

The Suffragette

EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

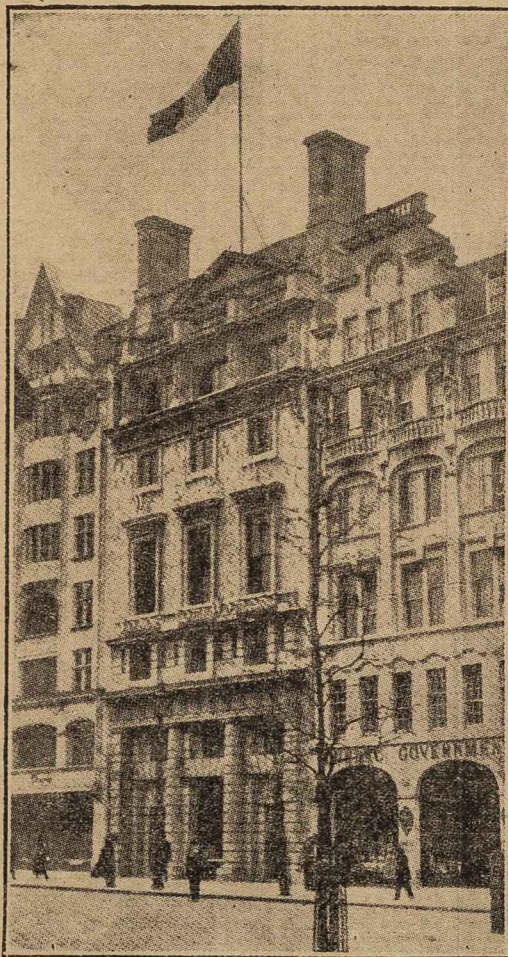
The Official Organ of the Women's Social and Political Union.

No. 30.—VOL. 1.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1913.

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

THE FLAG AGAIN FLYING.



MESSAGE FROM MRS. PANKHURST.

Dear Members of the W.S.P.U.,

The Government have struck a new blow at our great Union in the hope of crushing out the effective movement for Votes for Women. This new blow will injure the Government themselves, while it will strengthen us, strengthen our Union, and strengthen our Cause. Every attack which the Government have ever made upon us has left us stronger than before. This is what will happen now. We shall pass in triumph through this new crisis. Be calm, be strong, be faithful to one another and to the Union, and all will be well.

Yours in affection, trust and comradeship,

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

MASS MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE

TO DEFEND FREE SPEECH.

An enormous mass meeting convened by the Free Speech Defence Committee and attended by tens of thousands of men and women was held in Trafalgar Square on May 4.

For two hours before the meeting began an enormous crowd thronged the Square. Processions of men and women poured down from all quarters of London, until a mass of 80,000 people, all eager to declare their dissent from the suppression of Suffrage meetings in Hyde Park, were gathered round the Nelson column.

Among the speakers were Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Wedgwood, and Mrs. Despard.

Three resolutions were submitted to the meeting and enthusiastically carried— "That this meeting condemns the action of the authorities in suppressing publications without definite charge, and calls upon the Government to cease such attacks upon public liberties."

"That this meeting emphatically protests against the use of an antiquated and misinterpreted law to silence and punish public speakers not convicted of any crime; and demands the right of a fair hearing for the advocates of any and every opinion."

"That this meeting declares the unalterable right of free meeting and free speech, regarding them as the only safeguards of public liberty and of the claims of minorities; protests against the arbitrary action of the Home Office in forbidding the suffrage meetings in Hyde Park; and calls upon the people and their representatives to respect and uphold these popular rights."

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union were much to the fore during the proceedings. In one instance as two or three of the women neared the monument there were shouts: "Get on the platform," from which helping hands were held out. Immediately the police below moved together to frustrate the women's purpose, and instantly the crowd pressed forward.

One of the women forced her way between two constables and held up her hands. These were gripped by men on the platform. At the same moment policemen caught her round the waist. An ugly tug-of-war followed. The police held on to the woman as long as they could, but had at last to relinquish their hold, and the Suffragist was landed on the plinth. The crowd cheered the woman and "boomed" the police, and cheered and "boomed" again when another "militant" was hauled on to the plinth after a similar, although briefer, struggle.

The meeting terminated with fierce conflicts between the police and the crowd, and ultimately five men were arrested.

The Daily Citizen gives the following account:—

There was literally a fight for free speech in Trafalgar-square yesterday afternoon.

Thirty thousand people gathered at the call of the Free Speech Defence Committee, and at the end of a tremendous demonstration, close-packed with incident, there occurred scenes such as the historic meeting-place has not witnessed since the famous riots of 1887, when Mr. Cunningham Graham, Mr. John Burns, and many others were put into duress.

For two hours before the meeting began the square was packed. By half-past three the avenues of approach were hardly passable. Men and women with banners and banners rolled up from every part of London. The streets echoed with the "Marseillaise."

Not a word of this in spite of the continued rattling of feet and mounted police the main demonstration itself passed off peacefully but with unquenchable enthusiasm. Not until a quarter to five, when the more notable of the speakers had finished did the trouble begin.

An arrangement had been made that speeches should be delivered from three sides of the Nelson Monument only. When, however, the meeting had been going on for about an hour the crowd became so huge that it overflowed the great area and stretched round into the Mall on the one hand and for some distance into Whitehall on the other. It did not stop even there. Before long, hundreds of people could find room only in the Strand approach to Charing Cross and in the opening of Northumberland-avenue merely as a spectacle it was memorable.

Since it was impossible for thousands of the crowd to follow the arranged proceedings, a speaker who did not figure on the programme mounted the plinth facing Whitehall (already crowded with demonstrators, Pressmen, and photographers) and began to speak.

AT THE ESSEX HALL

On May 1st.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings which the W.S.P.U. has ever held took place on Thursday evening at the Essex Hall, the day after the historic raid, when Miss Macaulay and Miss Kelley were the speakers. The hall was packed, hundreds having to be refused admittance. Proceedings began with the singing of the "March of the Women," followed by the "Marseillaise." The volume of sound was an indication of the spirit of the audience, who vigorously assured the world at large and each other, that, whoever might be downhearted, the members of the W.S.P.U. were not, and gave cheer after cheer for their absent leaders. The speakers received a splendid hearing, and the meeting dispersed amid rousing singing, to the wonderment of the occupants of passing omnibuses in the Strand.

HYDE PARK.

Great Meeting Held—Suffragists Arrested.

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage held a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, at which 7,000 people were present. For nearly an hour the meeting progressed in an orderly manner, the vast majority of the audience evidently sympathising with the objects of the meeting and desiring to support the speakers. Then a hooligan section of the crowd made a rush for the speaker, and succeeded in breaking the meeting up. Subsequent attempts were made by members of the Women's Social and Political Union to address the crowd; in each case the police interfered, and ultimately arrested Mrs. Baines, Miss Annie Lansbury, and Miss Brown.

The following is an account of the meeting by one who was present:—

At about half-past five on Sunday afternoon Hyde Park was filled with an immense concourse of people who had come there from Trafalgar Square flying the colours of the various Suffrage Societies, and determined not to allow the right of free speech to be interfered with.

A few minutes later, women began to speak at various points, using the railings and the park chairs as vantage ground from which to address the crowds. The police, however, bore down quickly upon them, and ejected them from the Park; in many cases with quite unnecessary violence.

The offenders however speedily returned by different gates and making their way into the centre of the crowd began to speak again. The crowd was almost entirely sympathetic and when the police ejected the speakers, in many cases attempted to rescue them, and all gave them quite an ovation as they passed along in the grasp of two or three irate and breathless constables.

The sympathy of the great crowd was most remarkable and the hooligan element that had been very much in evidence round the platforms of many of the other political and religious meetings at Marble Arch, appeared to have been completely swamped by indignant men, now at last thoroughly roused to the danger to their own liberties involved in Mr. McKenna's action with regard to the women's meetings. In every direction one heard expressions of sympathy with the speakers, and indignation at the roughness displayed by the police, who in many cases met with an evidently unlooked hostility from the crowd.

RUSSIANISING.

Then came a reference to the suppression of THE SUFFRAGETTE, and another cry of rebellion went up. "Here it is," cried several people, waving the prohibited copies in the air.

"Don't forget that it is an illegal act to print it," rejoined Mr. Keir Hardie. "We are here to say to the authorities that we shall not tolerate this latest instance of Russianising."

"Freedom to print and to publish was won after many a tremendous fight, and we are going to preserve it now if in the doing of it we have to cry 'God Save England.'" (Cheers.)

After a protest against the raising up of a law 600 years old, he said that the battle for freedom was once more beginning. "The whole tendency of officialism is reactionary. It is for the working classes once more to make their power felt and say to Governments and police authorities that they are the servants and not the masters of the people." (Cheers.)

Just after Mr. Keir Hardie had finished there came the crashing of a brass band, and a long procession wound out of the Strand. At the head was borne a banner with the words: "Poplar, Bow, and Bromley will have their right of free speech and public meetings. Remember Trafalgar Square, 1887." From a black banner stared the white-lettered demand: "Release the prisoners." There was a waving of purple, green, and white flags, and red bunting. All the speeches were stopped. And into an area that was already packed almost to suffocation marched the procession, to be followed later by another band of stalwarts from the Kennington district.

THE PAVILION MEETING.

Enthusiastic Scenes.

The usual Monday afternoon meeting was held at the Pavilion, on May 5th, the speakers being Mrs. Zangwill, Mrs. Mansell Moullin, and Miss Naylor.

An Impression of the Meeting by One Who Was Present.

In spite of the fact that there was no announcement of the usual W.S.P.U.

Monday afternoon meeting at the Pavilion in the daily press, the building was crammed with a most enthusiastic audience. The news, which circulated rapidly, of the arrest, outside the Pavilion of four paper-sellers (one only of THE SUFFRAGETTE, one of Votes for Women, and two of The Awakener) aroused immense indignation. The ladies in question deny that they were menaced by the crowd, and they also say they were in no way warned by the police before they were arrested. They were charged with obstruction and bailed out, a fact which refutes the misstatements of the Press that they were taken into custody only to protect them from rough handling. They returned to the Pavilion before the close of the meeting and the Chairman appealed to those of the audience who had witnessed the episode to make a point of being present at the Marlborough Street Police Court next day to bear witness as to what they had seen.

"Whom the gods will destroy, they first make mad," began Miss Naylor, in her fine speech from the chair. Mrs. Mansell Moullin, the first speaker, dwelt eloquently on the marvellous way in which the leaders' empty places were filled by the rank and file, and closed, in a fine Celtic manner, with a lyric outburst on the certainty of victory in the near future, which she informed her amused hearers, had originally emanated from the brain of her Celtic compatriot, Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Bodkin, like the Standard, proved himself a valuable collecting agent, for numerous contributors, following the recent examples of Laurence Housman and Bart Kennedy, sent up sums of money to the platform on account of his amazing pronouncement in Court the other day. Mrs. Zangwill raised the whole spirit of the meeting to a very high plane. Her speech, punctuated in its earlier parts by delightful witticisms (her "Odds Bodkin" will not easily be forgotten), touched a solemn and pathetic note at its close, when she spoke of the self-sacrifice of those women whose broken bodies and shattered nerves bore witness to the brutal cruelty they had undergone for a cause which they counted dearer than life itself. No one present will easily forget the reverent and absolute stillness on which her concluding words fell, summed up in that sublime aphorism with which she closed a speech that will live long in the hearts and minds of those who heard it: "Whoso findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

Miss Naylor, announcing the latest act of the police, predicted that next week women would be arrested for obstruction because they crossed the street to enter the Pavilion. She declared, amidst loud applause, that if every seller should be arrested, hundreds who had never done that kind of work before would step forward to take their places.

ACTRESSES DEMAND THE FRANCHISE.

On Friday, May 2, a great meeting convened by the Actresses' Franchise League was held at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The great theatre was packed from floor to ceiling, and intense enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Arnold Bennett, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Lindy Hageby, and Miss Lydia Yavorska.

The following resolution was proposed and carried:—

"That this meeting, believing that the removal of the political disabilities of the women of the country is the most urgent need of all reforms, strongly condemns the manner in which the Government has dealt with this great question. It calls upon the Prime Minister to remove the personal veto, and to fulfil his pledge (made to the Actresses' Franchise League and other Suffrage leagues on November 17, 1911, and subsequently confirmed in his writing) in the only possible way by bringing in a Government measure by which alone the present deplorable state of disorder can be prevented, and the women of the country enfranchised."

The Suffragette.

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: Telephone No. "WOSPOLU, LONDON." 2724, HOLBORN.

CONTENTS.

Lincoln's Inn House 497
Free Speech 498
Review of the Week 499
All in a Garden Fair, and Suffragette Week 500
How Militancy Could be Cured. By Christabel Pankhurst 502
The Falling Birth-rate. By a Medical Woman 503
Police Court Proceedings 504-505
A Woman Writer on the Woman Movement in England 506
Prison Laws 507
Debate 508-509
Campaign Notes 510-511
Work for Every Member 511
East-end Campaign 511

A Review of the Week.

THE W.S.P.U. STRENGTHENED BY PERSECUTION.

It would interest us to know what the Government think they have achieved by their savage attack upon the W.S.P.U. What they hoped to do was to break it up and rid themselves of the most formidable of their enemies. Past experience ought to have been enough to prove to them the impossibility of getting the better of the W.S.P.U., but still they hoped to do it. Bitter must their disappointment be. The effect of the raid and the many arrests that have been effected has been to heighten the enthusiasm and courage of the members of the W.S.P.U. Those who are under arrest will be put to great suffering, we know, for the forcible feeding torture already inflicted upon so many other prisoners teaches us what to expect in their case if they should be convicted. But although they are in grave personal danger, the Union to which they belong, and the cause they serve, are not in danger. That Union and that cause are strengthened by persecution.

"IT MUST BE STOPPED."

Mr. McKenna questioned in the House of Commons has had perforce to repudiate the amazing statements made by Mr. Bodkin with regard to THE SUFFRAGETTE and subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGETTE, nor have the Government any legal power to "put a stop to" that paper.

All they can do is to take action in respect of any particular issue which contains unlawful matter. The authorities have tried to play a gigantic game of bluff and hoped that the House of Commons, the Press, and the public would support them. They have been disappointed in this hope, and so they have been obliged to confess that the threats against printers and subscribers, and their declaration of war upon THE SUFFRAGETTE were illegal. The threats to suppress THE SUFFRAGETTE were, of course, of immediate interest to every newspaper in the land. If THE SUFFRAGETTE were suppressed no paper would be safe. The rights of the entire Press are involved in the fate of THE SUFFRAGETTE. The last has not, we should hope, been heard in Parliament of the arrest of Mr. Drew, who hastened to subscribe to the W.S.P.U. funds, and of those who have done the

was in the hands of the printer who was in the first instance commissioned to print that issue. We call upon all whom it may concern to notice that every trespass upon popular liberty made by this Government at the expense of the Suffragettes will be repeated later on at the expense of men.

