

# The Suffragette

EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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

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Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

WELL  
FOUGHT,  
LANSBURY!

3,291 FOR  
WOMAN  
SUFFRAGE.



Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE

LANSBURY, who, hand in hand, fought the great fight for Woman Suffrage at Bow and Bromley.

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# The Suffragette,

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: "WOSPOLU, LONDON." Telephone: 2724 HOLBORN.

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## A Review of the Week.

### A Personal Triumph.

Mr. Lansbury is excluded from the House of Commons, but he is not defeated. His resignation of his seat is a personal triumph for him, and proves that he, perhaps alone amongst Parliamentarians, has escaped the corrupting influence of the House of Commons and the deadening influence of party. Mr. Lansbury has not been re-elected, but he represents a bigger constituency by far than Bow and Bromley, for he is the representative of all the best and wisest men and women in the country, who rejoice in his action, and feel that he, as far as it is within the power of one public man to do it, has given effect to their own views and aspirations. Mr. Lansbury has set himself free to urge the Labour Party throughout the country to adopt a policy of real political independence and to repudiate the policy of subservience to the Government adopted by its present leaders. He has set himself free to preach the enfranchisement of working women throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Lansbury will indeed be a more dangerous enemy to the deplorable purposes of the Coalition, now that he has decided to leave the House of Commons, than he could have been inside the House.

One of the practical and beneficial results of Mr. Lansbury's resignation of his seat is that the Coalition is now two votes weaker in the House of Commons.

### Causes of Mr. Lansbury's Non-Election.

The causes of Mr. Lansbury's non-election are very simple and very obvious. He had all the party politicians against him. The Unionists fought him because they desired the return of a candidate of their own, who, when in Parliament, would acknowledge party authority. The Liberal Party realised that the return of Mr. Lansbury would be an overwhelming condemnation of the Anti-Suffragist and coercionist policy of the Government. The official Labour Party desired Mr. Lansbury's defeat because his election would lead to the destruction of their present alliance with the Government. The Press had its share in the result. Great is the power of suggestion, and the line taken by most, if not all, of the newspapers was that the election was not being fought on this issue. The power of the Press has increasingly to be reckoned with in matters of this kind.

But the greatest reason of all why Mr. Lansbury did not secure a majority of votes is that the very people in whose interests he was fighting, namely, the women, had no power to vote for him, and thereby to secure his return. This is the factor which goes so far to render ineffective any Suffrage policy based purely on elections, because it is not the immediate interests of the electors that are at stake, and the opponents of Woman Suffrage can always hope to confuse the issue and to buy off the men voters by making questions which directly

concern the men the main issue in the contest. The lesson which women may draw from the contest is that political self-reliance—which, of course, means militancy—is a wiser policy than that of relying simply on the aid of male electors.

### The Liberal and Labour Parties.

That the "neutrality" of the Liberal Party in this contest was a mere pretence, is shown by the election figures, and was proved even before the contest by the character of the Liberal manifesto, which was chiefly devoted to criticism of Mr. Lansbury. The official Labour statement which appeared in the newspapers on the day after the poll betrays a very strong animus against Mr. Lansbury, and shows how much his non-election was desired. The position from the Labour point of view is neatly described in *The Times* as follows:—

"Politically the most interesting aspect of the result, apart from the gain of a seat by the Opposition, is the disappearance of a thorn from the side of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. If Mr. Lansbury had been returned, the position of the Labour Party in relation to the Coalition would have been exceedingly awkward. They have accepted the Ministerial order of precedence for this Session's legislation. Mr. Lansbury wanted that order to be turned upside down, and he might conceivably have forced the hands of his colleagues in this direction. That would have made an end of the tripartite Coalition. He has not succeeded in his attempt, and the Labour Members are free to continue to support the Government through-thick and thin. We therefore come to this singular conclusion—that while the Unionists rejoice at winning a seat, the bulk both of Liberals and of Labour men in the House of Commons have reason to feel relieved at the defeat of one whose success would have caused trouble all round."

### Working Women to Take Action.

We publish in this issue a letter from General Flora Drummond, in which she announces that as soon as Parliament settles down to business in the New Year, she and a great band of working women will interview the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George. Mrs. Drummond believes that the time has now arrived when she and the other working women who want the vote must assert themselves, and prove once and for all that the demand for the franchise does not come from leisured, prosperous women only. It would be idle for Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George to attempt to escape the interview with Mrs. Drummond and her colleagues by saying that their views have been expressed already, because the object of these working women is not to ascertain the views of the two politicians, but to deliver to them a mandate. General Drummond's project will be carried out concurrently with all the various militant protests in which other members of the W.S.P.U. are and will be engaged until the vote is won.

General Drummond will further expound the subject of her letter in the course of her speech at the London Opera House next Monday evening.

### The "Reform" Bill.

It will have been noticed that, in his speech at Nottingham, the Prime Minister, while announcing that "we are not going to desert the cause either of Ireland or of Wales," said no more than that the Government will "do their best" to deal with franchise reform. The Press continues to foreshadow the dropping of the franchise measure. It is being said, as we foretold last week would be the case, that the next session would do as well as the present session for dealing with votes for women and franchise questions other than plural voting. For example, *The Daily Chronicle* says:—

"Whether in this overcrowded session time will be found for the Franchise Bill is a highly debatable proposition. If circumstances compel its postponement, the Government may fall back on the simpler Plural Voting Bill (already read a second time), for which Mr. Harold Baker was sponsor."

*The Daily Chronicle* then proceeds to suggest that the consideration of Woman Suffrage shall be deferred until the third session of this Parliament, the result of which would be, as every Liberal politician believes, that it would not

become law during the life of the present Parliament. We know very well what Mr. John Redmond would have said to a suggestion that the Home Rule Bill need not be dealt with until next session.

### To Avert the Premier's Resignation.

*The Labour Leader*, in its Parliamentary letter, makes a statement which should shatter the alliance between certain Suffragists and the Labour Party. To this statement we refer in our leading article. The comment of *The Irish Times* upon the Suffrage situation is as follows:—

"A large section of the Government's supporters are seriously alarmed by the embarrassing prospect of having to vote on the women's amendment. A majority of them are pledged in its favour, and yet, if they carry it, they fear that the result of their vote would be the resignation of the Prime Minister. They would, therefore, be very glad if the responsibility were taken out of their hands by the abandonment of the measure altogether, or its transformation into a Bill simply for the abolition of plural voting."

If the Manhood Suffrage Bill is not dropped, but goes forward, and the women's amendments are moved, the fear of embarrassing the Prime Minister and other anti-Suffrage Ministers will influence the votes of Coalition M.P.s, and will procure the defeat of the amendments. Under these circumstances there is clearly nothing left for Suffragists to do save to adopt methods by which they can create a greater embarrassment for the Government than any which could come from the enfranchisement of women.

### More Harm than Good.

It is announced that a conference representing Suffragist Members of Parliament, the Women's Liberal Federation, the Women's Labour League, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and other non-militant Suffrage organisations will be held on December 4 in the London Opera House. Mr. Arthur Henderson is to preside, and the speakers will include Mr. J. R. MacDonald and two members of the Government, in the persons of Mr. F. D. Acland and Sir John Simon. There are to be two resolutions, of which the first calls upon the House of Commons to carry a broad and democratic amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill, and the second pledges the societies represented to urge their local Members of Parliament to vote for such an amendment. From all this it appears that the Conference and the Societies to be represented there will do nothing to grapple with the real difficulties of the situation, which are, the hostile intrigues of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond and the refusal of Mr. J. R. MacDonald and the official Labour Party to prevent these intrigues being carried to a successful issue. The holding of this Conference will simply tend to lull Suffragists to a sense of false security, so that the treacherous schemes of their opponents may be the more easily put into effect. Suffragists who still profess to believe in the Prime Minister's "pledge" instead of fighting for a Government measure are doing more harm than good.

### The word "Male."

The W.S.P.U. has from the first condemned the use of the word "male" in the Franchise Bill, as a breach of the Prime Minister's pledge to Suffragists. The Union has further denounced as treachery the assent given to the appearance of this word in the Bill by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, and other professed Suffragists in the Cabinet. The Bill was drafted to apply to male persons only, with a deliberate and hostile intent, and we are surprised that non-militant Suffragists, who regard the Prime Minister's pledge as being of some value, should have acquiesced in this violation of it. Now, perhaps, they can see how misguided they have been in refusing to support the militants in their protest. For the precise object with which the word "male" was introduced is now appearing very clearly. Some time ago we noticed that Mr. Dickinson, M.P., writing in *The Englishwoman*, admitted that the word "male" might be a great stumbling-block because of the fear of moderate Suffragists in the House of Commons that its deletion would enfranchise all women.

We have been watching for further state-

## GENERAL DRUMMOND'S CALL TO ACTION.

### Working Women and the Premier.

Dear Editor,  
I feel that the time has come for us who are working women to assert ourselves, and to say that we will stand no more nonsense from this Government. Many working women have been telling me that they feel exactly as I do. One of the reasons why we must now make some decided move of our own is that the enemies of votes for women are saying that the Suffrage movement is a movement of rich women, and that the women workers are taking no real part in it. I, for one, as a working woman, have made up my mind to prove that this is not true, and I am asking other working women to join with me in one great stand for their political rights.

What we will do, is to go and see the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, and tell them that we insist upon the Government giving us the vote at once. The interview will take place in January, soon after Parliament re-assembles. I shall announce the exact date later. These two Cabinet Ministers saw the representatives of the different Suffrage societies about a year ago, and they managed then to deceive a great many of these ladies. They will not succeed in taking in us working women.

There are three questions which, above all others, are firing our indignation, and making us determined that we will now get the vote once and for all. These questions are:—

1. The sweating of women workers. The starvation of women is undermining the health of the mothers of the race, and is driving thousands to a life of shame.
2. The White Slave Traffic. Even under the new Bill which is now being carried a man can get less punishment for trapping an innocent girl and forcing her to a life of shame than for stealing a loaf of bread.
3. The outrages committed upon little girls, some of them only babies. This is a growing evil, which working-class mothers are determined to stamp out, and to do this they must have the vote.

Mr. Asquith says that it will be a national disaster if women get the vote and use it to put a stop to these three terrible evils. We say that it is a national disaster and a public scandal that a man who holds such opinions should be the Prime Minister of this country. We working women insist and demand that he shall change his opinions or go.

We have made up our minds to see Mr. Asquith, and also Mr. Lloyd George, who is the next in authority to him, and when we see them we shall be put off with nothing less than the vote itself. We working women are very practical, because there is no room in our lives for false sentiment. That is why we will take no sham pledges. Women who have not had to face the hardships and the realities of life, as we working women have had to do, may be led astray by false promises and empty sympathy, but we will have deeds, not words. We mean to have the vote.

The Government would have been forced to give us the vote if the so-called Labour Party had insisted upon it, but the Labour M.P.'s have failed us, and only one of them, Mr. Lansbury, is really standing by our cause. It is because the Labour members will not fight against the Government for the sake of votes for working women that we find ourselves obliged to take the law into our own hands.

