

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER



A. PATRIOT

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

Electors! Mr. Asquith says, "No Veto on the will of the People, as expressed by their elected Representatives," yet when your representatives, by a majority of 110, voted for our Bill, Mr. Asquith put his Veto on it. Therefore, we call on you to censure Mr. Asquith by voting against the Liberal candidate.

This is one of the Posters being used at the General Election, and can be obtained (size 80in. by 60in.) from the Woman's Press.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

Events have followed very rapidly upon one another during the last week. On Friday Mr. Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons omitting all reference to Woman Suffrage but announcing the Dissolution for Monday, November 28.

The Women's Deputation.

While this statement was being made in the House of Commons the Women's Social and Political Union was sitting in conference in the Caxton Hall, and on learning that Mr. Asquith had definitely decided to shelve the Conciliation Bill it was determined to send a deputation to him forthwith. This deputation consisted

of over 300 women, but was divided into detachments of twelve each. At the head were Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder of the W.S.P.U., and Mrs. Garrett Anderson, twice Mayor of Aldeburgh, who is one of the pioneer women doctors and the sister of Mrs. Fawcett. Among other well-known women were Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the distinguished scientist; Mrs. Cobden Sanderson; Mrs. Saul Solomon; Miss Neligan, who is 78 years of age; the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield; and the Princess Sophia Dhuleep Singh.

The Women Knocked About.

The treatment which this deputation received was the worst that has been meted out to any deputation since the conflict between women and the Government began. The orders of the Home Secretary were, apparently, that the police were to be present both in uniform and also in plain clothes among the crowd and that the women were to be thrown from one to the other. In consequence of these instructions many of the women were severely hurt and several were knocked down and bruised. A photograph showing one of the women on the ground is given on page 121. But altogether undaunted by these tactics the women pressed on, determined to enter the House of Commons and interview the Premier. Finally 115 women and 4 men were taken into custody.

Discharged on Grounds of Public Policy.

Next morning at the police court, Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of the

Police, announced that the Home Secretary had had the matter under careful consideration and had decided that "no public advantage would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution." No evidence would accordingly be given against the prisoners. A ripple of laughter (converted by a section of the Press into "booming and hissing") was raised in court at this announcement, and the prisoners were brought in in batches and told that they were discharged. They left the court delighted with the result, which proved clearly two things: Firstly, that when Mr. Gladstone said he had no responsibility for the prosecution or for the sentences, he stated what was deliberately untrue; and, secondly, that Mr. Churchill realises that it is bad electioneering tactics to be responsible for the imprisonment of women of good reputation who are merely fighting for their freedom.

Debate in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile on Friday afternoon a discussion took place in the House of Commons on Woman Suffrage. The obstinacy of the Government in placing their veto on the Bill was dealt with and the Premier was appealed to by several members, including Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Kettle, to receive the women's deputation. Lord Castlereagh also moved as an amendment to the motion to take the remainder of the Session for Government business, a proposal which, if carried, would have compelled the Government to provide

immediate facilities for the Conciliation Bill. This amendment, which was practically a vote of censure on the Government for their treatment of Woman Suffrage, secured 52 supporters, but was defeated. Mr. Asquith, however, promised to make a statement on Tuesday.

Picketing the House on Monday.

On Monday the women held a further meeting in the Caxton Hall, and, in view of the statement expected from the Prime Minister on the following day, appointed a deputation to wait on him to explain to him the nature of the terms which they would consider satisfactory. This deputation consisted of only twelve women, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst. Mr. Asquith refused to receive them. Declining to accept this answer they waited for two hours outside the Strangers' entrance to the House of Commons. They were then relieved by another deputation, headed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who waited till the House rose.

Mr. Lloyd George at Whitechapel.

The same evening Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Whitechapel, found himself heckled by several men and women on the subject of Woman Suffrage. Three of the interrupters had spent the whole of the previous bitterly cold night on the roof of the building in order to ensure being present to heckle the speaker. Though other hecklers were dealt with courteously, those who asked questions on Woman Suffrage were flung out with violence and great brutality. Mr. Lloyd George also repeated his false statement that the men were paid to make these interruptions.

Mr. Asquith's Worthless Pledge.

On Tuesday Mr. Asquith made his promised statement in the House of Commons with regard to Woman Suffrage. He said:— "The Government will, if they are still in power, give facilities in the next Parliament for effecting a measure proceeding with a Bill which is so framed as to admit of free amendment."

The worthlessness of this statement will be appreciated by those who remember Mr. Asquith's past pledges on this subject. In June, 1908, Mr. Asquith announced the intention of the Government before the close of the existing Parliament to bring in an electoral reform bill to which a woman suffrage amendment could be moved. That Parliament terminated without any attempt to carry this pledge into effect. In December, 1909, Mr. Asquith promised that this pledge, not carried out in the Parliament then expiring, should hold good for the new Parliament (that of 1910). He also subsequently promised that the Parliament elected in January, 1910, should have the opportunity of effectually dealing with the whole question. With the expiry of this Parliament this second pledge has also become a dead letter. He now insults women by offering them a new pledge of the same kind. A special article by Miss Pankhurst on this subject will be found on page 126.

