

The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

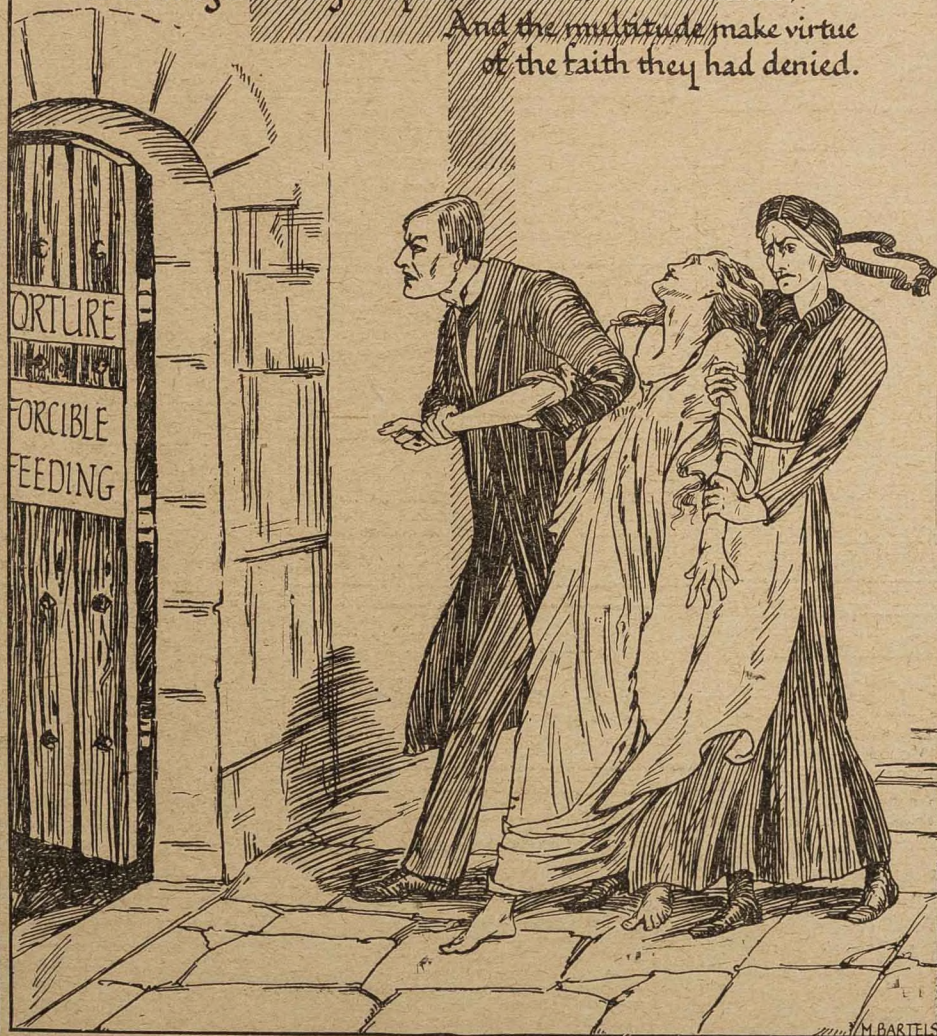
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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914.

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A Review of the Week.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

Mr. Asquith, obviously mindful of the Unionists' contingent threat to oppose his re-election, and also anxious lest aggressive words from him might provoke new trouble with the Army with which he, as Secretary for War, would be very directly and personally concerned, made at Ladybank last Saturday what is described as "a moderate speech." Thus, speaking of the recent Army crisis, he said that there had been "genuine misunderstanding and honest mistakes," but in his deliberate opinion there was nothing at any stage or in any way which threw or ought to throw the least doubt on the integrity or the sense of honour of any of those who are either immediately or indirectly concerned. Destructive quite are these words of "the Army against the People" cry. But true to the Liberal policy of playing a double game Mr. Asquith doubtless calculates that while he and Sir Edward Grey and others in the Cabinet with a like reputation for sober-mindedness are smoothing down the Army, the wilder Ministerial spirits such as Mr. Lloyd George, aided and abetted by Mr. J. R. MacDonald, will address the Army against the People cry to the electors of so-called progressive views.

Police Measures First.

Speaking of the condition under which the assistance of the Army may properly be invoked in civil as distinct from international affairs, Mr. Asquith said—as the SUFFRAGETTE said in its last issue—that military measures ought not to be employed until police measures have first been tried and have failed. But as the SUFFRAGETTE has also repeatedly pointed out, Mr. Asquith has refused from the beginning, and still refuses to employ police measures for the prevention of militancy and revolt in Ulster. Free from police interference, the militant Ulster movement has been allowed to grow and develop until it is now probably altogether beyond the power of the police to quench.

The General Arrested.

An illustration of Mr. Asquith's determination not to use the police for purposes of repressing Ulster militancy was shown in Hyde Park last Sunday when, while General Flora Drummond was arrested for speaking in Hyde Park, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, and others were not only allowed with impunity to defend and uphold lawless rebellion, but were actually assisted by the police and the Government to make their militant demonstration a success.

Before her arrest Mrs. Drummond addressed the crowd from the vehicle which had brought her to the Park, whereupon the police seized the reins, and after a desperate struggle with the women surrounding it, proceeded to lead it towards the Serpentine. Brought before the magistrate on Monday, Mrs. Drummond refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court, and continued to demand the arrest of Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and others who have incited to violence and bloodshed in Ulster. Mrs. Drummond was three times removed from the court, and finally it was decided to try the case in her absence. She was remanded in custody until Wednesday.

Arrests in Ulster.

The W.S.P.U. organiser in Belfast, Miss Dorothy Evans, has been arrested together with Miss Muir on the charges of being in possession of explosive substances under such circumstances as to give rise to suspicions that she did not have them for a lawful purpose, and of possessing dangerous and noxious things with intent to commit a felony or of enabling other persons to commit a felony. The maximum penalty in respect to the first charge is two years' imprisonment, and the maximum penalty in respect to the second charge is fourteen years. We cannot protest too strongly against the arrest of Miss Evans and Miss Muir. It is indeed an outrage that these two women should be arrested while the leading citizens of Belfast are engaged in what is admittedly a criminal conspiracy, are protesting at the thought of coercion by the Government of themselves and are allowed by the Government to go scot free. The two women arrested in Belfast are charged with having in their possession dangerous articles. What is it that the leading men citizens of Ulster have in their possession? Rifles, gunpowder—all manner of death-dealing material. The imprisonment of these two women will make of Ulster's militant resistance to Home Rule a scandalous farce. It will brand Sir Edward Carson and his followers as hypocrites of the most appalling kind. Is Ulster, where men proclaim that militancy in defence of citizen rights is a virtue, to be the scene of the torture of militant women? Miss Evans and Miss Muir are to appear before the magistrate on Wednesday, April 8, and a full report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

The Next Great Event.

In view of the probable Unionist decision not to contest East Fife, consequent on Mr. Asquith's speech at Ladybank last Saturday, the W.S.P.U. campaign in the constituency, will be left in the hands of the Scottish members. The organisers and workers who have been concentrating on East Fife, will now proceed to Lowestoft to prepare for the next great Suffrage event—Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Lowestoft Hippodrome, on April 15.

Afraid of Women!—Overtures to Men!

A passage in Mr. Asquith's speech of Saturday having peculiar interest to Suffragettes is as follows:

"I see that I am told that it was a very extraordinary thing that yesterday, instead of stealing back to Fife in the twilight in disguise and by some devious

route, I came by the ordinary train in the ordinary way."

Mr. Asquith forgot to explain that he dared come by the ordinary train in the ordinary way only because every imaginable police precaution was taken for his protection. Nor did he inform his hearers that a woman risked her life at Newcastle by jumping on to the footboard of the moving train to challenge him on the votes for women issue. Nor did he remind his audience of the secret and subterranean ways he has often adopted in order to escape from the militant women. An important point in the speech was the overture made by Mr. Asquith to the Labour Party and his assertion that Labour and Liberalism are divided only by minor and non-vital issues. Is Mr. J. R. MacDonald of this opinion? Is for example the question of votes for women a minor and non-vital issue? But so far as Mr. MacDonald is concerned he has not allowed, and presumably does not intend to allow, this question to divide him from the Liberal Party.

Wanted—a Ulysses.

Under the heading "Wanted, a Ulysses" the "Clarion" comments upon the evident attempt of Mr. J. R. MacDonald to lead the Labour and Socialist forces at the General Election into a renewed partnership with the Liberal Party. The "Clarion" points out that according to Mr. MacDonald's scheme the Labour and Socialist forces "are not to be employed in attacking the enemy, but in affording rearguard defence to the Liberal rout." "Chartism, Radicalism, Liberal-Labourism" have in turns been gobbled up under the same pretext of a Sacred Cause for whose sake the official Liberal Party must be supported. The "Clarion" continues: "There has always been a Sacred Cause. There will always be a Sacred Cause. Will there never be a Ulysses who refuses to listen?" The answer would seem to be that women have for some time been playing the part of Ulysses by seeing through the tricks and evil purposes of the Liberal Party sirens, among whom Mr. J. R. MacDonald may now be numbered. The "Clarion" view of the situation is summed up as follows:

"No, Mr. MacDonald we are not doing it. The Ulster tangle is no business of ours. We don't care twopenny about Welsh Disestablishment. We are not feverishly excited about Plural Voting. But we are tremendously concerned about the insufficient feeding, clothing, and housing of the great mass of the British people. We are concerned about the starving of the children and the bullying of the Parliament Act rot. Let all the rare and precious fruits of the Parliament Act rot. We have our own business to look after, and we are not going to be delayed for ever by appeals to save the poor old Liberal Party. Let this Government of Everlasting Apology—this apology for a Government—go hang! It's their funeral, not ours! With a Conservative Government in power there will be an end of compromises and cunning diplomacies. The enemy will stand where we want him—in front. Even though the Labour Party in the process of election shed some illustrious fatalities, the discipline of defeat will save it from the utter smash that threatens it.

"THE DEFEAT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IS OUR ONLY CHANCE."

What Does This Mean?

Are we to assume that the anti-militants have at last become pro-militants? If not, what is the explanation of this reference to militancy which we notice in the organ of the hitherto anti-militant society? These are the words in question:

"During the recent Suffrage Week in Dublin when civil war was already a recognised possibility, Nationalist and Ulster women sat side by side and discussed the means of winning their enfranchisement. Some, who were already training for our Cross work if war came, were there. They were, and are prepared to serve with the men in case of need: they were not the less bent on winning freedom for women. Doubtless they were more bent."

Not a word be it noticed of condemnation of the militancy of these militant women. No refusal on the part of women not connected with the Ulster rebellion to sit side by side with them in council. This either marks a conversion to militancy as a policy,

or else it means that anti-militant Suffragists while they condemn militant methods when employed by women for the sake of votes for women, are prepared to condone militant methods when used by women, in support of what are deemed to be the citizen rights of men.

The Mental Deficiency Act.

The Mental Deficiency Act came into operation on Wednesday last. The main purpose of this Act is to provide for the lifelong imprisonment of persons mentally deficient. To women it would seem far better that mentally deficient persons should not be born.

A Prisoner for Life.

But we know that where women are concerned the law is not justly and fairly interpreted, and therefore any unmarried mother who is driven by poverty to seek the shelter of the workhouse in the hour of need, may find herself in consequence a prisoner for life.

A Terrible and Urgent Need.

The terrible and urgent need of gaining as wide as possible a circulation of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book, "The Great Scourge and How to End It," has been proved anew by evidence lately given before the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases.

fresh cases in the United Kingdom. Mr. D'Arcy Power, surgeon and lecturer on surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, informed the Royal Commission that from the surgeon's point of view he looked upon gonorrhoea as the most serious disease for the individual, and syphilis for the race.

Teaching for Boys and Girls.

Syphilis, Mr. D'Arcy Power further said, is even more dangerous to the State than the individual, and the expectation of life is materially shortened for a person who has been infected by it, the immediate danger extending to the second generation and the vitality of the stock diminished for several generations.

An Attack Upon Personal Liberty.

The London County Council, which is already at war with married women as school teachers and as cleaners of municipal offices, may now carry this invasion of personal liberty a step further by requiring women doctors who are employed by the Council to resign their appointments on marriage.

A Blind Wife Attacked.

That the seven years' penal servitude imposed on Miss Julia Decies is dictated by an anti-woman bias and by a desire to protect men's immorality is provided by the case recently tried in Aberdeen. In this case a certain Henry Kerr was accused of having assaulted his wife.

The £250,000 Fund.

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Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from Jan 7 to 14, 1914. Includes names like Mrs. E. J. Roche, Mrs. G. E. Taylor, Mrs. L. A. Fairfax Craig, etc., and a total of £164,498 10 6.

THE LATEST RED HERRING.

A Word to the Labour Rank and File.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

What is now the difference between the official Labour Party and the Liberal Party? Perhaps under the microscope a difference might be found, but that is doubtful.

The truth is that Mr. J. R. MacDonald and the other Labour members in the House of Commons are at the present day talking, writing, and acting in precisely the same manner as though they actually belonged to the Liberal Party.

An Utter Farce and Sham.

The policy of direct Labour representation has been reduced to an utter farce and sham by Mr. J. R. MacDonald and the rest. Consider the Parliament Act and the three measures which are now being carried forward under its protection.

In Orthodox Liberal Strain.

The Labour members' past failure to get Labour measures placed upon the Statute book is evidently to be repeated in the future. Already Mr. J. R. MacDonald and the rest have taken up and are echoing and re-echoing the sham Liberal election cry—"the Army against the People."

The Liberals Use the Army in Industrial Disputes.

Never has the Liberal Party been slow to use the Army for ends and objects opposed to the ends and objects of the working class. The Tories when in Opposition may talk very big of keeping the working-classes down with a firm hand, but it is the Liberals who, when in Office, are the most aggressive where military measures directed against the working classes are concerned.

Assuming the allegations made against the Unionists and the Army by the Liberals and their friend, Mr. J. R. MacDonald, be true, the Ulster situation is a temporary one and one which will not so readily repeat itself as will industrial disputes and industrial unrest, and it is where industrial disputes and unrest are concerned that the Liberal Government dare to be more violent and more coercive in the use of the Army than a Unionist Government would dare to be.

Common Cause With the Liberal Party.

That the Labour M.P.s desire the Labour and Socialist electors to make common cause with the Liberal Party at the coming General Election and to vote for Liberal candidates where no Labour candidate is in the field is shown not only by the words of Mr. J. R. MacDonald, but by a statement by Mr. Philip Snowden which appears in the "Christian Commonwealth" of April 1.

It is now the obvious duty of the Government to come forward and to crush altogether the vile conspiracy which has been hatched for the last two years to destroy the Parliament Act and to destroy popular Government.

This obviously means that Mr. Philip Snowden intends to do what in him lies to keep the Liberals in office. And yet, in this very same statement of his he shows conclusively that it is the Government themselves who are, by their weak and unprincipled conduct, mainly responsible for the Army trouble. Thus Mr. Snowden says:

For two years now the Government have allowed the Unionists to incite the Army to rebellion; they have permitted distinguished field-marshal and generals, who are in receipt of pensions from the public funds, to declare that they would not allow the Army to obey the orders of a constitutional Government.

They have without interference permitted the Press to incite to mutiny and a political party to organise a declaration of rebellion against the authority of the Crown, and they have watched without interference the raising of a volunteer army of 100,000 men who have conducted their drillings with all the publicity of the proceedings of the regular Army, an army boldly declared to be for the purpose of resisting the enforcement of a constitutionally enacted law.

Was it to be expected that the Tories and the Army would not derive encouragement from the

toleration of the Government? The audacious action of the officers at the Curragh was the natural result of the weakness of the Government in dealing with the events in Ulster.