I have laid my plans before Mrs. Pankhurst, and she quite agrees with my carrying them out. I shall therefore call upon working women in London and all over the kingdom to hand themselves together, to go straight into the House of Commons, and to search out the Prime Minister and Mr. Lloyd George, no matter what corner they have hidden themselves in. Let them face us like men, and not crouch behind policemen as they have done in the past. In the old days they used to have women arrested and sent to prison for trying to see them. They will be very foolish if they do it this time. Let them touch us if they dare!

Our interview with the two Cabinet Ministers will take place, as I have said already, in January, soon after Parliament re-assembles. I want to hear at once from all those who are willing to help.—Yours sincerely,  
GENERAL DRUMMOND.

ments of the same kind, and now they have come. *The Times*, in its "Political Notes," states that the deletion of the word "male" will enfranchise eleven millions of women, and will render subsequent limiting amendments out of order.

The law of the matter is that to delete the word "male" will not remove the sex disability, but panic has been let loose in an hysterical House of Commons, and so the amendment to delete the word "male" is doomed, because no non-party and composite majority will assent to so wide a proposal. What will the Conference in the London Opera House have to say on this point?

### Burnt Letters.

Miss Margaret Ker, who was charged with setting fire to the contents of a pillar-box, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The young prisoner is a student at the University of Liverpool, where she holds a scholarship which she won in open competition and a grant of £30 from her own town of Birkenhead in aid of that scholarship. Her readiness to endanger her personal career for a great political and social object recalls the similar sacrifices made by students in Russia and elsewhere. It is perhaps only in this country that the undergraduates at universities are never lawless except for trivial and insane reasons. As seems inevitable in these days, it has been left to women students to initiate revolt for rational and public-spirited purposes. We have tried to discover upon what principle Lord Coleridge imposed upon Miss Ker the heavy sentence of three months' imprisonment. We find that the same Judge has imposed a sentence of only two months' imprisonment upon a man who has committed a serious offence against a girl under sixteen. A little while ago a youth who shot his sweetheart twice in the head and once in the arm was sentenced to precisely the same term of imprisonment as Miss Ker.

### The Miscarriage of Justice at Llanystumdwy.

The Llanystumdwy trial is over, and the man accused of assaulting Mrs. Watson has been discharged by the magistrate on the grounds that the evidence against him was insufficient. It is very strange that the Government, while they find no difficulty in obtaining convictions against Suffragettes, should find it so difficult to establish the case against men by whom the Suffragettes are attacked. If it be true that the evidence against Ben Evans, the man charged with assaulting Mrs. Watson, was incomplete, then the authorities were guilty of gross neglect of duty. They knew that assaults would be committed upon militant Suffragists upon the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, and they ought therefore to have arranged for the presence of an adequate force of police in order to prevent outrages, or, if that were impossible, to arrest those who committed them. If a Cabinet Minister had been the victim of the treatment received by Mrs. Watson, arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of the offender would certainly have followed. Even as it was, the police evidence against Ben Evans was extremely strong, and was not controverted by any real evidence on the other side.

## GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON OPERA HOUSE.

On MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 2nd, at 8 o'clock, a great Meeting will be held at The London Opera House, Kingsway, W.C., to welcome

### Mr. & Mrs. LANSBURY.

Mr. Lansbury has made a great fight. Come and welcome him!

### MRS. PANKHURST IN THE CHAIR.

#### SPEAKERS:

Mr. LANSBURY, GENERAL DRUMMOND, and Miss ANNIE KENNEY.

TICKETS: Boxes (to hold four, six or eight persons), 6s., 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; Grand Circle, 2s. 6d. and 1s., all numbered and reserved; Amphitheatre, 6d.; Gallery, 3d., unnumbered.

Tickets may be obtained of THE SECRETARY, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., or at the door.

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### NEWS FROM THE FIGHTING LINE.

#### MISS KER'S TRIAL. A HARSH SENTENCE.

The trial of Margaret Louise Ker at the Manchester Assizes on Friday, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, was conducted in a crowded court, the gallery of which was almost exclusively occupied by fellow-workers of the accused in the Suffrage movement. It was brief in duration, but impressive, and the on-lookers were visibly intent upon the proceedings. During the whole of the time, up to the inevitable buzzing of conversation which followed the sentence of three months in the Second Division, there was not a sound. At this moment one of the Suffragettes in the gallery called to Miss Ker, as she turned to leave the dock "Speak!" but Miss Ker, with a brave smile, went down to her punishment.

The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Crown by Mr. Woolf, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Lindon Riley, who defended, made some happy hits in a closely-reasoned speech. The details of the trial were as follows:

Miss Ker was charged with placing a dangerous substance in a Post-office letter-box at Liverpool on October 28; and when the indictment was read over to her she replied, "Guilty!" in a low but audible voice. She was wearing a bandage on the hand which was burnt when she was at the letter-box.

#### Damages Not Extensive.

Mr. Woolf, counsel for the prosecution, in his speech, after dealing with the arrest of the prisoner, said: "There is only one other matter to which I need direct your lordship's attention, and that is one which seems to exceed the legitimate limits of coincidence. It is this, that three other attempts were made to fire three other Post-office letter-boxes, one of which was not more than 100 yards from this particular letter-box in James-street, on that night. Either from the prisoner's nervousness at the last moment, or inexactness in the use of phosphorus, she herself was burned. The damage was less than might have been expected. As a matter of fact about eight letters were damaged or injured in some way or other. I do not think I need add anything more to this statement of the facts."

Mr. Lindon Riley then rose to address his Lordship for the defence. He said:

"As my learned friend has mentioned, I am charged with the responsibility of appearing on behalf of Miss Ker. I regard both my client and myself as fortunate in the fact that it is before your Lordship that her plea of 'Guilty' has been entered. It is fortunate for me from the point of view of the public, and justly advised which I gave her with reference to the form which her plea should take. It is also fortunate that, appearing before your Lordship, any advantage which might have been in other circumstances, had by an opposite course, cannot be lost here. Only six months ago to-day your Lordship concluded the hearing of that great trial at the Old Bailey, in which Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Pethick Lawrence, through their own lips, and distinguished counsel who appeared for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and on her behalf, stated at great length, and with no less clearness what the history and aims of the Suffragist movement had been, and what were the circumstances under which the militant form of that movement was evolved; and it is now almost enough to say that the aims and objects which were then stated by Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Pethick Lawrence, are the aims and objects which animated Miss Ker in what she did on this 28th of October.

#### Political Points of the Defence.

She knew, my Lord, the long story of the last fifty years concerning their movement, particularly the Parliamentary history of this question; she knew of the academic debates on it, the long series of friendly resolutions, the favourable responses which were accorded to one and another of the Bills promoted by private Members with the object of securing the extension of the franchise to women; and then, finally, in 1910 and 1911, there were the so-called Conciliation Bills, passed by such substantial majorities, only to be followed in 1912 by the rejection of the

Conciliation Bill by the narrow majority of 14 in a House of 430, and neither Minister nor private Member then rose, so soon or late, to move that notwithstanding the Standing Orders of the House—that decision should be rescinded.

In the same way, your Lordship, if your mind goes back to that trial—or apart from that trial, charged as it is with political knowledge—your memory will recall the general trend of what I may call the diverging attitude of Ministers of the Crown on this matter. In 1906, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: "Leave it with confidence to the growing strength of your cause, to the growing impression you are making on the mind and conscience of the country." Well, after this very important statement, so lately, indeed, as the 16th of February of this year, Mr. Hobhouse remarked that previous demands for the franchise had been accompanied by demonstrations on the part of the people. "But in the case of the Suffrage movement there has not been the kind of popular sentimental uprising which accounted for Nottingham Castle in 1833, or the Hyde Park railings in 1867. There has been no great ebullition of popular feeling."

#### Divisions in the Cabinet.

As to the divisions in the present Cabinet on the matter, I need not draw your Lordship's attention to what the Prime Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer has said. I have said enough to show that when Miss Ker did what she did, the immediate, as distinguished from the historical, position, was that Parliament was discussing *ad nauseam*, and were apparently going to discuss *ad eternum*, Bills for the reform of so-called inequalities between units of the United Kingdom, and for the reform of so-called religious inequalities within it, matters which the Suffragists regarded as but the smallest in the balance compared with the fundamental injustice of the application of the test of sex in settling political rights, to one half—the female half—of the population of our islands, and so depriving the female half of exercising the direct influence on the right side (as we may believe they would exercise it) in those questions of social regeneration and reform, the victims of the neglect of which, as your Lordship's experience must tell you, are largely women and children.

Miss Ker had joined in three demonstrations, not because (as Mr. Hobhouse suggested) somebody else's funds were equal to the emergency, but at her own expense. She had devoted a considerable portion of her leisure to the sale of Suffragist literature. She had seen her mother, a woman of culture and distinguished attainments, imprisoned for the cause. She determined to do what she could for the cause, and the view that "She who would be free, herself must strike the blow." We know what she did, and my learned friend has been good enough to read what answer she made when arrested. "I wish to point out that I do not do this for amusement. I had a reason; it is that I am a Suffragette."

#### "The Ringing of the Chapel Bell."

If the statement of the charge had embraced any expression such as "maliciously" or if there had been any charge at all of malice, Miss Ker would have desired to have the question of guilt decided by the Court. Her view was that the position which this Suffragist question had reached demanded what Mr. Gladstone called "the ringing of the chapel bell." There was something she wished to tell her parish about, and she believed, and I ask your Lordship to believe, too, that in doing as she did she was doing a good service.

Now, who and what Miss Ker is can be told very shortly. Miss Ker is an example of the forces of heredity. Her mother, Dr. Alice Ker, was one of the pioneers in the work of opening the medical schools of this country to women. She qualified in both medicine and surgery just about thirty years ago, and has since been a pioneer spirit in all good causes open, or capable of being open, to women. Dr. Alice Ker is herself a student at our Liverpool University, enjoying there, as the result of success in open competition, a scholarship which, no doubt, if she is so for-

tunate as to complete her studies, will lead to her graduation there. She also enjoys the honor of being the holder of a grant of £30 in aid of that scholarship. I have not heard before of the suggestion that what Miss Ker did was in association with other people, and I can hardly believe it to be the case. She suffered an injury to her hand which will permanently, I am told, disfigure her hand. She was arrested, and for a week she was in prison, and then at the committal hall was allowed, and I am sure your Lordship will not regard it as an immaterial circumstance that Sir Alfred Dale, the distinguished Vice-Chancellor of her university, went surety for her, and is here to-day to tell your Lordship, if your Lordship allows, what his hopes are concerning the possibilities of Miss Ker's academic career.

#### Counsel's Prophecy.

I dare do no more than remind your Lordship that there is more than one way of dealing with Miss Ker, one of them involving the interruption of her university career, with the possibility, no doubt, of its absolute termination by the diversion from her of pecuniary endowment she enjoys as a student, and the alternative which your Lordship possesses might avert this. I am, of course, no prophet, but it is quite possible that by the year of her graduation, 1915, "Votes for Women" will have been given, and there will be, thereafter, no need for the sort of sacrifices that women have made to secure that object in the past, and also making with the same object now. And hereafter, again upon the lines of heredity, she may perhaps be fated to follow her mother, if not in the same profession of medicine, then in some other, by laying her gifts upon some useful altar of her country.