The Pledge Rejected.

News of the statement of the Prime Minister was at once taken to the Caxton Hall, where the Women's Social and Political Union was again sitting in conference, and was laid before the leaders; they decided immediately to reject it as worthless, and an announcement to this effect was made to the meeting. Mrs. Pankhurst then declared her intention of proceeding at once to Downing Street. She was followed by several hundred women from the hall.

The Siege of Downing Street.

Exciting scenes followed. When Downing Street was reached there was only a small detachment of police on duty, and the line was broken by the onrush of the women, but reinforcements of police rapidly arrived and a severe struggle ensued. Eventually the police triumphed, as, of course, they were bound to do. In the struggle several women were knocked to the ground, and many others were injured in different ways. Over a hundred were arrested.

Cabinet Ministers in the Melee.

Meanwhile several Cabinet Ministers inadvertently found themselves at close quarters with the women. The Prime Minister himself came across the tail end of the deputation, who promptly surrounded him. No attempt to do him any serious injury was made, but he was booed and his arm was shaken, and subsequently when the police had secured him a taxi-cab and he had entered, the back window was broken by a pole. Mr. Birrell was also hustled but he was not kicked by women, as has been erroneously stated in the Press. The fact was that in the haste to get away he slightly twisted his leg, thereby incurring an injury to his knee. This account of the matter is the one which he himself gave to the representative of the Daily Mail. A letter on the subject, sent by Miss Christabel Pankhurst to the Press, appears on p. 127.

Windows Broken.

In the evening parties of women as a further protest visited the houses of the following members of the Cabinet—Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and Mr. John Burns, and broke some of their windows. And at 2.30 a.m. a similar attack was made on Nos. 10 and 11, Downing Street, the official residences of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Arrests and Imprisonments.

The total number of women arrested on all charges on Tuesday amounted to between 150 and 160; in addition, three men were arrested. They were all brought up at Bow Street on Wednesday morning. The cases were heard by Sir Albert de Rutzen. Mr. Muskett, again acting on the instructions of Mr. Churchill, asked to be allowed to

withdraw all the cases of simple obstruction. To this Sir Albert agreed, not without protest; and accordingly 109 women were discharged. In the cases of stone-throwing and assault Mr. Muskett proceeded with the charges; and the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, decided to postpone judgment until the following morning. Some 19 cases which had not been heard by the time the Court rose were also adjourned until Thursday after we had gone to press.

Protests at Mr. Churchill's Meeting.

When Mr. Churchill spoke at the Highbury Athenaeum on Tuesday night, he found himself confronted with men in different parts of the hall, who proceeded to heckle him on the question of Woman Suffrage. They were ejected with violence from the meeting.

Farther Protest at the House of Commons.

As we went to press on Wednesday evening a further protest was taking place at the House of Commons, and so far as known 18 women had been arrested. All these, it was stated, would come up at Bow Street on Thursday morning after the other cases had been disposed of.

The General Election.

With the Dissolution of Parliament for Monday, November 28, the General Election is very close upon us. By the time next week's issue is in the hands of our readers we shall be on the eve of the first polls. There is therefore no time to be lost in getting to work all over the country to bring home to the electors how shamefully the Government have treated Woman Suffrage, and how necessary it is for them everywhere to vote against the nominee of the Government. Special posters are being erected in many towns, and copies can be obtained on application to the Woman's Press. The W.S.P.U. Election Address and other literature will also be ready shortly.

What are we fighting for?

"What are we fighting for?" Well might the Prime Minister put this question to his audience at the National Liberal Club luncheon. For every word of his denunciations of the House of Lords applies to his own action with regard to Woman Suffrage, and every one of his protestations of love for the Constitution has been falsified by that action. Mr. Asquith's solemn reference to the majority of over 100 in the House of Commons in favour of limiting the veto of the House of Lords reminds us forcibly of the other House of Commons majority of 110 in favour of the Woman Suffrage Bill, and the autocratic and unconstitutional manner in which he has vetoed that Bill and prevented its passage into law. Replying to his own question, the Prime Minister said: "When I am asked what we are fighting for, I answer, For two things—fair play for progressive legislation, and the establishment in all its fulness of representative government."

Bravo, America!

According to our information, another American State—Washington—has adopted Woman Suffrage, being the fifth State in the Union to enfranchise its women. We have also received a cable from some of our American friends as follows:—

We honour you and suffer with you. Organising sympathy fund here.—(Signed) BRANNAN AND PERKINS. We thank our friends for their expression of unity with us at this critical time.