Fondly Keeping the Liberals in Office.

Then Mr. Snowden's indictment of the Government whom he and the other Labour members are fondly keeping in office proceeds:

The Government's lack of courage was again manifested in dealing with the refusal of the officers to obey instructions to proceed to Ulster. . . . It was a monstrous thing for the Government to parley with Army officers about what constituted their duty, and it was something like a crime for them to assent to conditions as the price of the officers returning to their camps. . . .

Mr. Philip Snowden thus convicts himself of the belief that if there is an Army plot the Government themselves are implicated in it, and that if the Army and the Tory Party have done wrong, the Government are partners in that wrong-doing. How therefore can Mr. J. R. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, and the other Labour M.P.s honestly say that the issue at the election will be the Army against the People?

A New False Scent.

For years past the Labour members have been saying to those who urged them to compel the Government to place certain measures included in the Labour programme on the Statute Book, that the Parliament Act and the Home Rule Bill were reasons why the measures on the Labour programme must be held in abeyance. Long ago the W.S.P.U. declared: "When this one-sided, sham Home Rule Bill is out of the way, some other red herring will be brought out and the Labour M.P.s will go meekly following the new false scent." This W.S.P.U. prophecy is even now being fulfilled and the false scent in question is the "Army against the People" cry.

Mr. Snowden, in trying to justify the use by himself and other Labour members of this false election issue, says that to the Tories, "the Army is not an impartial force for the maintenance of law and order but the asset of one political party and one social class." Most of the Labour rank and file would say "that is precisely the opinion held and expressed in action by Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Government." Again Mr. Snowden speaks of the "aristocracy and their hangers-on" clinging to the political power which comes from the control of economic and social forces, resisting the overthrow of all their vested privileges and social power, and he says that the "coming fight is not for political rights only, but for the overthrow of all class privileges and monopolies. The immediate stage of this conflict takes the form of a contest for the control of the forces for the maintenance of law and order."

A Parliamentary "Education."

Those Labour men who have not received the "education," to be obtained on the green benches of the House of Commons are accustomed to think that it is in these days not so much the aristocracy as the plutocracy

that they have to fight, and that it is the plutocracy which is most strongly entrenched in "economic control, vested privilege, and social power." The Liberal Party is, in a very special sense, the Party of the plutocracy, of those against whom the Labour rank and file are fighting. The truth is that the Labour M.P.'s who are at the same time the so-called leaders of the Labour Party have almost entirely thrown aside the political doctrines upon which the Labour Party was established. They have, in other words, gone the way of the old Liberal-Labour Party. Their tactics are precisely those of the original Liberal-Labour M.P.'s against whose ineptitude and subservience to the Liberal Party the original foundation of the Labour Party was largely an act of revolt. *No more lamentable waste of political force has ever been seen than the waste of the forty Labour votes which has occurred in the present Parliament.* The Labour members hold the fate of the Government in the hollow of their hand, but the power they thus derive has been completely thrown away.

The Right Tactics for Labour.

The methods that ought to have been adopted are these:—The Labour members ought to have made—just as Mr. John Redmond has made—definite demands of the Government. Unless these demands were fulfilled they ought to have voted, and they ought still to vote sleeplessly and relentlessly against the Government and against every measure on the Government's programme. The excuse given for refusing to adopt this anti-Government policy in the House of Commons is that the Labour members believe in Home Rule and therefore cannot vote against the Home Rule Bill. This excuse will not hold water and cannot be accepted for one moment. In the first place the Home Rule Bill is a sham, since it applies only to one-half of the Irish people—to the men and not to the women. In the second place the Labour members ought to vote against the Home Rule Bill because they ought to be ready to sacrifice in case of need the *smaller* for the *greater*, and from every point of view the Home Rule Bill, partial even in its application to Ireland, is or less importance than a Bill which would give reform to people in all parts of the kingdom.

If reformers were always to go on the principle of accepting something they mildly care for as a substitute for something that they passionately and urgently demand, it would be the easiest thing in the world for the Government to sidetrack for ever the most important and the most necessary reforms.

The Liberals' Kidnapping Tactics.

Besides, if the hostile vote of the forty Labour M.P.'s were to destroy the Home Rule Bill, that would be the fault of the Government not of the Labour members, because the defeat of the Bill would be due to the fact that the Government, rather than concede to Labour what Labour justly demanded, would allow the Home Rule Bill to be sacrificed to their own reactionary prejudice. Knowing as they do how desperately and at what sacrifice of principle and honour this so-called Liberal Government will cling to office, Labour members might safely have counted upon mending rather than ending the Government by opposing the Home Rule Bill and other measures.

This excuse that Labour M.P.'s cannot vote against Liberal measures for the sake of Labour measures would not, one would think, mislead a child, and yet, it has gained a surprisingly wide acceptance. After all these years it is indeed strange to find that a great many people are ignorant of the fact that the Liberal Party is out to kidnap and swallow alive all reformers it may meet on its way whether these be Labourists, Suffragists, or any others.

Extraordinary Argument by Labour Leaders.

Sometimes Mr. J. R. MacDonald and other Labour members talk as though they were waiting to begin their fight until the day when Labour has a majority in the House of Commons. Never, never will that day come so long as Labour members are content to be, as at present, servants of the Liberal Party.

It has actually been said by Labour members that for them as a minority to vote against the Government for the sake of their own Labour principles, would be an "act of intimidation" and would be *wrong*. This extraordinary argument shows the fundamental weakness of the present Labour M.P.'s. As though it has not always fallen to minorities to make great and necessary changes in human affairs! The Labour M.P.'s may be a minority in the House of Commons, but the people whose interests they profess to serve are a majority in the country. What right have the Labour M.P.'s therefore to bow down before superior Parliamentary force? Mr. John Redmond and his party form a minority in the House of Commons, but does Mr. MacDonald suggest that the Nationalist Party has been at fault in compelling the Liberal Government to espouse the cause of Home Rule?

Conniving at Betrayal and Torture.

The Parliamentary Labour Party goes from bad to worse. It is conniving now, without even a show of protest, at the torture of Suffragist prisoners. It is conniving at the outrageously differential treatment meted out by the Government to Sir Edward Carson on the one hand and to Mrs. Pankhurst on the other. Mr. Snowden in the statement from which we quoted above alludes to the Government's refusal to prosecute Sir Edward Carson and the other militants of Ulster, but he and the other Labour members refuse to make any fight on this issue in the House of Commons.

The Liberal Government would long ago have dealt with the question of votes for women had the Labour M.P.'s used their power to compel them to deal with it. But the Labour M.P.'s have allowed the betrayal and the coercion of women.

Three years ago Mr. J. R. MacDonald wrote to the W.S.P.U. in his constituency:

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

Just Like the Liberals.

This pledge is still unfulfilled, and the Labour M.P.'s, apart from asking a few questions in the House have given and are giving to the Government a free hand to betray women and to torture them in prison. What wonder then that Labour M.P.'s are challenged at their meetings and condemned for their ignoble partnership with the Government? Faithful even in this to the Government's example, Labour members have now adopted the Liberal Cabinet Ministers' method of urging the forcible ejection of women from their meetings. Mr. J. R. MacDonald, writing in the "Leicester Pioneer," says:

At every one of these meetings the Labour party must take decisive action, and the interruptors must be ejected without parley or ceremony. So far as I am concerned I shall give up no meeting. Under such circumstances a certain amount of force is necessary, and must be used. The men, in particular, must be taught that when they enter upon this kind of conduct the consequences are a little more serious to themselves personally than the embraces of a partner at a Tango dance. I hope the Party will be moved by no squeamish sentimentality in this matter, but will teach the brawlers that success is not to attend their efforts.

Mr. John Burns could say and do no

worse than this. In fact the two men are made in very much the same mould, and Mr. J. R. MacDonald is quickly earning the reputation of being a modern edition of John Burns.

To the injury they do by maintaining in office a woman-torturing Liberal Government the Labour members add the insult of making sanctimonious and hypocritical denunciations of militancy, which denunciations are an insult to the memory of their forefathers who by militancy fought and won the political liberty they now enjoy.

Turn the Liberals Out.

How is an end to be made of the unholy Liberal-Labour alliance and the deplorable political condition which has arisen in consequence? There is certainly nothing for it but a clean sweep of the Liberal Government. In other words—a *Tory Government is wanted in the room of the present Liberal one.* Left to themselves the Tories could not possibly be more reactionary, more corrupt, more savage in their use of coercion than the Liberals have been. But there is more to be said than that, and it is that the Liberals in Opposition are far more enlightened than the Liberals in Office. The Liberals when in Office will commit every political crime in the calendar, but when in Opposition they are extremely stern critics of their Tory rivals. And more than that again, the Labour Party and especially its so-called leaders will be far more censorious where a Tory Government is concerned, than they are where a Liberal Government is concerned. For whereas Labour M.P.'s are not ashamed to be hand in hand and hand in glove with the iniquitous Government now in office, they will give a Tory Government no quarter. In short the return of the Tories to power at the next General Election will mean a *magnificent political revival such as has not been seen for many long years.*

Official Labourism.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald and his cronies will strive with might and main to get the Labour vote in the constituencies cast for Liberal candidates, in the hope of having the Liberal Party again returned to power and the Liberal Government again in office. But the women (and they have shown in the last few years that they have a keener insight into matters of this sort than the men have) will strive also with might and main to *counteract these official Labour Manœuvres.* They will call to the Labour rank and file to vote sternly and uncompromisingly against the Liberal candidate in every constituency in the land.

With the Labour M.P.'s, publicly branded and disgraced by being counted part of the Coalition which keeps in office the present iniquitous Liberal Government—with the effort and sacrifice of a quarter of a century thus in ruins—what reformer, what Labour man, what Socialist, will pretend that votes for men only is from his point of view a success!

So long as men electors are without the co-operation and advice of women electors and are consequently dependent upon their own unaided wits and their own unaided vision, they will continue to be deceived and betrayed by party politicians of every complexion—they will continue to find themselves ploughing the sand and reaping the bitter harvest of disappointed hope.

Votes for Women is, from the Labour and Socialist point of view the greatest and most urgent question of the time. This is partly because it concerns the poorest and the most greatly oppressed in the land, and for that reason alone it should (as it has not in the past) take the first place in the fighting Labour and Socialist programme.

And again it should take the first place because, as our experience of what has happened under the present Government is alone enough to show, so long as women are voteless men, cannot, and will not achieve anything by themselves.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Get New Readers.

AT Easter there are meetings between relatives and friends who perhaps, meet at no other time of the year. At Easter many people take the opportunity of visiting distant parts of the country or going abroad. All this means that there are new and valuable opportunities of winning new readers for the SUFFRAGETTE.

These are times when it is urgently necessary to place the SUFFRAGETTE into the hands of the thousands upon thousands of men and women whose interest has been excited, but whose desire for information has not been satisfied by the news of militancy and the treatment of militants given by the ordinary Press.

The Prime Minister spoke at East Fife on the subject of coercion—under what circumstances and by what methods it may properly be applied. But he spoke only of Ulster, and if we want the public to know the truth about coercion as it is applied to WOMEN, then we must see that they read the SUFFRAGETTE, for no other paper will give it to them.

General Flora Drummond has been arrested in Hyde Park under the very eyes of Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain—militant leaders—who were speaking in defence of a policy more violent, and more dangerous than that which General Drummond was seeking to uphold.

If we want the people of this country to realise the scandalous injustice and inequality involved, then we must see that they read the SUFFRAGETTE, for only in the columns of that paper will the facts of the situation be explained.

In militant Ulster two women have been arrested; although the men of Ulster are unmeasured in their outcry against the very thought of coercion as applied to themselves, and although the Government dare not apply it to these men, we know that the ordinary newspapers on both sides of politics will conspire to keep the public in ignorance and in blindness before this scandalous injustice.

If we want this ignorance and this blindness dispelled, then the SUFFRAGETTE is the means whereby we must dispel it.

To all who read these words, we say:—Remember the women who this Easter are being tortured in prison.

Fully to deserve the great sacrifice they are making for us all would be hard indeed. But those who, when they meet friends or strangers, speak of the SUFFRAGETTE and enrol them as permanent readers, will be doing at least something in honour of the heroines in Prison and in service of our Great Cause.

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The Suffragette.

(Price 1d. The Weekly Newspaper of the Women's Social and Political Union.)

Published every Friday at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

EDITED BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

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THE GREAT EVENT AT LOWESTOFT.

Preparations for Mrs. Pankhurst Meeting.
RECORD WEEK EXPECTED.

MRS. PANKHURST will SPEAK at the HIPPODROME, LOWESTOFT

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, at 8 p.m.

TICKETS.—Price 2/- and 1/- numbered and reserved. A limited number of 6d. and 3d. tickets for women only. Can be obtained from the

Organiser, 5, Wellington Road, Lowestoft.

THE GREAT LOWESTOFT CAMPAIGN.

OFFERS OF HELP POURING IN.

Lowestoft is now thoroughly aroused to the fact that the W.S.P.U. are carrying on a huge campaign in connection with the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers which takes place from April 9 to April 20. The work that has already been done has borne splendid fruit and each day brings fresh encouragement for the workers. The canvassers, who leave the office regularly every day, return with increasingly good news of their efforts and accounts of many interesting incidents which reveal the sympathy and interest aroused by their energetic propaganda.

The SUFFRAGETTE sellers are now

doing a splendid trade and "The Great Scourge," apart from the fact that a copy has been given to all the clergy and doctors in the town, is selling excellently.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Meeting.

In the meantime everyone is talking of Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Hippodrome on Wednesday, April 15, at 8 p.m. The questions "Where is she?" "How will she come?" are varied by positive and contradictory assertions. Each day, according to public rumour, she has been seen, first in one place and then in another, and each day she is expected to appear. Passing any group of persons engaged in conversation one is sure to catch the name of "Mrs. Pankhurst."

Teachers to Help.

The appeal which the W.S.P.U. has made to women belonging to the

WHERE MRS. PANKHURST WILL SPEAK.



THE LOWESTOFT HIPPODROME

teachers' profession is strikingly illustrated by the names which are pouring in of those attending the conference who are eager to help in the campaign. A large programme has been drawn up of SUFFRAGETTE and ticket selling outside every meeting of the conference, and poster parades and open-air meetings will be held every available hour.

Social Evening.

A social evening has been arranged for Easter Sunday evening at 8 p.m. in the Leighton Assembly Rooms (opposite Station). There will be a short address, music, recitations, and an interval for refreshments. All teachers and friends are cordially invited.

Acknowledgements.

The member who has lent his car for the use of the other workers is gratefully thanked, as also those who have made the following donations: Miss Beek, £1; Miss J. Hannen, £1; Mrs. J. Barrett, 2s. 6d.; Miss Kosmezkly, 5s.

Helpers Needed.

Members and friends are asked to do all they can to help in this campaign, and those wishing to assist should send in their names to Miss G. Cay, 5, Wellington Road, Lowestoft.

LOWESTOFT RALLYING TO THE CALL.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCES.

There is no more fruitful occupation for the student of human nature than a day's canvassing for a Suffrage meeting.

The request "to buy a ticket for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting" seems a very simple one and yet it seems to throw a searchlight on the character and ideas of each person to whom it is addressed.

In Lowestoft I have found many sympathisers, some indifferent, some who seem afraid of committing themselves, a few openly hostile. Among the encouraging incidents was my meeting with a kindly, earnest-faced nurse who was very sympathetic and

eager to buy "The Great Scourge" "because we nurses know," as she said to me.

For the most part the working women are much interested and anxious to know more; but often I have been met with answers which have revealed the unfree condition of women. "I would come if I could, but I shan't be able to get away," as one said to me, and then again "I must wait and hear what my husband thinks." Very simple sentences, these, with a world of significance behind them.