Sir Alfred Dale, Vice-Chancellor of the Liverpool University, was then called to give evidence on Miss Ker's behalf. He testified that what his knowledge of her was from the point of view of character and the possibility of her successes as a student, Sir Alfred Dale said: "Miss Ker came to me rather more than a year ago from a good school, and with a good record. That record she has maintained throughout the period of her University career up till now. We have every hope that if she is able to complete her course she will graduate in an honours school in due time."

#### The Judge's Summing Up.

No other evidence was called, and his Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon Miss Ker. He said:—"Margaret Louise Ker, you have been found guilty of destroying letters in a public Post-office box, and I don't know, and I have not gathered from your learned counsel whether you realise the gravity of what you have done, because of the public reliance upon the Post-office, and to forward safely communications of every sort from one person to another. Any interruption of such communications may produce the direst mischief to the public and to trade. It may disorganise commercial intercourse, it may create or keep open bitter personal misunderstandings or unhappy domestic strife. It may be preventing a poor person, for instance, from getting a situation which it is life and death to that person to obtain. It is not necessary for me to multiply instances of this sort. You say you did it to call attention to a grievance. I suppose it would be only wasting my breath to point out to you that such conduct is certain to exasperate all classes of the community, and to range them in hostility to any possible sympathy with your view. Sitting here to administer the law that has been broken, I have an imperative duty to carry out towards you, and my duty is to protect the public and to enforce the law—which is a plain and simple duty—and regardless of all else I must perform it. You must be imprisoned in the Second Division for three months."

Mr. Lindon Riley, I am instructed, my Lord, to ask you whether, with the object of enabling Miss Ker to pursue her scholastic studies, you would not make the sentence one in the First Division, which would allow her to have the use of her books? His Lordship said he could not take that course.

Miss Ker received her sentence quietly and bravely, and turned immediately to descend the steps from the dock. One voice cried out "Shame!" and then another advised Miss Ker to

speak. She, however, went directly below. An application was subsequently made that Dr. Alice Ker might have an interview with her daughter, and this his Lordship granted.

#### MISS IRVING DETERMINES HER OWN SENTENCE.

Miss Isabel Irving, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on Wednesday, November 29, for window-breaking, was released on Monday afternoon as the result of a hunger strike.

Miss Irving started the hunger strike at once, and, as a further protest against the length of her sentence and her treatment as a common criminal, she broke all the windows in her cell. The prison authorities brought her dainty, appetising food, which they let in her cell to tempt her, but Miss Irving smashed every bit of china the food was on, the ewer and basin, and the shade which covers the electric light, with the result that the temptation was not repeated. From midday on Wednesday until Monday evening she was without food. On Monday afternoon she was taken to the consulting room, and the doctor certified that she was not in a fit state of health to be forcibly fed, and she was released that evening.

It is believed that Miss Ethel Slade, who was sentenced at the same time as Miss Irving, is also hunger striking, but no definite news of her has yet been received.

#### PRISON NEWS.

Miss Short, who was given four months' imprisonment in the first division for breaking the window of a post-office at Letchworth, is still serving her sentence.

#### IRISHWOMEN RELEASED.

The two Irishwomen, Mrs. Connery and Mrs. Emerson, who were sent to prison for fourteen days for the non-payment of their fines, were, as stated in last week's issue of THE SUFFRAGETTE, refused treatment as political offenders by the magistrate. Notwithstanding this, they found on arrival at Mountjoy Prison that the prison authorities had decided to allow them to have their own clothes pending further instructions. On the following morning, after a meeting of the visiting magistrates, they were granted full first-class treatment and all the rights of political prisoners, save that of speaking at exercise. They petitioned the Lord Lieutenant for this right, but before the answer had time to arrive they were told their fines had been paid anonymously and they were discharged.

#### LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

This very important fund is being raised to pay the expenses of prisoners who have to face the vindictive action of the Government, which is unable to break the public reliance upon the Post-office, and to forward safely communications of every sort from one person to another. Any interruption of such communications may produce the direst mischief to the public and to trade. It may disorganise commercial intercourse, it may create or keep open bitter personal misunderstandings or unhappy domestic strife. It may be preventing a poor person, for instance, from getting a situation which it is life and death to that person to obtain. It is not necessary for me to multiply instances of this sort. You say you did it to call attention to a grievance. I suppose it would be only wasting my breath to point out to you that such conduct is certain to exasperate all classes of the community, and to range them in hostility to any possible sympathy with your view.

Sitting here to administer the law that has been broken, I have an imperative duty to carry out towards you, and my duty is to protect the public and to enforce the law—which is a plain and simple duty—and regardless of all else I must perform it. You must be imprisoned in the Second Division for three months.

Mr. John Garvin, writing of the Turk, says: "All four-footed things have reason to love him. He is tender and careful towards all animals of burden except his wife, the results of whose degraded status are the real Nemesis of his race." In spite of his fondness for his children, they die in their infancy like flies; of the degradation of his women, as we have said, is his real Nemesis. Physically they compare less and less well in every generation with the peasant women among all the Christian races, and it is chiefly the degeneration and ignorance of the mothers which threaten to make the Turk a dying race."

His Lordship said he could not take that course.

### LABOUR PARTY CANNOT HOODWINK THE WOMEN.

#### GIVING THE GAME AWAY. Labour to Uphold the Government after Women are Betrayed.

Those Suffragists who have incautiously placed their faith in the official Labour Party will be startled by the revelation of the Labour Party's true views and intentions which has just been made by the Parliamentary correspondent of *The Labour Leader*. For the information of our readers we give in full his comment on the political situation. From this comment we see, in the first place, that the Labour Party believes that the carrying of a Woman Suffrage amendment would be fatal to the Government, and, in the second place, that the Labour members are determined, if they can, to keep the Government in office for the next two years. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Labour members are anything but zealous for the passage of a Woman Suffrage amendment.

*The Labour Leader*, in its Parliamentary letter, says:—

#### "Almost its whole Force."

"That the Government can carry Home Rule, Disestablishment, the Reform Bill, the Osborne Judgment Reversal, is simply not possible. This, after Christmas, will be patent to everybody, and the weakest of the quartette will go to the wall. But behind three of them there are powerful Parliamentary groups, which the Government dare not offend. Behind the Reform Bill there is also a powerful group, but it does not happen to be in Parliament; it is a group of women. With this group the Labour Party is in close accord, and it will support with almost its whole force all the amendments that seek to open the doors of the Bill to women. But, assuming the defeat of these amendments, the Labour members, instead of any longer supporting, will oppose, and their adverse attitude will of itself destroy the measure. It seems clear, then, that though the Reform Bill will come into the House in order that Mr. Asquith's pledge to the Women Suffragists may be redeemed, it will not be seriously pressed, and after the defeat of the women's amendments will be quietly dropped."

#### An Unpleasant Prospect to Labourism.

"Suppose the amendments are not defeated? In that case (I wish I could think it other than a remote one) we need not worry about which of the Bills will perish, for it is quite on the cards that they will all perish together. The carrying of the amendment would administer a knock-out blow to Mr. Asquith, who has intimated that in such a case he would be glad to leave the Treasury Bench and for a while get the Parliamentary bubble out of his brain. Other members of the Government would follow their leader, and without these props the Ministry would die hard. It is a far more unpleasant prospect to Labourism than to any others. Think of a Liberal Party returning some day once more to power with Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment still holding them in an old-man-of-the-sea embrace. Think of further Ulster hysterics, years more of arid talk, another 'coalition'! No, let the Government stay in and finish their job."

To die be given us or attain,  
Fierce work it were to do again.

#### Warm Corner for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Under the above heading *The Halifax Guardian* published an account of a meeting addressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. James Parker on Sunday, from which the following is taken:—

Persistent interruption by Suffragettes considerably hampered Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., in his farewell speech on the Labour Party's policy at the Halifax Theatre Royal last night.

The interjections began with the Chairman's opening speech. Like all other Parties, said Mr. Parker, the Labour Party must expect to be subject to all kinds of criticism. (Women's voices: "Hear, hear.") If they

objected to it or were afraid of it they would be unworthy of the position they occupied.

The House of Commons was a reflex of the people who elected them, and on the whole neither better nor worse than the population from whom they were elected. (Voice: "Only the men.") He agreed, and he was sorry it was only the men. "The fault at least is not mine or ours," he observed, "that there aren't women elected to the House of Commons as well as having votes."

#### Meeting Brought to a Standstill.

This was a little bait which proved ineffective, because when Mr. Parker said he had nothing to withdraw from in regard to this matter there were Suffragette cries of "Question!" Mr. Parker averred that he would not withdraw, "come shine, come storm." (Applause.) But this belittling of the House of Commons should be resented by people belonging to all parties who believed in representative government.

Here the Suffragettes loudly protested against the term "representative government," and there were cries of "Throw 'em out!" some members of the audience rising to their feet.

"Don't trouble," said Mr. Parker. "There will be no throwing out whatever is said or done. We will try to hold our corner, and I promise the ladies to give them every chance at the close of the meeting to pepper us as hard as they like. The people's House of Commons"—("Men's")—and so the interruptions flowed on, the meeting being brought to a standstill several times in the course of the evening.

#### Following at the Government's Tail.

"We are criticised because it is said we follow at the tail of the Liberal Government," said Mr. Parker. There was a chorus of "hear, hear." "We are here to face that," said Mr. Parker. "That's all right—we follow at the tail of the Liberal Government. ('Hear, hear,') What Government should we follow? As a minority—" (Cries of "Turn the Government out!") They were going on to a programme which some of his interrupters had advocated and helped to frame, and they had made promises and pledges which they were sent to carry out. (Voices: "Do it then.") Was it their suggestion that they should throw aside all these other questions for the sake of one? ("No need to do that.") "Then we are not playing that game," said Mr. Parker, amid applause and some uproar.

He was a Socialist, and he did not believe the democracy of England was ever going to get its reforms by the persistent disorder in certain quarters, whether by Tory politicians or Suffragettes. (Applause, cries of dissent, and counter-cries of "Shut up!") He believed as sincerely in the extension of the franchise to the female population as any person in that hall, but he believed they had got to get it in the same way that they fought for other things. The Labour Party was prepared to fight for it. (Interruption and cries of "Throw her out!")

#### Mr. MacDonald's Trying Ordeal.

"Why don't you keep your Albert Hall pledge?" was the remark fired at Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as soon as he began speaking. Voice: Get outside!

Mr. MacDonald said the ladies would not interfere with him if the audience would kindly turn a deaf ear to them. No attempt at brow-beating—(interruption)—would have the least influence with him.

#### Throughout the speech,

which was at least an hour and a half in duration, he was troubled with running comment and contradiction from Suffragettes. Once a steward approached Dr. Jones, who was sitting immediately beneath the front of the dress circle, but he did not lay a hand on her, and the only effect of his action was to cause numbers to stand up and to stop the proceedings temporarily. It did not check the interruptions.

#### Stung to Reprisal.

At one point in his speech Mr. MacDonald, stung to reprisal, said that in the House of Commons he might adopt the tactics of the Suffragettes, but he would stand on the verge of insanity if he did. This retort was greatly cheered. He also taunted the women about "excursions to London—with their railway

fares paid—to smash people's windows," and he quoted the Women's Social and Political Union as an example of what was not a democratic body.