New Subscribers to the Paper.

We direct the attention of our readers to the special appeal made by Mrs. Pankhurst, which we print on page 129, to use the present opportunity to increase the circulation of this paper. While inaccurate reports are being published in the columns of other newspapers it is of the utmost importance that the true facts should be made known as widely as possible and permanent new readers secured. We hope every member and reader will see to it that she adds at least one new subscriber to the paper.

We regret that owing to the immense pressure on our space this week we have been obliged to omit the Organisers' Report.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

The Contribution List for the past week totals the magnificent sum of £6,379 13s. 8d. This is a seven-days record in the financial achievements of the W.S.P.U. The donation of £5,000 arrived in the very nick of time, and has enabled us to elaborate our plans for the General Election unhampered by the question, "Where is the money to come from?" At the same time it must be remembered that the expenses in connection with the General Election will be very heavy. The printing and posting of our two election posters in all the big centres of population will make a very large hole in five thousand pounds. The efficiency of our splendid fighting organisation must be kept up to the highest point, especially now that we have again reverted to a state of war. During the past week women have proved themselves utterly reckless of limb or life. They have manifested the highest degree of disciplined determination and dauntless heroism. Women have always been distinguished by their capacity for self-sacrifice, but it has been for the most part of a passive kind, and has been too often exploited and then held in contempt by certain types of men. Women have shown during the past week that they can combine the ideal of self-sacrifice with daring and dash quite equal to that shown by the most gallant of men upon the field of battle. For this revelation of the spirit that is in us we owe our brave comrades thanks. And the only way of expressing our thanks is by following their example and by giving all that we have to give to the furtherance of this "Holy War."

E. P. L.

Particulars as to Election Posters and Literature will be found on page 126.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the £100,000 fund. Includes names like Mrs. L. T. Ellis, Mrs. J. G. H. H., Mrs. M. G. H., etc.

Total - £25,215 in 150 weeks. Subscriptions from Mrs. Fletcher, per Mrs. M. G. H. ... Also Miss A. E. Wilson should read Miss A. E. Wilson. Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and crossed, "Barclay and Co."

FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

Because no race or class or sex can have its interests properly safeguarded in the Legislature of a country unless it is represented by direct suffrage.

Because women, whose special care is the home, find that questions intimately affecting the home are being settled in Parliament, where they are not represented.

Because politics and economics go hand in hand, and while men voters can get their economic grievances attended to, non-voters are disregarded. Women are thus compelled to sell their labour cheap, and in consequence men are undercut in the labour market.

Because women are taxed without being represented, and taxation without representation is tyranny. They have to obey the laws equally with men, and they ought to have a voice in deciding what those laws shall be.

Because all the wisest men and women realise that decisions based upon the point of view of men and women together are more valuable than those based upon either singly.

Because women, like men, need to have some interests outside the home, and will be better comrades to their husbands, better mothers to their children, and better housekeepers of the home when they get them.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE TO GET IT.

Women agitated for many years along quiet and constitutional lines.

Numerous petitions and memorials have been signed and have been presented to the House of Commons and to the Government. Between 1866 and 1879 there were

Over 9,000 Petitions with Three Million Signatures in support of giving votes to women. In 1896 alone an appeal to members of Parliament was signed by

Over a Quarter of a Million Women.

In 1867 the wording of the Household Franchise Act was suggested by many people to allow of the enrolment of women as voters. A canvass of the women in Manchester was made, and out of 4,215 women who might be qualified 3,924, or

92 per cent, Sent in Claims.

The Court of Appeal, however, decided against the women (Chorlton v. Lings), and compelled them to make their demand again to Parliament.

Fifty Thousand Meetings.

Countless public meetings have been held all over the country, which have carried resolutions in favour of Votes for Women. The Women's Social and Political Union alone have held over 50,000 meetings, indoor and out, during the five years of their existence. Of these, the great Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday, June 21, 1908, when half a million people came together, was admittedly

The Largest Political Demonstration in the History of the World.

Other great outdoor demonstrations have been held in all the largest towns throughout the country. At some of these demonstrations it was estimated that over 100,000 persons were present. Of indoor meetings, the Albert Hall, London; the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; the Sun Hall, Liverpool; the Colston Hall, Bristol; the Town Hall, Birmingham; the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow; the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, and all the other great halls in the country have been filled over and over again by audiences who enthusiastically supported the women's demand.

Over £85,000 for the Campaign.

Women at a great sacrifice have contributed many thousand pounds to a campaign fund. The Women's Social and Political Union have alone raised over £85,000, and many thousands have been collected by other societies. A large part of this is contributed by thousands of working women, who feel keenly their need for the vote.

THE MILITANT POLICY.

In spite of the overwhelming demand which women have shown for the possession of the Parliamentary vote, in spite of the fact that every consideration of justice points to their right to possess it, the franchise has not been conceded, and in consequence women have found it necessary to take more vigorous measures.