A LAST STAND.

By dint of intrigue and a great use of undue influence the Government have induced our worthless House of Commons to reject the Second Reading of the Dickinson Bill for Woman Suffrage. The matter is one of small political importance. Votes for Women will never come through the medium of a private member's Bill. The very introduction of these unofficial proposals is a hindrance to the success of the Suffrage cause. Let us hope that we have now heard the last of private members' Suffrage Bills. The next time the question of women's enfranchisement comes before the House of Commons it will be embodied in a Government measure.

The outstanding feature of the debate was Mr. Asquith's reference to the fact that his "Suffragist" colleagues have done nothing to deal with the question of Votes for Women. This is one more illustration of the fact that it is the weakness of their friends rather than the strength of their enemies that has damaged the Suffrage cause from the beginning. The only effect which the division on the Dickinson Bill can have is to add to the cause of militancy.

MORE ARRESTS—A HUNGER STRIKE.

Since our last issue appeared the Government have ordered more arrests on the charge of conspiracy. Those whom they have captured include Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond, and Mr. Edwy G. Clayton.

Mr. Bodkin, counsel for the prosecution, is unfolding his case, and appears to expect the prisoners to be struck dumb with horror at his revelations of their alleged proceedings. As no Suffragette ever does anything of which she is ashamed, the police have not found, and will not find, anything that could cause any member of the Union the slightest perturbation.

Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake were released on bail until Thursday, May 8, when the hearing of the case was to be resumed. The other prisoners were refused bail, whereupon Miss Annie Kenney announced that the hunger strike would be adopted.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

The calmness and resource shown by the Suffragettes in face of an attack by the enemy are the amazement of everybody. The Government deliver what they anticipate will be a deadly blow, and the Suffragettes reply by displaying the sign, "Business as Usual." The W.S.P.U. has withstood the recent attack with splendid success, and will withstand as many more as the Government may elect to make. No sooner had the enemy vacated Lincoln's Inn House than the W.S.P.U. resumed possession. The first thing they did was to hoist the flag—symbolic, this, of the whole situation. The W.S.P.U. flag is still flying! The usual weekly meetings at the London Pavilion and at the Essex Hall have been held, and, needless to say, were far more than usually crowded and enthusiastic. The last issue of THE SUFFRAGETTE had an enormous and unprecedented sale. Members and friends have taken the Government's action as a challenge, and have rallied with enthusiasm to the Union's service. In particular we would refer to the action of those who have hastened to subscribe to the W.S.P.U. funds, and of those who have done the

very essential and invaluable work of paper-selling.

MILITANCY CONTINUES.

The Government were warned before they took their reckless action that an attack upon the W.S.P.U. organisation would not avail to stop militancy. It might hinder the educational work of the W.S.P.U., but it could not hinder militancy. On the contrary, such an attack would, so the Government were further warned, be calculated to increase and intensify militancy. This is precisely what is happening, and since the Government's action several serious acts of militancy have occurred. Militancy is primarily an affair of individual conscience, individual spirit, and individual action, therefore the Government are simply beating the air and ploughing the sand when they make raids upon the W.S.P.U. organisation and organisers. The only way in which it is possible to stop militancy is to give women the vote. That is the lesson of the present situation.

NEWS OF MRS. PANKHURST.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who is still very weak, has been removed by ambulance to the country. She is naturally anxious about the personal safety of her colleagues on trial, and she is all the more keenly anxious because of her own recent prison experience. But for the Union as a whole Mrs. Pankhurst has no fear, knowing that just as all previous coercive measures have brought new strength and power, so will the Government's latest attack. The magnificent courage and unselfishness which are being displayed by those now standing their trial will, she is confident, be an inspiration to thousands of other women.

A RIOT IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The Government's torture of women prisoners, their refusal to deal justly with the question of Woman Suffrage, and their interference with the right of free speech have so incensed the public that serious rioting took place in Trafalgar Square on the occasion of the free speech protest meeting last Sunday. The fact is that the Government, by trampling on the franchise rights and the free speech rights of the people, are provoking grave public disorder. Instead of governing they are misgoverning. A situation is being created for which there is no parallel in the history of the last 80 years. We must go back to the days before the Reform Bill of 1832 to find a precedent for the now existing state of affairs.

MR. LANSBURY'S CASE.

Having seized them on a more serious charge, the Government decided not to proceed further against Miss Annie Kenney and Mrs. Drummond under the 500 year old Statute of Edward III. The case against Mr. Lansbury went forward, and he was called upon to be bound over to keep the peace. He refused to be bound over, and was to have been sent to prison, but on declaring his intention to test the legality of the magistrate's decision by appeal to a higher court he was released on bail pending the hearing of the appeal.

THE FLAG ONCE MORE HOISTED

On Friday afternoon the flag was once more hoisted over Lincoln's Inn House when the ordinary work was resumed. The famous tri-colour fluttered at the masthead until the offices were closed for the night, and each morning since has been run up in the usual way.

The members of the staff immediately set about tidying up the various offices and getting things straight, and in quite a short time the interior of Lincoln's Inn House resumed its normal appearance, and visitors calling in saw everything in order as though nothing unusual had taken place.

TREATMENT UNSPEAKABLY CRUEL.

A PRISONER'S EXPERIENCE.

Miss Ella Stevenson, who has just been released from prison after a terrible ordeal, writes:—

On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 5th, I was taken to Holloway, and as I made it understood that I should hunger-strike, was placed at once in the convicted hospital. I immediately started a hunger-strike, without water, and on Saturday evening was forcibly fed through the nasal tube. This forcible feeding, sometimes with the nasal and sometimes with the stomach tube, was kept up for seven weeks, with occasional pauses—one pause lasting for three consecutive meals, when I was not fed at all—the doctor said, in order to allow me to recover from the exhaustion of previous struggles! On Friday evening, April 25th, I was fed for the last time, and was then left to hunger-strike until the following Monday evening, when I was released.

On the afternoon of the day that I was released a wardress came into my cell and asked me if I would allow them to take my fingerprints. I indignantly protested, and the matron was sent for. She said they had orders to take them, and if I would not submit it would be done by force. I got into the corner of my cell and said I would fight. I was, however, too weak to keep up the struggle for long, and was soon overpowered and the impressions taken.

It is difficult for me to speak of my prison experiences because of the natural desire we all have to drive memories that are full of pain and trouble out of our minds, but some account of what has happened I feel I ought to give.

I resisted the abominable insult of forcible feeding with all the force I could possibly summon, and as I have great strength in my teeth and jaws, and considerable control over certain muscles at the back of the nose and throat, I was able, as long as strength lasted, to make these daily feedings the most wearing and exhausting of performances to those who were carrying through the evil work.

"Why do you make it so unpleasant for yourself?" the doctors used to say. They did not often like to admit the real point of how unpleasant I was making it for them, and after every special struggle I was always thankful to think that in making the work hateful to those who were compelled by the Government to carry it out I was at all events doing all in my power to help to break it down and to make it harder for them to feed other women as well as myself.

And now I wish to speak with gravity and all possible restraint about the brutalising effect of forcible feeding. I do not believe for a moment that the doctors and wardresses who took part in this work were by nature any less humane than I myself, yet I say unhesitatingly that I was subjected to treatment that can only be described as unspeakably cruel. That my front teeth was knocked out, that my mouth was badly wounded with the gag, yet daily drawn back to its farthest limit to enable them to insert the steel gag—these are facts. As it is possible that men and women, naturally humane, yet forced by a brutal Government to do such work, can help in time becoming thoroughly hardened and brutalised I feel, of course, that in not refusing on their own account to take part in such work at all, whatever it might cost them, they have missed a great opportunity that will perhaps never be given to them in their lives again; but I can, nevertheless, fully realise the difficulty of their position.

It will be said, of course, that had I not resisted this extra brutality could have been avoided, but I resist on principle, and my contention is this, that if a prisoner resists forcible feeding so violently that it is impossible to feed her without brutality she should not be fed. Otherwise, what possible safeguard is there against any other form of cruelty? Why not attack her with bludgeons, or doubled fists, if necessary?

I am in bed, and too tired to write any more, though there is much that might be said.

(Signed) ELLA STEVENSON.

The usual Thursday evening meeting to be held at the Holborn Hall, Grey's Inn Road, (instead of Essex Hall, at 8 p.m. Speakers: Miss Tyson and Miss Naylor in the absence of Mrs. Zangwill.)

FÊTE AND FAIR.

ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR.

Suffragette Summer Festival.

The schemes for the Festival are most fascinating. Everyone knowing the Empress Rooms will have to come, if it is only to see how lovely this somewhat unattractive building can be made. Visitors who come out of the dust and heat of June streets will find themselves in a meadow leading to the big flower garden, which is to be the central attraction, and where most of the stalls will be found. Members who can send flowers to make the garden particularly realistic are urged to do so. Flowers in pots will be especially welcome. Now, country members, what a glorious opportunity this should prove for you!

Stalls already arranged for include:

- The Provision Stall.
The Flower Stall.
The Sweet Stall.
The Millinery Stall.
The Wooden Furniture Stall.
The Toy Stall.
The Book Stall.
The Woman's Press Stall.
The Basket Stall.
The American Notions Stall.
The Practical Stall.
The Summer Frock Stall.

It will be understood from the above list that almost any contributions will not come amiss. We want offers of gifts of all sorts. The Summer Frock Stall and the Basket Stall have not yet been apportioned. Who will come forward with an offer to help stock them, or to take charge of them? The Summer Frock Stall is to include blouses and dainty frocks for children and grown-up people, ties, neckwear, gloves, and everything to wear that is light and pretty and summery.

There is enough and to spare for everybody to do, to make a brilliant and charming function of the Summer Festival. We know everybody will come forward now and work with might and main.

All communications about the festival should be addressed to Miss Joan Wickham, at Lincoln's Inn House.

The side-shows will be a big feature of the fête. There will be a café chantant upstairs and a delightful programme will be provided.

Photography and lightning sketches are being arranged, and an Aunt Sally with political heads, a Punch and Judy show, etc.

Numbers of helpers are needed for the tea and refreshments. In fact, help is wanted all round. Will each member think what she can possibly do? Will she combine with other members?

The Flower Stall.

A heap of flowers will be needed to stock this stall. Flowers in pots, cut flowers, garden flowers, wild flowers. Vases would be most acceptable. They would help to make the stall look effective, and they are just what people are always glad to buy, because of their usefulness. Who will come forward and offer to supply Mrs. Marshall with flowers day by day? because the festival is to last ten days, and there must never be a lack of flowers, as the special mission of the fête is to transport Londoners to the country for a few hours. See to it, members who are lucky enough to have fair gardens, and members who are lucky enough to live in the midst of fair fields, that every buyer at this stall finds exactly the flowers he or she likes best of sale! Fresh green branches look charming on the stall, and oak leaves, beech leaves, etc., should find ready purchasers. Let the spoils of the woods swell the coffers of the W.S.P.U.

The Provision Stall.

Like the flower stall, this stall will be in charge of Mrs. Marshall, who has organised it so successfully on previous occasions. Offers of help should be sent to her at Lincoln's Inn House. She wants poultry, hams, etc., butter, eggs, cream, and all manner of dairy produce. Honey will be a speciality.

The Sweet Stall.

All willing to help at this stall should communicate with the Hon. Sec. (pro tem.) at Lincoln's Inn House, and put "Sweets" on the corner of the envelope. Urgent appeals are made for cakes and curries and home-made sweets of all sorts. The fame of the W.S.P.U. cooks was carried far and wide during Self-denial Week. Now they have to eclipse that record. Remember, members, record-breaking is one of the hobbies of the W.S.P.U.

The Millinery Stall.

First of all Mrs. Pott, who has consented to manage this stall as she did before at the Portman Rooms, appeals for hats.

Go to your milliner and ask her to provide you with hats for sale. Go to the big shops you deal with and do the same. Explain what a fine advertisement it will be. (The names of business firms contributing to the stall will be given prominence, not only in THE SUFFRAGETTE, but a leaflet will be printed and widely distributed to visitors at the fête.) Hats, hats, hats—we must have hats.

Further, Mrs. Pott appeals to members to put off buying their summer millinery until the festival. She promises to have dainty and novel hats on sale. You will get what you want, and at the same time you will be helping along the biggest cause of this generation.

The Wooden Furniture Stall.

Mr. and Mrs. Noel Rawnsley are organising this stall, and it will provide a most novel attraction. They are making all sorts of wooden articles in their own workshops, and will take orders at the fête to supply as many as required like the sample ones on show. This undertaking involves a considerable outlay to begin with, and anyone who would give financial assistance would be doing a splendid service. Garden seats and chairs, small wooden tables, light wheelbarrows, and a multitude of other articles for children and grown-ups will be on sale.

The Book Stall.

Mrs. Mansel is in charge of this, and asks that all communications be addressed to her at Lincoln's Inn House. Her appeal is for:

Books!

Books to read. Books to look at! Grave books! Funny books! Books of all sorts and descriptions.

Miss Elizabeth Robins has promised signed copies of her own books. Will other distinguished authors do the same? There are so many in sympathy, heart and soul, with the Suffrage Movement.

Toy Stall.

Miss Leonard Tyson has made herself responsible for the success of this stall. As little more than three weeks remain before the opening of the Fair, she makes a most urgent appeal to all who are willing to help in stocking the stall to communicate with her at once at 37, Drevett Road, Streatham, London, S.W., saying what they are prepared to do. Toys of every description will be needed, and if the experience gained during the Fair at the Portman Rooms, is any criterion, a very large supply will be needed to meet the demand of ten days. Home-made toys are, of course, unfailing favourites, but the time of year must be taken into account, and toys suitable for outdoor games are likely to be in demand: spades and buckets, ships and aeroplanes, skipping ropes, bats and balls, etc., etc., in addition to the usual picture books, dolls, animals, and so on. As many of these toys cannot be produced at home, and time is, besides, so short, it will be necessary to supplement the contributions sent in by the purchase of stock from wholesale merchants, and those who can help in no other way are asked to contribute to the fund which has been opened for this purpose.

SUFFRAGETTE WEEK.