#### "Turn the Government Out!"

Mr. MacDonald said the House of Commons was being subjected to an attack so disgraceful and contemptible—"Well, it wants it!"—that everybody who believed in democracy ought to resent it in the most emphatic manner. "They tell us we are corrupt—that we are there for £400 a year," continued Mr. MacDonald. "We are as honest as you are." ("Question.") "We come from people as honest as the people you come from—(cheers)—and we hold to our convictions and policies at any rate with an intelligence that some of you would be very well advised to adopt."

Upon Mr. MacDonald suggesting that many so-called women emancipators did not really want the vote, he was assailed with cries of "It's a lie," "Retract!"

The Labour Party, he said, were blamed for keeping the Government in office. The Tory Party were angry about it. If he were the leader of the Opposition he, too, should be angry. He said emphatically and without reserve that when the Labour Party went into the House of Commons it adopted the policy of voting upon everything on the merits. Men who did not believe in Women's Suffrage and voted for it to turn the Government out were dishonest politicians, and the Labour Party were not going to place themselves in the hands of such men as mere pawns in the game. Home Rule was a question that had a direct bearing on the economic position. A block was in the path, and must be removed.

He next asked: "What is the Labour Party going to do in the immediate future?" (A female voice: "Give votes to women.")

Mr. MacDonald: For the first time I agree with you. (Laughter.)

Another voice: "Then turn the Government out."

Mr. MacDonald: "Now, my dear friends, don't make fools of yourselves." (Cheers.)

#### Make the Cabinet Knuckle Under.

When it came to question-time, Mr. G. H. Willson asked if he might point out to Mr. MacDonald that in asking the Labour Party to vote against the Government because women were not included in the Franchise Bill the intention was that they should simply put pressure on the Government. If they did so the Government would not resign and let in the Tories, but would knuckle under to the Labour Party if they found the Labour Party were in earnest.

Mr. MacDonald replied that the questioner was entitled to his opinion, but he was wrong. The Government were adopting the only method that gave the women's amendments a chance.

#### The Albert Hall Pledge.

Dr. Jones pressed Mr. MacDonald to say why he wasn't fulfilling his Albert Hall pledge.

Mr. MacDonald: The pledge I gave at the Albert Hall was this. If the Government opposed votes for women the Labour Party was so much in favour of votes for women that they would vote against the Government. That pledge will be carried out to the letter if the circumstances should arise which compel it to be carried out.

Dr. Jones: Does that mean that the Labour Party will vote against the third reading if the amendments are not carried?

Mr. MacDonald: It means that the Labour Party, if the Government oppose votes for women, will vote against the Government. Whether the Government would oppose votes for women, he added, remained to be seen, but immediately the Government came to a decision to oppose the amendments the Labour Party would decide what to do to counteract the action of the Government.

#### Irish Women and the Vote.

Dr. Jones: Why didn't you contract the action of the Government when the Government put its Whips against the women's amendment to the Home Rule Bill?

Mr. MacDonald said the Government took the view that it was an Irish and not an Imperial question. He didn't take that view, and voted against the Government.



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BUSINESS and Advertising communications should be addressed to the Business Manager at the same address. Matter for insertion should reach the office by first post on Monday at the latest.

**The Lesson of the Election**

The Lansbury election has illuminated the whole situation, and has made clearer and plainer than ever the course which ought to be taken by women who want the Vote. Mr. Lansbury has himself set a fine example to women, not less than to men. His resignation of his seat, his message of defiance to the Government and to the official Labour Party, his sacrifice of position and of money—these are prompted by the purest and most glorious spirit of militancy. That a man should do so much puts to shame any woman who would still cling to the contemptible method of non-militancy.

There is one very practical point that Mr. Lansbury's action has brought to light. It is that, whereas the best and most highly evred men—of whom John Stuart Mill was one, and of whom there are many examples in the present generation—will put the cause of Votes for Women first, a great mass of men are still so corrupted and led astray by party politics that to depend simply on the help of the electors to secure the enfranchisement of women is a grave and fatal mistake. If the electors will help, well and good; but women must make up their minds to work out their own salvation.

Some women have lately been depending on the Labour Party. Those of us who have known it from the inside during the past fifteen years have been warning them for months past not to trust to the official Labour Party more than to any other party. Those warnings were disregarded, but perhaps out of its own mouth the official Labour Party will now stand condemned in the eyes of all Suffragists. Mr. Lansbury's resignation of his seat was a stern vote of censure upon the official Labour policy, but even that did not so finally prove them to be unworthy of women's trust as do certain recent statements emanating from the official Labour Party itself. The day after the poll at Bow and Bromley, the Labour Party issued a manifesto attacking Mr. Lansbury, but unintentionally attacking and incriminating itself.

This manifesto has to be read in conjunction with the statement of their own Parliamentary correspondent which appeared in the last issue of *The Labour Leader*, the official organ of the I.L.P. The anti-Lansbury manifesto complains that "the Labour Party was asked to vote constantly and relentlessly against the Government" until the Government had been driven from office, or had introduced and carried a proposal giving votes to women on the same terms as men. 'Coddling' is to be deposed in order that 'Short' may be put in office. Now, the obvious answer to this peevish complaint is that Mr. Lansbury, and the others who ask the Labour Party to adopt an anti-Government policy, are not primarily aiming at the Government's overthrow, but at compelling them to assume the responsibility of giving votes to women. The official Labour Party persists in ignoring the fact that they have power to coerce the Government into dealing with the question of Votes for Women.

This same anti-Lansbury manifesto goes on to say that "this policy of opposing the Government will not survive five minutes' clear reflection. To carry it out, the Labour Party would require to vote against national freedom for Ireland, the restoration of Trade Union rights, and several other proposals for social reform made by the Government, while the fate of the Franchise Bill is unsettled." Our answer to this is, that if the Labour Party voted against the present one-sided and one-sexed Home Rule Bill, that would be doing political right and not political

wrong; and that social reform, far from being endangered by an anti-Government policy, is conspicuous by its absence from the Government's programme. The Welsh Members have saved the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by threatening to vote against the Government. The Welsh Liberal Members number only twenty-six, so that obviously the Labour Members, with their forty votes, would have much more power if they chose to use it.

And now for a very important declaration contained in this manifesto. The official Labour Party commits itself to this statement:—"The Government have pledged themselves that the question will be left to the free and unfettered judgment of the House of Commons, and we believe that in this way the great reform of women's enfranchisement has the best chance of being placed on the Statute Book."

Let us compare with this statement the important revelations, so damaging to the Labour Party, made in the Parliamentary Letter in *The Labour Leader* to which we have referred above. This Parliamentary Letter says that it is simply impossible for the Government to carry, in the remainder of the present Session, Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, the Reform Bill, and the Osborne Judgment reversal. One of these must be dropped, we are told, and it is the weakest of these four Bills that must go to the wall. Then appear these significant words:—"Behind three of them there are powerful Parliamentary groups which the Government dare not offend." That is to say, behind the Home Rule Bill there is the Irish Party; behind the Disestablishment Bill there is the Welsh Party; behind the Osborne Judgment Bill there is the Labour Party. Behind the question of women's enfranchisement there is, according to this confession, no Parliamentary party at all—certainly not the Labour Party, in spite of the trust and confidence reposed in it by non-militant Suffragists.

Says *The Labour Leader* Parliamentary Letter:—"The group behind the Suffrage question does not happen to be in Parliament. It is a group of women." The Labour Party, we are told, is in close accord with this group, but not unanimously so, because—and these words should be noticed—it will support, not with its whole force, but "almost with its whole force," the Woman Suffrage Amendments. What now becomes of the contention that the Labour Party is, as a party, officially and solidly committed to the enfranchisement of women! There is the much-trumpeted promise made by a handful of the Labour Members to oppose the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill if women are not included. We have often pointed out the absurd inconsistency of promising to oppose the Government on the third reading of this Bill and not on any other issue, and we have said that such inconsistency was proof that the promise in question was not really worth having. This *Leader* Parliamentary Letter confirms our view, because it says that if the Women's Amendments are defeated and Labour Members offer some opposition to the measure as a whole, the Manhood Suffrage Bill "will not be seriously pressed, and after the defeat of the Women's Amendments will be quietly dropped."

We come now to the most serious point in this Letter. The writer of it declares that the possibility of the Amendments being carried is a "remote" one, but that if a Woman Suffrage Amendment is carried, this will destroy the Government, because it will "administer a knock-out blow to Mr. Asquith, who has intimated that in such a case he would be glad to leave the Treasury Bench, and for a while get the Parliamentary babble out of his brain." "Other Anti-Suffragist members of the Government would follow their leader, and the Government would go to pieces," is the next statement; and it is followed by this—that the destruction of the Government is a far more unpleasant prospect to Labourism than to any others. "No," we read, "let the Government stay in and finish their job!"

All this means that the Labour Members want nothing which will endanger the position of the Government; in other words, they do not want a Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Manhood Suffrage Bill to be carried. Here is the case in a nutshell. Woman Suffrage will destroy the Government. The Labour Party do not want the Government destroyed. Therefore, they do not want Woman Suffrage.

If, after this, any Suffragists continue to trust Mr. MacDonald and the Labour Party, they will be as much to blame as the official Labour Party itself. The fact is that there is no escape from the policy of militancy. Women, as men have had to do in the past, must work out their own salvation; and the sooner they prepare for the necessary acts of defiance and the consequent sacrifice, the better.  
CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

**HARASSED MINISTERS!**

**Mr. Asquith's Undignified Adventure.**

**Who Paid for the Special Train?**

In these days, for a Cabinet Minister to undertake to venture out into the provinces to address his supporters is a momentous (though undignified) adventure—a perilous journey through an unfriendly land to a fortress beset by the enemy. This was the case when Mr. Asquith visited Nottingham on November 22 on the occasion of the Conference of the Liberal Federation. Knowing from previous bitter experience that Suffragettes could be relied upon to meet every train from London to Nottingham, Mr. Asquith travelled by a special train to Radford, a small station beyond Nottingham, where three motor-cars, each guarded by detectives, stood waiting with lights out in goods sidings.

Sir Jesse Boot's house, where the Prime Minister stayed, was guarded day and night by a large force of police and plain-clothes men—and two constables were placed at every cross-road in the vicinity and in the grounds. The dome-shaped conservatory was covered with tarpaulin secured with wire; some of the windows of the house and Sir Jesse's two motor-car windows were covered with wire netting. Suffragettes were on the watch before the party left for the Albert Hall, but were driven away by the police, an inspector ordering the constables to run them in if they didn't go. Innocent spectators were similarly dealt with.

Barriers were erected outside the hall, and a large police force was on duty. A huge crowd collected outside, and the one topic of conversation was "the Suffragettes." Two hundred and fifty stewards were in the building, and more than two-thirds of the hall was filled by delegates. On the back of every ticket was the following:—"Issued subject to the following conditions being complied with: The bearer of this ticket agrees to conform to such regulations as may be imposed by the local committee for preventing interruptions during the proceedings, and further undertakes that he (or she) will do nothing to interrupt the speakers or to disturb the meeting, and will not transfer this ticket to any other person." Reserved ticket-holders were closely and personally identified. The first motor-car contained detectives; the second Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and the Prime Minister's secretary. Many attempts were made by Suffragettes to board the car, but they were seized and dragged back by the police. In one case, however, a woman got under the barrier and climbed on to the car before it left the hall, and, clinging on to the handle, called "Votes for women, Mr. Asquith, votes for women." She was removed by the police. On Saturday the precautions which marked his arrival were repeated on Mr. Asquith's departure from Nottingham.