Even where tickets have not been bought outright from the canvassers I have heard the remark, "But we're coming to the meeting all the same," and one woman said to me, "I am with you heart and soul, and I mean to bring a party."

These are all small signs of the times but they point to the fact that Lowestoft is rallying to the call and that the Hippodrome will be filled to overflowing.

IN GREAT DEMAND.

It needed only a short time to arouse the interest of the people for our paper, and now our sellers have a regular sale every morning and afternoon.

There are many eager inquiries with regard to the great meeting, and handbills and tickets are in great demand.

More Paper Sellers Needed.

We should be grateful if those members who are coming down to Lowestoft for Easter would send in their names for paper-selling. It is most important that we should have sellers everywhere during the Conference Week, on the front (where papers are eagerly bought), and at every meeting and place of amusement in the town. The sale of the paper has already been doubled, and we are determined that it shall go up to thousands during the Conference.

We should be glad if those offering to help would bring down their bags for selling, and any new suggestions with regard to the sale of the paper will be most welcome.

EASTER GREETING FROM THE CLERGY.

"The Chosen Heralds of the Dawn."

Easter is the festival which brings to our remembrance that for which all women should "Thank God, and take courage."

At the Cross on the first Good Friday women proved their loyalty to the faith that was in them. In the hours of Christ's bitter agony the women proved themselves to be more faithful and more courageous than the men.

The loyalty, the faith, and the courage of the women kept them near the Cross in the hours of darkness, and led them first to the sepulchre whence shone out the glorious light of the Resurrection.

The glad tidings that Christ had risen triumphant, victor over sin and death, that Christ had for ever taken from death its sting and from the grave its victory, were first made known to women. They were the chosen heralds of the dawn. The first recorded words of the Risen Lord in the Gospel of St. John were addressed to a woman: "Woman, why weepest thou?" Which things are an allegory.

(Rev.) A. E. CORNBER.

Rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford.

"Son, behold Thy Mother."

Sorrowful and heartbroken they journey from Calvary, the last to leave Him, and—the first to greet Him on that Easter Day. It is just the same to-day: in prayer, in almsgiving, in fasting, the most self-sacrificing of all, always the most devout and regular at our altars, foremost in all good works.

Our thoughts go back to her by whose side we knelt as children, who taught us how to pray, told us of His love, and all through life worked and prayed for us—to her who bore the sacred name of Mother.

It is this memory that should make every son work heart and soul for the women's cause. Why should they not have equal rights with us? Why should they not share in the nation's government who so ably govern their own households? Why should they be regarded as creatures for man's selfish passions? How long shall these things be? "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Easter comes with its glorious message of hope. Hope for those noble souls who are fighting a glorious cause—the Woman's Cause. Hope for those who, like the first Christians, are suffering persecution and martyrdom for the right. Hope that the eyes of all may be opened, that they may see the sin of their opposition. Hope in this final victory.

Resurrection! I pray God there may be a resurrection of truth, of righteousness, of chivalry, of sympathy for our sisters in all my fellow-men.

(Rev.) JOHN E. S. HACKFORTH.

St. Margaret's, Hollinwood.

"The Spirit in Woman."

Congratulations to the SUFFRAGETTE on its continued vigour and for the unique position which it holds among Suffrage journals, because of its true and fearless handling of sex questions. I wish "The Great Scourge" an ever-increasing circulation, and rejoice that it is being read by clergy and many others who have either no time or no inclination to study scientific works on the prevalence of vice and its results in disease.

The militant movement is an index of what spirit there is in woman when released from the dark obsessions of the past. The long fight for freedom is doing good not only in drawing out the latent powers in individual women, but indirectly in showing up abuses, as Lady Constance Lytton has in our prisons, abuses which men, if left

alone, will condone and connive at for centuries. The woman's movement of to-day is an all-round revelation. But the immediate necessity remains of winning the vote, for the vote is the key to power. Are we men any longer to stand by idly watching our paid representatives as they wrangle eternally over a pseudo-Home Rule, while they treat this fundamental reform like schoolboys playing at ducks and drakes?

REV. G. HERBERT DAVIS
(Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral).

"The Need of the Age."

Easter-tide offers an occasion for hope and rejoicing to all. It has historic associations, and enshrines memories of the past inseparable from the present, and opulent with brightness for the future.

The unrest among all classes and peoples is instinct with meaning and significant in its presuppositions. To me, at least, it speaks of the passion for larger freedoms and an ampler life both for women and men.

The story of the Living Christ is the story of the banishment of midnight darkness from the mind and soul of our race; the rebirth of a full-toned and spotless manhood; a brave and glorious womanhood; and the coming of the Kingdom of God in the heart of little children. So long as this doctrine is taught and emphasised present wrongs cannot remain long unrighted; ancient oppressions, still protracted, cannot exist without exciting strong oppositions; and inequalities must soon pass away, for justice and equity will everywhere prevail.

Whether women are insistent or not in their demand for political enfranchisement, the need of the age is for a full-orbed life, an affluent national wisdom and righteousness based upon the unity of man and woman in the eyes of the law, and their joint endeavour to secure for all such a redress of social and other disabilities that for the least fortunate among us life will be well worth the living.

Woman's advocacy as a pleader and teacher is unsurpassed. Her fastidious attention to detail while not neglecting great principles, her wealth of feeling, her passion for learning, and her intuitive knowledge of the workings of the human heart, render her still the most powerful persuasive for purity and goodness the world can know. If the Women's Social and Political Union, with its amazing reserves of courage, will send forth its apostles on this great mission, the things for which it stands, and with which so large a section of the people have sympathy, will be realised some fine morning before cock-crow.

(Rev.) JOHN FRANCIS MATTHEWS.

Slonys Road Baptist Church, Sheffield.

"I Salute the Flag Militant."

I recognise in the militant Suffrage Movement the purest and best force in modern politics. Self-sacrificing love, which is at the heart of the Christian religion, is surely the strongest as well as the most beautiful thing in the world. So long as women can be found to enter the lists for their downtrodden sisters, and for their sake to endure vituperation, imprisonment, torture, death itself, we need not despair of our kind; we are not all given up to mean motives, crafty methods, hypocrisy, lethargic respectability. I hope to salute the Suffragette flag when it is triumphant; meanwhile I salute it as a flag militant, and gratefully recognise that even in this stage of conflict it has accomplished very much towards the cleansing and uplifting of humanity.

REV. E. W. LUMMIS, M.A.

(King's College, Cambridge).

"To us Professing Soldiers of the Cross."

In sending you my Easter greeting I should like to say how the Suffrage Movement strikes me, a country parson, who has only just come out from the thinking stage to the doing-something stage: as he said lately at a public meeting, "armchair critics and sawdust sympathisers were never of use to any movement." First of all, I am struck with reverence for the high standard of aim, the nobility of character, the unselfish self-sacrifice, the hopefulness under enormous discouragements and trials, that is shown to us professing Soldiers of the Cross in the sufferings, lives, and deaths of so many noble-hearted women, led by one whose purity of motive, tenderness, and grey hairs ought to appeal to every right-minded man and woman. Alas! as Carlyle points out, that there should be so many who don't know a hero when they see him, and fail to give him the worth-ship due to him, simply because they do not know how to set to work to think. 'Tis this element the movement has to win.

My own position has been gained by just quietly trying to answer the question: "In what way is woman inferior to man?" One after another the old barriers went down under the inexorable logic of facts and experience, until but one was left—that of physical force. In every other respect woman is equal to man—intellectually, morally, socially, and politically. This idea is now so many years old that I ask pardon for stating it. But if everyone did the same as I did the case would be won. I sympathise heartily with you in the cold, cynical, supercilious boycott with which in past years you have been treated.

(Rev.) W. H. MARCON.

Rector of Edgefield, Norfolk.

"The God of Battles Be With You."

Dear brave souls, carrying your honour, your freedom, and even your very life into the ever fiercer struggle to free woman from the shackles of sin and shame with which man has invested her, persevere—and the God of Battles be with you. The vulgar crowd hear nothing but a shout, our abandoned politicians still fool with and seek to evade one of the greatest issues of modern life, but you know that your great cause is a just and even a holy one. Persist. Batter at the doors of the citadel of man's indifference and lust until there is surrender. Better bruised knuckles, than ruined lives. I send you my blessing, and wish you Easter joy. I believe that, because my Lord has risen, woman, too, shall rise.

(Rev.) BRUCE CORNFORD.

Vicar of St. Matthew's, Portsmouth.

"May God Bless this Movement."

On the many occasions when I speak in favour of the extension of the suffrage for women I invariably tell the following story. The inference is obvious.

"A bishop once asked a man why he never went to church.
"Because," said the man, "when I do go I see nothing but a parcel of women there. Why, my Lord, I assure you there are always sixty women in church to every ten men."
"Quite right," said the bishop, "but in my county gaol there are usually sixty men for every ten women."

May God bless this movement that is destined, despite all obstacles, to make for national peace, prosperity, and purity!

(Rev.) W. A. HOUSTON COLLISON,

M.A., Mus. Doc., T.C.D.,
Assistant Priest, All Saints', Twickenham.

SETTING OUT FOR A PARADE.



OUTSIDE THE W.S.P.U. OFFICES.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

is at hand. If you take part in
Open Air Meetings
Poster Parades
Paper Selling

or any form of outdoor work, you ought to be properly equipped against rain. But don't impede your movements with a heavy coat—the very best form of protection is an oilskin, and here we can offer you a special bargain, viz. a wholesaler's stock of the latest silky oilskin coats, usually sold at 25/- each.

REDUCED TO 9/11

as some are very slightly shop-soiled. These are quite the latest thing in cut, and colour, weigh only 3½ ounces, and are absolutely impervious to rain. If you are wise you will secure one at once, as we have only a limited number, and the offer cannot be repeated.

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Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B.

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The Suffragette.

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

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1914.

"Thou That Killest the Prophets."

"We are on the eve of the great appeal which is brought recurrently before us by the solemn march of Holy Week, steeped in associations more sacred and profound than aught else in the world's story—associations crowned and irradiated by the Victory of Eastertide."

So says the Archbishop of Canterbury in his letter to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Canterbury. He speaks too of "using the deep solemnity of our days of thought and prayer to reveal to us afresh the meaning of the Victory of the Cross in the affairs of men." Can it be possible that a man should write these words and should have had, as the Archbishop has had during a long lifetime, the teaching of Christ for his spiritual food, and yet should fail to understand and should fail to identify himself with, and support the militant women crusaders in whom the spirit of Christ is living to-day?

"Watch therefore for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." The Church has not watched, its dignitaries have not watched, and they have been overtaken in their unwatchfulness.

While they write, as the Archbishop writes, of the Victory of the Cross, they show themselves incapable of understanding the victory of the broad arrow, the victory of the prison, the victory of the torture cell. And yet, the New Testament is full of warning against such echoing and re-echoing of the letter without the understanding of its spirit. Just as, more than two thousand years ago, Christ was not known by the enemies who ended by putting Him to death, so whenever afterwards the Christ spirit has manifested itself, and so when this spirit manifests itself to-day, there are people similarly blind—and among these are numbered the great ecclesiastics—who do not know Him.

It is above all the women who, upon this

new anniversary of the Crucifixion, are being beaten and tortured in prison who hear and obey the Christ message. They it is, not the Archbishops and not the Bishops, who are obedient to the mandate: "Whosoever will come after Me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." For it is—these brave prisoners of ours—who have taken up the Cross.

It is these women in prison who hear and understand the message:

"Fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul.

"Be not afraid of them that kill the body and after that have no more that they can do."

As for the Archbishop and all the rest of them, the words that fit them best are:

"Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted?"

"Thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent unto thee."

If the Church had done its duty and had insisted that the Christian principle of equality between the sexes should be translated into the law of the land, then women would not have had to fight their present battle, and women would not have had to endure torture in prison. But that duty not having been fulfilled and the militant crusade of women having thus been made a necessity, then it became the duty of the Church to retrieve this past error by protesting against torture—against the infliction of physical suffering in order to compel women's spiritual submission.

To the Archbishop who makes his facile appeal to remember the Victory of the Cross we reply that we bid him remember that Christ is being crucified again in the person of the tortured women in prison.

Church services, prayers—these things are a mockery so long as the ministers of Christ forgetting how He has told them "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto Me," condone and connive at torture practised by the civil power, while these so-called ministers of Christ see with our public protest women treated as outcasts, thrown into prison, their bodies broken, and it may be, destroyed. They show that they in no wise understand the Victory of the Cross.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

RESURRECTION.

By I. A. R. WYLIE.

Author of "The Red Mirage," "The Rajah's People," "My German Year," etc.

By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept
Remembering Thee,
That for ages of agony hast endured and slept
And wouldst not see.

In these lines Swinburne opens his song of thanksgiving for the resurrection of the Italian nation. With his poet's profound sense of analogy he saw Italy crucified, he saw the faithful few return to the sepulchre where they had laid her in what seemed to them an eternal sleep, he saw her glorious awakening and with that miracle the awakening of her children who had "slept and would not see" throughout the sufferings of generations. By her Calvary, her burial, her resurrection she had gained a power to rouse them to the triumphal effort which was to bring them liberty.

As of old time she spake to you and you hardly heard
Hardly took heed,
So now also she saith to you, yet another word,
Who is risen indeed.

But indeed Swinburne sang not only of Italy but of humanity, of every great epoch in history where mankind after a long winter of hopeless patience and pessimism has suddenly thrown off the paralysing inertia, has dared to hope, and, with the knowledge of the inevitable springtime, has welcomed the bitter "Vorfrühling" of sorrow and persecution and death itself.

Signs of Awakening.

There have been many of these awakenings—some national, some world-wide in their effects, but all of them have been closely related by curiously similar characteristics. There has always been a little band of those who realised the darkness and who wept for it; there has always been a prophet crying in the wilderness, and finally the martyrs whose blood spoke with an eloquence greater than that of the prophet, whose suffering was that "other word" which those who had hitherto turned deaf ears to every other appeal, dared not and could not ignore.

We stand now before the greatest resurrection which the world has seen since Easter day nigh on two thousand years ago—the resurrection not of a nation but of two-thirds of humanity, of a whole sex. Its like has not been. No other period of apparent death has been so long, nor the awakening so long tarrying. We can well imagine that faith in its coming had all but died out, and that women themselves had ceased to hope and had learned to look upon their state as a desirable necessity, almost as ideal.

Yet there had been rumours enough of change. There had been strange stirrings in this world of sleepers, signs innumerable of a deep-rooted discontent and a vague consciousness of a far-off as yet unformulated desire. As we look down the pages of history we find after regular interludes of quiescence, a sudden temporary rising of women not only to an equality with men but to the inevitable ascendancy of a new, recently liberated vigour. We find them always present in the hour of a national crisis and characteristically enough, always when the very highest and noblest qualities of humanity were aroused to fight for an ideal of morality, or liberty, or justice. We find women ascendant in the great days of the Roman Empire, in the early days of Christianity, in the French Revolution. For a time it seemed as though their awakening was complete and their position finally won,

but the hope and promise have always passed like an unsubstantial dream.

Causes of Failure.

Men point to this fact as to an incontrovertible proof of women's natural inferiority and state of subjection. But indeed the reasons of this failure of women to maintain their place are simple and typical of all abortive attempts to obtain liberty. For generations Germany groaned under foreign oppression because she lacked race-consciousness, for centuries women have endured subjection because they lacked sex-consciousness. When they were aroused to action by the stirrings of the world around them they acted not for themselves, not for each other, but for men. They felt no bond between them and other women, they took their places in the ranks of men, they fought men's battles and when men needed them no longer they were thrown aside and found themselves isolated and helpless.