Suffragette week, 1913, will long be remembered by the members of the W.S.P.U. as perhaps the most memorable week in the history of the Union. For it so happened that in that week there were historical happenings. Though quite unexpected the paper duly appeared on Thursday morning, and from the point of view of the army of workers and sellers for our special suffragette week the importance of this will be recognised, for they were enabled to go about their business in the ordinary way, fulfilling all the pre-arranged plans. And what a sale the paper had! So anxious were the public to obtain a copy of the Suffragette of May 1st, 1913, that sellers were in danger many times of being moved on for obstruction. So great were the crowds that gathered and so great were the number of persons eagerly offering a penny, that the seller had all her time taken up in distributing her copies. And again came the message that pitch after pitch required re-stocking and messengers went hurrying along to get fresh supplies. By Thursday night the whole issue was sold out—1,800 alone being sold at the great Essex Hall meeting, and Friday saw a fresh issue on the streets. All the special functions were visited, and theatre queues proved a splendid field for getting rid of the paper. One clergyman coming up to a seller to buy a copy smilingly remarked, "Well, it's marvellous. Nothing amply to put up with these indomitable women." Another incident near the Charing Cross pitch was significant of the effect of the appearance of the paper. A carter got down from his van to buy a copy, and as he tendered his penny said, "Ow did ye do it, Miss? No Men's Society could have faced them like this. They'd 'a' been too disgruntled just at first." Everywhere kindness and sympathy met the sellers. Men and women who hitherto had been apathetic and even hostile, uttered words of admiration for the extraordinary courage and determination which could face all obstacles with a calmness and cheeriness which was remarkable.

sold three copies while she disposed of five dozen. Never was such interest and cordiality shown, nor such kindness and understanding exhibited by the general public. Will all who can help send in their names to Lincoln's Inn House without delay, that this splendid opportunity may be turned to good account.

ADVERTISING THE PAPER.

London Chalked by Enthusiastic Members.

One of the cheapest and most effective ways of advertising is by chalking the pavements. Those arriving from the suburbs in the early morning were met with messages to "buy and read the SUFFRAGETTE," chalked on the pavement outside the railway stations. Some enthusiasts had spent the very early hours of each day chalking Whitehall and Westminster. Poster parading, too, was largely used as a means of advertisement. These parades left Lincoln's Inn House twice a day, some beautiful hand-painted posters done by a member creating admiration. A charming touch was lent to these parades by the carrying of open sunshades when the sun was hottest, on which were inscribed such sentences as "Buy and read the SUFFRAGETTE, Id." "How about Free Speech?" and so on. The decorated bus, too, driven by a woman created a great deal of interest during SUFFRAGETTE week. This left Lincoln's Inn House gaily covered in purple, white, and green banners and original posters advertising the paper. Those who occupied seats on top told how sympathetic were the crowds everywhere, and often when held up in the traffic pedestrians would seize the opportunity of running out, offering a penny for a copy. A delightfully original idea was conceived in the decorated Irish jaunting car which was driven by an Irish woman through the principal streets of the West End, and was hailed at all points with exclamations of amusement and delight especially by any native of the Emerald Isle who happened to meet it as it drove about. The poster parades will of course continue, and those who can are urged to come forward for this particular work. All, therefore, who can spare any time should send in their names without further delay to Lincoln's Inn House.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Those in charge of the special efforts to sell the paper at all gatherings where the public are to be found report unprecedented sales. The great Labour gathering on May 1st provided an opportunity for the special army of sellers, who got rid of many thousands of copies, so eager were the people to possess themselves of one or more. The crowds that gathered outside Lincoln's Inn House to watch the removal of the documents from the famous building, gave the women a further opportunity to circulate the inimitable Suffragette. The great meeting in Trafalgar Square provided a unique chance, and the women were quick to take advantage of this. Someone conceived the idea of making and gaily tied up with the famous tri-colour ribbon; these found a ready sale. A report that they really had a royal time. At one pitch in two days over 800 copies were sold, and Glasgow reports the sale of no less than 4,960 copies.

The remarks from the general public were most characteristic—one elderly man catching sight of a seller, said in tones of deep surprise, "Why, there they are!" Others bought the paper, remarking that they had never done so before, but since its suppression they felt they must support it. One man, approaching a seller said, "If I buy the paper I suppose I shall be prosecuted, so let me have one." A seller reports that a man who was standing beside her selling the Anti-Suffragette Review,

The Woman's Press Stall.

As in the past, this stall is to be in the capable hands of Miss Vibart, Miss Good-life, and Miss Fergus. They intend to have many novelties in specially artistic blendings of the colours. China will be a feature of the stall, especially the charming early breakfast sets that have proved so popular at previous fêtes. The new created Joan of Arc notepaper should prove a great attraction, while everybody will be wanting photographs of the leaders just now. There will also be a great variety of photo frames.

In conjunction with this stall the organisers will have a case for jewellery, old lace, and other dainty treasures. Contributions of this, in kind or money, will be gratefully received by them, at Lincoln's Inn House.

The Practical Stall.

Mrs. Reinold has consented to take charge of this. She wants volunteers to help her. Offers to be made to her at

Lincoln's Inn House. All kinds of patent foods, vegetarian and otherwise, will be on sale here. Biscuits, oatmeal, short-breads, etc., are wanted. There will be soaps and bath-salts and water-softeners, rose-water, eau de Cologne, other perfumes, lavender bags, etc. It is to be a Harrod's Stores in miniature.

The American Notions Stall is to be run by American visitors to London. Who will volunteer? Pins, needles, silks, cottons, and the thousand and one little oddments that go to make up what are styled over here, unromantically enough, toilet accessories, will be on sale here. Everyone knows how fascinating and how useful these things can be, so that is why we have borrowed the quaint "Notions" title from over the water, and why we are asking our American cousins to come forward to assist with this stall.

Note.—It has been decided to have no live animals on sale at the festival, as has been suggested.

JOAN OF ARC.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

There have just been held in France the annual rejoicings and ceremonies in honour of Joan of Arc. It is said that this year they have been marked by an enthusiasm greater than ever before.

It is significant that the French should take a woman, and a militant woman, as the personification and symbol, as she was the regenerator, of their nation!

While Frenchmen are doing honour to the memory of this great militant woman, their national heroine, Englishmen—or, rather, the English Government—are consigning their militant women to prison. The fact is that the English Government are 500 years behind the times. Their predecessors burnt Joan of Arc, and they themselves are now persecuting her spiritual descendants.

Joan of Arc is the militant women's ideal. They feel the closest kinship with her, and in every word and every act of hers they recognise the same spirit as that which strengthens them to risk their liberty and endure torture for the sake of freedom.

Consider Joan of Arc at the Council of War, rejecting a suggestion of compromise. Said she:

"It is amazing! There is but one thing to do, and only one. And lo, ye call a council of war! Councils of war have no value but to decide between two or three doubtful courses, but a council of war when there is only one course! Conceive of a man in a boat, and his family in the water, and he goes out among his friends to ask what he had better do! A council of war! Name of God!—to determine what? Every sane man knows, whose loyalty to his king is not a sham and a pretence, that there is but one rational thing before us—the march upon Paris."

LIBRARIES.

Widening the Interest. "The Suffragette" for all Libraries and Clubs.

So much success has attended this idea that the organiser makes a very strong appeal for help to carry it out successfully. Those who can are urged to promise to provide a copy for some library or club, etc. All who can help in this way are asked to write to Lincoln's Inn House without delay.

"Ah! the treaty which we hoped to make with him! He has scorned you for years and defied you. Is it your subtle persuasions that have softened his manners and inclined him to listen to proposals? No; it was the blows—the blows which we gave him. That is the only treaty which that sturdy rebel can understand. What does he care for

make with him! To deliver Paris! There is no pauper in the land that is less able to do it. He deliver Paris! Ah, but that would make great Bedford smile! Ah, the pitiful pretext! Too blind to see that this thin, poor parleying—that this fifteen days' truce has no purpose but to give Bedford time to hurry forward his forces against us! More treachery! Always more treachery! We called a council of war with nothing to counsel about, but Bedford calls no council to teach him what our one course is. He knows what he would do in our place—hang his traitors, and march upon Paris! Gentle king, rouse; the way is open. Paris beckons; France implors."

Then they say to her: "We must not go back from what we have done. We have proposed to treat, and we must treat, with the Duke of Burgundy." "And we will," she answers. "Ah, how?" "At the point of the lance."

Then there was that magnificent reply of hers to the ecclesiastics, who put to her the question why, if it was God's will to deliver France, there should be any need for warfare. "The sons of France will do the fighting. God will give the victory!"

When the nation of France, and the very idea of nationality, were all but dead, there arose Joan of Arc, who came—a poor girl from a country village—to revive in her compatriots their sense of national dignity and independence, and to lead them to victory over an alien power. Then followed her battles and miraculous victories. Captured and thrown into prison, she tried to escape, saying afterwards: "Yes, I wanted, and I still want to escape, as is the right of every prisoner." Brought before a tribunal which, as a French writer has it, was "inspired, paid, and terrorised by the English," she was handed over to those same English and by them burnt.

But her memory and the liberation she won for her country were not destroyed, and she lives on still as the glory and inspiration of France.

To British women also, Joan of Arc has left a great inheritance. She has taught them the loveliness of simplicity, purity, courage, and militancy.

Joan of Arc belongs to France, but she belongs also to the womanhood of the whole world, and the women of our country are one with the men and women of France in adoring her memory.

IS THIS INCITEMENT?

VIOLENCE JUSTIFIED BY UNIONIST LEADERS.

It is alleged by the Government, in the prosecution for conspiracy which they are directing against prominent officials of the W.S.P.U., that THE SUFFRAGETTE has justified militancy. Because of this justification, Mr. Bodkin, counsel for the prosecution, has contended that THE SUFFRAGETTE must be "stopped," and members of its editorial staff imprisoned. In other words, it is argued that to justify militancy is a crime. We give below quotations from speeches made by Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, and by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith. The speeches of these gentlemen are certainly a justification of, and we believe are also an incitement to, militancy. Why have they not been arrested for conspiracy, and why have not the Government taken steps to "put a stop to" the Unionist newspapers which have repeatedly published similar justification of Unionist militancy?

MR. BONAR LAW: "I do not conceal from you that the peril with which you are threatened is very grave. . . I say it to you with all solemnity, you must trust to yourselves. Once again you hold the pass for the Empire. You are a besieged city. Does not the picture of the past, the glorious past, with which you are so familiar, rise again before your eyes? The timid have left you your Lunnys. They have betrayed you, but you have closed your gates. The Government by their Parliament Act have erected a boom against you, a boom to cut you off from the help of the British people. (Cries of 'Never!') You will burst that boom. (Loud cheers.) Help will come, and when the crisis is over men will say of you, in words not unlike those once used by Pitt, 'You have saved yourselves by your exertions, and you will save the Empire by your example.'"

MR. WALTER LONG: "Civil war may be necessary. It may be forced on a people in order to protect the rights and liberties of themselves and their successors, but it is an awful, a terrible thing to contemplate. I believe Lord Randolph Churchill spoke no more than was true of the people of Ulster. It may be that the future may have for you a choice as terrible as that. . . God helps those who help themselves, and if we are going to avert this terrible possibility from our land and our children, it will only be by rallying now as one man to the standard of the Union, by working as one man for the cause in which we believe!"

Sir EDWARD CARSON: "Well, after what happened of the policy of the Government in relation to Ulster, I intend, when I go over there, to break every law that is possible. I am not a bit afraid of them, for a more wretched, miserable, time-serving opportunist lot never have before sat in Parliament. It is not until Englishmen have been well kicked that they arouse from their apathy. We are living under the mere ipse dixit of the Cabinet, guided by the political caucus. Ulster people do not

believe in ill-treating cattle, shooting at innocent people from behind hedges, or committing other offences such as would make them the darlings of the present Government. But they have other methods, other means, which it is not necessary to mention now, and Ulster can be relied upon to adopt braver and better methods, and would not shrink the consequences."

MR. F. E. SMITH: "Violence is always deplorable. So is bloodshed. Yet violence and bloodshed in Ulster would be an incomparably smaller misfortune than cowardly acquiescence in a revolution which, if consummated, will assuredly plunge the whole country in civil war. Liberal comment is usually based upon the assumption that Ulster stands alone. It is as certain as anything in politics can be certain, that she will have the active and material support of thousands of Englishmen. . . ."

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

The following comment appeared in the Christian Commonwealth, May 7:—

We have frequently found ourselves out of sympathy with complaints as to the behaviour of the police on occasions when we have been present, but we feel compelled to say that the conduct of the police at the Free Speech demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon was far from satisfactory. Standing on the plinth of the Nelson Monument we had an excellent general view of the entire Square. The trouble began through certain unauthorised speakers attempting to address the crowd from the south side of the column. In stopping them the police were needlessly rough, and thus aroused the resentment of onlookers. The many thousands of assembled people were unanimously in sympathy with the objection of the demonstration—we did not hear one dissentient note—and thoroughly good-tempered until angered by the police. Again and again constables, mounted or on foot, charged the crowd quite needlessly. At ten minutes to five the police quite foolishly and needlessly began to clear the Square. The result was that some of the people got incensed, and there were some ugly scenes; in the Strand, at least one constable flourished his truncheon. We confidently assert that all this turbulence would not have arisen had the people not been interfered with. This remark may be given a wider range. Mr. McKenna's attempt to repress free speech is the stupidest thing he has ever done, and that is saying much. Not only the W.S.P.U., but all suffrage meetings in Hyde Park are now forbidden. For instance, Mrs. C. Merivale-Mayer, who for months past has held every Sunday near the Marble Arch a successful meeting under the auspices of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, has now been officially informed that the authorities are "unable to issue any permits to organisers of meetings in favour of women's suffrage." Apparently the inhibition does not apply to organisers of anti-suffragist gatherings! Instead of attempting to suppress constitutional meetings the authorities should arrest inciters to violence. The plea that the police are unable to control hostile crowds in Hyde Park is nonsense. We urge the Government to restrain Mr. McKenna in the mad and mischievous course on which he has embarked. A change in the office of Home Secretary at this juncture would do much good. Recent events have deepened the impression that the hardly won liberties of the people are being seriously menaced.

The Suffragette. EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. (Price 1d. The Weekly Newspaper of the Women's Social and Political Union.) Please send each week for { one year / six months } one copy of THE SUFFRAGETTE to Name Address or which I enclose a d. When filled in, this Form is to be posted, together with postal order, to The Circulation Manager, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

5 DOORS FROM LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE.
THE
Women Taxpayers Agency
 (Mrs. E. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A.)
 Recovers all Income-tax Overpaid since April 5, 1909.
 Secures Abatements and Exemptions.
 Prepares Accounts for Super-Tax and Income-Tax.
 Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners.
 Advises on Investments in regard to Income-Tax.
 References to Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Doelma Moore, and many others.
 WRITE, PHONE, OR CALL.
 Hampden House,
 Kingsway, W.C. Tel. 6049 CENTRAL.