[To Suffragists the question inevitably occurs—Who pays for the special train and for the extra police forces engaged to protect Mr. Asquith from his political opponents? Is it the taxpayers—women as well as men?]

**MR. URE AT CHATHAM.**

On Friday last, November 22, the Liberal men and women of Chatham went to the Town Hall to hear Mr. Ure. A correspondent sends the following account of his meeting:—"From the beginning it was evident that the audience was on the *qui vive* for Suffragettes. 'I wonder if the Suffragettes are here,' I heard at my elbow. 'Sure to be,' was the confident reply. After three minutes, Mr. Ure: 'In my constituency I have the sympathy and support of the working men.' Suffragette No. 1: 'But you have not got the support of the women, Mr. Ure.' Great excitement—half the audience on their feet, trying to catch a glimpse of the interrupter; cries of "Put her out," "Be quiet"; much rushing to and fro of stewards who would have liked to "put her out," but just then a Labour man in front of the Suffra-

**HARASSED MINISTERS!**

gette rose up and said, "You leave her alone." The stewards, reluctant, but looking foolish and sheepish, fell back. Mr. Ure proceeded—but Suffragette No. 2, stalwart and dignified, came to his aid, and in clear and determined Scotch accents reminded him that "women had been working for the vote for fifty years" . . . and she continued her speech while the meeting seethed with excitement. "Put her out!" She absolutely refused to go "except at the bidding of the chairman"! So again the stewards, not being accustomed to the genus "Suffragette heckler," fell back puzzled, surprised, and defeated. Mr. Ure: "There is one thing you will all be interested to hear— Suffragette No. 1: "That the Government is going to bring in a measure to give votes to women!" Considerable excitement; exit Suffragette No. 1 by the combined efforts of about a dozen men. Mr. Ure then proceeded to speak about trades union representation. Suffragette No. 3: "The women pay your salary, Mr. Ure, but they have got no vote. You ought to be ashamed of yourself." Scuffling, clutched at chairs, and at surprised and unoffending men who stood in the gangway. No. 3 was put outside; but above the din was heard the demand "Votes for women—this session—as a Government measure!"

After an interval, Suffragette No. 2 made a second most effective protest, and then walked out of the meeting with dignified composure. Immediately a great protest meeting was held outside the hall, and the crowd showed thorough appreciation of the Suffragettes' action. One woman, sitting beside Suffragette No. 2, is joining the Union as a direct result of the evening's proceedings. E. B.

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Dr. A. M. Corthorn . . . 2 2 0	C.A.R. and G.A.R. . . . 0 2 6
Mrs. E. Boverman . . . 6 0 0	Mrs. Benson Clough . . . 1 0 0
Mrs. Bevan . . . 50 0 0	Miss W. Holiday . . . 1 0 0
Mrs. Helen M. Brailley . . . 0 0 0	Mrs. Holiday . . . 1 1 0
Mrs. Dorothy Collier . . . 0 0 0	Anon. . . . . 0 2 0
Mrs. Bevan . . . 50 0 0	Miss W. Ross Atkern . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. Helen M. Brailley . . . 0 0 0	A Member . . . 0 2 0
(sale of flowers) . . . 0 3 3	Row Baths collection 2 3 3
For the Cause (per Dr. Edith Smyth) . . . 41 10 0	Corbett . . . 5 0 0
Miss A. M. G. Briemshaw . . . 0 5 0	Miss Heyland . . . 0 10 0
"A Cowardly Sympathiser" . . . 1 0 0	"A Cowardly Sympathiser" . . . 0 2 6
Miss Helen M. Brailley . . . 0 5 0	Mrs. Gillies . . . 0 2 0
Mrs. Edith Hall . . . 2 2 0	Miss Helen M. Brailley . . . 0 10 0
Miss C. L. Downing . . . 5 0 0	Miss A. E. Billinghurst . . . 2 0 0
Mrs. Haarlebleicher . . . 1 1 0	Miss Edith Hall . . . 1 1 0
Miss Adela Farmer . . . 0 6 0	Mrs. Grieve . . . 1 1 0
A Friend (per Miss E. Schofield) . . . 0 13 6	Mrs. M. S. Bevan . . . 3 3 0
Mrs. Parton (per Miss G. Stevenson) . . . 0 10 0	Miss C. L. Downing . . . 1 0 0
Miss E. K. Leacheur . . . 5 0 0	Miss E. Cotton Haig . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. J. Jane Mackay . . . 1 0 0	Miss Alice Heale . . . 1 1 0
Dr. Edith Smyth . . . 0 5 0	Miss Helen M. Brailley . . . 2 0 0
Mrs. Bullock Workman . . . 10 0 0	Miss E. M. Graham . . . 3 0 0
Mr. Herbert . . . 0 0 0	Miss Jessie Allan . . . 50 0 0
Mr. H. Normand . . . 0 1 0	Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barrett . . . 1 0 0
Miss Muriel Marsdon . . . 0 6 0	Mrs. Birch . . . 0 2 6
Mrs. J. M. Towshend . . . 3 3 0	Miss P. Head . . . 0 2 6
Miss F. M. Wright . . . 10 0 0	Mrs. E. M. Baker . . . 0 2 6
Mrs. Everilda Parker . . . 0 1 6	Miss M. Barry . . . 0 1 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas (officiate decoration) . . . 2 2 0	Mrs. Ada Farmer . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. J. C. Miller . . . 0 1 0	Mrs. A. M. Bowes . . . 0 2 0
Dr. Helen C. Pataua . . . 0 11 0	Miss E. M. Bowes . . . 0 2 0
Mrs. H. S. Lucecomb . . . 0 11 4	Mrs. H. Gardner . . . 0 2 0
Mrs. E. H. Falkner . . . 2 10 0	Mrs. E. D. Cobb . . . 1 1 0
Mrs. K. C. Leah . . . 2 0 0	"Another News-vendor" . . . 0 2 6
Miss Aeta Lamb (per) . . . 0 4 6	Mrs. English . . . 0 10 0
Geo. Montagu Esq. . . 5 0 0	Mrs. G. Armstrong . . . 1 0 0
Mrs. Leggett . . . 5 0 0	Miss Prestman . . . 0 0 0
Miss Ethel R. Lewis . . . 1 0 0	Miss Smith . . . 1 1 0
Mrs. Georgina Paget . . . 1 0 0	Two Members . . . 1 0 0
Miss H. J. Polo . . . 0 10 0	Mr. and Mrs. Terrero . . . 0 10 0
Sinhora Diana Leahy . . . 0 2 0	Mrs. Franklin Smith . . . 1 1 0
Per Mrs. G. Allen . . . 1 0 0	Miss Dorothy Mason . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. Burgess . . . 1 0 0	Miss M. M. Montgomery . . . 1 1 0
Miss Cobb . . . 3 13 0	Mrs. A. Moore . . . 1 0 0
From Bath: Mrs. J. Littlejohn . . . 0 5 0	Miss Pigott . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Irene Batty . . . 0 2 6	Miss Kate Noaks . . . 0 5 0
Sales in shop . . . 0 19 11	Miss Leslie Lawless . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Edwards . . . 0 10 0	Mrs. Beatrice Sanders . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Davis . . . 0 1 0	Miss Olive Lunt . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. Moger . . . 0 2 0	Mrs. J. C. Miller . . . 1 0 0
Miss S. Strangways . . . 0 2 6	C. T. Price, Esq. . . 0 2 6
Per Misses Crocker and Roberts: Mrs. H. F. Lancaster . . . 0 10 0	Mrs. Sutcliffe . . . 0 2 6
W. Evans, Esq. . . 0 1 0	Miss N. Sutcliffe . . . 0 2 6
Mrs. Cowen . . . 0 2 0	Miss Florence Ross . . . 0 5 0
Anon. . . . . 0 2 6	Misses A. R. and E. U. Vincent . . . 0 15 0
Miss Hallday . . . 0 2 6	Mrs. Sydney Wilbarr . . . 2 0 0
Hallday, Esq. . . 0 2 0	Lady Sybil Smith . . . 5 0 0
Miss Holgate . . . 0 1 0	Miss Evelyn Sharp . . . 0 5 0
Miss Grewall . . . 0 11 6	Miss D. E. Wood . . . 1 0 0
Miss Duncan . . . 0 5 0	Mrs. Payne . . . 1 0 0
Mrs. Cowan . . . 0 4 0	Misses H. and H. M. Wollheim . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. G. Burgin . . . 0 6 0	Mrs. G. Wollheim . . . 0 5 0
Miss Gayton . . . 0 1 0	Mrs. Pankhurst . . . 5 0 0
Mrs. Austin . . . 0 1 4	Miss A. Jessie Smith . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Shepherd . . . 0 2 0	Miss Isabella Watson . . . 1 1 0
Mrs. Wilson . . . 0 6 0	Mrs. Georgina Paget . . . 1 0 0
Miss Newton . . . 0 1 4	Mrs. Merryweather . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. Trauman . . . 0 1 0	Miss M. E. Postle . . . 1 0 0
From Edinburgh: Jumble Sale (admtl) Extra on Sturragettes . . . 0 1 0	Miss M. N. MacMain . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Gillies . . . 0 4 0	Miss M. A. Watter . . . 1 0 0
Miss Garry . . . 0 2 6	Mrs. Katie Pullen . . . 1 0 0
Berwick Members 2 4 6	Miss Edith M. Prier . . . 0 2 6
A Scotsman in America (per Miss H. M. Murray) . . . 2 5 0	Miss Ellen Lynch . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Moring Burn Murdoch . . . 1 0 0	Miss Rosa Leo . . . 0 5 0
Per Miss D. Evans: Office Fund . . . 0 3 6	Miss Edith Mann . . . 0 5 0
Miss Bailey . . . 0 1 0	Miss Symons . . . 0 10 0
Miss Bennett . . . 0 5 6	Mrs. Maurice Scott . . . 0 5 0
Mrs. E. Kerwood . . . 5 0 0	Miss Ella Stevenson . . . 1 0 0
From Glasgow: Mrs. D. Smellie . . . 0 15 0	Wandsworth WSPU . . . 0 10 0
Per Miss H. Jollie: Mrs. Smithwick . . . 0 10 0	M. M. S. . . . 0 10 0
Mrs. Kelly . . . 0 5 0	From Bath: Members and Sympathisers . . . 3 3 6
Mrs. Cooper . . . 0 2 6	Miss H. M. Murray . . . 0 5 0
Miss M. Bernard . . . 1 2 6	Mrs. Waddell . . . 7 0 0
Mrs. Edwards . . . 1 0 0	Mrs. J. C. Watson . . . 0 2 0
Miss Gearing . . . 0 8 0	Miss Bessie Watson . . . 1 0 0
Misses Craig and Hutchinson . . . 0 5 0	H. McIntosh, Esq. . . 3 0 0
Miss Hoy . . . 0 2 6	Miss J. C. Methven . . . 1 0 0
Miss Stephenson . . . 0 2 6	Miss Moring Burn Murdoch . . . 1 0 0
Liverpool Members 5 5 6	Membership Fees . . . 1 15 0
Profit on (sale for) Women . . . 1 0 4	Collection, Tickets, &c. . . 42 5 9
Miss Lupton . . . 0 2 6	Per Miss G. Allen 56 12 3
Miss Paton . . . 0 2 6	From Bath: 25 8 6
Mrs. O'Callaghan . . . 0 5 0	Per Misses Crocker and Roberts . . . 28 2 4
Miss Renner . . . 0 2 6	From Edinburgh . . . 45 16 3
Miss Mary Gibson . . . 0 5 0	Per Miss D. Evans 0 9 1
Per Miss L. Mitchell: Jumble Sale . . . 3 4 5	Per Miss H. Jollie 1 5 6
Sweating Club 3 2 6	Per Miss Mackenzie 2 0 0
Per Miss F. Parker: Sale of Picture . . . 0 1 0	Per Miss Mitchell 23 13 6
Miss Macdonald . . . 0 2 0	Anon. . . . . 3 2 2
Miss F. E. McLarlano . . . 0 17 6	Anon. per E. S. (for loan of umbrella) . . . 0 4 0
Per Miss L. Mitchell: Bow and Bromley Election . . . 0 1 0	
From Edinburgh . . . 45 16 3	
Per Miss D. Evans 0 9 1	
Per Miss H. Jollie 1 5 6	
Per Miss Mackenzie 2 0 0	
Per Miss Mitchell 23 13 6	
Anon. . . . . 3 2 2	
Anon. per E. S. (for loan of umbrella) . . . 0 4 0	
Total . . . £138,328 12 9	