There were other causes. They had no rallying cry, no definite goal. In the hours when victory would have rewarded a determined demand they hesitated, scarcely knowing what they sought nor the value of what was being cunningly withheld from them. Only half aroused as they were they succumbed easily enough under the enervating fumes of flattery. Men spoke to them of their "influence," they were bribed to silence by individual rewards and by the assurance that they were the exceptional women—that no others of their sex could equal them, and hope to obtain the same liberties. To this day we have the tragicomic spectacle of the clever woman who, in spite of increasing proofs to the contrary, believes herself an isolated miraculous instance and the rest of her sex incapable and unworthy of her privileges. We have still women who are prepared to grovel in the dust of humiliation, accepting with a curious, grotesque satisfaction the carefully inculcated belief in their own disabilities.

The Prophets.

Those women belong to an age that has passed, but in that age they did devastating work. They endured and slept and "would not see." There were prophets amongst them, straining their eyes into the future, themselves but dimly conscious of what they sought and of the great thing that was to come. They were scarcely aware of their own mission. Only when we read what they wrote of their lives we recognise with pride and thankfulness the direct ancestors of the great women of to-day. We know that they would have fought to-day's battle and gloried with us in the coming victory. The Brontës, courageously defying the man-made laws which hedged them in, breaking down not only prejudices against their sex, but the sentimental, unreal beliefs in infallible masculinity, determining for ever woman's claim to supreme genius; the Florence Nightingales righting the disastrous result of man's incompetence and dishonesty, and openly proclaiming the destruction of art as not too high a price to pay for liberty, an Olive Schreiner, the prophetess, who, in her dreams, saw most clearly of all the dawn break—these women prepared the way. They are one with the women who bear the brunt of the battle which they heralded. But fore-runners as they were, it was not granted to them to give the great signal of advance.

They spoke; but to a sex bound by the chains of generations, words were of small avail. It needed action, a fearless deed, to reveal to women that their equality in courage, in ability, in strength with the best and greatest examples of humanity was not an academic theory but a fact.

"The Other Word."

That deed was performed in the Manchester Free Trade Hall nine years ago, when two women faced the fury of a political mob in a determined demand for an answer of their just claims. It was a deed that is now historical, and which eye at the time appeared as something stupendous and of far-reaching significance. It was as though a shock of electricity had passed through the ranks of leaderless women. The hour had been ripe for action. There were women already awake, gazing out over the desert for the promised coming; there were women hovering on the borderland between sleep and waking who started up to recognise the reality of their dreams. They answered the call of action. They passed along the ranks of their sleeping comrades crying out to them to awake. With every day their numbers grew. A paralysing spell had been removed. They tore aside the bandages of self-doubt with which they had been blinded. They saw that they possessed undreamed-of powers. They found that they were brave, that they could endure, that they could organise. They found that the fable of woman's disloyalty to her kind had been no more than a cunning trick to keep them from a noble comradeship. They found that they could trust each other, that they could obey and follow. They found that in physical courage, in physical endurance they were unsurpassed; the old weaknesses of jealousy and personal ambition were ruthlessly stamped out. And with every hour, every fresh feat of courage, their self-confidence grew. To be able to face danger, to dare the combined forces of justice and authority, to endure hunger and thirst and face death itself—these things became the weapons of every woman, great or small. Their confidence in each other's steadfastness was unshakable. Every fresh act of heroic daring and self-conquest was as a newly discovered treasure in themselves. It was as though they looked into their own hearts and for the first time found their own greatness. They were filled with a happiness, a joy of life, a sense of the fundamental goodness of humanity which was beyond the understanding either of their enemies or of those unfree women who saw their happiness with an envious wistfulness.

The happiness of militant women is unconquerable. For they have witnessed in themselves and in each other the resurrection of woman in all her splendour, as God first made her, a free, fearless human being. There is to be no more turning back, no more recantation, no more yielding to the old temptations. The barriers are down and their way lies open to the summits of supreme attainment.

This is the Woman's Passover. She stands on the threshold of her Easter. And in that hour her resurrection will be hailed not only by the faithful who know and believe now, but by the whole world.

By the Waters of Babylon we stood up and sang
Considering Thee
That a blast of deliverance in the darkness rang
To set thee free.

FREE SPEECH FOR WOMEN—THE FIGHT IN HYDE PARK.

MILITANT WOMEN DEFY THE GOVERNMENT.

The General Speaks from a Vehicle in Hyde Park and is Arrested.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION. WHY IS SIR EDWARD CARSON FREE?

Mrs. Drummond holds up the Court.

In spite of the prohibition of the Government, on Saturday militant women took a vehicle into Hyde Park and used it as a platform, from which they addressed a demonstration.

A great procession of men and women marched to Hyde Park and held a demonstration there.

As a result of their insistence on the same right of free speech as had been granted to Ulster Militants, Mrs. Drummond and Miss Rogers were arrested.

Before the magistrate Mrs. Drummond refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, and was three times removed for continuing to demand the arrest of Ulster militants, including Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

SCENES IN HYDE PARK.

Just at 2.30 last Saturday afternoon, to the strains of "The Women's March," the great procession of women started from Tophill Street, Westminster. Crowds thronged the roadsides, and every now and then a shower of leaflets was thrown among them by one of the processionists. The crowd was alive with men from the secret police force, who scanned the faces of the women, on the lookout for "mice." A large number of uniformed police were also in attendance, but there was no disturbance of any kind.

A light rain was falling at this time, but in spite of this fact, and although the demonstration had been organised in less than a week, there was a splendid turn-out. All the London local Unions had sent contingents, and the processionists carried in their hands sticks decorated with purple, white, and green ribbons. In addition to these a large number of banners with fighting messages added a blaze of colour to the scene, and it was a fine spectacle indeed when the procession marched into the Park—banners flying, bands playing, women marching with heads erect, and determination on their faces. And the clouds parted and fled, and the sun shone forth to welcome those gallant fighters.

The Fight Round the Vehicle.

There were serried ranks of police outside the Park, and it looked for a moment as if they might try to stop the women, but no move was made, and the whole procession passed in, including Mrs. Drummond's dog-cart. Once inside the Park a large number of police, both on foot and

mounted, rushed the dog-cart, and tried to sidetrack it and lead it towards the Serpentine. Police were pulling at the horse's bridle, shoving from behind, pushing the wheels. And the women who were near and the men in the crowd strove to pull the vehicle back. A tremendous struggle took place. Mounted police charged the crowd, and women were knocked down right under the horses' hoofs.

Miss Rogers, who was hanging on to the bridle of the horse trying to lead it back to the main procession, was taken into custody.

Mrs. Drummond Addresses the Crowd.

Meanwhile an enormous crowd had surrounded Mrs. Drummond's cart, and she, standing up, started to speak, pointing out to them that a perfectly peaceful, orderly procession had been broken up by the police, and that, although no interference was being made with the men of Ulster who were advocating violence and bloodshed, every effort was being made to prevent her addressing them. Nevertheless, in spite of the Government and the police, she had brought a wheeled vehicle into the Park and she had spoken to them from it.

Then as the police were drawing the dogcart out of the Park, Mrs. Drummond jumped off, and, surrounded by a bodyguard of women and a huge crowd, she went across the Park to where the first half of the procession had halted.

General Drummond and the women with her then tried to seize one of the Ulster lorries, but the fear of the

Suffragettes was so great that, as well as a large body of Ulster men, each lorry was surrounded by a thick cordon of police.

The Arrest of Mrs. Drummond.

A great fight took place near one of the platforms, and finally Mrs. Drummond was hoisted shoulder high and addressed the crowd for about a quarter of an hour. The police made a rush and endeavoured to seize her, but she was rescued by the crowd, and a few minutes later, having moved to a different spot, the same thing was repeated.

This time, after a tremendous fight, Mrs. Drummond was captured by the police, and was rushed across the Park to the Hyde Park Police Station, followed by a huge crowd seething with indignation.

After these meetings sprang up all over the Park. In some cases the speaker was hoisted on to the shoulders of men, and thus addressed the crowd, which was very sympathetic and fully appreciated the injustice of the differential treatment being meted out to the militant men and women. One woman spoke from the railings and held a most successful meeting for about three-quarters of an hour, at the conclusion of which cheers were given for Mrs. Pankhurst and for the downfall of the Government.

Meetings Everywhere.

Two others spoke in turn from Miss Billingham's tricycle, and everywhere the speakers were received with cheers and enthusiasm. Another woman

spoke from one of the Ulster lorries for some minutes before the police pulled her down. She then continued her speech on the ground close beside the Ulster platform.

By this time the Ulster demonstration was in progress, and meetings of women were being held all over the Park near the various platforms. The vast majority of the crowd appeared far more interested in the Suffragettes than in the Ulster question. Wherever a group of people were gathered together engaged in animated discussion the subject was always the same—was it just that Sir Edward Carson was defying the Government and inciting to violence and bloodshed from a platform, while Mrs. Drummond had been dragged to the police station?

Outside the Park the hurrying newsboys cried the principal news of the afternoon: "Arrest of Mrs. Drummond in Hyde Park." The evening papers had chosen for their placards the chief event of the day for the public.

THE WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENT.

AN IMPRESSION.

"Here they come!"

From the excited tones of the man beside me I imagined that Sir Edward Carson, surrounded by legions of loyal Ulsterites, had suddenly appeared in sight. We were standing at the corner of Hyde Park, in the front row of an eager crowd of spectators, and from my place I could see right down Grosvenor Street, bright now with banners and a long, gaily-coloured line which came briskly forward to the martial strains of a band. Quicker than thought my instinct recognised the familiar strains—concentrated in memory with so many great moments—and I knew that it was not the Ulsterites but the Suffragettes whom the crowd awaited with so much interest. And no wonder!

A Comparison.

A band of men had already passed—a small straggling procession—but these women were different. They were not pompous or self-conscious.



MRS. DRUMMOND SPEAKING FROM THE DOG-CART.



ARREST OF MRS. DRUMMOND.

They came on vigorously, joyously, waving cheerily, a real fighting body, not afraid, though they knew they had a stern fight before them, but gallantly sure of victory. In the midst of them, on the much-disputed "vehicle," rode General Drummond, and a cheer went up as she drove through the Park gates. Scarcely had she passed, however, than a horde of police, which had been held in readiness behind the gates, charged forward, supported by mounted men, and tried to sweep the dog-cart round to the left and out of the Park again.

Speech from the "Vehicle."

But the women had to be reckoned with. In an instant the peaceful procession became a seething mass struggling for possession of the cart. It was in vain that the mounted police charged through the crowd. It was in vain for the police on foot literally to put their shoulders to the wheel and endeavour by sheer physical force to bring the cart forward. The women stood firm, barring the road, and battling off every attempt to seize the horse's head. Throughout the struggle Mrs. Drummond was keeping her promise. To a dense crowd, which was being augmented with every instant by contingents from the Ulster platforms, she explained the women's fight for free speech, and the cheers that answered her were proof enough that the crowd was with her.

Rush for the Platforms.

Meanwhile the fight continued to rage. Reckless of results the police

rode down the women, and I myself saw one woman flung full under a horse's hoofs. She was up again in an instant, and back in the fray. Police helmets were flying—so it seemed to me—in every direction, and the rising temper of the crowd against the authorities increased the difficulty of their struggle. Amongst other things the police appeared to lose their heads, for they even attempted to prevent General Drummond from leaving her cart, but this fresh piece of illegality was promptly frustrated, and a minute later she was leading the way to the Ulster platforms, followed by an immense crowd.

Ulsterites and Police Protection.

The Ulster platforms presented a curious spectacle. They were surrounded by close lines of police and stewards. But of loyal Ulsterites there appeared to be none. As far as I could see there was nothing but a dense crowd swaying around the General and cheering vociferously as she was lifted shoulder high to address them. She spoke for many minutes whilst two attempts were made to arrest and silence her. And when at length the police seized her, others took her place.

As I left the Park I saw the SUFFRAGETTE Press cart drive past with its colours flying, and it seemed to me symbolic. Inside the Park and outside the Suffragette had had her way. It had been our afternoon—that was my chief impression—and I knew that any foreigner present would remember the Ulster Demonstration, not because of the Ulsterites, but because of the Suffragettes.

MRS. DRUMMOND'S DRAMATIC APPEARANCE IN COURT.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

MAGISTRATE UNABLE TO SPEAK.

CASE BROUGHT UP THREE TIMES.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed when Mrs. Drummond was brought before Mr. Denman at the Marlborough Street Police Court on Monday morning.

Immediately upon entering the dock, before the case could be commenced, she cried at the top of her voice:

"I want to know where Carson is, where Balfour is, and where the other Unionists are. Why are we arrested and the militant Ulstermen not arrested? You are going on doing the Government's dirty work. I am not going to be silent for anybody. I don't acknowledge the jurisdiction of any of your courts. I never will!"

The Magistrate: Turn her out!
Mrs. Drummond continued protesting, and the magistrate again said: "Turn her out!" She was then hurriedly taken from the court, still protesting loudly.

The Second Attempt.

About an hour afterwards a second attempt was made, but as soon as she reached the dock Mrs. Drummond resumed her former tactics.

The magistrate tried to say that this was nothing to do with the case, but Mrs. Drummond continued to speak of the differential treatment shown to men and women. "I want to ask another question," she cried. "Why has not Captain Craig's house been raided in Belfast? Why have they not raided his premises as they have raided ours?"

The magistrate again endeavoured to speak, but Mrs. Drummond said: "You might just as well listen, because I am going to do the talking today, for a change!"
Mr. Muskett then asked the magistrate to put back the case to 3.30, together with some new cases. There had just been several arrests outside the court. The magistrate agreed. Mrs. Drummond was then again removed, crying: "We want fair play for women as well as for men!"

The Third Attempt.

Soon after four o'clock Mr. Muskett said: "Owing to the position which has arisen over the conduct of Mrs. Drummond, it seems impossible to carry on any discussion in her presence. I would ask whether the case cannot be carried on in her absence? I cannot make my voice heard above hers when she comes into court."

A few minutes afterwards Mrs. Drummond was again brought in, smiling. She stepped briskly into the dock, and said loudly: "You are giving me a fine opportunity of speaking my mind to you to-day, gentlemen.—I want to tell you why I refuse to be tried by you."
The magistrate tried to speak, but was unable to make himself heard, and as Mrs. Drummond continued to protest, she was a third time removed from the court, declaring her intention to hunger strike.

Case Remanded.

The evidence was then heard in her absence.

Constables gave evidence that Mrs. Drummond had been hoisted on to the

shoulders of two men, and was addressing a crowd of about 30,000 people. The crowd was extremely congested, people were pushing one another, and there was considerable danger to life and limb.

The magistrate suggested that Mrs. Drummond might be insane, but Mr. Muskett replied: "Not the faintest reason for believing anything of the kind."

The magistrate then decided to remand her until Wednesday, saying: "Give her a copy of the evidence; then there cannot be any grievance."

"WHY ARE ONLY WOMEN PROSECUTED?"

MISS ROGERS SENTENCED.

Miss Marjorie Rogers was brought up at Marlborough Police Court on Monday morning and charged with obstructing the police.

Evidence was given that Miss Rogers had hold of the pony's head when the police tried to turn Mrs. Drummond's dogcart.

On being asked if she had anything to say, Miss Rogers said: "I want to know where Sir Edward Carson and all the other Unionist speakers are. Why they are not beside me here in the dock? We have as much right to hold meetings in Hyde Park as the Unionists have, and until we are granted permission we shall hold our meetings in Hyde Park. Why are only the women prosecuted? We don't acknowledge the jurisdiction of this court."

The magistrate sentenced her to a fine of 20s., or 14 days.