How the Militant Methods Began.

Militant methods began in 1905. Sir Edward Grey was addressing a great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Two women, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, determined to find out what was going to be the policy of the Liberal Government towards Woman Suffrage if they were returned at the general election. Accordingly, after Sir Edward Grey's speech was over, at question time, they put a question to him on this point, but, though other questions from the audience were answered, this question was ignored, and as they insisted upon receiving an answer they were taken by the stewards and thrown out of the meeting, and because they held a protest meeting outside the hall, were arrested and thrown into prison.

During the four years from 1906 to 1910 Cabinet Ministers persistently dealt in this way with women at their meetings. Sometimes the questions came at the end of the meeting; at other times, as is the custom with men hecklers, they took the form of interruptions during the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers. In almost every case the women were thrown out with violence, until at last Cabinet Ministers decided to exclude women altogether from their meetings. When women protested against this in the streets outside the hall, great barricades were erected and in the morning police called out to deal with the crowds that came to support the women. In consequence, many women were arrested and thrown into prison.

Deputations to the Prime Minister.

Women have also been arrested in large numbers for

endeavouring to go in deputation to see Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons in order to lay before him their position.

600 Women sent to Prison.

Altogether 600 women have been sent to prison by the Liberal Government for the Cause, and of these, 100 have endured the torture of forcible feeding.

WHAT WOMEN ARE ASKING FOR.

Women are not asking that a vote shall be given to every woman, but that those women who possess the same qualifications that men electors have shall not be debarred from the vote because they are women. There are at present about 7 1/2 million men who have the vote; and if this proposal was carried into law it would add about 1 1/2 million women to the register. So that the men electors would still outnumber the women by about 6 to 1.

THE CONCILIATION BILL.

The Conciliation Bill was an attempt made during the present year to find a non-party measure which could be carried into law at once. It would give the vote to about a million women who are at present on the municipal register. The women who would be enfranchised under this Bill would be

Women who Pay Rates and Taxes.

Of these in London, about 87 per cent are Working Women, and in other towns the proportion varies from 80 to 90 per cent. This Bill did not quite give all that the women were asking, but as there was only a small difference they agreed to accept it as an instalment. It was debated in the House of Commons, and on July 12 passed its second reading by 110 majority.

Members of all political parties voted for it, including:— Mr. Burrell, Mr. Labour, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Dowlin, Mr. Burns, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Healy, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Snowden, Mr. W. Reginald, Mr. H. Wilson, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. W. Wilson.

But it did not proceed any further for the simple reason that the Liberal Cabinet put their veto on it.

That is to say, that though the members of Parliament were strongly in favour of the bill their wishes were thwarted by Mr. Asquith and his Government, who decided not to allow any time for the later stages.

MR. ASQUITH'S WORTHLESS PLEDGE.

Liberals will perhaps try to claim that Mr. Asquith's previous opposition to Woman Suffrage, and his action in vetoing the Conciliation Bill, has been redeemed by his promise, made on Tuesday last in the House of Commons, with regard to facilities in the new Parliament. But this promise has only to be examined to be proved quite worthless. Readers are referred to the note in the first column of the previous page, and also to the special article by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on page 126.

FIGHT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the hostility of the Liberal Government which is now in power and will remain in power unless Liberal candidates are defeated at the polls, the Women's Social and Political Union are fighting against it at the General Election. They are fighting against it because the Government has refused to do them justice during the five years in which it has been in office, and because it refuses to promise to do justice in the future if it is retained in power.

Oppose Liberal Candidates.

This policy of the Women's Social and Political Union of fighting against the Government involves opposition to Liberal candidates throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Women's Social and Political Union are not concerned with the private views of individual candidates.

No matter whether the Liberal candidate says that he is favourable to Woman Suffrage, or even whether he says he is prepared to give his support to a Woman Suffrage measure in the House of Commons, he will still be opposed by the women at the election. People who do not understand politics sometimes suggest that this action of the W.S.P.U. is unfair. They say so because they consider that a man ought to be judged by his own personal views, and not by those of his party. They do not realise that when a man goes down to a constituency as a Liberal nominee he has already brotrogated his personal standpoint and accepted the standpoint of the Liberal Party. He is like a soldier going into battle under a certain flag; by that flag he must stand or fall, and he cannot plead immunity from attack on the ground that he does not approve of the war in which he is fighting. A Liberal candidate has already ranged himself on the side of the Liberal Government by acceptance of party support, and he must expect to gain by the merits and suffer for the demerits of that Government. So long as he elects to serve under the Liberal flag he cannot escape the odium which attaches to the Government on account of their treatment of women.

Independent of Party.