# 3,291 VOTES POLLED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE — THE REAL FIGHT BEGINS.

## An Impression of the Historic Election at Bow and Bromley.

By BEATRICE HARRADEN,

Author of "Ships that Pass in the Night."

### A TRIUMPH THAT NOTHING CAN OBSCURE.

#### A Disinterested Politician.

During the whole of this last week, whilst I have been watching the work of the Women's Social and Political Union and other Suffrage Societies during the election campaign at Bow and Bromley, my dominant feeling, shared by all women of all political shades and opinions, has been that whether or not Mr. Lansbury were returned for the constituency, the real victory is that in this self-seeking and tenacious world a disinterested politician has been found willing to risk his place and his position for the sake of an idea, the idea of the enfranchisement of women. Nothing can ever destroy this triumph, and no ungenerous suppressions or comments of the newspapers can avail to obscure its significance or curtail its far-reaching consequences. Out into the great world will go this great message, and the brains and imaginations of thousands of people in all countries will be stirred to thought and sympathy. The inhabitants of Bow and Bromley should indeed be proud and grateful that fate has chosen them to share in this enviable and honourable record.

Of the many experiences which have fallen to my lot, none have been more interesting and stimulating to me than those which I met with in Bow and Bromley; and from the moment when I stepped out of the station at Bow and came face to face with that ever-enlivening phantom fortress—the Anti-Suffragist headquarters—I felt a buoyancy of spirit which even the grimness of poverty of the district could not dispel. I read with laughing eyes the phantom legend, "Women do not want the vote," and took a furtive peep into the committee-room, where phantom forms flitted to and fro in mystic measure; and then, gayer than ever, passed on to Mr. Lansbury's stronghold, where real things were happening and real people were working for the fulfilment of a great aim.

There I picked up a friend who was going to speak at an outdoor meeting, and we hurried off through many desolate streets to the destined pitch, found that we had arrived rather early, and that neither chairman nor lorry nor speakers nor audience were present on the scene. So we thought we would pass the time by having something to eat in that little corner shop opposite, whence we could watch the right moment for dashing back to our Suffrage duties. So far there was only a brown dog, and a tiny child leading another tiny child. There was obviously time enough to eat

a pickled onion and a biscuit, perhaps even a bit of cheese and a mouthful of that pickled red cabbage for which one searches in vain in so-called civilised centres! And whilst we were enjoying this rash meal in came little boys and girls carrying bottles, and the shopkeeper did a brisk trade in farthingsworths of milk or vinegar. I regained my long lost respect for that annoying coin, the farthing, and realised, as I had never done before, its purchasing capabilities. The halfpenny, too, went up in my estimation when I saw what the factory girls, who dashed in with cups, received in exchange for that resourceful shop. I noticed that the red cabbage was popular, and I don't wonder!

But at last we had to leave our retreat, and election business began at the street corner. The chairman arrived, two Suffragette speakers hurried up, and a few children and a stray man or two formed the first audience. But gradually this was added to, and by the time the Suffragette mounted the lorry a considerable company of men and women stood round in a broken circle. There were numbers of both young and old women, and I was particularly struck with the expressions on the faces of the older women. The story of the grim and hopeless battle of life stood recorded there in ruthless eloquence. But as they listened to the speaker, and heard afresh that Lansbury was out to help the cause of women, and that all people who were promoting the cause of Woman Suffrage were doing so because this and this only would help to lighten the heavy burdens and lessen the unjust difficulties of the women workers of the world, I noticed in many instances that their wan countenances were lit up with a ray of puzzled interest at first, followed by a flash of understanding and hope. I shall never forget that change of expression. It was a definite answer, a deep though silent response to that rallying call with which our leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, summoned us other women out of the hiding-places of our privacy and prosperity. So these women, our sisters, are being summoned out of the unreachableness of their poverty and distress.

I noticed one woman in particular. She had a perambulator which I think contained match-boxes, and I suppose she was from Bryant and May's factory. She stood, with her arms akimbo, riveted to the ground by the words of the speaker. One or two of her comrades tried to urge her to pass on, but she pushed them aggressively aside, and bent forward to listen with added attentiveness. Then they, seeing her eagerness, lingered on too. One of them was carrying a parcel of artificial flowers, and the others were laden with packages of their respective

work or materials for it, probably for the box factory hard by. There was very little coming and going. The people once there stayed there solidly, and there was only one bit of chaff, which emanated from a man working in the road, at gas pipes, let us hope, and not at the drains! He said to the speaker:

"Look here, missis, you just come down and do my work."

"I shall be delighted," she answered, "if you're clever enough to do mine in exchange!"

"That he ain't. I know him," shouted one of the women, and the man joined in the good-natured laughter against himself.

Very reluctantly I tore myself away from that outdoor meeting. I regretted leaving every one of those women, and I shall remember their faces until my dying day. As I stood there amongst them, it was borne in on my brain that there ought to be no rest or peace for any of us whose lives are more favoured until we have placed the power within the reach of those poor women, not to be helped by us, but to help themselves and to use all that wonderful natural intelligence lying dormant within them, and ready to spring up to a surprising development.

Off then I went on to an indoor meeting, in St. Mark's Hall, Victoria-road, which Mrs. Pankhurst was to address, and found again an entirely different audience from the other—exceedingly poor and rather rough amongst a certain section of themselves, inclined, in fact, to come to blows on one or two points raised in connection with a reference to certain Christmas local charities, a reference which I did not take in. What I did take in, however, was Mrs. Pankhurst's tactful patience with the women, who were irritable with each other, but never with her. It is my belief that one has to see and hear Mrs. Pankhurst with the very poorest class of women in order to have seen and heard her at her very best. The passionate and yet tender concern for her own sex would seem to be at its finest expression, and her cry for justice at its truest vibration when she stands amongst these women, whose sufferings and disadvantages and needs she knows through and through, and in whose powers, capabilities, and characters she believes with an unalterable loyalty. And they know it. Unlettered though they be, they are learned enough to read her mind, and recognise the idea in her which represents a new hope and a new freedom hitherto undreamed of because of the traditional habit of sleepless bondage. Her presence and her teaching make all things clear to them. She reaches their doubts, and dispels them. They are conscious of, and grateful for, her understanding respect for them, and in return they yield a respect to her. I have heard Mrs. Pankhurst in many halls and places acclaimed by thousands of enthusiastic followers, but I shall like best to recall the picture of her in that dreary St. Mark's Hall, dimly lit with one or two apologies for electric lights, and packed with women of the very poorest circumstances, who had brought their little children and fretful babies with them, and with difficulty had spared the time to come to the meeting, but were impelled to come

because they had heard from other women—yes, and from men, from their own sons and husbands—that Mrs. Pankhurst would speak to them in a way that would "get at them." They pressed round her afterwards in friendly and happy intimacy, signed the petition for the Suffrage, asked her questions, wrung her hand, thanked her and blessed her, and went away full of new thoughts and clear hopes. Some of them had come for the first time to a Suffrage meeting. Others were, so to speak, old stagers, and one of them told me she got up two hours earlier every day in order to find time to attend Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings. Another woman told me that she and several others had made time, somehow or other, to go round and collect signatures for the petition which the women of Bow and Bromley are themselves to take to the Prime Minister. Finally, we passed into the streets, where the W.S.P.U. motor was waiting; and to my great delight and surprise the children, hundreds of them, dashed forward and lined up to greet and cheer Mrs. Pankhurst, and once more the women pressed round, crying lustily, "Votes for Women—hurrah for Mrs. Pankhurst!" What did the mounted policeman, waiting there so innocently, make of it, I wonder? Was he, perhaps, thinking that it was a great relief not having to hound the Suffragettes down for

It is, of course, impossible to speak of all the meetings, but I cannot end these disjointed remarks without referring to Mr. Lansbury's meeting outside Cockshot's Wall Paper Factory. We had come in the W.S.P.U. motor, bringing the W.S.P.U. speaker, who was going to hold the fort until the arrival of Mr. Lansbury. There was some delay in getting into the yard, and, perhaps, for more than half an hour we stood surrounded by eager, interested, and friendly children. It was a delightful experience to have—typical, I am told, of the attitude and behaviour of all the Bow and Bromley children towards all the Suffragettes; a real tribute, I thought, to the influence of the man who has the welfare of women and children at heart. All the children seemed to be carrying jugs. I have never seen so many with them, and with difficulty had spared the time to come to the meeting, but were impelled to come

### A MESSAGE FROM MR. LANSBURY AND MRS. LANSBURY.

To the Members of the W.S.P.U. FRIENDS.—My wife joins me in saying we thank most sincerely all those women, and children who worked so hard on behalf of the cause we represent yesterday. We have been beaten by a party of false friends and open enemies who profess to believe in the principle of democracy, yet openly and shamelessly range themselves on the Toryism and reaction. That, however, is their business and their disgrace; we are satisfied with the results we have gained, and we feel proud and happy to have taken ever so small a part in this great fight. We beg every woman and every poor man to come along and join us in this great movement for the complete emancipation of the human race. Again many thanks.—Always yours,  
E. J. LANSBURY.  
GEORGE LANSBURY.

the poorer shopping district of Crisp-street.