The Two Militants

Miss Rogers, holding up a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE, said: "Before I go, I should like to show you a picture of two militants. One is Sir Edward Carson, the other is Mrs. Pankhurst. Why isn't Carson arrested? If you call yourselves men, surely you will rise up in rebellion against this sort of thing going on!"

There was loud applause in the court, and Miss Rogers was forcibly removed. The police turned out several women, men protested, and there was a confused struggle in the public part of the court for some minutes.

A woman and a man were arrested outside the court. Later the woman was discharged, and the man, who gave the name of Mr. Leonard Mitchener, was sentenced to a fine of 10s., or seven days.

ATTEMPT ON CARSON'S LORRY.

A BOLD MOVE.

About two o'clock on Saturday, soon after the Ulster lorries had been put up, seven women took possession of the lorry from which Sir Edward Carson was to speak, and unfurling the W.S.P.U. flag sat there quietly waiting.

Very soon a Unionist came up and, when the women refused to move, he got on to the lorry and started pushing them down. A large crowd collected and the police then took the matter in hand. The women made a fierce resistance, but were finally lifted bodily down.

GREAT CAMPAIGN IN EAST FIFE.

The Prime Minister's Constituents Welcome the Suffragettes with Enthusiasm.

IN MR. ASQUITH'S CONSTITUENCY.

INTEREST AND SYMPATHY EVERYWHERE.

Result in December, 1910.

Mr. H. H. Asquith ... 5,149
Col. A. Sprott ... 3,350

Liberal Majority ... 1,799

Polling Day, Wednesday, April 15.

W.S.P.U. Organiser, Miss OLIVE BARTELS.

Committee Rooms—Bridge Road, Leven.

Although it seems likely that there will be no contest in East Fife, the great campaign arranged by the W.S.P.U. will take place just the same, and no opportunity will be lost of impressing upon the Prime Minister's constituency the difference between the Government's treatment of the militant women and the Clstermen.

Already the constituency has been chalked, canvassed, and harangued, and the utmost sympathy and interest have been met with everywhere. Meetings have been held at Leven, Auchtermuchty, Newburgh, Largo, Ladybank, Strathmiglo, and Elie.

They Thought Better of It.

On Thursday, April 2, a magnificent meeting was held at Auchtermuchty, Mrs. Drummond being the chief speaker. The hall was packed, and people, who had come with the intention of breaking up the meeting, listened with the utmost interest. It was reported, through a local chemist, that some men had paid 6d. each for eggs filled with smelling stuffs to throw at Mrs. Drummond, but when they got to the meeting they thought better of it, and cheered her instead. At the conclusion of the meeting many questions were asked, and everyone in Auchtermuchty is asking when Mrs. Drummond is coming again. A good collection was taken, and there was an excellent sale of the SUFFRAGETTE and "The Great Scourge."

Mrs. Drummond's arrest in Hyde Park on Saturday has aroused great indignation in the constituency, and has given an impetus to the W.S.P.U. campaign.

Signs of Growing Discontent.

The great demonstration last Saturday evening, when Miss Elizabeth Grey was the chief speaker, was most successful, and Miss Leonora Tyson has held enthusiastic meetings at Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, and Ladybank.

The sale of the SUFFRAGETTE is everywhere splendid. Paper-sellers find that they sell out in a few minutes, and decorated motors from which the SUFFRAGETTE has been sold have been driven through the various towns. Whenever the W.S.P.U. car passes through the villages the Suffragettes are recognised and welcomed, and wherever they go they invariably receive a magnificent send-off, with many invitations to come again.

All over the constituency there are signs of the growing discontent of the electors with their ex-M.P., and when Mr. Asquith goes to the electors of East Fife asking for their votes he may find that they do not hold the

same views that he does on the subject of how to treat women who are fighting for freedom.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS—MANY REMINDERS.

The most drastic precautions were taken at Ladybank on Saturday to protect Mr. Asquith from the Suffragettes.

No women were admitted to the meetings, and the police arrangements were on an extensive scale. The whole of Mr. Asquith's route was patrolled, and in the neighbourhood of the hall a strong force of foot and mounted police were on duty.

The crowd which had gathered to watch the Premier's arrival was not allowed within fifteen yards of the entrance, as a line of police standing shoulder to shoulder held the spectators back. Many plain-clothes men from Scotland Yard were also in evidence.

A Strong Guard.

Even quite early in the afternoon there was ample evidence in Cupar and district of the care which was being exercised by the police. Cyclist policemen were patrolling the high-ways, and at Kilmarnon Castle policemen were on guard, steps having been taken to that end as soon as intimation was received of Mr. Asquith's intention to come North. A visit to Kilmarnon late in the evening revealed the presence of a strong guard of police within the grounds.

The expense of the Premier's body-guard must be tremendous, and electors are doubtless thinking it would be cheaper to do justice.

TRAIN BOARDED AT NEWCASTLE.

A Message for Mr. Asquith.

The Prime Minister's halt in Newcastle on his way North was attended by a sensational incident.

As the train was steaming away from the platform a young woman rushed on to the footboard in front of the compartment occupied by the Premier.

She thumped at the carriage window, and in the excitement of the moment the huge crowds of witnesses of the occurrence expected the woman to fall between the platform and the moving express.

She hung on to the train, however, and endeavoured to hand the Prime Minister a letter which she carried.

This was decorated with a rosette of purple, white, and green, and was in the following terms:

"To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, en route to East Fife.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that English women are being tortured in our prisons to-day because they are fighting for Liberal principles which you are violating every day.—Yours truly,
"ELIZABETH FRY."

Mr. Asquith declined to take the message, and the woman then flung it at the window. The train gaining way carried the woman along, and when it had travelled about thirty yards a railway policeman seized the woman and released her hold of the rail, both falling backwards on to the platform.

The woman was then taken away and placed in a train bound to Gates-

head, where she was placed in one of the station offices.

After a few minutes' detention at Gateshead the woman was liberated, having refused to give any information about herself.

SCENE AT DEPARTURE.

"Woman Torturer!"

Mr. Asquith was again reminded of his crimes against justice when he was leaving Cupar at six o'clock on Sunday evening.

Just before his train came in two women who were on the down platform jumped down and dashed across the line to the opposite side. They were at once surrounded by detectives and police, but in spite of this came face to face with the Premier as he arrived.

He was thus met with cries of "Woman torturer!" "How dare you arrest Mrs. Pankhurst while Sir Edward Carson goes free?" "You are going back to London, but the Suffragettes remain behind to tell your electors how you treat women."

Successful Protest Meeting.

The Premier stood with a fixed smile, staring at the women, while Mrs. Asquith vainly endeavoured to distract his attention by pointing to the crowd on the bridge, waiting to see him off.

The women were seized and dragged off the platform into the crowd. Whereupon they immediately jumped into a motor car and held a most successful meeting. The crowd was speedily quite won over, and as the supply of SUFFRAGETTES soon sold out, they waited in the rain until a second supply arrived.

FOR FEAR OF SUFFRAGETTES.

Since the arrival of the Suffragettes in East Fife, guards have been kept on many of the chief buildings. Among them the hangars at the hydro-aeroplane base are being specially guarded.

Even more striking was the fact that at the annual meeting of the Cupar Corn Exchange Company it was unanimously agreed that, owing to the impending by-election and the influx of Suffragettes, to raise the insurance policy on the Exchange buildings from £2,000 to £3,000.

SIR THOMAS BARLOW REBUKED.

"HE HAS DEGRADED HIS PROFESSION."

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Nurses' Association, Sir Thomas Barlow was sternly rebuked by a Suffragette.

In the course of her speech the Chairman, Mrs. Irving, said that good things came "only by strife, only by pain," and reminded those present that it was by the strife and pain of others that they had all the good things that they enjoyed. This truth was dramatically brought home to those present when Sir Thomas Barlow was called upon to speak.

As soon as he rose, a lady at the back of the room rose also and said firmly and clearly, "I protest against Sir Thomas Barlow being allowed to speak in a decent assembly: he has publicly defended the torture of prisoners by forcible feeding."

"Wee to Those."

Sir Thomas promptly sat down, and there was dead silence for a few seconds. Then the lady continued: "We have heard much of things won by suffering, things won by pain; but wee to those who make the pain and suffering intolerably greater than

need be!" Meanwhile there was hurried consultation on the platform, and Sir Thomas got up and began again. The lady, who had remained standing, hereupon said: "I, at least, refuse to listen to a man who has so degraded his honourable profession," and left the meeting.

MR. ROBERTS, M.P., TACKLED AT BARROW.

"FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT."

The visit of Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., to the Barrow Brotherhood on Sunday, March 29, was not allowed to pass unnoticed by Suffragettes.

For this special occasion the gallery was open to ladies, and when the Labour M.P. rose to speak a woman instantly protested against his presence there while he was supporting a Government that tortured women.

The Chairman said that a Brotherhood meeting was not the place to protest, whereupon another woman stood up and reminded him of the hymns which had just been sung, "Fight the Good Fight" and "God Save the People," and pointedly asked when the Labour M.P.s were going to save the women of the people from the horrible torture of forcible feeding.

All Women Forced to Leave.

Mr. Roberts again attempted to speak, but was quickly assured that he could not be allowed to address the Brotherhood until he stated what he was prepared to do for women. When he refused to do this, the Chairman ordered all women to leave the hall. Some of the audience protested against this, but as the interruptions continued the stewards came and ejected all the women.

SCENE AT COVENTRY OPERA HOUSE.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

On Wednesday, April 1, during an interval in the performance, a number of pamphlets were thrown from the amphitheatre of the Coventry Opera House. The literature was eagerly seized and read by the audience, and there was no noise or confusion. To the surprise of the women, therefore, an official came up to them five minutes after the incident had occurred and accused them of making a disturbance. He declared that their action might have caused a panic, and commanded the women to leave the theatre.

They refused, and the man then lost control of himself, swore at them, and snatched some remaining pamphlets from their hands. One of the women recovered a number of these and promptly threw them over to the pit. The house applauded; those in the gallery shouted "Stick to your cause!" and the women who sat near the Suffragettes protested against the rough handling meted out to them by the theatre official. A policeman was called in to remove the women, but they refused to leave unless their money was refunded.

Finally, the manager was sent for and interviewed the women on the stairs. He was very courteous and asked an attendant to escort the women to the second circle.

WHY M.P.'S AVOID PRESTON.

It is a matter of common knowledge in Preston political circles that fear of the local Suffragettes has been the reason why M.P.s have kept away from the town during the winter session.

TEACHERS AND CITIZENSHIP.

By MISS NANCY LIGHTMAN.

Report of a Speech made at the Elysee Galleries, London, April 2, 1914.

The National Union of Teachers are about to hold their annual conference at Lowestoft. If you have read accounts of similar conferences you will know that there has been a resolution down for the last three years asking the delegates to the conference to express sympathy with women teachers, who because of their sex, and for that reason alone, are debarred from the exercise of their citizen rights. This resolution has been defeated each time, occasionally with some slight disorder, because its opponents say that it has absolutely nothing to do with the union's work.

Now let us examine that argument from various standpoints. For the sake of those who do not know, I want to say that the annual subscription to the National Union of Teachers is 14s. for women and men alike. There is no decrease allowed to women because they are not paid as much as men. Now 2s. of this is earmarked for Parliamentary representation, from women's subscriptions as well as from men's subscriptions, and in spite of that fact they tell us to keep politics out of the N.U.T.!

Politics and Party Politics.

You see some of them do not realise the difference between politics and party politics. If some of those gentlemen did they would not be year after year sitting discussing the same problem. They would understand that had all those who are at present politically helpless, been voters and able to bring pressure to bear upon Members of Parliament, we should not have the half-time system which still exists in some districts. We should not have the enormous classes which still exist. These abuses go on because the greater number of those who are finally responsible for educational matters are not the philanthropists that they would like us to imagine them to be, but are time-servers and place-seekers. And they only consider the demands made by those who have the power of political life or death over them.

It is because women have been politically helpless that the conferences spend hour after hour every year discussing these much-needed reforms, which are not carried into effect, although they tell us that it would be waste of time to carry a woman suffrage resolution.

Now let us see how very much Woman Suffrage does concern teachers. You know, and they know too, that every educational reform is finally fought out on the floor of the House of Commons. Very shortly the Government propose to introduce a new Education Bill, and all the people engaged in education are not being consulted. More than half of them are being left out. We know too, that the training of the teacher is all in the hands of the Government. The Government has practically full control over our professional lives. They decide the size of our classes; the sites of the buildings in which we work; the training a teacher has to undergo; her retiring age; what her pension is to be; what the superannuation is to be. All these things are decided by a Parliament which is in no way responsible to women.

Women's Work and Men's.

It is impossible for men to work in schools side by side with women, without knowing perfectly well that that fallacy of women's work being inferior to men's is absolutely exploded where the teaching profession is concerned. They know perfectly well that women are to the full as well qualified as they themselves are. They have been through exactly the

same training. They have the same responsibility in the schools. They teach just as large classes, and sometimes they are responsible for more children than the men are. They have in some cases at least as good results as the men. And yet what is their position? They are paid less than men, and they have no share in deciding these important matters which concern men and women teachers alike.

The Honour of Men Teachers.

Then there is another point, too, and that is, that all teachers in schools are expected to teach the children in their care, and to teach boys as well as girls, the duties of citizenship. They have to impress upon them the honour it is to possess the vote, and the duty that is laid upon every individual to exercise that vote in the best possible way. But look at the position. Here are the very people who are engaged in training citizens denied the right of citizenship. I say that men teachers, for their own credit and honour's sake, should come out and make every effort in their power to bring about the enfranchisement of women.

Women engaged in schools are not only employed to teach the children the three R's. They have a responsibility where the child's moral character is concerned. They have to instil a sense of fair play and justice into the child. Very often we find, in mixed schools where boys and girls work side by side, that a girl is at the head of the class and a boy at the tail of the class, and the boys realise that if a member of the other sex is at the top of the class it is from sheer merit and nothing else. There are no artificial handicaps there. They realise that if they are beaten by a girl, that the girl is the better man of the two. They are educated to look at the girl's work fairly and justly.

And the people who are responsible for the welfare of the children while in school, what have they to expect? They have to expect that all this work will be overthrown, or will be made useless, because when girls and boys enter the world there are totally different standards for them. Do they realise, some of them, what it means; that because of her sex, the door of a certain profession is closed in a girl's face, and opened wide to admit one who has been her inferior all through school, because he happens to be a member of a privileged sex?

An Artificial Superiority.

Men find this artificial superiority awaiting them when they go out into the world. They find that there are totally different and better conditions for them than there are for women, and this is very bad indeed for them. It is bad for the State, and bad all round. You find in a mixed school that many of the boys are very lovable, generous-minded little fellows indeed, and it hurts us very much when we realise how their characters must change when they enter the world, and find how many handicaps there are for women and how many hardships, and what advantages there are for them. The great reform of the enfranchisement of women, must introduce a change of thought in this and in many other ways, and bring about a great improvement in men and in the whole country.

People engaged in teaching children in elementary schools in poor districts have a much better opportunity than many other people of studying social conditions, and the results of those conditions as they exist to-day, for theirs is not routine work; they are engaged with the human material. They have to teach children whose mothers are widows and are sweated to earn enough money to keep the home together. They have to teach children who are the result of

loveless marriages. They know how children suffer who come from hovels. What sort of education can be given to such children? You have them in school for a few hours, and then they go back to their hovels. Teachers in very poor schools know perfectly well the heartbreaking business it is to teach these children. The teacher tries to show them the difference between right and wrong; to distinguish between justice and injustice, and all the while the children are thinking of the conditions that exist at home; thinking of their mothers waiting at the public-house door for the father to try and get some of his weekly wages for the home. They possibly see how she is unfairly treated in the home, and realise the unfair conditions there. What is the use of teaching the beauty of justice, unless you first change the unjust conditions under which they pass the greater part of their lives?