COAL THAT COOKS
 is the coal the cook and housekeeper are looking for. The LILLESHELL is the coal to suit them. Makes a bright, hot fire, with little or no ash, and keeps the range hot all the time. Why not have a ton to try?
SEND FOR LIST OF PRICES.
 Agent: Mrs. KAYE, Member W.S.P.U., 2, Tavistock Road, Bayswater, W.
 Phone: 1375 Padd.
WESTBOURNE PARK COAL & IRON CO.
 MILEAGE STATION, W.

Telephone No.: 3025 Kensington (4 lines).
 Telegrams: "Strathclyde, Knights."
COOPER & CO.'S STORES,
 68 to 74, BROMPTON RD.,
 LONDON, S.W.

Department:
 Tea & Coffees
 Groceries
 Provisions
 Cooked Meats
 Poultry & Game
 Bakery
 Fish
 Meat & Poultry
 Fruit & Vegetables
 Confections
 Patent Medicines
 Perfumery, &c.
 Hardware
 Stationery
 Wines & Spirits
 Tobaccos, &c.
 Coal
 Brushes
 &c. &c.

Accounts arranged and families wait'd upon daily for orders.

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

All Goods of the Highest Quality at usual Store Prices.

Lunch Orders a Speciality.

CORY BROTHERS,
 54, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.

Supply Invalid Furniture, and Nursing Requisites of every description, including Rubber, Glass, and Accouchement Sundries.

WOOL, BANDAGES, LINT, &c.
 Lowest Net Prices. Prompt Attention.
 Phone: Gerrard 4423.

THE SURGICAL STORES
 (Eight doors from Great Portland Street),
 54, Mortimer Street, London, W.

MAY I QUOTE FOR YOUR
SPRING DECORATIONS?
 PHONE: Hornsey 57 or 1382.

JEWELL.
 TOWN or COUNTRY.
 90, Strand Green Road, or 363, Hornsey Road, N.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
 114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

For GENERAL PROVISIONS and High-Class Confectionery.
 Trial Earnestly So invited.
 All Cakes and Pastries made of the finest ingredients by our own Bakers.

EVERYTHING TO EAT. COMPETITIVE PRICES. Write for Weekly News.
SPIERS & POND'S
STORES, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
 SPIERS & POND, Limited.

The Suffragette.

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

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1913.

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

Obtainable at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son and Messrs. Wyman in Scotland at Messrs. Menzies, and at all Newsagents, or by post 6d. per annum; Foreign, 8s. 8d. per annum.
 IN PARIS at W. H. SMITH and SON'S, Rue de Rivoli.
 IN VIENNA at GOLDSCHMIDT'S
 NEW YORK at BURNETT'S.

Telegraphic Address: "Wospoln, London."
 Telephone: 2724 Holborn.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to the Editor, THE SUFFRAGETTE, LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C. Letters requiring answers should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. No responsibility is accepted for unsolicited communications.

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 Mondays at the latest.

HOW MILITANCY COULD BE CURED.

Time was when the Second Reading debate on a private member's Bill for Woman Suffrage was a great event in the Suffragist calendar, and was regarded by women as offering a real hope of their enfranchisement. Now such proceedings are regarded with cold contempt by all Suffragists. Ever since 1870 the farce of discussing and then shelving private members' Bills has continued, and now it no longer draws an audience. There are no women left gullible enough to form one. Our servile and corrupt House of Commons has defeated the Second Reading of the Dickinson Bill for Woman Suffrage. The result of that division is, however, a matter of complete indifference to every woman who wants the vote, because, as experience has proved, it is an utter impossibility for a Woman Suffrage Bill to become law unless it is promoted by the Government.

In view of this fact, the assertions made by Mr. Acland and others that militancy has destroyed the prospects of the Dickinson Bill simply excite the ridicule of the Suffragettes.

It is unnecessary for us to re-state the well-known events which have marked

the Suffragist history of the past year or two, and to show how they affect the position of the Dickinson Bill. These events are fresh in every Suffragist's memory. Moreover, the cardinal fact of the situation is that the House of Commons, instead of playing the part assigned to it by the Constitution, namely, that of controlling the Government, is in these degenerate days entirely under the Government's control. From this it follows that no measure which is not driven through by the Government with all the force at their disposal has the smallest chance of passing into law.

So complete is the domination of the Government and the subservience of the House of Commons that the Prime Minister has no need to put on the Whips and threaten resignation to compel obedience. He has only to nod his head and to express a personal wish, and his humble servants come to heel, sacrificing without hesitation their principles and pledges in order to propitiate him.

The truth is that the House of Commons is controlled by a handful of unscrupulous politicians. In illustration of this fact we may quote again, as we have quoted before, from the remarks of Sir Robert Perks, an ex-Liberal member of Parliament. Sir Robert Perks declares that the ordinary member of Parliament is a mere pawn in the party game, and that a very large number of the Government's followers are not free agents, but are under a personal obligation to the Government and to their party. Comparatively few members, he says, regard themselves as being at liberty to act in accordance with their principles, because most of them are included in one of the following categories:—

1. The Ministers, their Parliamentary private secretaries, and members who expect to enter one of these classes.
2. Members who are employed by the Government (a) by being briefed as barristers by Government departments; (b) by being subsidised for political lecturing by the Whips.
3. Members whose election expenses have been paid out of party funds.
4. Members who are owners of provincial journals subsidised by the party.
5. Manufacturers whose limited liability companies are indebted to the Government for business.

No wonder the House of Commons, in its present state is a by-word for its servility, is the despair of all reformers, and is to an increasing extent despised by the public.

The redemption and regeneration of the House of Commons is one of the most urgent of constitutional reforms. The people are ready and eager for progress. There is a great stirring in the national life, but the House of Commons blocks the way, because it refuses to fulfil its proper function of compelling the Government to obey the will of the people.

This brings us to the real reason for the action taken by the militant women. In common with everybody who has the least understanding of politics, the militant women know that Woman

Suffrage, or any other great reform, can be won only as the result of pressure brought to bear upon the Government. It is the duty of the House of Commons to exert that pressure, and in the belief that they would do it women have in the past worked diligently and successfully to get Woman Suffrage pledged from a majority of the House. But these pledges have been broken, and the House of Commons has done nothing to compel the Government to give votes to women.

Now, it is obvious that when the House of Commons fails to bring pressure to bear upon the Government this must be done by people outside the House of Commons. Men do it through their votes; women, being voteless, have forged the weapon of militancy as a substitute for the vote—or, rather, they have found that weapon already forged by the men politicians of the days when men were voteless. The old weapon of militancy had been lying rusty on the shelf, where men placed it when they secured their franchise rights. When women also win the vote, how gladly they in their turn will put aside the blunderbuss of militancy!

The House of Commons can stop militancy, not by sanctioning raids on the W.S.P.U., not by sanctioning the torture of prisoners, not by toying with unofficial measures for Woman Suffrage, but by forcing the Government to introduce and to carry a Bill giving votes to women.

The only excuse which has ever been offered for the failure of the House of Commons to force the hand of the Government with respect to this question is that a minority of the Cabinet—or, rather, that one man in the Cabinet, for none of the Anti-Suffragist Ministers save Mr. Asquith is of any importance—is opposed to the enfranchisement of women. This excuse is a shameful one, because it implies that in the opinion of those who make it the prejudices of one man are of more importance than the honour and well-being of the larger half of the community.

It is thus that women are incited to violence. So long as members of Parliament, by their subservience to the Government and their infidelity to their own pledged word, continue to incite women to militancy, it is obviously futile to raid the offices of the W.S.P.U. and to put its members into prison. Such coercion, because it does not touch the cause of militancy, cannot cure it. The cause of militancy is the weakness and the treachery of politicians. Put an end to that weakness, put an end to that treachery, and you put an end also to militancy.

Hitherto the Government and the House of Commons have failed to understand that militancy is not a mere question of organisation and incitement. It is prompted by a sense of insult and a spirit of devotion that reside in each individual militant. The women who are now in the clutches of the law, charged with conspiracy and incitement, could never convert other women to believe in and practise militancy; only Mr. Asquith and the rest of the politicians can finally do that. If women had no cause of complaint against the Government's treatment of them, they would at all costs remain contented, peaceful, and law-abiding.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THE FALLING BIRTHRATE.

By A MEDICAL WOMAN.

Miss Pankhurst is to be honoured for the direct and fearless manner in which she handled a delicate subject in a recent editorial. Modest reticence on these vital matters has long since degenerated into prudishness and cowardice. Any subject that so nearly concerns the welfare—or the undoing—of our brothers and sisters demands the intelligent corporate attention of the W.S.P.U.—a Union which exists for the wielding of political instruments in the interests of social progress.

Out of the consideration of the ghastly subject of White Slavery arise several other considerations which, because of their bearing on the subject of White Slavery itself, and on the social welfare of our nation generally, it is well we should look into very carefully, fearlessly, and honestly. Among these is that of the falling birthrate—admittedly a matter of national importance. Had we doubted its importance, the fact that learned men holding prominent offices in the Church, in the medical profession, and in the scientific and philanthropic bodies are constantly busying themselves in earnest endeavours to stop this disastrous tendency must have convinced us at once!

These important gentlemen, who tell us that the political aspirations of women are of minor importance and must not be allowed to interfere with weightier matters, are not likely to expend attention on mere mothers and babies unless somehow these have contrived to become a matter of national importance. Other matters of national importance we—the womanhood of England—may or may not be competent to deal with, but here at least is one which is within the province of every mother—actual or potential—and all those women who are directly or indirectly interested in babies. Indeed, as these wise and kind gentlemen have given so much thought to the subject and have condescended to address us so often on it, the least we can do is to give our earnest attention to their utterances and solemn admonitions and ourselves investigate the matter and its causes.

We women are assured that this national danger is of our engineering. We, directly or indirectly, contrive to bring it about. The women who could contribute to the nation the most desirable kind of babies allow themselves to be turned aside from this their obvious duty and privilege by two causes—the one, the higher education of women, and the other, a most unreasonable selfishness and frivolity which makes women prefer sport or social gaieties to the bearing and tending of infants, with the accompanying restrictions. We have been told that if the higher education of women, desirable as it may appear, has so disastrous an issue, it had better be "scrapped"! A short-sighted "penny-wise" policy this! For, since it is generally recognised that in the "struggle for existence" mentality is a factor of very high "survival value," it is obviously

desirable (as all eugenicists would admit) that a man of good mental endowments should "have a sufficient number of women of good mental capacity from which to select the mother of his children." And how is mental capacity to be elicited except by the process of education? But, say the eugenicists, these "women of culture bear very small families, perhaps, indeed, only one child—if any!" Certainly! One cannot evidently have quantity as well as quality, and in this respect we do not differ from the rest of the animal kingdom which everywhere exhibits a tendency either to make up for inefficiency in the young by the production of larger numbers, thus increasing the chance of survival for the species, or on the other hand to expend more energy on a limited number of offspring, thus ensuring a higher-class product with better chances of survival for the individual.

As to the second ground of complaint that women are too fond of pleasure and ease, and on this account neglect maternal responsibility, well, one can hardly wonder that such a state of things should exist in a "man-made world" where the tendency prevails to make woman as much as possible dependent and helpless that she may be the more pliant instrument in man's hand. If men choose as mates women who have no individuality, should they wonder that their empty minds wander idly to passing pleasures? But the efficient handling of these arguments is not in place here as the space at my disposal is not sufficient for their consideration and the consideration of other points which I wish to raise.

What strikes one most of all is that the men who bewail the falling birthrate, while they lay the blame on innocent or venial causes, maintain a conspicuous silence in regard to causes, in defence of which no argument can be raised. *Vice and its attendant diseases are the most potent causes of sterility, against which we do not hear these men making clear and constant indictment. It is our duty, therefore, as women, to do the nation and the race this service. It is notorious that prostitutes become sterile. But so also do the innocent wives of many "respectable" men, who, having contracted gonorrhoea in their past, infect their unsuspecting wives. Many of the latter—bright and bonny girls when they marry—become, after a few years of married life, weary, chronic invalids, torturing themselves on account of their sterility which they suppose to be due to their own defect, and undergoing medical and surgical treatment for it with a pathetic patience and fortitude. But sterility in the wife, although accompanied for her by physical disease and suffering, is a blessing in disguise—at least there are no diseased children for her to spend weary years over in tending and mourning. This qualified blessing is not always here. Thousands of children are born of parents suffering from gonorrhoea, and of these perhaps none are greater sufferers than the large army of the "blind from birth." If the charitable people who labour so nobly to educate these children and make them*

self-supporting, would expend some of their energy in exposing and attacking the cause of this blindness, they would be doing a far greater service to the State. Gonorrhoea, although considered by many medical men most-to-be-dreaded of venereal diseases is not alone in its deadly march. Syphilis is its grim companion, the one which is perhaps better known by the laity and therefore more feared. Yet, here again, it is its effects on the individual adults who contract it, that are best recognised by the public. One hears much of such parents, and the falling birthrate is allowed to eclipse the more serious—because more wasteful—evil of high infant mortality.

How many mothers who relate to their friends and medical advisers a series of miscarriages extending over many years, and in which the period of gestation has shown a tendency to increase until at last they have borne a full-term child, realise that to the initiated this is significant of their being syphilitic? How many mothers rear with infinite difficulty puny, marasmic infants, who, if they do grow up, suffer from countless forms of disorders which they are often allowed to believe are due to "gout?" How many realise that even latent syphilis is now considered communicable? How many know how close a relationship appears to exist between syphilis and the liability to develop tuberculosis or cancer? How many recognise that feeble-mindedness is almost more attributable to syphilis than to any other single cause? Glorious as is the healing art, we are growing more and more to recognise that "prevention is better than cure." Preventive medicine, therefore, is that branch of the profession which is deser-

vedly attracting the most attention now. And part of its work consists in the dissemination of relevant knowledge. Tuberculosis exhibitions and health lectures are evidence of this. It is surely time that some of the most potent of preventable causes of the falling birthrate should be fearlessly exposed and energetically dealt with in the same manner?

Men are much less ignorant on this subject than women; it is regrettable therefore that they should in their public utterances and printed pages give so little prominence to these more serious causes which are responsible, not alone for a falling birthrate, but for much of the despicable infant mortality and degeneracy which it is the duty of the State to combat. One can hardly wonder that sometimes women are tempted to regard the admonitory utterances of men as simple cant. If they are really as much concerned about the falling birthrate, they appear to be, why do they not attack more vigorously *vice* and its attendant evils, instead of trying in the name of State expediency to debar women from education and sport, two forms of activity which they regard as pre-eminently useful and desirable for themselves.