Women Suffragists stand quite independent of any party. They are fighting against the Government not because it is Liberal, but because it refuses to carry out Liberal principles by giving them the vote. If a Tory Government were in power, and refused to deal with the question, women would be fighting against the Tory candidate in this election. If women do not succeed in getting votes from the present Liberal Government, and the Conservatives come into power, the women will fight against them if they will not give them the vote. Liberals are anxious that their party shall be the one to carry this great measure of reform, but the Liberal Government will not move in the matter unless their followers in the country insist upon it.

The only way in which the Liberal electors can make their leaders act is by rejecting their nominee, thus showing them that their present policy must be changed.

Debenham & Freebody Wigmore Street. (Covendish Square) London W. SPORTS OUTFITS



Hand-knitted Coat (as sketch), in the new check, close fitting. In 50 fashionable shades, also black and white. 45/-



Hand-knitted Shetland Double Wool Coat (as sketch). The lightest weight knitted coat procurable, weighing only 1 1/2 ozs., delightfully soft and warm. In various mixed colours with white on top, and coloured linings. Length 33 to 39 ins. The latest production in hand-knitted coats. 39/6

Hood (as sketch), lined silk, 15/6 Debenham & Freebody

THE END OF THE TRUCE.

Deputation to Westminster, Friday, November 18. Accounts of Eye-witnesses.

THE WOMEN ON THE STEPS.

"What does it all mean? Why won't Mr. Asquith come out and speak to them? I thought it was going to be a procession to the House of Commons! Why do they push the women back? What have they done?" asked a bewildered foreigner as the first deputation of women, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, fought its way, inch by inch, to the door of the People's House.

Her questions, belonging to those that are eternally unanswerable because of their utter reasonableness, were unheeded by the rest of us, who knew only that the first little regiment of our gallant four hundred had reached the fighting line. Deserted by their police escort, which, with the exception of two, or possibly three of its number, had preferred to remain at our base, Claxton Hall, the band of twelve women were at the mercy of the idle, jostling crowd that flocks to every London sight, and would as gladly flock to a public hanging if you gave it one gloat over. No wonder the perplexed German lady, under the impression that a Prime Minister would be proud, if he were not compelled, to receive a picked deputation of twelve of his countrywomen, had looked for a triumphal procession! Given the eyes to see, she would have seen her procession, even there in that surging throng, where twelve defenceless women, four of them over seventy, were being buffeted, mobbed, forced back from the double line of constables that protected a Liberal Government from the unpleasantness of being reminded of its own principles. To the German lady and to those who jeered, it was just a sorry spectacle of human weakness pitted against official strength. To us, and to the twelve women, it was a triumphal procession.

The Men Help.

It came as a surprise to the enemy, I think, that the mob failed to do what it was obviously meant to do. The women came on singly, instead of in a united band; and that was the only result of leaving them to be routed and dispersed by the crowd. The militant movement is always providing little surprises of this sort for an enemy that cannot read the look in our women's eyes. Another surprise was in store for it when a strong reinforcement of men sympathisers, less articulate than the evil element which ever slinks along under the banner of "Jeers not deeds," made their presence felt by forcing a passage for the women through mob and police. The great cheer that went up when our leader appeared with Mrs. Garrett Anderson on the steps of the House, was the first indication of the strength of the friendly forces; and the struggle grew fiercer, as more women forced their way through women eminent in medicine and surgery and science, women, some of them, with a European reputation, all of them subjected to a treatment that would not be meted out to a criminal, though their action in remaining within the number of 13 was perfectly legal, and their motives were those that have always actuated reformers who were out to fight for the liberties of the Constitution. One remembered these things as one saw two of the women, who have grown old in their battle for women's freedom, being hustled and handled in a way that sickened all but the merely brutal among those who looked on.

At intervals of two or three minutes fresh little regiments of women, ten or twelve in each, arrived in the Square and tried to join their leader at St. Stephen's entrance. Here and there, among the moving mass of people, bobbed the standards they carried high overhead, flaunting defiant challenges to the enemy—"Asquith has vetoed our Bill"—"Where there's a Bill there's a way"—"Women's Will beats Asquith's Will." What was the use of breaking up standards like those and throwing them into the mob below? You might have thrown the women after them—those words would still have gone marching on. The enemy seemed dimly to realise this, for when the fight round the House had raged for about an hour, and several more women had fought their way to the group on the steps, the mounted police were called out and the crowd was driven back. Only the women did not turn their faces from their goal. It was their

business to reach the door of the House and to wait there till they saw the Prime Minister; so neither the crushing of people nor the trampling of hoofs made them swerve, and the scenes that followed were terrible to witness—if you once allowed yourself to forget the look on the women's faces.