Teachers and Militancy.

Last year, working among the teachers during the Easter conference, some of them made this statement: "We believe in Votes for Women, but simply could not countenance militancy." Now it seems to me that teachers more than anybody else should understand militancy, for this reason, that there is a test demanded from teachers before they are qualified that is not demanded from our legislators, namely that they should intelligently study the history of their country. They have passed that test successfully. One must assume that they have studied their history intelligently and humanly, and that they have realised that in a movement for reform, obstacles have been placed in the reformers' path by the governing power of the time, and that every reform has been won by militancy; also that in the past, men, unlike women to-day, did not exhaust all the constitutional methods before they adopted unconstitutional ones.

Teachers must realise that all down through the history of our country, and other countries, in any struggle for human liberty and for reforms, the masses of the people can be roughly divided into three sections. First there is the small active minority who see the need for reforms and work for those reforms. Then there is the large body who see the need for reforms, but don't do anything, and there is the third body, a large apathetic mass, who are not only apathetic, but resent any reform, and take up this attitude: "It was good enough for my father; it was good enough for my grandfather, and therefore it is going to be good enough for me." I hope none of us here are going to be discouraged by that attitude. We have only to realise this, that the reformers have won the day, in spite of hostility and violence. The reformers have won, or else we should be in the same condition that we were in two thousand years ago. People must also take this to heart, that if they are content to leave the work to the few they have themselves to blame if vigorous methods are used. Teachers still have a constitutional method open to them. The resolution, which has appeared at other conferences, will appear this year at Lowestoft. We shall see what they do with it. If they do not pass it and neglect this means of bringing constitutional pressure to bear upon Mr. Asquith, let them be silent where militancy is concerned.

I want to say this in conclusion: that people of the teaching profession, by the training and discipline they have undergone, are specially qualified to be valuable citizens of any community, and they should make use of their training and discipline by taking an active part in this fight for human liberty and human progress.

THE FIRE OF WOMEN'S INDIGNATION.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN BELFAST.

Ulster Militants Arrested.

FIRE AND BOMBS.

Though men militants in Ulster have been allowed to drill and arm themselves without intervention from the Government, yet at the first outbreak of hostilities on the part of women methods of repression and coercion have once more been brought into play. Last Friday the Belfast W.S.P.U. offices were raided, and on the following day Miss Evans and Miss Muir, two leading officials, were arrested.

Meanwhile fires and bomb explosions, attributed to Suffragettes, continue in all parts of the country.

BELFAST OFFICES RAIDED.

ARREST OF MISS EVANS AND MISS MUIR.

CHARGED AT THE POLICE COURT.

The W.S.P.U. offices in Belfast and the private rooms of the Ulster Organiser (Miss Dorothy Evans) were raided by the police on Friday, April 3. As a sequel, Miss Evans and Miss Muir (the Belfast Hon. Secretary) were arrested on Saturday. They were brought before the magistrates that afternoon and charged on two counts, which are given later, and remanded until Wednesday, April 8.

THE SEARCH WARRANTS.

Illegal Proceedings.

On Friday at noon Inspector Mitchell and seven detectives entered the Belfast offices saying they had come to search the place. Miss Evans and Miss Muir were there at the time. Miss Evans asked to see the warrant, while Miss Muir prevented the men from mounting the stairs until it had been read.

The warrant only allowed a search in the rooms occupied by Miss Evans at 5, College Square East. She therefore challenged the right of the police to search the rooms of a sub-tenant who has a costumier's business in the building. Inspector Mitchell assured Miss Evans that he had a perfect right to do this, and intended to proceed with it. Miss Evans challenged him to force an entrance, and, finally, he agreed to wait while Miss Evans communicated with her solicitor. The solicitor arrived at the office a few minutes after, and confirmed the Organiser's right to refuse to allow a search in any other rooms except those occupied by the Union.

After ringing up the police headquarters, the Inspector admitted Miss Evans to be right, and the search took place in the office where nothing was found which the police could consider to be incriminating.

While the search was proceeding the usual routine of the office went steadily on, and just as the police left the building a procession of women went off on a poster parade and did a roaring trade in papers.

Simultaneously another party of police were searching the Organiser's lodgings and carried away a large brown-paper parcel and various articles. At this address, also, the warrant only authorised a search in Miss Evans's rooms, but the police illegally searched the rooms occupied by the householder and other lodgers.

POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

Serious Charges.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Evans and Miss Muir were arrested and brought before the magistrate on two charges: (1) of having on April 3, 1914, at Belfast, feloniously and knowingly had in their possession or under their control explosive substances under such circumstances as to give rise to reasonable suspicions that they did not have them for a lawful object contrary to the statute; (2) the defendants knowingly had in their possession certain dangerous and noxious things with intent thereby, or by means thereof, to commit, or for the purpose of enabling certain other persons to commit, certain of the felonies mentioned in Act 24 and 25 Victoria.

In the court there were produced as evidence test tubes, corks, plasticene, rubber bands, carbon bisulphide, and a benzene fuse which had been found in Miss Evans's rooms.

The defendants were remanded to appear again before the magistrates on Wednesday, April 8, bail being granted in two sums of £250 and defendants' recognisances of £500 each.

THE WAR IN ULSTER.

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN LISBURN CASTLE.

On the evening of April 2 the police made the startling discovery that a determined attempt had been made to burn down Lisburn Castle.

The building was erected almost forty years ago by the late Sir Richard Wallace at a cost of over £40,000, and at one time contained the Wallace Collection.

On the evening in question the caretaker was looking round the rooms on the ground floor when, to her amazement, she saw that the shutters of one of the windows of the drawing-room were pushed back, and that a large pane was broken. She and her husband immediately made an examination, with the startling result that they found in a corner of the main hall, in the centre of the building, a pile of inflammable material, consisting of firelights, bundles of paper, and pieces of wadding saturated with oil. For some distance along the floor there was a train of wadding, with here and there loafs of oil-soaked paper, into the centres of which were placed little tins containing pieces of candle.

"Not Peace but a Sword."

The floor adjacent to the wall was copiously sprinkled with oil for several yards, passing through a door to the bottom of the grand staircase, and a portion of the floor was charred. Had the train properly caught fire, it is doubtful if the building could have been saved. The caretaker at once apprised the police, who are investigating the matter.

Outside the step at the main entrance to the castle, comparatively safe from the danger of the fire, a quantity of Suffragist literature was picked up, fastened to which were several slips of paper addressed to "Sir Edward Carson and his party." One of these bore the words: "We come not to bring peace but a sword."

ATTEMPTED FIRE IN GLASGOW.

A WOMAN ARRESTED.

REMARKABLE POLICE FINDS.

On Friday night an alleged attempt was made to fire the large mansion, Springhall, at Rutherglen, six miles from Glasgow.

The mansion, a substantial building with commodious accommodation, has been untenanted since November last. Recently a caretaker was put in, and early on Friday morning he was awakened by a peculiar noise. On proceeding to the larder he found a woman standing in the cupboard, and, producing a revolver, he fired two shots to summon assistance. The woman called out that she would go quietly if he did not shoot her. The man locked her in a room and then summoned the police.

"Result of Coercion and Torture."

On the estate near the house were found ten large firelighters, three flasks of paraffin oil, an electric torch, a pocket knife, a handbag containing about 1 lb. of coal, each piece rolled up in paper, two boxes of vestas, a roll of cotton wool, a five-chambered revolver loaded with blank cartridge, a map of the Glasgow district, a bottle of perfume, several overcoats and waterproofs, and a man's cap. At another part of the estate postcards were picked up bearing various messages, including the following:

"To Mr. McKenna, Torturer-in-Chief.—One result of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest. From one who was constitutional, now militant."

"Militant women send a message to their new Minister of War. Wait and see result of coercion and torture."

The woman was taken before the sheriff, and later conveyed to prison.

The house contained valuable furniture and paintings, and was entered by means of a broken window. Several persons were observed running away when the woman was arrested.

OWNER REFUSES TO PROSECUTE.

CASE TAKEN UP BY POLICE.

The woman who was arrested at Springhall was brought up at the County Buildings, Glasgow, before Sheriff Fyfe on Friday afternoon. She gave her name as Miss Frances Gordon, but refused all information concerning herself. She was refused bail, and spent the night in Duke Street prison. She immediately adopted the hunger strike, and the following morning was allowed bail in the sum of £50.

A striking feature of the case is that the owner of the house strongly objects to the prosecution. Springhall was formerly owned by the late Dr. Adam Paterson, a well-known Glasgow lawyer. On hearing what had happened, his daughter, Miss Paterson, at once wired to the authorities that she declined to prosecute. However, the matter was already in the hands of the police, and the action will be taken by the Public Prosecutor.

THREE EXPLOSIONS AT GLASGOW CHURCH.

An attempt, attributed to Suffragettes, was made last Friday morning to blow up Belmont Church, in the west end of Glasgow. Three explosions took place, and the door and doorstep leading to the furnace-room at the rear of the building were damaged. Cotton wool, pieces of fuse, a piece of waterproof sheeting, several matches, and a cardboard box

were found. Footprints of women were discovered in the church grounds, but no arrests have been made.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN FAMOUS CHURCH.

WINDOWS SHATTERED AND PEWS WRECKED.

An attempt, attributed to Suffragettes, to set fire to the famous Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in Trafalgar Square, was made last Sunday night. A bomb was used and ancient pews and beautiful stained-glass windows were wrecked.

Exactly at 10.30 the sound of an explosion was heard, followed by the smashing of glass. Volumes of smoke poured from windows on the south side of the church, which were seen to be broken. An alarm of fire was at once raised, and the fire brigade was on the spot within a few minutes. The church was entered, but for several moments it was impossible to gather what had happened, owing to the alarming volume of smoke.

No flame was visible, however, and when the smoke had partially cleared away it was possible to make an examination.

A Scene of Ruin.

The bomb was then discovered. It was made out of a tin canister, wrapped in Suffragette literature and American cloth. It included a small clockwork arrangement timed to go off at half-past ten, and it performed its duty with surprising accuracy.

The fuse was a piece of candle, part of which had not burnt away.

Apparently it was intended to set the edifice on fire, for the machine itself was too small to wreck any portion of the church. But sufficient damage was caused to present a scene of ruin.

The Damage.

Two pews were shattered, two stained-glass windows in the south wall blown out, two electric globes smashed, and the ceiling slightly damaged. Part of the woodwork had caught fire, but this was easily extinguished, and prompt search was made for any other bomb. Nothing, however, was found.

BELFAST FIRE ENGINES CALLED OUT.

SIGNIFICANT MESSAGES.

All the fire-engines of the city were called out on the night of April 1 and were hurried to various addresses where no fire was to be found.

The following morning the Central Fire Brigade received postcards on which were printed, "To put out the fire of women's militancy get Votes for Women," and "The fire of women's indignation cannot be put out."

WIDESPREAD PILLAR-BOX RAID AT BOURNEMOUTH.

"MR. HOBHOUSE'S PRESCRIPTION."

On Wednesday evening, April 1, widespread attacks on pillar-boxes were made in the neighbourhood of Bournemouth. The affected district covered Central Bournemouth, Westbourne, Boscombe, Poole, Pokesdown, and West Southbourne.

It was when the evening collection was in progress that the discovery was made that quantities of black, sticky fluid had been thrown into the boxes, with the result that a number of letters had the addresses obliterated.

In some cases messages were also left behind. One envelope which bore the words "Votes for Women" was further inscribed, "Mr. Hobhouse's prescription: dose to be increased."

OUR PAPER.

By J. C. METHVEN.

An Appreciation from a Pioneer.

How could we exist without our paper is the thought that comes not only to those of us who are in close touch with the work of the Women's Social and Political Union, but to those also who are in distant parts of the country, who hail its arrival with a joy even deeper if possible. One of those in the far North has just written: "Thanks for sending the paper so early. You know how I long for it." Another writes: "I sometimes get depressed about our Cause when I think of how the fight is being prolonged and of all the suffering that our beloved leader Mrs. Pankhurst is enduring, but the SUFFRAGETTE comes, and the light breaks in and all is clear and bright again."

Personally I feel we cannot do enough to get this light spread abroad in the land. The articles written week by week by our brilliant editor so full of political knowledge and insight are of inestimable value.

Lord Robert Cecil, in criticising a speech of Mr. John Ward's in the House of Commons the other day, said that Mr. Ward might just as well read the SUFFRAGETTE to the House. Lord Robert Cecil may not appreciate the SUFFRAGETTE as he might do, but it would be a good thing for Parliament if members studied our paper.

Early Days of the Movement.

In referring to the value of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's articles I am reminded that it is some years ago when she was little more than a child that I was first drawn to her writing. I was then a member of the Edinburgh Society for Women's Suffrage, which was founded by Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren as far back as the year 1867. It was a great privilege to be associated with that distinguished pioneer in our Women's Movement. Those of us who worked with her had the pleasure of learning interesting details about the early days of the Movement. One of the first honoured names we heard from her was that of Dr. Pankhurst, who had drafted the first Women's Suffrage Bill along with John Stuart Mill. Then we heard of Dr. Pankhurst's equally gifted wife and daughters, and one day Mrs. McLaren brought to our notice a pamphlet written by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. This pamphlet was written to warn women Suffragists against the dangerous advice given by lip-serving adherents that we should work for adult suffrage and abandon our policy of demanding the vote on the same terms as it is, or may be given to men. The pamphlet showed all the clearness of thought and earnestness of purpose which we now appreciate so highly in the pages of our SUFFRAGETTE, and I am glad to remember that as secretary of that society I distributed copies of it far and wide.

That happened before militant tactics were thought of; and so in looking back it does not surprise me that having been drawn

to Miss Christabel Pankhurst in this way, several of us left the old society and joined the Women's Social and Political Union. We recognised Miss Pankhurst's political insight, and were convinced, as she was, that a new policy was needed to put life into the Movement. The surprise is that there are any anti-militants left!

Everybody Should Read It.

I have said that I think Members of Parliament ought to read the SUFFRAGETTE regularly, but of course the list of those I want to read it is just the list that Miss Annie Kenney wrote out of those she wished to read "The Great Scourge and How to End it." That means I want everybody to read it.

In order to help this on I have been carrying out my undertaking of selling a dozen copies each day from door to door. So much has this become a part of my life that I feel aggrieved when anything comes in the way to prevent my doing it. The copies, if not sold, have to be sent to post, which is not so interesting as to see the paper in the hands of a new purchaser. The going from house to house gives many an opportunity for explaining the true inward meaning of our Movement. On several occasions when I have said "People do not understand that ours is a fight for social purity until they read our paper," I have found that some who were going to refuse our paper have become interested and have bought it.

I mention those personal details as there may be some to whom this work appeals, some who may not be able to undertake other ways of helping on the Movement, and who may not have thought of this way. Others prefer to sell at pitches on the street, or at theatre and concert queues, or at meetings. I know that those who begin in any of those ways become more and more interested; they feel so proud of the brave paper which has weathered so many storms.

Its Historic Value.

We in our local centre were much pleased when a little while ago the value of the SUFFRAGETTE was recognised by the expert in bookbinding, Mr. Otto Schulze. He had undertaken to bind in one volume the first year's copies, and it was suggested to him that as a few of the numbers which were published at the time of "the raid" were of different sizes some would have to be cut down. "No," he said, "that would destroy the historic value; leave it to me, I shall manage without that." And he has managed to make a most attractive volume.

My one desire in writing this appreciation of "our paper" has been to help and inspire others who may not yet have experienced the joy and pride and gratitude which fills so many of us in the possession of this wonderful paper of ours—the SUFFRAGETTE.