I repeat that the W.S.P.U. is doing a national service in boldly uttering these questions and urging their serious consideration. This is pre-eminently a woman's question; it is also pre-eminently a national question, but before it can be dealt with effectively by the State it is imperative that women—being so deeply concerned as they are—should be given the same facilities as are possessed by men for making their point of view known in a constitutional and representative manner.

A MEDICAL WOMAN.

TELEPHONE: PARK 3600, direct to all Departments.

MS 16.
 Fine Black Pedal Straw,
 trimmed with pastel blue
 ostrich feather, and small
 posy of mixed flowers.
 2½ gns.



NEW MILLINERY OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY

Many exquisite styles are now being shown, and we invite your inspection. An exceptional variety of styles and shapes in the newest colourings, both trimmed and untrimmed, suitable for every occasion are now on view.



WILLIAM OWEN, L.D.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

LEADERS IN COURT.

Friday's Evidence.

BAIL REFUSED.

On Friday, May 2nd Mrs. Drummond, Miss Kerr, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Lake again appeared at Bow Street Police Court...

The charge against the defendants was stated as follows:—

For having conspired, together with Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and other members of the Women's Social and Political Union, on October 1, 1912, and divers other dates thereafter, to maliciously cause damage to property, and spoil, in and on property belonging to tradesmen and others, contrary to the Malicious Damage to Property Act, 1861.

Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Travers Humphreys, and Mr. William Lewis conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. J. McDonald Cobban, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Drew, and Mr. R. D. Muir for the other defendants.

Mr. Bodkin said that there had been other arrests since the case was last before the magistrate. Owing to the great amount of material to be dealt with he was not yet in a position to open the case, and he would have to ask for a further remand after some formal evidence had been given.

In the course of the evidence Detective-inspector Hawkins, of Scotland Yard, stated that at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning he went to Mecklenburgh-square, the address of Miss Kenney and Miss Barrett, and on a table in the vestibule he found a book called "Bristol Riots, 1831." Inside the book there were four documents: The witness then went upstairs to a bedroom, which he was told was Miss Kenney's room, and he there found a card with some writing upon it. At 7.30 p.m. on Thursday the witness arrested Mr. Clayton at his residence in Kew-road, Richmond. He read the warrant to him and in reply Mr. Clayton said, "I think it is rather a high-handed action. I am an extreme sympathiser with the Suffragette cause. What evidence have you against me?" The witness replied, "This card and these papers," showing him the four documents and the card he had found at Miss Kenney's address. The defendant looked at the card and said, "I wrote that, but perhaps I ought not to say anything at this moment." Mr. Clayton wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Marshall, solicitor, in the witness's presence. The letter was produced and the witness said that in his opinion the handwriting on it was the same as on the four documents and card which he found at Miss Kenney's address. The witness afterwards went to Mr. Clayton's laboratory at Hibernian-square, but did not take anything away from there.

The note upon the card referred to reads as follows:—

Dear Miss Kenney—I am sorry to say that it will be several days yet before I can be ready with that which you wanted. I have devoted all this evening and all yesterday evening to the business without success. Evidently a difficult matter, but not impossible, I verify believe. Galling as it is to have to write it, I nearly succeeded once last night and then spoilt what I had done in trying to improve upon it. By next week I shall be able to manage. The exact proportions are very

important to hit, evidently, I will let you have results as soon as I think them good enough. Please burn this. With best wishes and earnestly hoping that you are much better, I am, yours sincerely,

EDWY G. CLAYTON. P.S.—I am awfully disappointed at having to keep you waiting longer than I anticipated. —E.G.C.

On the four documents discovered reference was made to various Government departments, timber yards, etc.

Mr. Muir said that he had only just been instructed, and did not propose to cross-examine the witnesses at present.

Chief Inspector Fowler said that he received the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Drew on Thursday night, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning he arrested him at the offices of the Victoria House Printing Company, Tudor-street.

The witness produced some documents which were handed to him on the premises, and also a copy of the Suffragette, dated May 2, bearing the imprint, "Printed by the Victoria House Printing Company (Limited), Tudor-street, E.C., and published by the Women's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C."

A reporter on the staff of the Daily Telegraph then produced a report of a speech made by Mrs. Drummond at a meeting at the Albert Hall on April 10.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday morning.

Mr. Muir applied for bail on behalf of Miss Lennox. He pointed out that she was sub-editor of the Suffragette, and was in no way responsible for what appeared in the paper.

Mr. J. McDonald Cobban, who appeared for Mr. Drew, also applied for bail on behalf of his client. He was, he said in an entirely different position from the other defendants.

The Magistrate: Is this his first connection with the movement?

Mrs. Drummond (from the dock): We don't know the man.

Mr. Bodkin asked if bail was allowed that Miss Lennox should give an undertaking not to take any part either directly or indirectly in connection with the militant movement of Woman Suffrage by public speaking or otherwise. He also asked that Mr. Drew should give an undertaking not to take part in the printing or distribution of the Suffragette in the interim.

Both defendants agreed to give these undertakings, and the Magistrate said he would allow bail for Miss Lennox in her own recognisances in £50 and two sureties in £25 each; and for Mr. Drew in £100 and two sureties of £50 each. He said he should not take bail for the other defendants until after he had heard counsel's opening statement on Monday.

AT BOW STREET ON MONDAY.

BAIL STILL REFUSED.

The proceedings at Bow Street were resumed on Monday, May 5, when the case against Mr. Drew was withdrawn, in view of an undertaking he gave, and Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake were admitted to bail, bail being still refused in the case of Mrs. Drummond, Miss Kenney, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kerr, and Mr. Clayton.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin and Mr. William Lewis conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Huntly Jenkins represented Mr. Drew, and Mr. R. D. Muir appeared for the other defendants.

Mr. Bodkin said that the charge of conspiracy would probably be supplemented by charges of incitement to commit offences and of inciting people to conspire to commit offences. The case for the prosecution was that the Women's Social and Political Union existed mainly for the procuring of the commission of crimes against property.

Mr. Bodkin went on to describe the position of the defendants in the Union. Mrs. Sanders, he said, managed the finances of the Union, and until recently the banking account stood in her name. Miss Kerr had signed letters as the acting secretary, and she was also the business manager.

At this point Mr. Bodkin, observing that some of the defendants were smiling broadly, asked that they should cease from treating the case as a matter for amusement. He proceeded to say that Mrs. Drummond took a leading part in the movement—so much so that she was known as "the general." Miss Kenney was also an organiser, and, together with Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Pankhurst, was a speaker. Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake were connected with the editorial department of the Union. Mr. Clayton was an analytical chemist, a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the evidence would show that for months past he had been one of the most active conspirators. He had put his knowledge and his brains at the disposal of the Union.

Mr. Drew was the manager of a printing company, and so far as was known had no connection with the Union before last Thursday, when, in spite of public warning, he undertook the production of the Suffragette bearing date May 2.

Mrs. Pankhurst was not before the Court for excellent reasons. Miss Christabel Pankhurst had been for over a year a fugitive from justice, but actively supported the work of the Union from the seclusion of Paris.

The object of the Union, declared Mr. Bodkin, could not be more accurately described than by a quotation from the first number of the Suffragette, of October 18, in which it was stated that the militant policy "consists in defiance of legal enactments and in attacks on property. The only limit the Union puts on militancy is that human life shall be respected."

Continuing, Mr. Bodkin said the Suffragette contained records of crimes and criminals and articles applauding them, with the result that the effect intended was brought about. In London alone in 700 or 800 premises plate-glass windows were broken, 560 letter-boxes and 8,400 letters damaged.

In the course of the raid on the offices of the Union the police found a large number of hammers. A letter signed H. Buckland, an engineer, of Hamburg, contained a proposal that members of the Union should attend every music hall, theatre, and concert in the metropolis, and at a prearranged hour let loose certain articles filled with an extremely pungent powder that would cause violent sneezing and irritation of the skin, and penetrate the thickest clothing, the annoyance lasting for hours afterwards.

Mr. Bodkin said he did not know whether this was the cause of an epidemic of sneezing which broke out at the Central Criminal Court a few weeks ago.

Mr. Curtis Bennet: Really, Mrs. Drummond, I must ask you to behave yourself and remember where you are. It is a perfect disgrace.

Mrs. Drummond (laughing): It is awful to lack a sense of humour.

When the court adjourned for luncheon an application was made that Mrs. Drummond might see her friends during the adjournment, but the magistrate refused. Mrs. Drummond, leaning over to Miss Kenny remarked, "That is pure spite."

Mr. Muir, after the adjournment, renewed his application for bail.

The magistrate said he had decided to allow bail in the cases of Miss Lennox, Miss Lake, Miss Barrett, and Mr. Drew only.

Mr. Muir mentioned that Mrs. Drummond was suffering from an internal complaint.

The magistrate—She is suffering from excessive bad behaviour.

Mr. Muir—She is really in very bad health.

The Magistrate—At present, I say no bail. If I had a doctor's certificate I might say something else, but I have not had that.

After other formal evidence as to the printing of the Suffragette had been given, the hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

The magistrate said he would accept bail for Miss Lennox, Miss Lake, Miss Barrett, and Mr. Drew, in their own recognisances of £500 and two sureties of £250 each.

Mr. Muir asked the magistrate to reconsider the question of bail for the other defendants.

The magistrate said he would ask the doctor to report as to the condition of Mrs. Drummond's health.

Miss Kenney—If you won't give us bail, Mr. Curtis Bennett, we will run a hunger strike in prison. This is persecution on the part of the Government. We are being tried, but we have not yet been convicted. We think it is only fair that you should give us bail.

Mrs. Drummond—We have never broken our

word or pledge yet, and we have a word of honour that no other party understands.

Mrs. Drummond—We always come to the top whatever you do. We will still go on, even if our dead bodies have to answer for it.

Miss Kenney (to some people at the back of the Court)—Tell everybody we will go on hunger strike.

A man at the back of the court who shouted "shame" was ordered to leave.

Mr. Bodkin mentioned that since the last hearing Mr. Drew had expressed his willingness to sign an agreement that neither he nor his firm would in future print the Suffragette or any other publication of the Women's Social and Political Union, or any matter inciting to crime or active violence. In those circumstances the prosecution was willing to withdraw the charge and to consent to his being bound over.

The Magistrate said he thought Mr. Drew ought to be very thankful to the prosecution for taking the course they had done. He agreed to adopt the course suggested by Mr. Bodkin, and ordered Mr. Drew to enter into his own recognisances in £1,000 and to find two sureties in £500 each for his good behaviour for twelve months. The Magistrate added that there would be no more of this letting off business again, but in future all prosecutions would be carried out to the end.

The sureties were at once forthcoming, and Mr. Drew was released.

TRIAL OF MR. LANSBURY.

APPEAL TO BE MADE. BAIL ALLOWED.

At Bow-street Police Court on Saturday Mrs. Drummond, Miss Annie Kenney, of the Women's Social and Political Union, and Mr. George Lansbury, ex-M.P. for Bow and Bromley, appeared before Mr. Dickinson in answer to a charge of uttering inflammatory speeches.

BAIL STILL REFUSED.

The Defendant: I should feel quite happy in finding the sureties if the Government would administer justice equally between me and highly-placed Privy Councillors who are engaged in instigating civil war in Ireland and piling up arms in Ulster.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to be imprisoned for three months in default of finding sureties.

The Magistrate consented to state a case for the consideration of the High Court. Pending the hearing of the appeal the defendant was released on bail.

Mr. Lansbury was greeted with cheers by people outside the Court as he went away.

MISS LANSBURY FINED.

Following on the Trafalgar-square meeting on Sunday, Miss Lansbury, Mrs. Jenny Baines, and Miss Brown appeared on Monday morning before Mr. Paul Taylor at Marylebone Police Court, on a charge of obstructing the police at Hyde Park, which they attempted to enter after leaving the Square.

Mr. Paul Taylor sentenced Mrs. Baines to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine, fined Miss Lansbury 40s., or one month, and fined Miss Brown 20s., or fourteen days. The fines were paid.

FREEDOM LEAGUERS ARRESTED.

Two leaders of the Women's Freedom League, Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Anna Munroe, were arrested shortly after six o'clock on Monday as a result of an attempt made by them to hold a meeting in Hyde Park. They were afterwards bound over.

FACTS OF THE WEEK FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

St. Catherine's, Hatcham, one of the finest churches in South London, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday forenoon. At half-past eleven the vicar left the building perfectly secure. An hour later only the four external walls remained.

Erected about twenty-one years ago at a cost of £18,000, the church stood on the summit of Telegraph-hill, the most conspicuous eminence within the metropolitan area south of the Thames. As the vicar walked down the road on his way to the church on Tuesday morning he saw a cloud of smoke, and thought that someone's chimney was on fire. Approaching nearer he realised that the smoke was coming from the church itself. He rushed at once to the fire alarm, at the junction of the roads opposite the church, but found that the alarm had already been given by a boy from the school.

Running back to St. Catherine's he endeavoured to get to the east end of the church to save the altar cloth and other ornaments, but found that this was impossible. Smoke was rolling across the nave into the vestry in dense billows. The heat was so intense that the firemen, who had by this time arrived, dissuaded him from further attempts.

By this time the interior of the building was a seething furnace, and the firemen were able to do very little. Their fight with the flames was rendered exceptionally arduous, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient head of water at an incredibly short space of time the whole of the roof fell in, and only the four walls and the great stone arch above the altar rails were left standing.

RIVERSIDE FIRE.

A fire, which is attributed by the Press to militant Suffragettes, broke out in a boathouse belonging to the Albany Boat and Motor Company (Limited), at Thames Ditton, at an early hour on Thursday morning. The premises, with three steam launches, two motor-boats, three motor-cars, two motor-cycles, and about forty skiffs, punts, and smaller craft, were completely destroyed. They were situated on the river bank, directly opposite the Jubilee Gate, leading to Hampton Court Palace. The damage done is estimated at between £3,500 to £4,000.

About half-an-hour after midnight a passer-by saw smoke and flames issuing from the boathouse.

An alarm was at once given, and in quick succession the fire brigades from Ditton, Molesey, Kingston, Surbiton, Teddington, and Hampton arrived, but the flames had then got such a hold of the boathouse that there was no possibility of saving it. The firemen confined their attention to protecting adjoining properties, in which they were successful. The fire, which raged with terrific fury, burnt itself out in about two hours, all that was left of the boathouse and its contents being a heap of twisted and bent iron, charred beams, and broken brick walls.

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

Apparently the fire originated on the shore-side of the house, and was carried by the wind towards the river. The launches and motor-boats were drawn up on the bank near the water, and were destroyed when the flames, fanned by the wind, reached them. Several small boats actually in the river were in this way burned down to the water's edge.