I was much struck by this incident. We were in an open motor-car, and it was nearly ten at night. "The Suffragettes!" cried someone, but not in a jeering voice. The crowds pressed round, pressed close, bent over to see, and then retreated to let us pass slowly through their midst. I could not help wondering whether we should have been so safe amongst Lloyd George's henchmen, or amongst even the undergraduates of our great Universities. Well, we must not blame them unduly. Perhaps someone of their own will now rise up, as George Lansbury has risen, to give them, by his example, a chance of education—real education on modern lines. For that is what is happening in Bow and Bromley—a campaign of educa-

### THE EVE OF THE POLL.

Boisterous winds in the morning and heavy rains in the late afternoon threatened to mar the torchlight procession on Monday night, but "Suffragette luck" prevailed, and about six o'clock the sky cleared somewhat, and a pale moon veiled in grey surveyed the scene. What a wonderful scene! A bit of old Japan strayed into those grim, dark East-end streets; colour and light and motion and music blended to make a vision of delight, all the rarer for its background of a London November. The marchers assembled in the dusk at Bow Church, where lanterns were distributed, and immediately before the start, at 8 o'clock, a general illumination took place. The lanterns carried were attached to light poles, and were of every vivid hue imaginable. Banners and flags were also to be seen, but the coloured lights predominated. To an onlooker's fancy the procession flowed like a rippling stream of light along the three miles of gloomy streets covered in the route, typifying the passage of the

### BOW AND BROMLEY.

#### A TYPICAL MEETING.

The whole point of a meeting is in the people who meet. The audience at the Bow Baths last Thursday was enough to put spirit into the most disheartened, even though in a way it was enough to put sadness into the most unthinking. There was amid it, quite obviously, a very great deal of genuine poverty; there were people there in their hundreds who have to face life grimly because the face which life turns upon them is a grim one—who walk always in uncertainty, with the shadow of destitution hovering close at hand. But the sorrow caused by a realisation of the poverty was an infinitely smaller thing than the uplifting caused by a realisation of the faith, the courage, the enthusiasm, the unselfishness. There was nothing broken-down, nothing hopeless, about even the poorest of that audience; on the contrary, they were full of humour, of sympathy, and of kindness. And, perhaps, the most striking thing of all was the admitted comradeship of the sexes. Women came, many with their babies in their arms, and sat beside their husbands—not like Primrose Damos or Liberal ladies on a dais, a half-shattered and half-resented intrusion, but simply and without question sharers in the aspirations of life as in its trials and its toil. No one could fail to see what stuff the people are made of, nor could anyone fail to realise how intolerable are their conditions. Lansbury is bent upon altering their conditions—and they know it.

One great moment of the meeting came when he walked on to the platform. We have all heard vociferous cheering at ordinary political party-meetings. "The right honourable gentleman was accorded a magnificent reception"—one knows, only too well, the kind of thing! But the cheers that went up for Lansbury were of a different kind altogether; there was no doubt about it, no ambiguity, no reservation in that welcome such a friendly feeling, such a feeling of intimate sympathy and high hope, so much comradeship and exultation, so sure a promise of better things to be. And even anyone who had never set eyes on Lansbury before, never heard him speak or in any way come under the influence of his compelling personality, could not have doubted for a moment that he was worthy of his welcome. He said only a few words—just enough to give an impression of his quality. He got the force of all he means to do into those brief sentences. Without any of the airs and graces of self-conscious oratory, his speech was a model. It fulfilled its purpose. It created its atmosphere. It made clear its truth.

Another great moment came, of course, with the arrival of Mrs. Pankhurst. The working women and working men know her for their friend as instinctively as they know Lansbury; and it was as a friend, not merely as a leader, that they greeted her. Her speech was that of a leader—and a friend. It moved the audience, touched them, and inspired them. When, in question time, one voice became somewhat importunate with questions, other voices from the body of the hall supplied apt answers. A man wanted to know why the Suffrage meetings were quiet, the Unionist candidate's meetings subjected to interruptions. "Because we hear sense and truth at the Suffrage meetings!" someone shouted in reply. When Mrs. Pankhurst was asked, "Why does Lansbury stand up for the women instead of for the poor?" she answered with a counter-question, "Who are the poorest people in this constituency? Who are the people working for a penny, and for a halfpenny, an hour?" Women in the audience cried out, "Me!" and "Me!" What better lesson could there have been in the need for Woman's Suffrage? What better refutation of the stupidly dishonest charge that the Suffrage movement is a class movement, a movement on behalf of the few and idle rich? It may suit the less reputable sections of the Liberal and "Labour" Press to insinuate that. The women of Bow and Bromley know better. G. G.



MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN,

The famous authoress of "Ships that Pass in the Night," who contributes a vivid impression of a historic election.

tion for the women, the men, and the children; and for all of us who have been privileged to go down there to meet these our sisters and brothers face to face, see for ourselves their pluck and cheerfulness, and take some of it away for the betterment of our own lives.

I have no space left to write about the lantern procession, in which the children took such a proud and happy share. It struck me as we marched through those dreary streets that we ought to have been singing in unison those words of James Oppenheim from his poem, "Bread and Roses":—"As we come marching, marching, we bring the greater days—"

The rising of the women means the rising of the race. No more the drudge and idler—ten that toil where one reposes— But a sharing of life's glories: Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses."

BEATRICE HARRADEN.

women's campaign through the dusky ways of life. But with the extinction of the lights the analogy ends, for the flame that has been kindled in the hearts of Bow and Bromley men and women is unquenchable—it burns for honour and for justice. The constituency has that to the good, whatever the result of the poll.

There is no doubt that George Lansbury's sincerity of purpose has made a deep impression on the electorate. A fine contingent of working-men and women joined in the march. The children, to their intense joy, were permitted to join in the procession—boys and girls alike, all future electors, shouting with enthusiasm for their hero. Past the old church went the long line, down Fairfield-road into the shop-lit thoroughfare of Roman-road, then via St. Stephen's road and Coborn-road into Bow-road, and eastward till the starting-point was regained. All the Suffrage societies at the election joined in the procession at the invitation of the W.S.P.U., with the exception of the N.U.W.S.S., who refused the invitation.

After the procession the meetings began. Mr. Lansbury himself, after an indoor meeting at St. Gabriel's Schools, made a tour of the platforms, speakers gladly giving place to the man of the hour.

W. M.







LIBERAL FEDERATION AT NOTTINGHAM.

Suffragette Ejected.

Mr. Richardson Called to Order

Though the question of the enfranchisement of women was strictly "taboo" in the official arrangements for the meetings of the Liberal Federation at Nottingham, through the determination of some members of the W.S.P.U. it formed one of the most sensational and "live" incidents of the Conference.

At this point a female voice chimed in: "What about the injustice to women?" The interrupter was a young woman attired in black occupying a seat in the balcony.

While Sir John was speaking the interrupter had risen, and leaning forward, her hands resting on the balcony, she endeavoured to gain a hearing.

"Be a Sweet Woman." The chairman lifted his hand, and at once there was a lull in the murmuring.

There were loud cheers, and the chairman was calling on Mr. Arthur Richardson when the Suffragette was seen to be again on her feet.

More Uproar. Mr. Arthur Richardson, ex-Liberal M.P. for Nottingham, rose to second the resolution, and was obviously moved by the distressing episode which had preceded his rising.

Mr. Richardson passionately appealed for silence, and proceeded to show how men had better their industrial conditions through their possession of the franchise.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Reply to Mr. Crawshaw-Williams.

To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE. DEAR MISS PANKHURST.—The members of the deputation to Mr. Crawshaw-Williams are agreed that the report referred to by Mr. Crawshaw-Williams is an accurate though not a detailed account of the interview with him.

We were interested in reading his opinion with regard to our lack of "political morality."

The Women's March. To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE.

DEAR EDITOR.—Will you allow me, through the medium of your columns, on behalf of the Marchers, to publicly thank Mrs. Arncliffe Bennett for her wonderful organisation, which contributed so much to the great success of the women's march.

At the Kingsway Theatre. To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE.

DEAR EDITOR.—It might be interesting to your readers to hear of my encounter with Mr. Winston Churchill on Saturday evening, as he was leaving the Kingsway Theatre, a most appropriate spot, as it is the playground of the Suffrage cause.

London Meetings. The speakers at the London Pavilion on Monday next, December 2, at 3.15 p.m., will be Mrs. Pankhurst, the Lady Isabel Margesson, and Miss Annie Kenney.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Engagements. Mrs. Pankhurst will address the following meetings between this and Christmas: Temperance Hall, Leicester, to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m.; Manchester, Tuesday, December 3; Liverpool, Wednesday, December 4; Norwich, Wednesday, December 11; Cambridge, Thursday, December 12.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS SALE.

Hon. Secs.: Miss Vibert, Miss Fergus, Miss Goodlife.

Only a few days more, and at three o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 5, Mrs. Pankhurst will open the Christmas Presents Sale at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, when everyone who can will surely wish to be present.

Meanwhile another friend has generously come forward, offering to stock a stall on Dec. 10, with sketches, artistic jewellery and specimens of handicrafts; this promises to be an interesting group.

Mrs. Marshall has kindly volunteered to undertake the provision stall. She will ensure its being a success. She appeals particularly for Christmas cakes and dainties.

The Woman's Press. Our readers are reminded that a charming selection of Christmas Cards and Calendars is on sale at the Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

The Speakers' Class. We cannot say too much in appreciation of the splendid work done by the members of the Speakers' Class in Bow and Bromley election.

Helpers Wanted! The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. is in urgent need of helpers to prepare goods for the Christmas Sale.

MISS MOORHEAD'S APPEAL FUND. It should be noted that this fund has been started, not for the defence of Mrs. Shaw, but to cover the costs of her appeal against what is regarded as an unjust conviction.

Lucky Tub. Mrs. East, 21, Brandenburg-road, Chiswick, will be glad of any contributions for the Lucky Tub.

Hampstead. Many thanks to those members who have worked so splendidly for White Slave Traffic meeting. By the kindness of Mrs. Norris, a drawing-room debate will take place on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, between Mrs. Harold Gough in the chair.

Announcements.

Can You Help?

The need of the moment is volunteers for paper-selling. THE SUFFRAGETTE is the official organ of the W.S.P.U., and contains the latest news of the political situation and the militant policy.

Advertising the Paper.

Those who are unable to stand for any length of time can do their share by coming forward for the Poster Parade, which leaves Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, this and every Friday morning at 11.30 a.m.

Helpers Wanted! The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. is in urgent need of helpers to prepare goods for the Christmas Sale.

The Woman's Press. Our readers are reminded that a charming selection of Christmas Cards and Calendars is on sale at the Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

The Speakers' Class. We cannot say too much in appreciation of the splendid work done by the members of the Speakers' Class in Bow and Bromley election.

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Campaign Throughout the Country.

Members and sympathisers combine enthusiastically to make "The Suffragette" known throughout the Kingdom.

W.S.P.U. GENERAL OFFICE, LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C. LONDON.

Balham and Totting.

Most successful meeting held Balham Assembly Rooms Friday last, when Mrs. Drummond and Miss M. Thompson spoke.

Barnet.

Debate arranged by New Barnet Literary Society for Dec. 3 on "The Best Method for Women to Obtain the Vote" (see programme).

Bow Park and District.

Only a few more days before lantern lecture at St. John's Hall, Bow Park, Dec. 27.

Chelsea.

Owing to Bow by-election, meetings arranged for Stepney were postponed.

Clapham.

Will all those who have promised to give something towards the Christmas Bazaar kindly send it to office by Monday, Dec. 27.

Croydon.

Stewards wanted at Small Public Hall Monday next, 2.45 p.m. Christmas sale begins next Thursday, Dec. 5.