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WHITEWASHING THE POLICE.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

Chief Constable's Report to the Magistrates.

The Chief Constable has made his report to the Glasgow magistrates on the conduct of the police in arresting Mrs. Pankhurst.

The report upholds the police, and differs widely from the statements made by Miss Janie Allan on a deputation to the magistrates and from the accounts given by numbers of Glasgow citizens in letters to the local paper. The "Glasgow Evening Times" severely criticises the report in a leading article which we quote.

The magistrates have not yet decided whether they will order a public inquiry into the circumstances of the arrest and are still considering the matter.

POLICE METHODS UPHELD.

THE SCENE AT MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

The report by Chief Constable Stevenson on the allegations of police brutality during the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst in St. Andrew's Hall on March 9 was considered by the Glasgow magistrates on March 30. At the outset a deputation of men citizens and ratenayers who were present at the meeting was received, and they appealed to the magistrates to order a public inquiry.

The deputation having withdrawn, the magistrates discussed the report and remitted it to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

THE POSITION OF THE POLICE.

The Chief Constable's report states that Mrs. Pankhurst, whose name appeared in the "Police Gazette Supplement" as a person whose arrest was sought was advertised to appear at a meeting to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on March 9. "A letter was received by me," the report continues, "from the Assistant Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London, pointing out that Mrs. Pankhurst was announced to address a public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, that she had failed to comply with the order of her temporary discharge from prison, and asking that her arrest be effected should she visit Glasgow. Two officers of the Metropolitan Police were sent to Glasgow to assist in the identification of Mrs. Pankhurst. When the Glasgow Police became aware that Mrs. Pankhurst was to appear in Glasgow and in a place such as St. Andrew's Hall, where they have full power to enter without any warrant, it was their duty to effect her arrest. If the police made no endeavour to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst they could be held guilty of neglect of duty."

Outwitted. "Mrs. Pankhurst would have been arrested before going to St. Andrew's Hall if she had been found in any public place, but her movements were kept secret and no knowledge of her whereabouts could be gained. Arrangements were therefore made to effect the arrest at St. Andrew's Hall. A force of 150-100 in uniform and 50 in plain clothes—was

assembled. Watch was kept at all the entrances, but Mrs. Pankhurst managed to pass in unobserved. The police were not aware that she was in the hall until they saw her on the platform. I may mention that my instructions to Superintendent Douglas, who had charge of the arrangements for the arrest, were that Mrs. Pankhurst should be arrested if possible before she could reach the platform, and that if she succeeded in appearing on the platform she should not be arrested until she had left the platform.

"Superintendent Douglas has reported to me that from the attitude of the persons acting as stewards, who endeavoured to prevent him entering the hall, he believed that if he delayed making the arrest until Mrs. Pankhurst left the platform a determined resistance would be offered, and in the confusion that would be created Mrs. Pankhurst would get away. He therefore decided to effect the arrest at once. Superintendent Douglas was entitled to use his discretion in a case such as this, where he had reasonable ground for believing that a rigid adherence to his instructions would have failed to effect the purpose for which those instructions were issued."

"The Responsibility for the Disturbance."

After describing the fight which took place in the hall and on the platform, the report continues:

"On being assailed some of the police drew their batons to protect themselves. No order was given to draw batons. Every policeman is entitled to use his baton to defend himself if attacked, and his baton is supplied for the purpose of defence. The police were bound to use all necessary force to overcome the resistance and to effect the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst. The responsibility for the disturbance lies on those who forcibly resisted the police in the carrying out of their lawful duty. If no resistance had been offered no force would have been used by the police."

"An organised resistance to the expected arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst had been carefully planned, and was actually carried out with violence, a score of officers being struck and injured. A number of Indian clubs, police batons, etc., were seized from ladies who were using these articles."

"Quite Untrue."

"After the arrest had been effected Mrs. Pankhurst was carefully conveyed to a motor car in waiting. She did not suffer any injury. It is quite untrue to say that she was subjected to any indignity. She sat down on the floor of the car and declined to take a seat. A female attendant was in the car along with the officers who had Mrs. Pankhurst in charge. . . Mrs. Pankhurst was kept in a cell during the night; the cell was clean and in good order. She was supplied with a mattress and rugs, and a female was specially engaged to attend her. Dr. Mabel Jones was allowed to see Mrs. Pankhurst in presence of the female turnkey."

"When Mrs. Pankhurst had been arrested the police were withdrawn from the hall, and the meeting was continued till nearly ten o'clock. It is not true that the police ordered the audience to leave the hall."

"THEY BLUNDERED."

A MOST UNSATISFACTORY AFFAIR.

The "Glasgow Evening Times" of March 30 commented on the Chief Constable's report in their leading article, which we print below:

The report on Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest prepared by Chief Constable Stevenson, on the instructions of the magistrates, is a document likely to attract considerable interest among all classes of the citizens. . . .

The true kernel of the present situation in regard to the St. Andrew's Hall scenes lies in the use of the batons. It may be contended, and in point of fact is contended, by the Chief Constable that the necessity to use force was thrust upon the

"30 uniformed men and 20 plain clothes men" who entered the halls while the meeting was in progress. The evidence on this point is sharply conflicting. The official report states definitely that "on being assailed some of the police drew their batons to protect themselves. No order was given to draw batons." The policeman, like any other citizen, is perfectly entitled to defend himself, if attacked, and, as the Chief Constable remarks, "the baton is supplied for the purpose of defence."

Miss Allan's Statement.

On the other hand, we have the deliberate and carefully formulated charge made by Miss Janie Allan, on behalf of the fourteen ladies who waited upon the magistrates on March 13, "not as women Suffragists but as citizens of Glasgow." "The first point we wish to impress upon you," said Miss Allan, "is the fact that the policemen rushed upon the platform with their batons already drawn. They did not say for what purpose they had come; they did not call upon Mrs. Pankhurst to surrender. They simply rushed upon the platform and began to lay about them, striking many unoffending women with their batons on the head and shoulders. Miss Barbara Wylie,

one of the speakers, was standing with her back to the men approaching from the right-hand side of the platform when she was seized from behind, and received a heavy blow from a baton. Mrs. Boyd, daughter of the late Bailie McLennan, was knocked down, and received several blows from a baton when she attempted to rise," and so on.

There is the same cleavage of evidence regarding the actual arrest. The report states that "Mrs. Pankhurst was carefully conveyed to a motor car in waiting." Miss Allan adduces Mrs. Nixon, a middle-aged woman, who "saw Mrs. Pankhurst being dragged along the passage in a very brutal way." The Suffragist allegation is that Mrs. Nixon, having said to the policemen "for God's sake don't do that," was "immediately felled to the ground by a violent blow on the head with a baton and kicked to the foot of the steps." Who shall decide when doctors disagree? One or other of the parties to this deplorable business must be departing from the truth. The Chief Constable draws up a clearly enough expressed report, but there is equal clarity in the Suffragist statements.

Does Not Allay Suspicion.

It is altogether a most unsatisfactory affair, and it is unfortunate indeed that "the Assistant Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London," should have written "asking that Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest be effected" in Glasgow. Her name was in the "Gazette," and it is true that "if the police made no endeavour to arrest her they could be held guilty of neglect of duty." If that be the case, then the citizens of Glasgow may be pardoned if they ask why on earth did not the Metropolitan Police themselves carry out an obvious duty? They blundered, and Chief Constable Stevenson's report drives home that fact; and it also does not quite allay the suspicion that the methods employed by his own men in developing the London order were what might be termed precipitate.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THE CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOP TAKES REFUGE IN SILENCE.

Correspondence in a Church Newspaper.

DEPUTATION TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

HE REFUSES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT.

On the evening of Thursday, April 2, a deputation from the Dublin branch of the W.S.P.U. called upon the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Peacock, at the Palace, St. Stephen's Green, to lay before him the facts about forcible feeding. To a letter of the Organiser's asking him to receive the women, he had replied that he had nothing whatever to say on the subject of Woman's Suffrage. A further letter, pointing out that the forcible feeding of helpless prisoners and not votes for women was the case in point, had met with an equally blank refusal. At 5.30 p.m. Thursday, in consequence, the deputation arrived on his doorstep, prepared to insist upon the right to lay their case before him. They were informed that he was not yet back from a confirmation service. They returned at 6.30, and after a very few minutes they were admitted.

Declines to Make any Comment.

The Archbishop explained that he would submit to hearing what they had to say, but should decline to make any comment.

The Organiser accordingly told him that their reason for coming to him was because, as one of the chief dignitaries of the Church, it was his duty to hold up the lamp of the spirit to guide the Civil Powers. She cited the horrors of forcible feeding, reading at full length Mary Richardson's statement and mentioning the cases of Lillian Lenton and Ethel Moorhead as ones in which life itself had been gravely endangered.

The Archbishop was reminded that no right-thinking person believed that the State's control over a prisoner gave the right to inflict brutal and even murderous assaults in addition to ordinary punishment, and she insisted that forcible feeding could not possibly continue if the Church, with all the power it had for guiding public opinion, would only come out and condemn it openly.

The One Supreme Sacrifice.

Miss Browning then addressed the Archbishop and said it was her belief that no one could hear such facts as had been recounted that afternoon without being in some way changed. They came to the heads of the Church for support as men who were specially trained to understand just such a cause as the women's, by the advantage of education they had enjoyed, but above all by the fact that they served a Master who had been imprisoned and scorned and insulted, and had died a felon's death. Because of that one supreme sacrifice it ought not to be necessary for other reformers, following in His footsteps, to suffer as He suffered.

The Archbishop up to the close of the interview resolutely declined to make any statement. The deputation then withdrew after appealing to him again to exert his influence to put an end to torture.

VICAR OF SCARBOROUGH ON FORCIBLE FEEDING.

"LAST DITCH BEFORE DEATH."

A deputation from the Scarborough W.S.P.U. was received by the vicar, the Rev. C. Cooper, on Thursday, March 26. When Miss Vickerman had introduced the deputation, Miss Ada Suffield opened by reading the statements of various eminent doctors on forcible feeding. When the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was introduced Ministers had admitted that forcible feeding did not enable them to keep their prisoners in health, therefore forcible feeding was practised as a punishment and was illegal.

The Vicar in reply demanded to know from Miss Suffield what constructive policy she could suggest in place of the one the Government was following. Miss Suffield pointed out that it was not her business to help the Government out of its difficulties, yet he was prepared to suggest as alternatives to forcible feeding that the Government should either look into the cause of militancy and do justice, when militancy and the necessity for forcible feeding would cease, or let the prisoners die.

Unless Absolutely Inhuman.

Mr. Cooper said he had always been in favour of votes for women, but militancy was putting the clock back. The Government were in a most difficult position, and unless they were absolutely inhuman, which he could not believe, they did not forcibly feed as a punishment. Forcible feeding was the "last ditch before death," and the Government were bound to try it.

Though apparently sympathising with the sufferings of prisoners, Mr. Cooper would not promise any help.

THE CRIME OF PRAYING ALOUD.

EDINBURGH SUFFRAGETTES TO APPEAL.

On April 2 Bailie Richardson, presiding over the Edinburgh Police Court, decided that the charge against seven women of creating a breach of the peace in St. Giles' Cathedral was proved, and put them under £5 caution for six months, with the option of ten days' imprisonment. The women refused to be put under caution and have appealed to a higher court.

The seven women whose names are given as Onah Ni Ceallaigh, Marion Downie, Alex. Turner, Emma Stanley, Marjorie Macfarlane, Janet Wallace, and Caroline Brown, appeared in court on the previous day charged with having on Sunday, March 22, conducted themselves in a disorderly manner in St. Giles' Cathedral, and by singing or shouting aloud interrupted the Rev. Edwin Davidson and the Rev. Gordon Stott; disturbed the congregation and committed a breach of the peace.

Mere Interruption Not a Crime.

Mr. McNab, who appeared for two of the defendants, submitted that in a charge in which civil and ecclesiastical rights were involved, that was not a convenient place to try such a case. There was no crime, he

submitted, in interrupting any person who was on a public platform or who was conducting a public meeting. The mere interruption itself was not a crime but must be followed up by breach of the peace. There was no difference in a public ceremony for secular purposes or a public assembly for ecclesiastical purposes.

Bailie Richardson said he repelled the objections that the women had raised on the previous Thursday, as to the competency and relevancy of the charge.

The plea of not guilty was adhered to by the seven accused.

Preparations.

In the case for the prosecution it was stated that the church authorities had beforehand been told that there was likely to be an interruption, and that in consequence four plain-clothes policemen were seated among the congregation. In addition to this an inspector, a sergeant, and four constables stood behind a screen.

The chanting, which was alleged to have created the disturbance, was stated to have lasted only a few seconds.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN BELFAST CATHEDRAL.

"RISE UP, YE WOMEN!"

Last Sunday at the morning service at Belfast Cathedral, a group of women rose, raising their right hands, and one spoke aloud as follows:

"We call upon the Church to waken up from its lethargy, to take its stand with those women who are fighting for purer life in the State, and to cry out against the torture of those who suffer for conscience' sake. It is far better to be a faithful soldier in Christ's Army, despised of men, than esteemed by those in high places. Rise up, ye women that are at ease; be troubled, careless ones." Perfect silence was maintained during the protest, and the women remained until the end of the service. The police afterwards took their names, at the request of the wardens.

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question of Woman's Suffrage on its merits. If behind the militancy, behind the hunger strike, and behind all the very irritating and sometimes stupid methods of these ladies, there is a real and substantial injustice, an unfair deprivation waiting to be remedied, surely the statesmanlike proceeding would be to remedy what injustice there may be, and so cure the evil and its evil fruits at one stroke."

"Nothing Short of a Scandal."

The Sussex correspondent wrote: "The Suffragist question is becoming nothing short of a scandal. Churchpeople everywhere are vigorous in condemning the 'let-alone policy' which I have several times criticised lately, and I am glad to know that the extended outrages to which we have been subjected during the past fortnight have had the effect of stiffening the backs of those responsible for the decent and orderly conduct of Divine worship. The local leaders of the movement make no secret of their intention to cause disturbances in one or two other well-known churches which have hitherto been free from the disgraceful scenes now regularly witnessed elsewhere. Should they do so, they will find that there are some congregations who have their own way of dealing with brawlers, and regrettable though this might be, it is probably the only way to put an end to a state of affairs which is becoming intolerable."

Unable to Proceed with the Sermon.

"Not content with the interpolation of unauthorised petitions, the latest development is to interrupt the preacher. This occurred on Sunday at St. Peter's, Brighton, when the Bishop of Lewes was preaching. The interruptions came from many parts of the church, and the Bishop was unable to proceed with his sermon till a part of a hymn had been sung. The same thing took place again in the evening, when the Bishop occupied the pulpit of his own church at Hove. To prosecute these people would be absurd—it is, of course, what they are asking for; but one seems to have recollection of an old saying about killing a cat, etc."

"Deserving of All Praise."

But in the next issue of the "Church Times" the Sussex correspondent had a very good word to say for the W.S.P.U., and wrote:

"Having several times lately criticised the local Suffragists, it is a real pleasure to be able to record one branch of their activity which is deserving of all praise. I refer to the social purity question. This question has been taken up by the local leaders of the Women's Movement, who are vigorously endeavouring, by meetings and through the medium of the Press, to focus attention on the horrible scandal which exists in our midst. One earnestly hopes that the natural indignation consequent on recent outrages will not prevent them from receiving the whole-hearted support to which, in this matter, they are certainly entitled."

PROTEST AT EAST GRINSTEAD CHURCH.

On Sunday, March 29, a protest was made at St. Swinith's Parish Church, East Grinstead.