"Let the police do their own work! Leave our women alone!" came the indignant cry, as a great bully attacked a woman from behind who was already being dragged along by two policemen. A little man with a big courage, aided by another as vigorous, squared up to the bully, who had a bad time for a minute or two. Another swirl of the crowd bore us to where a hospital nurse, in the dress that to her spells days and nights of strenuous, badly-paid toil, and means volumes of sickly sentiment to the Anti-Suffragist, was being slowly beaten back by four mounted men. She had been separated from her comrades and was forced into the most hostile part of the crowd; but she had faced worse things, probably, in the course of a brave career, and would face still worse, if necessary, for the sake of women's enfranchisement. So she turned again and again and went doggedly forward, every time they stopped hunting her for an instant. As one listened to the laughter of ill-conditioned men and lads—well dressed, many of them—one realised the kind of reward that awaits women who give their lives to the service of their country, but have not the political power to command its respect.

In time the numbers of men and horses did their work, and Parliament-square was cleared. But the women in their little regiments came on still, every two or three minutes, with their bobbing standards and the set look on their faces. At every guarded approach to the House, at Victoria-street, at Tothill Street, at Whitehall, the attack was steadily made and the battle raged; and at every barrier the same discovery was made afresh—that you cannot kill what cannot die. After a period of mental and physical torment that only rebels would be called upon to endure, the women, one by one, were taken off to the comparative haven of the police-court. To the unimaginative portion of the mob that procession of bruised, dishevelled, cap-

tured warriors expressed defeat. To the men and women who cheered them as they went, it was another triumphal procession. For every woman of the hundred or more who were arrested that day, proved the invincibility of a great cause and a dauntless spirit, just as every woman who was discharged on the morrow proved the weakness of an enemy who thinks fit to fight women in rebellion with weapons that were forged to fight slaves.

A Six Hours' Siege.

For six hours the siege went on. For six hours, along the approaches to the beleaguered House, came the little troops of women. For six hours on the steps of that House stood the women who claimed the right to interview the King's representative, and refused to go until they saw him. And all the time the usual forces of reaction were employed in the hope of tiring out the women. The usual rumour was circulated to the effect that Mrs. Pankhurst had been admitted and that the attack could therefore cease. It was pleasant, on one occasion, to hear a working man tell one of these unworthy spies what he thought of him for using such mean weapons against women; as pleasant as it was to hear remonstrances uttered against the way the women were knocked about. As the afternoon wore on and the crowd grew larger these remonstrances gained strength, and arrests became more frequent as it became evident that spectators were asking uncomfortable questions as to why the women were being thrown about in this fashion; why, if they were breaking the law, they were not arrested at once, and why, if their actions were legal, they were not allowed to proceed unmolested. So it went on, a scene unparalleled, one would like to think, in the history of a country like ours. Then the House, though too busy to find time to pass a Suffrage Bill, rose soon after six o'clock, and the siege was raised.

Those who were not arrested came away with many impressions that afternoon. But I think the picture that stands out strongest of all—stronger even than the hideous one of strong plunging horses or converging traffic—was one that I caught just before the sun went down. The western sky was in a red fury towards sunset time, last Friday afternoon; and if you turned your

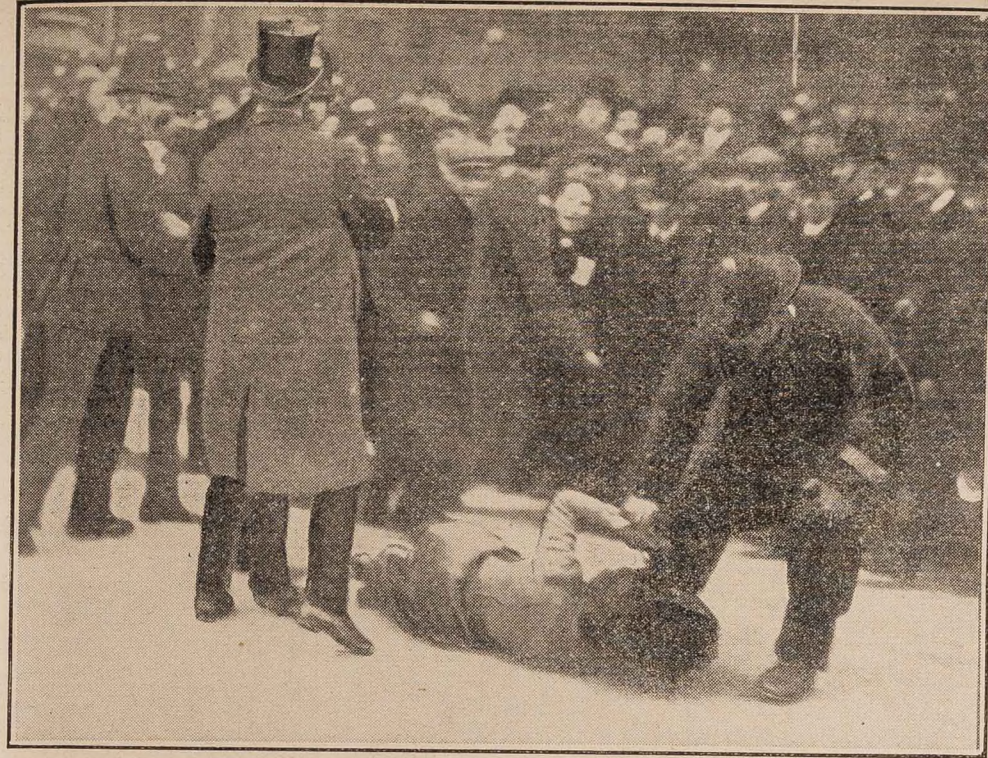
back on it and looked across the green to the House of Commons you caught a vision of rebel women standing in the glow of it, straight up against the door that was closed to them—women standing erect as they would stand till doomsday, if need be—and it was a picture that you would never want to forget to your life's end.