Some seven or eight tall trees close to the boathouse were charred to a height of about 70ft. A large quantity of petrol was stored in the boathouse, but when the outbreak was first discovered this was removed to a place of safety. As the fire proceeded, however, a number of loud explosions occurred, due doubtless to petrol in tanks on the motor-cars. The explosions caused considerable alarm amongst residents of a number of cottages near by.

STABLES DESTROYED.

A fire due, it is believed, to Suffragists, occurred at Parson-street, Hendon, late on Wednesday night, April 13, a block of buildings used as stables being practically destroyed. Upon the door of one of the rooms was affixed a paper, bearing the words: "Votes! Votes! Votes! Beware!" The damage is estimated at nearly £400.

"A MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNMENT."

It is reported that panes of glass were broken during Wednesday night, April 30, in the rooms of the Inland Revenue office at Plymouth. A notice was found attached to the building as follows: "Plymouth 900 Suffragists' message to the Government. You have raided our head office, but cannot stop militancy except by giving us the vote."

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

Eighteen telephone wires between Walton Wellbridge and Heyfield Flat, Oxford, were cut during Wednesday night, April 30, thus interfering with communication with Woodstock and other places in the district. The damage was apparently the work of Suffragists.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

It is reported that information has reached the authorities of an alleged contemplated attempt by Suffragettes to burn the Government flying sheds at the Central Flying School at Upavon, Wilt. Special military guards from Tidworth are being employed night and day to protect the property.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FLAMES.

A fire, which is attributed by the Press to Suffragists, occurred at the Ashley Road School, Aberdeen, in the early hours of the morning of May 3.

It was about a quarter past one o'clock, says the Evening Express, that the glare of fire was first observed bursting through the roof of the new building at the back of the main block of Ashley Road School.

A woman, who lives almost opposite the entrance to the school, from her bedroom window was the first to become alarmed by the lurid reflection of the fire. She sprang from her bed, saw that the school was in great danger of destruction, and raised the alarm.

When the fire brigade arrived on the spot the fire had assumed alarming proportions. In the centre of the roof there is a small tower, an outlet for the ventilators in the building, and from this tower the flames burst fiercely, and a dense column of smoke went up into the sky. The fire roared in the ventilators, and the smoke filled the two floors of the building in such a way as to make the work of the brigade very difficult. From different points water pumped by the powerful turbine was poured into the burning building, special attention being paid to the ventilators, where the fire was raging most fiercely, and gradually the flames died down, but not before part of the roof had fallen in, and the greater part of the woodwork at the top of the building had been destroyed. The plaster work throughout the entire building was soaked with water, and was falling off in pieces. The latter was burned through in various places, and the ventilators destroyed.

The damage is estimated at between £300 and £500; no arrest was made. Two copies of THE SUFFRAGETTE were found in the neighbourhood of the fire.

TENNIS COURT DAMAGED.

During Tuesday night damage was done to a tennis court at King's Heath, Birmingham, and suffragist literature was left lying about.

LETTER BOXES ATTACKED.

It is reported that letter boxes have been attacked at Plymouth, Exeter, Lewisham, Notting Hill Gate, Catford, Highgate, Bowes Park, Strand Green, and Amherst Park.

At Catford a postman was clearing a pillar-box at Bushey Green when he noticed smoke

FIRE AT FINCHLEY.

A fire, which is attributed to Suffragists, broke out in a private house in Finchley on Saturday night. The family were away for the weekend, and the house having been entered, the carpets were piled together and set alight. "Votes for Women" placards were found in two rooms, one being pinned to a sideboard.

STABLES DESTROYED.

The outbreak was discovered before any great amount of damage was done.

STABLES DESTROYED.

A fire due, it is believed, to Suffragists, occurred at Parson-street, Hendon, late on Wednesday night, April 13, a block of buildings used as stables being practically destroyed. Upon the door of one of the rooms was affixed a paper, bearing the words: "Votes! Votes! Votes! Beware!" The damage is estimated at nearly £400.

"A MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNMENT."

It is reported that panes of glass were broken during Wednesday night, April 30, in the rooms of the Inland Revenue office at Plymouth. A notice was found attached to the building as follows: "Plymouth 900 Suffragists' message to the Government. You have raided our head office, but cannot stop militancy except by giving us the vote."

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

Eighteen telephone wires between Walton Wellbridge and Heyfield Flat, Oxford, were cut during Wednesday night, April 30, thus interfering with communication with Woodstock and other places in the district. The damage was apparently the work of Suffragists.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.

It is reported that information has reached the authorities of an alleged contemplated attempt by Suffragettes to burn the Government flying sheds at the Central Flying School at Upavon, Wilt. Special military guards from Tidworth are being employed night and day to protect the property.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN FLAMES.

A fire, which is attributed by the Press to Suffragists, occurred at the Ashley Road School, Aberdeen, in the early hours of the morning of May 3.

It was about a quarter past one o'clock, says the Evening Express, that the glare of fire was first observed bursting through the roof of the new building at the back of the main block of Ashley Road School.

A woman, who lives almost opposite the entrance to the school, from her bedroom window was the first to become alarmed by the lurid reflection of the fire. She sprang from her bed, saw that the school was in great danger of destruction, and raised the alarm.

When the fire brigade arrived on the spot the fire had assumed alarming proportions. In the centre of the roof there is a small tower, an outlet for the ventilators in the building, and from this tower the flames burst fiercely, and a dense column of smoke went up into the sky. The fire roared in the ventilators, and the smoke filled the two floors of the building in such a way as to make the work of the brigade very difficult. From different points water pumped by the powerful turbine was poured into the burning building, special attention being paid to the ventilators, where the fire was raging most fiercely, and gradually the flames died down, but not before part of the roof had fallen in, and the greater part of the woodwork at the top of the building had been destroyed. The plaster work throughout the entire building was soaked with water, and was falling off in pieces. The latter was burned through in various places, and the ventilators destroyed.

The damage is estimated at between £300 and £500; no arrest was made. Two copies of THE SUFFRAGETTE were found in the neighbourhood of the fire.

TENNIS COURT DAMAGED.

During Tuesday night damage was done to a tennis court at King's Heath, Birmingham, and suffragist literature was left lying about.

LETTER BOXES ATTACKED.

It is reported that letter boxes have been attacked at Plymouth, Exeter, Lewisham, Notting Hill Gate, Catford, Highgate, Bowes Park, Strand Green, and Amherst Park.

JAEGER FINE PURE WOOL

(tested in the Jaeger Laboratory)

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

Write for Illustrated list and Dr. Jaeger's book, "Health Culture."

- LONDON: 126, Regent Street, W. 456, Strand, W.C. 30, Sloane Street, S.W. 115, Victoria Street, S.W. 102, Kensington High St., W. 85 & 86, Cheapside, E.C.

Agencies in all principal towns. Addresses on application.

A WOMAN WRITER ON THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

A Speech Recently Delivered in America for the League for Political Education, and other Societies.

By BEATRICE HARRADEN.

It is my view that literary women of all times, and especially novelists, ought to consider it to be their duty, as well as their pride, to take an active part in the Woman Movement, and to help in every way by the power of pen and personality to lighten the burden of the "Woman with the Pack." The mere fact that novelists have more freedom of action than many other professional workers, points imperiously to this obligation, for they have certainly not been called upon to endure nearly so many of the cruel injustices and disadvantages which have been the portion of their sisters in other walks of life. In the past it is true that they suffered grievously from a sex disqualification, either in the attempted exercise of their profession, or else in the mere expression of strong talents thwarted and discharged.

You will recall, for instance, that they have had often to disguise themselves under a masculine pseudonym, generally choosing by some mysterious prompting the Christian name of *George*! (If they ever have to do that again, I'm sure they'll choose the name of *George*—for obvious reasons on which I won't dwell now.) But you'll remember we've had *George Sand*, *George Eliot*, *George Egerton*, *George Fleming*, *George Paston*. Then we've had *Fanny Burney* calling herself *Graffiti*. And we've had the *Brontës* in their lonely moorland home, disguising themselves under the name of *Currer*, *Lillis*, and *Acton Bell*; *Mrs. Craigie* calling herself *John Oliver Hobbes*; *Kingsley's* daughter calling herself *Lucas Malet*, and so on. I was only the other day reading this passage in *George Sand's* life: "Is it true," inquired her mother-in-law, "that it is your intention to print books?" "Yes, Madame." "Well, I call that an odd notion."

"Yes, Madame." "That is all very good and very fine, but I hope you are not going to put the name that I bear on the covers of printed books." "Oh, certainly not, Madame, there is no danger." And then there is Southey's famous letter to *Charlotte Brontë*: "Literature cannot be the business of a woman's life, and it ought not to be. The more she is engaged in her proper duties, the less leisure will she have for it, even as an accomplishment and a recreation." And this is one of the sentences in little *Charlotte's* answer: "In the evenings, I confess, I do think; but I never trouble anyone else with my thoughts. I carefully avoid any appearance of pre-occupation and eccentricity, which might lead those I live amongst to suspect the nature of my pursuits. I have endeavoured not only attentively to observe all the duties a woman ought to fulfil, but to feel deeply interested in them. I don't always succeed, for sometimes when I'm teaching or sewing, I would rather be reading or writing. But I try to deny myself."

In the case of *Jane Austen*, her publications were anonymous, and she never avowed her authorship. It is true *Miss Burney* was popular, together with *Miss Edgeworth* and a few others, but there was a lingering feeling in those days that a woman in writing a book rather overstepped the limitation of her sex, and *Jane*, having lived apart from the literary world, and being scrupulous about social sentiment, was likely to be sensitive on this point. She wrote, as you may remember, sitting in the family circle at her little mahogany desk, hiding her work with a piece of blotting-paper if anyone came into the room.

So you see the author in those days resorted to anonymity or masculine pseudonymity either to avoid being thought "unwomanly," or else to give their work a chance of not being discredited and depreciated for its simple reason that it was a woman's work.

Well, we present-day writers have long since left all that behind, and having come into the open spaces ourselves, we are rejoicing for forming part of the great and ever-growing army of those who are choosing the literary as the advance of the whole of their sex into the land of liberty, equal opportunity, and equal fair play.

It is true that we writers have come rather slowly into the arena of action for the Suffrage, and there are two reasons for this slowness. One has been the prolonged Press boycott, the irritation and unfairness of which I cannot properly describe to you, and which you will more fully appreciate, accustomed as you are here to having the columns of your papers open to all discussion of and news about any subject of public interest, even though the actual policy of those papers might be "The Woman with the Pack," a play by *Gertrude Vaughan*.

that headway no one seemed to have known. Well, here stood the women ready for the task—new pioneers for this generation, even as the splendid women of a past generation were pioneers, fearless and brave in their time.

They presented an idea to my imagination, and I felt that it was as the time went on. They were symbolic of change. They stood for freedom, for new courage, for new possibilities, new powers. They broke down barriers of class, they tore down altars of false worship and absurd respect, they removed the sham masks from the heads of Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament, and robbed the legislation of their fictitious importance, and showed them up as ordinary human beings struggling to the front for their own interests and aims, for which anxiety for the welfare of women was always conspicuously absent. They reannounced the common condition of Woman's Suffrage. Because of them, the older Societies by slow degrees woke up and after some reluctance and much criticism adopted, as we know, many of the practical methods of the Militants.

They have been called upon to make in this Cause so dear to our hearts. For instance, you settle down, say, after some tiring spell of Suffrage activity, to your own personal work again. "Hurrah, you cry. Here I am back in the quiet and seclusion of my study. No Cause to disturb me. The fire burns brightly. The lamp is lit. The first burst of the black cat sparkle with added lustre. Everything is quiet and cosy and propitious, either for a love scene or a murder, according to the requirements of your new book. Well, you're just arrived at that point, thrilling to you at least, if not destined to be thrilling to anyone else, when you're perhaps murdering your hero satisfactorily in a motor car on a lonely moor, perhaps Dartmoor, or when up in an aeroplane, you're making your modern heroine refuse to marry the philistine Englishman she loves, until he has helped women to win their citizenship, when a telegram arrives commanding you imperiously—everything in the Suffrage is imperious—to send an article of two thousand words, in an hour or so, on the subject of *Justice*, in the *House of Commons*, or *Innocent* in *Ulster*, or else ordering you to dash off immediately and take a meeting either in the East End of London, or in the North of Scotland. Of course you rise to the occasion, but alas, all your ideas about your murder or your love-making retreat into the background.

The sacrifice of serenity is more than worth while for the experience and knowledge which you receive in exchange. If I may speak for myself personally, I can never overrate the value and interest which this great Suffrage struggle has yielded to me as a student of human nature, deeply interested in differentiations of character and temperament; and I would not have been out of it for any consideration whatsoever, for nothing that the world could bring of honour, respect, wealth, case, and safety.

It has been most curious and stimulating to watch the growth of the Movement during these last seven years since the Militants first came on the scene. (I must tell you that I joined the Militants almost from the beginning when we were, in fact, just a handful and used to meet together in a small room.) Perhaps this is the place to speak about them, and in making these few remarks I would like to say that they are, of course, made with no animus against our Constitutional Suffragists, who for years, when absolutely no public interest of any kind was manifested in Woman's Suffrage, had the splendid courage to keep on through times of great dullness and disheartenment. That was a fine act of heroism in itself. And but there comes a time in the history of all Movements when a change of action and attitude is not only desirable but inevitable. In *Ibsen's* words: "A new generation comes knocking, knocking at the door." In this case the new generation were the Militant Suffragists. I heard their call. I did not like to witness what they were doing, but I felt that I wanted to hear it, as I am by nature most peaceable and relatively harmless, and I was very much immersed in literary work; but the call came, and penetrated to the recesses of the study. Out I had to turn whether I liked it or not, to go and see these women who bade me come. I had not been with them five minutes before I realised what manner of women they were who had sent out their summons to me and others. I understood that a new force had sprung up to work for the freedom and enfranchisement of their sex, and for the betterment of material and spiritual conditions for both men and women. Old traditions, old false values, old barriers had to be swept away before we could make any further headway—but how to make

Political Ignorance—our Press has made a point of ignoring all constitutional suffrage work, but I must tell you that from the beginning there has been an unceasing educational campaign of propaganda of an entirely peaceful nature carried on by the W.S.P.U. and other societies all over the country; and the way in which these young women have arrived at a place, planted the flag, started proceedings, worked the district up, sent good speakers, filled up gaps themselves, and rallied the country, has been truly extraordinary. I would not have believed it if I had not witnessed it myself. Nothing and no one has daunted them, and their wit and repartee have become proverbial in England. They are of their generation, the product of circumstances, and in their way as dauntless as the daring young aviators, that race of young air-warriors who stake their all on conquest or death.