The vicar remained silent while a woman prayed aloud, and at the end of the prayer an earnest "Amen" was heard from a woman in the congregation. In his sermon the vicar tried to make it clear to the congregation that he thought the women's cause just, but their method wrong.

THE BOOK AND THE PUBLIC.

Widespread Appreciation.

THE LONDON CAMPAIGN.

SEND IN YOUR NAME.

"The Great Scourge and How to End It" is now being brought before the special notice of hospitals, medical schools, and settlements, and canvassers are reporting excellent results. Secretaries and matrons are buying copies for use in the nurses' sitting-rooms.

There is still a great deal of this work to be done, and anyone who can give time to canvassing the book or to selling it in the streets is asked to send in her name to the *BOOK ORGANISER* at Lincoln's Inn House. Copies of "The Great Scourge" have been sent out to the Lord Mayors of England, money for this purpose having been subscribed by a member.

A NURSE'S EXPERIENCES.

"THANKFUL SUCH A BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN"

The following letter, which has been received by the SUFFRAGETTE, will show how nurses view the publication of Miss Pankhurst's book:

DEAR MADAM,—I am an infirmity-trained nurse, and have just finished reading Miss Pankhurst's splendid book, "The Great Scourge." The extent of this evil is even worse than I imagined, although I have over and over again nursed men, women, and poor little children and babies suffering from these horrible diseases, both in infirmity work and also, I am sorry to say, in the houses of well-to-do people as private nurse.

I should not, however, have even heard of this book had I not seen it advertised in the "Nursing Mirror." After I had seen this I went straight to several railway stalls and shops, but they had not got it, so I ordered it. Now, most certainly a book like this ought to be far more largely advertised. Every man and woman ought to read it.

I remember once, when in one of our small isolation wards I was nursing one of these poor "fallen" women (as men dare to call them), asking her whether she would care to see the chaplain, that she answered me in the following words: "No, thank you, nurse. Do not send any man to preach to me. They are all alike—whatever trade, whatever profession—clergymen, doctors, lawyers—all alike"; and so she continued moaning, half to me half to herself, "All alike, all alike." Of course, poor soul, her mind was warped, her faith in man gone, and so her words were an exaggeration, for we know there are still many good men, true and pure; but in the light of after events, and especially since some of my private nursing experiences, I am bound to say that now I am sure that that poor creature's words were far nearer the mark than I thought possible.

There is not much that nurses do not know in this respect, unfortunately, but I am sure that even they will get a real eye-opener if they read "The Great Scourge." I should buy dozens of copies and give them away, but I cannot afford it.

I for one am thankful such a book has at last been written. It is time indeed that women other than nurses knew and understood what is going on in this so-called "free" land of ours.—Yours faithfully,

E. M. FOYSTER.
Beckenham, March 23, 1914.

SERMON ON "THE GREAT SCOURGE"

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

"I am going to speak to you to-night on Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book, 'The Great Scourge and How to End It.'" These were the opening words of a recent sermon by the Rev. William Rosling at Broadway Avenue Church, Bradford.

Mr. Rosling dealt with the purity campaign and the causes behind it, and spoke of the duty of the Church in this respect. He then dealt with the unequal pay for men and women, and woman's powerlessness in the law-making of the country and in its administration.

The justice and rightness of the woman's demand for the vote, he said, was bound, because of the spirit behind it, to end in victory. Telling the story of King Canute, who could not stop the tide and had either to retreat or be drowned, Mr. Rosling wound up with encouragement to the women to continue their fight, for neither Governments nor Cabinets could prevent their speedy victory.

RECOGNISING ITS VALUE.

The Bradford W.S.P.U. secretary writes: "We have just had word that the Free Libraries Committee thanks us for our offer to present Miss Pankhurst's book, 2s. 6d. edition, but they have decided to purchase the books themselves, and place one in every library of the city and district!"

In the "Belfast Y.M.C.A. Magazine" a space has been given free for an advertisement of Miss Pankhurst's book. The ordinary cost of the space is two guineas.

I SHALL HAND IT ROUND.

The following has been received by the Edinburgh organiser from the Secretary of the Co-operative Western Women's Guild:

"I received the book, and I shall certainly hand it round amongst our members, and I may say that I have read it through myself, and it's a great pity it was not printed thirty years ago."

The Bournemouth Hon. Secretary writes: "The Great Scourge" is selling steadily. We sent out forty to clergy and others, and as a result the Congregational minister at Boscombe (Rev. A. Clegg) preached on it last Sunday week.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The following letter has been received:

Newlands, near Hitchin, Herts.
March 12, 1914.

DEAR MADAM,—Having read Miss Pankhurst's book, "The Great Scourge and How to End It," I am writing to say if you care to accept the offer, I will gladly buy 150 copies, and if you care to send me addresses I would willingly send the books, or send you the cost of postage for same if you would find it more convenient to send them direct. Please do not hesitate to refuse the offer if it is not of any use, but I thought possibly it might be a little help.—Truly yours,

ROSE CRAWSHAY.

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN VANCOUVER.

A MEMBER'S EXPERIENCES.

A member from Vancouver who, after a sojourn in England has now returned to her native country, sends us some interesting details concerning her experiences in spreading the truth of the militant campaign.

A Good Suggestion.

Even while on board she was able to do missionary work by distributing copies of the SUFFRAGETTE, for which she found a very active demand. In this respect she makes a very useful suggestion.

She writes: "I had to give the stewardess a second copy because she complained that the stewardess had stolen the first one from her state-room before she had had time to read it. It seemed to me that it might be useful propaganda for the branches in Liverpool and the other big ports to place a few on each of the outgoing liners. The life on board ship is rather boring at best, and both passengers and crew find time to read and argue."

Organisation Still Kept Up.

In speaking of the meetings she has addressed, she says: "I had a letter the other day from a Seattle woman who was at one of the meetings at which I spoke. Seattle, I should explain, is the largest city in the State of Washington, and is only 80 miles south of Vancouver. Although they have the vote there now the women still keep up their organisation for political purposes. This woman is a member of one of the largest Suffrage clubs there, and she told me that they wanted me to come down and 'tell them about the militants' on the occasion of a big demonstration next month when they are going to celebrate the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, the American Pioneer."

Everywhere the W.S.P.U. missionary met with the same understanding and appreciation of what she had to tell. At one drawing-room meeting, the hostess, previously a strong anti-militant, came and thanked her at the close of her speech, and said that she "felt quite differently towards militancy now."

These facts show once more how women all over the world are waking to a better understanding of women's right to fight for liberty.

SUFFRAGIST CONSPIRACY.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

An action was brought last week by the Public Prosecutor against Mrs. Ethel Ayres Purdie, John Crawford Platt, and Edwy Clayton, with regard to a sale of furniture which was declared fraudulent and void.

The plaintiff declared that at the time when Mr. Clayton agreed to sell his furniture to Mrs. Purdie he was already in the dock, and that the sale was a deliberate attempt to defeat the plaintiff in the event of Clayton's being ordered to pay costs. At the trial Clayton had actually been condemned to pay £141 towards the costs of the prosecution, but his subsequent escape had made it impossible to serve him.

Evidence was given with regard to the negotiations and sale.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in giving judgment for the defendants, declared that the sale was a fair one and that there was no proof that any attempt had been made to defraud the Treasury.

SELLING THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

SPECIAL EASTER SUNDAY CAMPAIGN.

Sellers are urgently needed for Easter Sunday to sell the paper outside the principal churches in London, as the paper that week will be very appropriate, dealing with the attitude of the clergy.

Would those who are willing to help communicate with Miss Connor at once, and she will place them in touch with arrangements?

POSTER PARADES.

The weekly poster parades will leave the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, on Thursday at 6.45, and Lincoln's Inn House on Monday at 2 o'clock, and friends and members are specially asked to help us in this respect.

THE W.S.P.U. AND FEDERALISM.

MESSAGE TO SIR EDWARD CARSON

The W.S.P.U. in Ulster has communicated with Sir Edward Carson, calling upon him to refuse to acquiesce in any scheme of federal government which does not give to the women of Ulster equal voting rights with men.

PRISONERS' FUND.

- Miss I. A. R. Wylie £1 0 0
- Mrs. Doggett 6 0 0
- Mrs. Doggett (for prisoners' recuperation) 6 0 0
- Miss Phyllis Brady 5 0 0
- Sylvia M. Everett (as a protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest) (India) 1 0 0
- Miss Ethel Haslam 0 5 0
- Mrs. Beningfield (for "Boudicca's" licence) 5 0 0

WESTMINSTER CAMPAIGN.

Miss Ayrton wishes to thank those who helped with the poster parades last week, and to announce that there will be parades on Wednesday, April 8, and on Wednesday, April 15, starting at 1.45 from 17, Tothill Street.

The shop will be closed from Thursday, April 9, until Tuesday, April 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARY RICHARDSON.
On Thursday, April 2, Mr. KILR HARDIE asked the Home Secretary whether Mary Richardson, a Suffragette prisoner, is now being forcibly fed; whether her doctor certified on her last release from prison after being forcibly fed that she was suffering from appendicitis, and that a renewal of forcible feeding might again set up the mischief and jeopardise her life in a few hours; and whether copies of this certificate have been received by him and by the prison authorities?

Mr. McKENNA: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. Mary Richardson's medical attendant wrote to me in December last to the effect that she had warned her patient that to repeat her refusal of food and water in prison and to be subjected to forcible feeding would entail grave risk, and she has repeated the same opinion in subsequent communications. Every care is taken by the medical officers of Holloway Prison to prevent the prisoner injuring herself, but it is their plain duty as medical men to feed her even at some risk of self-inflicted injury rather than to allow her to commit suicide by starvation.

Mr. SUFFRAGETTE WALSH: Is the forcible feeding going on at present?
Mr. McKENNA: Yes, sir.

SUFFRAGETTE WEEK.

REMEMBER APRIL 23—MAY 4.

What Will YOU Do?

April 23—May 4 was announced in our last issue as the date of "Suffragette Week," and already extensive plans are being organised to make the 1914 campaign the most successful that has yet been known. Particulars of some of the principal events are given below, as well as reports from some of the local branches, telling of the various plans under consideration in their district.

But to make "Suffragette Week" a real success every member must make up her mind to do her part. The "Suffragette," which is the only newspaper that can spread the truth of the militant campaign, ought to be in the hands of every man and woman in the country. There is work of all kinds to be done, and if you will send in your name to Miss Birch at Lincoln's Inn House she will tell you in what way you can do most to forward the campaign.

START WORK AT ONCE!

PREPARATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

All members and friends are asked to make a special note of the dates—April 23-May 4—or SUFFRAGETTE Week will be upon them without sufficient thought and arrangement. They should decide at once what particular part they will take, and if it entails the making of costumes they can start them during the Easter holidays.

The following dates of the various large events are given as near as possible:

- April 23.—(Thursday) Mask and domino parade in the afternoon.
- April 24.—Irish jaunting cars.
- April 25.—Sunshade parade morning, and lantern parade evening.
- April 26.—Decorated boats. Details later.
- April 28.—Mask and domino parade.
- April 29.—Jaunting cars.
- April 30.—Sunshade parade.
- May 2.—(Saturday) Grand procession.

A great many other suggestions are under consideration, but friends are asked to concentrate especially on these items. Any ideas as to further plans will also be welcomed.

Indoor Help.

On Wednesday, April 8, a working party will meet to make dominoes, and help is urgently needed. On Wednesday, April 15, another party will meet to make paper roses for decorative purposes, and volunteers are asked to come to Lincoln's Inn House in the morning.

The Organiser will be glad to hear of sympathisers willing to send their cars to join the Grand Procession on May 2. These can be decorated either

at Lincoln's Inn House or by the owner—whichever is preferred.

All members should throw their minds into making a magnificent success of this campaign to spread the truth.

Everyone is needed, and names should be sent in at once to Miss Birch at Lincoln's Inn House.

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

SELLERS WANTED AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The W.S.P.U. Hon. Secretary at Stratford-on-Avon writes that SUFFRAGETTE Week coincides this year with the Shakespeare Festival there. The local members are arranging to have the SUFFRAGETTE on sale outside the theatre at matinées and evening performances. This is an admirable opportunity to make new readers for the paper and all members and friends who intend to visit Stratford-on-Avon for the festival are asked to give some time to this work and to send in their names to Miss Wedgwood, 3, Chestnut Walk, Stratford-on-Avon.

LOCAL PLANS AT HASTINGS.

FANS IN THE COLOURS.

In a letter the Hastings hon. secretary says: "We have excellent paper-sellers now, and they will be out in full force."

"The paper will be sold outside the theatre and many of the recreation entertainments."

"It is proposed to prepare parasols and very large fans advertising the paper in the colours, and to go in numbers with papers over our arms on the top of the trams, which travel the full length of the Parade (three miles). We can get down and sell at good places."

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.; Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingway, W.C.

There will be no Speakers' Class on Good Friday. The first class after the Easter vacation will take place on Friday evening, April 24. Members wishing to join are asked to communicate with Miss Blundell.

Owing to the holidays, Miss Leo's private class for W.S.P.U. members only will not be held on Saturday, April 11. These classes recommence on April 25. Full particulars can be obtained from Miss Leo. On application stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The West Ham W.S.P.U. balance-sheet for 1913 shows a turn-over of £191 10s. 9d., of which donations amounting to £52 have been sent to headquarters. The Woman's Press item of £43 5s. 5d. proves that much excellent propaganda work has been done, while there is a comfortable balance in hand for starting the new year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

As usual, the weekly meetings will be discontinued during the Easter holidays, and will recommence on Monday, April 20, at the Knightsbridge Hall, when the speaker will be Miss Marie Naylor. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Drummond at 3.15 p.m.

The evening meetings will recommence on Thursday, April 23, at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., instead of at the Elysée Galleries.

Office Holidays.

The offices at Lincoln's Inn House will be closed on mid-day Thursday, April 9, and will be reopened on Wednesday morning, April 15, at the usual time.

Self-Denial Week.

Members are reminded that this year the annual Self-denial Week takes place from June 11 to 18. Already plans are being thought out for this suggestion, and great results are expected.

STOP PRESS.

As we go to press news has been received that Miss Mary Richardson has been released from prison in a very critical condition. Her doctor reports that she "is seriously ill with appendicitis, and as soon as she has rallied a little an operation will probably have to be performed." Miss Richardson is under the full belief that she has been drugged.

Grave news is also to hand of Miss Kitty Marion. She is seriously ill, and has lost 2 stone 3 lbs. during her imprisonment.

PRISONERS.

NAME	Date when Sentenced.	Length of Sentence.	Place of Imprisonment
Mrs. Drummond	—	On remand	Holloway
Miss Kitty Marion (forcibly fed)	July 3	3 years	"
Miss Rachel Peace	Nov. 15	21 days 18 months' hard labour	"

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SIDE SPRING CORSETS
Specialists in Outsizes.
Everything for Ladies' Wear.

Type 503. Croise material, designed for a natural outline. An ideal foundation for the fashionable Gown of to-day. 3 pairs hose sup-
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Selection sent on approval with pleasure. Expert Fitters always in attendance, and advice gratis given.

Beautiful Fashion Book Free.
"How to Dress with Good Taste, Spring, 1914." Post Free on request.

Swan & Edgar Ltd.
The Leading West End Costumiers
Regent Street and Piccadilly, London, W.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGLE INSERTION, 1d. per word. MINIMUM, 2s. 6d. (Four insertions for the price of Three.)

All Advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday 12 a.m. Address: The Advertisement Manager, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INCOME TAX—Why pay it? Reclaim if paid. Thousands of pounds already refunded. Booklet free—J. DICKINSON, Income-Tax Expert, 43, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Subscription, one guinea. Lunches 1s. 3d. Dinners 1s. 6d. The Club possesses an excellent library. Full particulars, Secretary.

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