Atheneum Hall, 148, North Street, Miss B. Wylie ... 4-6 p.m.

Monday, February 23.

Cyck, City Hall, Council Chamber, Miss Lemoz and others ... 8 p.m. Hastings, Metropole Hall, Suffrage Play ... 3.15 p.m. Hastings, Metropole Hotel, Miss Canning ... 4-6 p.m. Nottingham, Market Place ... 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 24.

Bexhill, Shop, Marina, At Home, Miss Canning ... 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, February 25.

Derby, Albert Hall, Dr. Helena Jones, Miss C. Marsh, Chair, Miss H. Cross ... 7.20 p.m.

Thursday, February 26.

Aberdeen, St. Katherine's Buildings, Mrs. Crawford, Chair, Dr. Agnes Thomson ... 3 p.m. Aberdeen, West Front Room, Music Hall, Mrs. Crawford, Chair, Mrs. Webster ... 8 p.m. Belfast, 5, College Square East, Miss Small, Miss D. Evans ... 8 p.m. Chair, Mrs. Baker ... 8 p.m. Edinburgh, 27, Frederick Street, Debate ... 8 p.m. Wolverhampton, Victoria Hotel, The Lady Isabel Margesson ... 8 p.m.

North-West London.

At last "at home" a very crowded audience were delighted by forcible speeches of Dr. Tobaykovsky and Rev. C. A. Wills. On Thursday, 26th, Dr. Moxon and Mrs. Theresa Gough will speak. A "Great Scourge" poster parade would do much good in the High Road, Kilburn. Will members volunteer? Please send along contributions for jumble sale. Contributions gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Perkin, 10s.; Mrs. McEvoy, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Howkley, 2s. 6d.; A. J. J., 2s.; Miss Edith Myers, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Kohler; Mrs. Daniel, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bellamy and Miss Sanderson, 12s.; Miss Jones, 1s.; Nurse Cook, 1s.; Miss Rose Eyres, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. C. Myers, 2s.; Dr. Helen Hanson, 5s.; Mrs. Roles, 5s. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Elynor Penn Gaskell; office, 510, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.; telephone, 5065 Hatfield.)

Queens Gate.

A small but satisfactory inaugural meeting of this branch was held at 55, Cornwall Gardens on Tuesday, Feb. 10. Speaker, Mrs. Dugdale Duval. Two drawing-rooms were kindly offered for meetings. Canvassers and SUFFRAGETTE sellers needed, also supporters for meeting next Saturday (see programme). (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Matthews, 55, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; telephone, No. 561.)

Streatham.

It is earnestly hoped that all members will make an effort to attend special members' meeting to-morrow (Saturday) at 19, Aldrington Road, 4 p.m. Much important matter to be discussed. Poster parades urgently needed. Many thanks to Mrs. Sturt for excellent posters she is making, also to new SUFFRAGETTE seller, (Hon. Sec., 5, Shrubbery Road; telephone, 1575 Streatham.)

Wandsworth.

Members' meeting at 21, Spencer Park, Wandsworth, Monday, Feb. 23, 8.30 p.m. Mrs. Dacre Fox and Miss Grace Roe will meet members. A drawing-room meeting will be held at Mrs. Dacocks', The Vines, West Hill, Wandsworth, Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 8 p.m. Invitation cards may be obtained from Hon. Sec., Mrs. Threacher Chapman, 27, Loxley Road, Magdalen Park, Wandsworth.

West Ham.

Excellent attendance at annual meeting. Report of year's work showed remarkable increase. Total shop receipts, £180. In addition to paying all local expenses, shop rent, etc., £22 was sent to headquarters during 1913, as compared with £3, 16s. in 1912. Vigorous advertising schemes for "The Great Scourge" inaugurated. Thanks to Mrs. Parker for splendid work in canvassing local newspapers. Poster parades from shop to-morrow (Saturday), 8 p.m. Ten promises; more welcomed. Photo postcards of shop, advertising "The Great Scourge" now ready; 2d. each. (Hon. Sec. Miss W. Indge, 1, Wilmington Gardens, New Barnim; shop, 32a, Romford Road, Stratford, E.)

Wimbledon.

Members are reminded of annual general meeting at offices Thursday, Feb. 26, 8 p.m. Mrs. Lamartine Yates will be present. Only those who have paid renewal fees and who have joined since Oct., 1913, will be entitled to attend. Thanks to speakers at Queen's Hall on Friday last (see list for to-night's speakers) who will send a penny or make a collection of pennies to help fund for supplying local clergy with copies of Miss Pankhurst's book? (Hon. Org. pro tem., Mrs. Begbie; shop and offices, 9, Victoria Crescent; telephone, 1692 Wimbledon.)

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon.

Splendid meeting held at The Grove on Monday evening. Mrs. Haggitt presided, and Miss P. Richard addressed a large crowd. Members are especially requested to attend without fail a members' meeting at Queen's Hall (room on ground floor), Friday, Feb. 27, 9 p.m. Speakers, Mrs. Dacre Fox and Miss Grace Roe. (Hon. Sec. Mrs. Margaret Beatty, 5, Elm Grove, Wimbledon.)

Woolwich.

Good meeting held in Square last Tuesday. Thanks to Miss P. Rickarde for speaking. The SUFFRAGETTE sold well. Helpers needed for meeting Feb. 24 (see programme.) Members' rally on Tuesday, March 3 (not Wednesday, as stated last week). Grateful thanks to Miss Jones for home-made sweets, to Miss Houghton and Miss Turner each for a copy of Miss Pankhurst's book (68 reviews) in Absal papers. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. M. Clifford and Miss D. Gregory, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton, S.E.)

Swan & Edgar's Great White Sale Monday, February 23rd, for 2 weeks. Complete Window Display of Bargains.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, W. Subscription one guinea—Thursday, February 26, 7 for 7.30. Annual Dinner, Criterion Restaurant, Chairman, the Earl of Lytton.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, February 24, at 8 p.m., New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade, "My Night in a Common Lodging House," Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.—Mr. J. T. Greig has kindly promised to arrange a performance of "Ghosts" in aid of the N.C.S. Miss Bessie Hutton will play the part of Mrs. Alving.

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(Continued on page 431).

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