I think that Meredith foreshadowed their advent when he described a woman thus:— "She has the step of the unconquered, brave Not arrogant; and if the vessel's mast Waved liberty, no change made it wave." But, after all, it is marvellous enough that the young should be ready for the task of their generation. What has been for more than a score of years the product of the past, the active sympathy and co-operation of the elderly women, in fact, the aged women of all classes. They have thrown traditions and prejudices to the winds, they have changed their conduct which you would have thought they would have considered intolerable. They have risen from their quiet corners and packed their trunks, and have taken their part gallantly in some way or other, and have contented to be in permanent disgrace with husbands, sons, grandsons, and even great-grandsons. Rebellion has been dormant in their minds, too; and one can guess how much they must have suffered under the burden of injustice meted out to their sex, and how much they must have suffered also from repression in every respect that they should be so ready, directly they have heard that rallying call to spring up and act. They were, in fact, only waiting for the glad moment which summoned them to give to the Cause of Freedom the weight of their testimony—the testimony of a long life of experience and knowledge. All English suffragists unite in saying that their support and blessing and understanding have been one of the most precious features of the movement, and one of the strongest links in the bond of the new comradeship amongst women.

And now we come to the wonderful bond which in this suffrage movement has knitted seven years of closely together, rich and poor alike, in a way said to be unprecedented in the annals of history. For it is a fact that women of all classes, callings, religions, trades, professions, and political creeds have combined together to obtain the redress of the deep injustice felt by all, and the joining of us all together in the rough and tumble of the movement has been of immense value to us all, either in giving us a sense of importance if we have lacked it, or in taking it away from us if we had it in order to deter people from us the relativities of life, in making us understand each other's needs, each other's point of view, each other's life's work, whether it be that of the writer, the teacher, the actress, the business woman, the musician, the clerk, the artist, the woman doctor, the servant, the shop girl, the sweated worker. The working women have no doubt learnt something from us, but I cannot begin to tell you what we so-called educated people have learnt these last few years from them.

As I speak, a scene rises before me at which I had lately the privilege of being present—I mean the working women's deputation to Mr. Lloyd George organised by the Militants—when representatives of the fishwives, pit-brow lassies, laundresses, tailresses, weavers, tin-plate workers, East End sweated workers, and many others, laid their case before the Chancellor of the Exchequer and they said, their lives could be made tolerable. As I listened to them I felt afresh that there must be no rest for us women until we have won our battle and gained the power to deal with the crying evils which men have so callously neglected—the terrible question of sweated labour and starvation wages for women leading to the doom of the streets, and the terrible question of the White Slave traffic.

In conclusion I would like to say that a few months ago I was present at a Woman's Suffrage meeting in Munich, held at the Public Library, and I remember to this day the vexation and to hear the bitter comments, both of the speaker and the chairman, when some of their points were received with jeering, scorn, and laughter. I reflected that they needed to have served an apprenticeship in England. I longed to tell them how we in England had outwitted scorn and laughter, misrepresentation, sore disappointments, scathing insults, temporary defeats, deep humiliation, and had even succeeded in plucking out the bitterness from our own hearts, that bitterness which is natural enough in a country it has always astounded me to see what these young organisers of the Women's Social and Political Union have accomplished quite alone. You have probably heard only of the militant side of the Women's Social and

Political Union—our Press has made a point of ignoring all constitutional suffrage work, but I must tell you that from the beginning there has been an unceasing educational campaign of propaganda of an entirely peaceful nature carried on by the W.S.P.U. and other societies all over the country; and the way in which these young women have arrived at a place, planted the flag, started proceedings, worked the district up, sent good speakers, filled up gaps themselves, and rallied the country, has been truly extraordinary. I would not have believed it if I had not witnessed it myself. Nothing and no one has daunted them, and their wit and repartee have become proverbial in England. They are of their generation, the product of circumstances, and in their way as dauntless as the daring young aviators, that race of young air-warriors who stake their all on conquest or death.

Miss Pendred came out of prison on April 30. During her imprisonment Miss Pendred refused food, and was fed by feeding cup. As soon as she entered prison Miss Pendred started the hunger-strike, and fasted six days before it was discovered. When discovered, she was left for two more days without food, and was then fed by feeding cup. Miss Pendred was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, one month and three weeks of which was remitted. No reason was given for her release. Miss Pendred was driven from Holloway in a taxi, in charge of a wardress. She is in a very reduced state, and in need of thorough rest.

Miss Phyllis Brady sends us the following account of her experiences in prison:— On my arrival at Holloway, all the wardresses and the matron were very kind, and seemed to try to give me a welcome. I started the hunger strike at once, however, which turned the friendliness into scornful reproach or scornful contempt. Though I had been promised books on the day of my arrival none were brought to me. On Sunday, finding I was not allowed to go to chapel and to exercise, I was then told to go to the Governor the next day. Not being satisfied with this, I said that if I was not allowed out in the afternoon I would protest still further. This resulted in my absolutely wrecking my cell. I smashed every pane of glass, knocked off the electric light bracket, and knocked holes in all the vessels. Much to my surprise, this was taken quite as a matter of course—I was only removed to another cell.

On the Monday, Dr. Forward came and examined me, and the next day I was moved from DX to the convicted hospital. There I was put in a cell with thick panes and hardly any air or light. On Tuesday evening, Dr. Forward and Pearson came and examined me again, and after having tried hard to persuade me to take some food, fed me by force. I had then been without food five days, having eaten nothing since I was arrested on Thursday night before. They first tried to feed me with the cup, but I resisted so violently they could not. They then used the nasal tube, which they used the rest of the time. It was awful the first time, I thought I was being choked, and during the first week it seemed as if the tube was going up and down all night. I always resisted as much as I could, it taking seven or eight weeks to get two doctors. In the last week I developed a much swollen tonsil to which I am liable. When Dr. Pearson discovered this he begged me to take treatment for my tonsil. To all these I refused, saying: "I would not be treated in any way by him. They continued to feed me for the next four days, in spite of the state of my tonsil; the agony each seven or eight weeks was not great, but gradually getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it came out into my mouth over and over again, and another time they sent it a long way down my windpipe till I thought I had been throttled. Each time they begged me to take some lozenges or a gargle, but I said I would not take anything from them even in a matter of life and death. On the last Saturday Dr. Forward came and told me that I was to be released on Monday. He said I should not be forcibly fed any more whether I took food or not, as I took a little though they had great difficulty in getting it down at all, as it

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fête and Fair. The Summer Fair and Fête will be held at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, from June 8th to 13th, inclusive.

Meetings. Owing to Monday next being Bank Holiday, there will be no meeting at the London Pavilion. The meetings will be resumed as usual on Monday week, May 19th.

Volunteers for Paper Selling. A very special appeal is made for paper sellers, and all who can spare time should apply at Lincoln's Inn House.

The Hon. Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary (pro tem) at Lincoln's Inn House.

Poster Parades. Volunteers are needed for the poster parades which leave Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, every Thursday at 2.30 p.m., and on Saturday mornings at 10.20 a.m.

SPEAKERS' CLASS. Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashwood Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

The subject for to-night's class will be "The Present Situation." It is hoped that as many members as possible will be present.

Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible. The class is held in Lincoln's Inn House every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.

Entrance fee 2d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.

The library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.

Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted except intending speakers.

A WOMAN WRITER ON THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. (Continued from Page 506.)

We have in very truth been through a long and hard training, but none of us would wish to be without our articles of apprenticeship.

And whatever fresh difficulties and obstacles await us we have at least learnt to subordinate details of adversity to our whole plan of eventual success.

It is possible that we Englishwomen who have been fighting this Suffrage battle for the whole world of women, may have to see the less prejudiced countries granting citizenship to their women, whilst we ourselves are still waiting for it.

No matter. We are bound to have it in the end, and no one will be able to take from England the honour and glory of having shown the way, even though for the moment she refuses to treat it herself.

On we go, then, possessed with one feeling only, that of dogged determination to win our freedom and the power it implies, in spite of all opposition, honourable or dishonourable, hidden or revealed.

Our belief in the justice and usefulness of our demand is fixed and unalterable. Fixed and unalterable is our will to have it. We may well say with Swinburne:—

We are girt with our belief, Clothed with our will and crowned; Hope, fear, delight, and grief before our will give ground— Their calls are in our ears as shadows of dead sounds.

All things come by fate to flower At their unconquerable hour; And time brings truth, and truth makes free, And freedom fills time's veins with power.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Propaganda of the W.S.P.U.

Bermondsey and Southwark. The shop here has been a great success, and much appreciated both by the working man and woman. Crowds flock round the windows to read the literature; and of the papers going up each week.

Camberwell and Peckham. Will all members be up and out next Sunday? Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Money and jumble goods still needed for keeping the

Hackney. There was a good attendance at the Debating Class on Tuesday, when the Editor of the "Daily Mail" was described in an able and interesting address by one of the members.

Hamstead. Mr. Percy Dearmer's dramatic reading was a great success in spite of many difficulties.

Holloway. Members rallied in large numbers to march from King's Way to Holloway on Saturday, to protest against the refusal of bail to those who were arrested at Lincoln's Inn House on Wednesday.

Wimbledon. Dr. Letitia Fairfield and Mr. Mackinlay are heartily thanked for their excellent speeches last Monday when they were the speakers.

Plymouth. Last Tuesday's "At Home" was small on account of the bad weather, but a pleasant little discussion on the situation took place.

Cambridge and District. Over 15,000 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE have been sold during the special week.

Dundee. In Suffragette Week Dundee sold 400 next week! If it cannot be managed will you let me know so that I can order yours for women, so that we may not let regular customers drop?

Edinburgh. Miss Barbara Wylie's meeting in the New Café was crowded, and many people were unable to find seats.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

who helped with the sale. The SUFFRAGETTE has sold very well the last two weeks.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Emerson Ltd., Mrs. Grynner 2s., Miss Jamieson 1s. 6d., Dr. A. D. Macpherson 1s. 6d., Miss Morris.

Worthing. Very many thanks to all who helped to make the St. James's Hall meeting the success it was.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Powell 5s., Miss Hewitt 6d., Hon. Sec.: Miss Margot Douglas, Fordown, Findon.

THE MIDLANDS. Over 150 copies of the paper were sold in Bedford during the first day of Suffragette Week.

Leicester. Miss Jarvis addressed a large crowd in the Market Place last Thursday, and many questions were asked and answered.

Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Powell 5s., Miss Hewitt 6d., Hon. Sec.: Miss Margot Douglas, Fordown, Findon.

WEST OF ENGLAND. Bristol. The thrill of recent events has been felt here in Bristol, resulting in an unprecedented sale of the prohibited paper at double the price.

Westminster and St. George's. Many thanks to Miss Coombes for speaking on Saturday. In spite of heavy rain a large crowd listened for an hour.

Clifton, Bristol. The thrill of recent events has been felt here in Bristol, resulting in an unprecedented sale of the prohibited paper at double the price.

Scarborough. Excellent meeting on May 1, addressed by Miss Naylor. Convincing speech received much applause.

St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue. Enthusiastic audience for Miss Naylor's meeting on May 2. Many new converts.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Programme of the Week.

Table listing events for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, including locations like Harringay, Kensington, and Fulbourn, and names of speakers.

COUNTY.

Table listing events for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, including locations like Edinburgh, Bournemouth, and Bournemouth, and names of speakers.

REPORTS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

Forward Cymric Suffrage Union.

The Bromley Hall was filled to its utmost at the monthly meeting of the Union. Mrs. Mansell-Moulin was in the chair, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence made one of her most brilliant speeches to an audience that appreciated every point.

Scarborough.

Excellent meeting on May 1, addressed by Miss Naylor. Convincing speech received much applause.

St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue.

Enthusiastic audience for Miss Naylor's meeting on May 2. Many new converts.

Edinburgh.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

WHAT THE "NEWSPAPER OWNER" SAYS.

In the Newspaper Owner of May 3 the following appeared:—

THE RAID ON A SUFFRAGIST NEWS-PAPER.

Quite apart from any question of the political enfranchisement of women, or of the adoption of militant methods for the intended purpose of such enfranchisement—with neither of which matters the Newspaper Owner and World has anything to do, except in so far as they relate to newspaper management—the point as to the extent to which the authorities are entitled to extinguish a newspaper property, or a newspaper bearing a given title, is one of importance to all newspaper producers, and especially to newspaper owners.

At the preliminary examination at Bow-street on Wednesday of the arrested headquarters staff of the Women's Social and Political Union, Mr. Bodkin, the prosecuting counsel, said: "If there is any printer who can be found after this warning to print and publish the literature of this Union he may find himself in a very awkward position as the aider and abettor of persons in carrying out its objects."

The Kingsway Hall meeting on April 28th was an unqualified success, thanks to the splendid efforts made by members and friends. Special thanks are due to speakers, stewards, bill distributors, and last but not least, to poster painters, who braved the elements four times in the course of eight days, and succeeded in attracting a great deal of attention, and in arousing the sympathy of the public.

We think it is right that attention should be directed to this point in the interests of the Press at large, and it is only fair to point out that, apart from its militant advocacy, the Suffragette ably and exhaustively deals with the general question of women's enfranchisement.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

MORE QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on May 5, Mr. WEDGWOOD asked Mr. McKenna whether he had received any report from the police as to their action in Trafalgar-square on Sunday, especially as to their attempt, against the wishes of the organisers of the meeting, to prevent persons getting on to the west plinth; also as to their action in violently stopping the speaking from the south plinth without first consulting those responsible for the meeting; further, who was responsible for the violent clearing of the Square of peaceable people after the meeting was over.

Mr. McKenna: I have only been able at the last moment to receive a brief report of the circumstances. I will give the House such information as I have.

At the meeting in Trafalgar-square speech-making began about 3.30 and continued until five without interruption. About 4.30 some persons, without the authority of the promoters of the meeting, attempted to address the crowd from the south plinth of the Nelson column.

The regulations provide that the crowd shall not be addressed from this, because of the obstruction which would be caused by an audience forming up in the roadway. These unauthorised speakers were called upon by the police and some of the promoters of the meeting, including Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Saunders, and others, to desist.

The plinth was in a crowded condition, and there was some bustling, in the course of which a police constable and a couple of members of the public were pushed off, but no one was thrown off by the police, and so far as is known, no one was seriously injured, though one man complained of injury causing pain to his elbow. (Laughter.)

No arrests were made then, but a little time after, at the conclusion of the meeting, some disorder for chalking, and five youths were arrested for assaulting the police.

Mr. WEDGWOOD: Do the police allege that the organisers of the meeting were asked to stop the speaking before the police interfered with the speakers or after?