Evelyn Sharp.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S ACCOUNT.

After stirring speeches from the leaders, the first little deputation of twelve ladies, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, made their way out into the street. Annie Kenney and I were anxious to see them go, and to watch all that should happen to them; and we hurried out before them and hired a taxi-cab that was standing on the rank. Caxton Street was filled with men and women, but though there was a considerable number of police, they made no attempt to clear the way for the deputation.

As soon as the twelve ladies had passed the point where our cab was standing the driver forced his way into the crowd, and we followed closely in the wake of the deputation. The crowd cheered Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers as we made our way up Victoria Street, and the women were able to proceed with little difficulty, but just as we were passing the Abbey Green a queue of vehicles was drawn up in the centre of the road; our taxi-cab was deflected somewhat from its course, and as we stood up we could see that a body of men were hustling and jostling the deputation so roughly that we feared, composed as it was largely of very old ladies, that it would never be able to reach the House. At this time there were no policemen among the crowd, and only a small number were stationed close to the Strangers' Entrance to the House of Commons. Our cab passed slowly right on the outside of the railings, which enclose the Abbey and St. Margaret's, and we stopped a little to the right of the Strangers' Entrance. As soon as we left the cab we were struck in the chest and pulled this way and that by the police and by a number of men who were evidently detectives in plain clothes. There was nothing to be done but to mount the taxi-cab again and to watch what happened. After a hard struggle, and with the aid of a few kindly men entirely unknown to them—most of the first section of the deputation succeeded in reaching the Strangers' Entrance, and we could see Mrs. Pankhurst, Dr. Garrett Anderson,



General Press Photo Co.

"A policeman struck her with all his force and she fell to the ground. Then a tall, grey-headed man with a silk hat was seen fighting to protect her, but three or four police seized hold of him and bundled him away."

—From Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Account.

Mrs. Brackenbury, and others standing close to the door. At this time a number of women were ranged about in the crowd with little purple banners bearing the motto, "Asquith has Vetoed our Bill." But, suddenly, without reason or warning, the police snatched them away and began to tear them one. One woman told me afterwards that a policeman had scratched his hand rather badly in doing this. "You will probably hear afterwards that you did it," I said to her, and sure enough, I saw afterwards in the Liberal Daily News that a policeman's hand had been slashed with a knife.

At the same time a scene of the most terrible violence ensued. As, one after the other, small deputations of twelve women appeared in sight they were set upon by the police and hurled aside. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, who had been in the first deputation, was rudely seized and pressed against the wall by the police, who held her there by both arms for a considerable time, sneering and jeering at her meanwhile. At first the crowds had pressed up close to the House in all directions, but after a fierce struggle the police drove them back and drew up their cordons so as to keep a clear space from the corner of Palace Yard to the Strangers' Entrance.

Just as this had been done, I saw Miss Ada Wright close to the entrance. Several police seized her, lifted her from the ground and flung her back into the crowd. A moment afterwards she appeared again, and I saw her running as fast as she could towards the House of Commons. A policeman struck her with all his force and she fell to the ground. For a moment there was a group of struggling men round the place where she lay, then she rose up, only to be flung down again immediately. Then a tall, grey-headed man with a silk hat was seen fighting to protect her, but three or four police seized hold of him and bundled him away. Then again I saw Miss Ada Wright's tall, grey-clad figure, but over and over again she was flung to the ground, how often I cannot say. It was a painful and degrading sight. At last she was lying against the wall of the House of Lords, close against the wall of the House of Commons, and a number of women, with pale and distressed faces, were kneeling down round her. She was in a state of collapse. The same kind of treatment was meted out to other women. I saw one tall woman in a white coat hit about the head and knocked down several times. Close to where my car was standing two young girls with linked arms were being dragged about by two policemen, and a man in plain clothes came up and kicked one of them, whilst a number of others stood by and jeered.