Fulham and Putney.

Notices will be sent to members as to time of Members' Rally, Wednesday evening, Dec. 4.

Hammersmith.

Very successful meetings, addressed by Mrs. Davies and Miss Kelly at the Grove.

Hampstead.

Many thanks to those members who have worked so splendidly for White Slave Traffic meeting.

North Islington.

More paper-sellers urgently required at two monthly subscriptions in detail next week.

North-West London.

On Tuesday lecture room was filled to overflowing for debate between Mrs. Cameron-Swan and Mrs. Holman, on "The Home."

Richmond and Kew.

Members have been helping at Bow and Bromley. The final open-air meeting of present season will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m.

Streatham.

Gifts of home-made puddings, cakes, mince pies, etc., will be most gratefully received for Christmas Bazaar, which opens on Monday next.

West Ham.

Members did splendid service at Bow and Bromley in place of usual local work.

Wimbledon.

Thanks to Mr. Hensell for so kindly taking Mr. Green's place as such inconceivable and Miss Rachel Barrett for her speech.

Kingston and District.

Members who so splendidly gave up time to Bow election cordially thanked.

Lewisham.

Four subscriptions received for "Banner Fund." Will be acknowledged in detail next week.

Wimbledon Park and South Wimbledon.

A large and keenly interested crowd listened eagerly to Miss Coomb's earnest and effective speech.

Woolwich.

Mrs. Brailsford gave thoughtful address last Thursday. Members asked to help at meeting on Friday, Nov. 23.

Home Counties.

Bexhill-on-Sea. The poster-parade, in which Hastings and seventeen members taking part.

Bournemouth.

Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak on Tuesday, Dec. 3 (see programme). Tickets on sale at the office, numbered 2a, unreserved 1a and 6d.

Brighton and Hove.

Miss Ada Moore is kindly helping at the speakers' class on Tuesday afternoons 4.30 p.m.

Eastbourne.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made for large meeting to be held early in New Year.

Hastings and St. Leonards.

Miss Hicks, M.A., addressed very large meeting arranged by British Socialist party at Wellington Picture Palace on Sunday last.

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER LTD. REGENT ST., W. HANDKERCHIEFS. No. 461.—Ladies' Linen Cambric hemstitched, with initial in 1 1/2 in. floral surround. About 15 in. square with 1/2 in. hem, ... per doz. 7/6. No. 58.—Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hemstitched Handkerchiefs with embroidered initial. About 20 inches square with 1/2 in. hem, ... per dozen 11/9. SPECIAL.—Handkerchiefs with the W.S.P.U. coloured borders.

THE SUFFRAGETTE. Place it on Order at your Newsagents







CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion 1d. per word, minimum 1s. (Four insertions for the price of three). All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GIVEN at the Albert Hall TO BE SOLD for the Funds - 2 s. d. Gold and Diamond Bracelet... 25 0 0 Turquoise and Diamond Brooch... 12 12 0 Single Stone Diamond Ring... 3 3 0 Gold Curb Bracelet (15 ct.)... 2 10 0 Oxysided Silver Chain and Pendant (artistic design)... 0 17 6 Gold Pin, set pearls... 0 12 6 Gold Brooch... 1 1 0 Gold and Mosaic Brooch... 0 10 6 Pair Silver Maltese Bracelets, each... 0 7 6 Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, Etc.

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

ALBEMARLE COURT HOTEL, 35, 36, and 37, CLEVELAND SQUARE, LANS-CASTER GATE, W. Reopening with the following attractions - Handsome new Lounge, Smoking and Drawing-rooms, large airy bedrooms; with telephone, multiplicity of baths, continuous hot water service, exceptional cuisine. Visitors can have use of private sitting-room for receptions, etc. Pension from 30s. A trial will ensure permanent patronage. Under direct management of Mrs. HORNE. Telephone: Mayfair 3708.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker-street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone: 4330 Paddington. -Mrs. CAMPBELL, 5 and 7, York-street, Portman-square, W.

BRIGHTON - A comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet. -Miss TURNER, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria-road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1792.

BRIGHTON - TITCHFIELD HOUSE, BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Upper Rock-gardens. Near the Palace Pier and New Winter Gardens. Congenial Society. Terms from 25s. to 35s. W.S.P.U.

COMFORTABLE HOME in lady's country house. Bath, safety gas. Vegetarian cooking if required. High ground; tracing. -HOMESIDE, Kentisbury, near Barnstable.

HOSPITAL SISTER can receive Invalid Lady or Child. Small, comfortable home; every care. -FEBBY, Browning-road, Worthing.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES, 31, Oakley-square, N.W. - Bed-Sitting-room, with breakfast, from 1s. 6d. With Breakfast, Dinner and Full Board on Sunday, 18s.; 2 sharing, 15s.

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

TO LADY WORKERS and others. Week-ends and holidays can be spent in little country cottage, 1 1/2 miles from London. -By letter apply to Sister, 47, Mornington-road, Bow, E.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

COMFORTABLE little FLAT TO BE LET furnished for three or six months, with attendance if desired; 4 rooms, 2 minutes' walk from Kingsway. Moderate terms. -Apply Miss KEAR, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING-ROOM TO LET. Board if desired. Gas, bath. Very convenient for City and shopping centres. -18, Talbot-road, Bayswater.

WANTED.

WANTED, GOOD ROOMS or part furnished HOUSE in Cheltenham. -Reply, Dr. ALICE BURN, 8, Azalea-terrace South, Sunderland.

WANTED, CARE INFANT. Lady. Country. -MATER, c.o. THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LADY (Graduate) DESIRES HOLDING ENGAGEMENT (W.S.P.U.) Teaching, secretarial. -Miss HILL, Purfleet, Essex.

JEWELLERY.

CASH FOR USELESS JEWELLERY. The Jewellery Market of the World - Send your old Gold and Silver jewellery. Highest price per return. Old False Teeth, Canes - all value to us. Search out your old useless jewellery. If our price does not suit you, your parcel returned immediately. -THE WHOLESALE SERVICE COMPANY (Desk 23), 45, Gt. Hampton-street, Birmingham.

PEARLS - WANTED TO PURCHASE. Immediately, a STRING OF REAL PEARLS or Pearl Necklace and Ornaments. -K. THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SILVER. - A Collector (member W.S.P.U.) WISHES TO PURCHASE PIECES OF OLD SILVER. -Write CONFIDENTIAL, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

DRESSMAKING, &c.

ANNETTE JAY, 18, New-street, Upper Baker-street, N.W. (W.S.P.U. Members) are holding a Special Show of Millinery, Blouses and Spirella Corsets for four days, commencing Tuesday, November 26.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING. -Original and inexpensive gowns designed for all occasions. Gowns renovated. Models on view. -GRACE, 26b and 27, Westminster Palace-gardens.

FRESH VEGETABLES. Weekly baskets sent by member from own garden; also Poultry. Carriage paid. Non-returnable baskets. -MORAG, c.o. THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPLENDID Fat Roasting FOWLS and DUCKINGS, 4s. 3d. pair. Large Boiling FOWLS, 3s. 6d. pair. Heavy FAT CHICKENS, 6s. each. Best Hen TURKEYS, 6s. each. Trussed, post paid. -ANNIE HARRIS, Rock House, Rosscarbery, Cork.

TOILET REQUISITES.

RECOMMENDED BY W.S.P.U. MEMBER. "THE MEREST SMEAR" with a moistened brush is sufficient. "CUTTONO", a delightfully prepared dentifrice, will under these conditions last 6 months for 1s. 6d., and "makes the teeth as white as driven snow." -THOMAS BELYND and Co., No. 2, New Southgate.

God's word to women has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress. Do you wish to know where and how they mistranslate and misrepresent it? Send 2d. (15 cts., American Stamps) for prepared purpose to solve your perplexities. -KATHARINE BISHNELL, a Woman's Catechist, Drayton-park, Highbury, London, N.

HOLIDAY COURSES. -Domestic work, work in cov. byres, poultry work -KATE LE LACHUE, Checkendon, Reading.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION given on Poultry Farm, 16 acres. Incubation, rearing, fattening for market. Fetus moderate. -SPROG, Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, of high education, gives Russian Lessons, undertakes translations and literary work into Russian or English. -Write, 3, Christchurch-place, Hamstead, N.W.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANTIQUES. -A Member of the W.S.P.U. WISHES TO PURCHASE her HOUSE with OLD THINGS, and would be glad to purchase old furniture, china, silver, and other household requisites from sympathisers of the movement. -Write O. 7, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

BONELESS CORSETS. Unbreakable. Support without pressure. Lat free. -KNITTED CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham.

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, Simplex Piano-Player. Bargain. 11, Parkhurst-road, Holloway.

DRINK delicious SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. -Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 290, Fulham-road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

MRS. ARNETT will be glad to PURCHASE CAST-OFF CLOTHING of any description. -Parcels address: 2, Doughton-road, Ramsgate.

OLD Bavarian VIOLIN. FOR SALE. £4, open to offer. -RUSSELL, 63, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

THE WOMEN'S TEA CO., 9, Mincing-lane, E.C. (Gibbons Sister) are prepared to send to all Bazaars, Meetings, or Suffragette Shops, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolates, for sale or return.

TO MEMBERS. -Has any Member out grown Page's or other Suit to give to Little Boy at Lincoln's Inn House? Height, 4 ft. 7 in. -Communicate with Miss KEAR, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House.

BOOKS THAT SHOULD BE READ BY ALL READERS OF "THE SUFFRAGETTE."

Table with 3 columns: Title, Net price, Post free. Includes titles like 'ARTICLES OF FAITH IN THE FREE DOM OF WOMEN', 'FOR AND AGAINST', 'LADY GERALDINE'S SPEECH', etc.

Supplied by THE WOMAN'S PRESS, LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

ALL OUR FRIENDS PLEASE NOTE. THE Christmas Presents Sale AT LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, will be opened by MRS. PANKHURST On DECEMBER 5th, at 3 p.m. You will be able to purchase every conceivable kind of present for your friends. A visit to the Sale is the first thing necessary when commencing your gift-buying.

LAUNDRY. - A MODEL LAUNDRY. -Family work treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries. -HILLIERS, Gressy House Laundry, Reynolds-road, Acton Green, W.

DENTISTRY. MATLOCK HOUSE DENTAL SURGERY. -Mr. Stedley, highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. for sympathetic, courteous and painless treatment. -39, Beauchamp-place, S.W.; 230, Rye-lane, S.E.; and 27, Grosvenor, Brighton. ARTIFICIAL TEETH for Suffragettes. Perfect for articulation, nice appearance, no unsightly fastenings. All clients given sympathetic, careful attention.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc. ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfuous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free. -Miss MARION LINDSAY, 35, Cambridge-place, Norfolk-square, W. Telephone: 387, Mayfair.

PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL. A DAMOORE. -LESSONS IN SINGING, mansions, London.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS. DELICIOUS COCONUT ICE, home-made, packed in 1-lb. fancy boxes, 8d.; postage extra. -Miss HUNT, Ravensbourne, Station-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

ELOCUTION, SINGING. -LESSONS GIVEN. Terms on application. -Miss JORDAN-HILL, 171, Manor-place, Newington, S.E.