Mr. McKenna: I have given my hon. friend all the information I have so far received from the police. I may tell him that private observers have informed me that, until the speaking took place from the south plinth there was no disorder at all. It was agreed there should be no speaking from the south plinth, and the promoters assisted the police in preventing the speaking from the south plinth. The sole disorder occurred because a speaker would persist in endeavouring to speak from the south plinth.

Mr. WEDGWOOD: Will the right hon. gentleman ask the police for a report as to their action in connection with the west plinth, where they prevented people violently from climbing up?

Mr. McKenna: If my hon. friend will consult one of the daily newspapers which has photographs he will observe that it was not the police who prevented the woman from climbing on the plinth.

Mr. HARDIE: Will the right hon. gentleman arrange with the police in future not unnecessarily to force peaceable people out of the Square at the conclusion of meetings?

Mr. McKenna: It is always a very difficult matter to know the precise moment when the police should intervene to prevent disorder.

Work for Every Member.

Our readers will understand that the most important branch of the work is the getting of regular subscribers. During Suffragette week this scheme was widely concentrated upon, and it is hoped that the efforts of members and sympathisers will not be abated now that Suffragette week is over.

The power of the paper, and its influence is seen in the attempts at all costs by the Government to prevent it being issued and circulated, and therefore it must be the duty of our women to see that regular subscribers are obtained, so that week by week the great work which the SUFFRAGETTE is doing may be carried without a break to an ever-increasing body of people. Let members therefore see to it that they obtain regular subscribers from week to week and follow up the work of SUFFRAGETTE week in this direction.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Women's Freedom League a resolution was passed expressing sincere sympathy with the leaders of the W.S.P.U. on account of the conduct of the Government in seizing your paper.

Edinburgh. The Kernal Rise and West Kilburn branch of the L.L.P. has forwarded a resolution to Asquith and McKenna emphatically protesting against the action of the police in contacting the documents of the W.S.P.U. and stifling freedom of speech and writing.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLATFORM DEPARTMENT AND EDUCATION TAUGHT by experienced Professional at pupils' own houses. Member W.S.P.U.—Apply by letter, Miss Ruth Akroyd, 25, Oakley-crescent, Chelsea.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extra. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, cosiest quarters; amplest bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance and lights, from 5s. 6d.; on pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge—MANSIONS, 478 Gerrard.

ALBEMARLE COURT HOTEL, 33, 36, and 37, CLEVELAND SQUARE, LANCASTER GATE, W. Resounding 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 2 gns. A trial will ensure permanent patronage. Under direct management of Mrs. HORN. Telephone: Mayfair 3763.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 ft.)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms, billiard room, bathroom. Extensive grounds. Fruit, conveniences. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 5s. to 7s. 6d.—Photos, prospectus. CHAS. HAZARD, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

A MEMBER OF THE W.S.P.U. OFFERS COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE to ladies and gentlemen. Moderate inclusive terms. Bed, breakfast, bath, from 5s. 6d.—53, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. Phone City 6966.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker-street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone: 4339 Paddington.—Mrs. CLIMBERG, 9 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. Tel. 1102.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 21, Upper Rock-gardens, off Marine-parade. Good table. Terms from 5s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

DOCTOR'S WIFE OFFERS COMFORTABLE HOME, open-air treatment, good nursing, massage, &c. Experienced in nervous troubles. Gardens, tennis, &c. 10 miles London, lovely country.—Box 108, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

EASTBOURNE.—Member recommends COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE, overlooking sea and centre of Grand Parade. Good table. Terms moderate.—17, Burlington-place.

LADY can RECOMMEND AN IDEAL INVALID HOME. Sunny home, quiet. Best of care and diet. Terms moderate.—18, Tebbot-road, Bayswater.

NEW FOREST NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, Board if required.—HEARD, "Thorlands," Totton, Southampton.

THE ANCHORAGE, St. Abbs, Berwickshire. Comfortable board. Moderate. Sea view, golf, tennis. Members. Woman's March.—JANE COWE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

CHELSEA.—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS in old-fashioned house. No other lodgers. 10s. 6d. No bathroom. Lady engaged during day preferred.—69, Royal Hospital-road.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, with partial board, for lady engaged during the day. Apply evenings after 7, or Saturday afternoon, 50, Hewitt-road, Harringay, N.

EASTBOURNE.—Member offers FLAT or ROOMS facing sea. Magnificent view. Moderate.—Mrs. NOTLEY, 39, Giltedge-road.

HOUSE TO LET. Semi-detached, 7 rooms, conservatory. Picturesquely built. One mile from New Forest and one from Ringwood. Rent £20.—Apply GERRIES, Ringwood, Hants.

NEW SOUTHGATE.—FURNISHED SITTING and BEDROOM, bathroom. Near trams, buses, &c.—L. 2, Wakefield-road.

RAMSAY, ISLE OF MAN.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, with modern conveniences.—Apply Mrs. SHERRIN, Cornucopia.

TO BUSINESS WOMEN.—Large, comfortable bedroom (suit two). Bright, congenial society. Bath, piano, good living. Board inclusive, 12s. 6d. each.—85, Clapham-road, S.W.

TO LET TWO SITTING-ROOMS, TWO BEDROOMS. Moderate terms. Recommended by Suffragettes.—Apply Mrs. WALKER, Fern Cottage, Stanley Swan, Worcester.

WANTED.

ACTIVE PARTNER, with between £300-£500, to develop wholesale cigarette and cigar business, required. No agents.—Please apply L.L., 120, Sheringham-avenue, Manor Park, Essex.

WANTED LADY or GENTLEMAN to INVEST £400 to place now resilient tyre on market. Extraordinary possibilities. A car fitted with this tyre would create an enormous sensation and give notoriety to owners.—Address, C14, c/o Smith's, 10, High Holborn.

WANTED.—A Lady would like to share unfurnished or furnished flat with other lady.—Apply Box 300, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

MEMBER, lonely, would like another to SHARE HOME. High ground, south aspect. Reading. Every comfort, good servant, low terms.—Box 302, THE SUFFRAGETTE.

WANTED, SMALL UNFURNISHED MODERN HOUSE. Garden. Golden's Green or Wimbledon.—Full details, Box 194, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

WANTED, WOMAN CHAUFFEUR, part time preferred. Cyclecar. S.E. and S.W. Suitable person might be trained.—Reply, stating salary expected, Box 196, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GOVERNESS (22) DESIRES TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT until May 15. Would undertake any duties. Excellent testimonials.—JAVIA, Steyning, Sussex.

LADY SEEKS POST as COMPANION-HELPER, or general help. Post of children, good needlewoman, thoroughly domesticated. Good cook, needlewoman, cheerful, and artistic.—Box 173, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

LADY SEEKS POST as HOUSEKEEPER, or position trust (where she could have her 100 part holidays); is thoroughly domesticated, good cook, needlewoman, cheerful, and artistic.—Box 173, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, at moderate prices. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on applications.—H. NALISSAN, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Birchfield-street, Oxford-street, W. (near Waring's).

LADIES TAILOR.—DINSLAGE, 10, Upper Baker-street, W. Fit guaranteed and best workmanship, and good materials. Personal supervision.

YANOVER, 41a, Ebury-street, Grosvenor-garden, S.W. HAT MAKER, LADIES' TAILOR, COSTUMIER, and FURRIER. Highest workmanship. Fit guaranteed. Recommended by Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Vera Holmes, and other members.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, etc. Consultation free.—Miss MARION LINCOLN, 28, Cambridge-place, Norfolk-square, W. Telephone: Paddington 3307.

HAIR TREATMENT and Advice prescribed. Consultations 2 to 5 daily (Saturdays excepted).—M. CLAUDE DE NEUVILLE, Hair Specialist, 26, High-street, New Oxford-street, W.

TOILET REQUISITES.

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

PROFESSIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

ADA MOORE.—LESSONS in SINGING. Voice Production, Dictation.—106, Beaufort-mansion, London.

COLONIALS and WOMEN FARMERS. Train at Lovegrove's Dairy and Poultry Farms. Reading prospectus.—KATE LELAND, Checkendon, Reading.

GARDENING FOR HEALTH.—Ladies received, charming country residence. Elevated position. Excellent instruction month or term. Individual consideration.—PRAK, Udmore, Eps.

MISS EUGENIE RITTE, L.R.A.M., Medalist, Exhibitioner and Sub-Professor Royal Academy of Music, gives Lessons in Voice-Production and Singing.—142, Brompton-villas, N.W.

PIANO and HARMONY LESSONS, visiting or at own studio, by experienced teacher.—Write X, care of THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

PIANO, VIOLIN. Ex-pupil Royal College of Music. Highest certificates and testimonials. Visits or gives lessons at studio, Chelsea.—Apply Box 182, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION given on Poultry Farm, 16 acres. Incubation, rearing, fattening for market. Terms moderate.—SPOON, Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TO GIRLS SEEKING A USEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE CALLING. ANSTEEY COLLEGE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND HYGIENE, EDEINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, offers a full professional training in the following subjects: Swedish Educational and Medical Gymnastics, Zostetic Dancing, Folk Dancing, Swimming, Games, Anatomy, Hygiene, &c. GOOD POSTS OBTAINED AFTER TRAINING.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth-mansions, Brompton, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Frank Zanwill 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.

ANY AMOUNT OF Children's, Ladies' Gentlemen's Dresses, Boots, Smart Costumes, Frocks, Underlinen, Trousers, and Shoes bought. Ultimate value realized.—Suffragette—DRESS AGENTS, 10, Battersea-rd, S.W.

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO. Bargain. Also Piano-player.—11, Parkside-road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS. Unbreakable. Support without pressure. List free.—KIRKIN CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham.

DRINK delicious SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water.—Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham-road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

EYELASHES.—Long, silky eyelashes and fine eyebrows make the face sweet and attractive. Every woman should use "Lashade," which produces wonderful results, 2s. 6d. per jar.—KENTON, 6, Mortimer-street, W.

EDUCATED GERMAN GENTLEMAN wants to exchange (German-English lessons.—Write "Hampstead," THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

FRESH FISH, DIRECT FROM THE STEAMER. Sent off immediately after being landed. Dressed for cooking. Carriage Paid. Special Terms to Schools, Convents, and Institutions. Choice varieties, value 2s. 6d., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write to circular to Secretary. ENTERPRISE FISHING CO. (Dept. M. ABERDEEN.

FUNERALS and CREMATIONS conducted to and from the country. Rolls-Royce motor hearse. Embalming.—E. HALFORD MUIR, 50, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W. Telephone, Hampstead 214. Telegrams: "Funerary," London.

HANDICRAFTS and POTTERY.—Hand-woven, copper work, basket work, leather work, wrought iron, lace, jewellery, pottery.—THE HANDICRAFT and POTTERY SHOP, 55, Lymington-road, Finchley-road, N.W.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible price for above. Offers made, and if not accepted, teeth returned. Dealers in Old Gold or Silver in any form. Bankers' references.—WOOLFALL and Co., Southport.

PEDIGREE IRISH TERRIERS, 10 weeks old, price 5 guineas each.—Write S, THE SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

PRACTICAL DAIRY and POULTRY FARMING TAUGHT on a ladies' farm. A profitable occupation, adaptable for home or the Colonies. Free booklet from Mrs. DUTTON, Springhill, Sawbridge-road.

SELLING OUT.—HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE at low prices. Must be sold.—Apply mornings or by appointment, 174, Fernside-road, Paddington.

THE WOMEN'S TEA CO., 9, Mincing-lane E.C. (Gibbons Sisters), are prepared to send Bazaar Meetings, etc. Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate for sale or return.

Printed by the NATIONAL LABOUR PRESS, Ltd., 30, Friers-street, Manchester, and Published by WOMEN'S PRESS, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C. May 9th, 1913.

DRAGE'S "SIMPLE" SYSTEM

enables you to Furnish your home out of Income, and at the same time you get guaranteed furniture. These are two of the many advantages of DRAGE'S WAY.

DRAGE'S deliver all furniture on payment of the first monthly instalment and give you a Free Life and Fire Insurance which covers you from all loss. This system is often imitated but has never been equalled by any of DRAGE'S Competitors.

DRAGE'S System is still "The Simple System."

DRAGE'S "SIMPLE" TERMS

Goods Value	Per Month	Goods Value	Per Month
£10 0 0	£0 6 0	£75 0 0	£1 15 0
20 0 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	2 2 0
50 0 0	1 6 0	200 0 0	4 4 0

Additional amounts pro rata

FINE "WELCH" DRESSER in Solid Oak, finished Fumed or Antique. **£4:4:0**

Write for the finest Illustrated Furniture Catalogue ever published, which will be sent you post free.

Delivery Free in Great Britain

DAVID DRAGE & SONS
230 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
NEXT HOLBORN TUBE STATION



LADY RECOMMENDS COOK for light place. Early riser. Excellent plain cooking. Age 60. Could look after single lady or gentleman in flat.—Apply Mrs. F. BURN, Boxmoor, Herts.

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a specialty. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Planets and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—BULLERS, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds-road, Acton Green, W.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3, Bloomsfontein-avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. Tel: 424 Chiswick. Best family work only. Hand-washed. Electric wringers, preventing fumes and dirt. All clothes aired in dry-air cupboards.—Manageress, Mrs. PURDY, M.W.S.P.U. With the kind permission of Mrs. Purdy, a pleasant meeting, addressed by Mrs. Smithwick, was held in Old Oak Farm Laundry. This resulted in most of the workers joining the Hammermith contingent of the deputation.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stafford-road, South Acton, W. UNDERTAKE FAMILY WORK ONLY; Linens washed in distilled water; all linen thoroughly sterilized; open-air drying ground; highest class work at moderate prices. Telephone: 19 Chiswick.

DRESSMAKING.

CLARA STRONG, 84, Elspeth-road, Clapham Junction.—SMART MILLINERY from 6s. 11d. Special hats to order. Selection sent approval.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH (carriage paid).—Cleaned and prepared for cooking. Sent 1s. 6d. for 4lb. choice parcel.—THE QUALITY FISH SUPPLY CO., Dept. E, Aberdeen.

JEWELLERY.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables ROBINSON Fenchurch-street, E.C. to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Siam, Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone: 308 North. All parcels, offer or cash by return of post.

BUSINESS.

A. B. JARVIS, 10, Holland-street, Kensington Stationer, Newsgent, and Printer.—SUFFRAGETTE and VOTES FOR WOMEN always in stock.

5,000 HANDBILLS, 5s.; violet ink, 1s. extra. Cash, carriage paid.—JANE SMYTH, Printer, Wolverhampton.

HAIRS, MOLES, and all FACIAL BLEMISHES permanently, painlessly, and without scars, removed by Mrs. RANDSON personally. Special terms on half-holidays for working girls.—100, 3, Bond-street.