Driving up and down Parliament Street, as Miss Kenney and I did afterwards, we saw many of the little deputations, each numbering less than twelve, march up from Clements Inn. If they carried flags or banners the police at once snatched these from them and tore them into shreds, struck and cuffed the women and knocked them down and struck them with their knees—some even kicked them. Here and there one saw struggling groups of men and police, and one always knew that if one waited one would presently see some poor, half-

fainting woman, who would be hauled along for a few steps and then flung back into the crowd. Returning to the Caxton Hall, we found Miss Ada Wright, whose ill-usage we had witnessed, and saw that her thumb was dislocated. There were several cases of collapse, several cases of sprained arms and thumbs. One, a nurse, who is not a member of our Union, and has never before taken part in a militant demonstration, had been struck on the head by a policeman while she was doing nothing, and the next thing she knew was that the ambulance men were pouring stimulants down her throat. They wished to take her to the hospital, but she refused, and was carried to the Caxton Hall.

Never, in all the attempts which we have made to carry our deputation to the Prime Minister, have I seen so much bravery on the part of the women and so much violent brutality on the part of the policemen in uniform and some men in plain clothes. It was at the same time a gallant and a heart-breaking sight to see those little deputations battling against overwhelming odds, and then to see them torn asunder and scattered, bruised and battered, amongst the organised gangs of rowdies. Happily, there were many true-hearted men in the crowd who tried to help the women, and who raised their hats and cheered them as they fought.

I found out during the evening that the picked men of the A Division, who had always hitherto been called out on such occasions, were this time only on duty close to the House of Commons and at the police station, and that those with whom the women chiefly came in contact had been especially brought in from the outlying districts. During our conflicts with the A Division they have gradually come to know us, and to understand our aims and objects, and for this reason, whilst obeying their orders, they came to treat the women, as far as possible, with courtesy and consideration. But these men with whom we had to deal on Friday were ignorant and ill-mannered, and of an entirely different type. They had nothing of the correct official manner, and were to be seen laughing and jeering at the women whom they maltreated. All the worst occurrences which onlookers have reported appeared to have been perpetrated by men from suburban districts, who were probably half-trained recruits to the police force.

Sylvia Pankhurst.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One felt sorry for the police, placed in a difficult position. The police evidently under orders to make as few arrests as possible, found themselves between the devil and the deep sea; they chose the former, and literally threw the women back into the crowd, in the hope of wearing out their strength. In such a combat, of course, no woman will never be fully told. One woman, thrown on to the pavement, had a terrible bruised eye and a cut on her forehead, another nearly fainted, but when the policeman tried to unfasten her hat-scarf, she recovered herself and said, "I'm

MRS. EDITH BEGIE spent her girlhood looking after fifteen motherless brothers and sisters. She is now a widow with four children, and is an indefatigable worker at Wimbledon.

MISS BERTHA BELDON.

MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE BELL, daughter of a naval officer, was arrested in connection with the Deputation of June 29, 1909, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the following August. She adopted the Hunger Strike, and was released after 93 days.

MISS NORA BLACK.

MISS V. A. BLAND, late of Bristol, has been interested in many reform movements, and has done much voluntary work at Bristol as well as at Walthamstow election.

MISS DOROTHY BOWKER, who has been giving her services as voluntary organiser at Leicester, took part in the deputation last year, and has since done some by-election work, and taken part in many protests against Cabinet Ministers. During last winter she was the Captain of the Piccadilly Hitch.

MRS. JANET A. BOYD is the daughter of the late G. A. Haig, of Pen Thon, Radnorshire, and Lieutenant and High Sheriff for the County of Durham. She is an artist, and has exhibited in the Salon, the Royal Academy, and other exhibitions. She has done splendid work in getting up meetings in country districts.

MRS. BREWSTER, Drott'wh.

MRS. MAUD M. BRINDLEY is an artist, and the wife of the well-known artist, Mr. J. A. J. Brindley. She is the daughter of the late Major Eason, and the sister of an officer who distinguished himself at Omardun. In 1908 she served a month in Holloway for taking part in a deputation, and she was one of the women arrested in June, 1909.

MRS. MARGARET BROWN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and her daughters are all members of the W.S.P.U., and her husband of the Men's Political Union. She has done some by-election work.

MISS MABEL CAPPER is one of the bravest fighters in the Union's service. She was first imprisoned in October, 1908, and she also took part in a deputation last year. A month later she was arrested in connection with a protest outside Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Limehouse, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, but released after six days' hunger strike. In September she was forcibly led in Wilson Green Gird for one month. In a protest, but discharged. She has been arrested on several other occasions and been discharged, she regards herself as the happiest and most fortunate of women in being able to join in the deputation.

MISS SARAH CARWIN is a hospital nurse, and has worked among women and children for twenty years. She has been to prison twice for the Cause, and was one of the first hunger strikers.

MISS EILEEN CASEY, an Australian, has given much time to the service of the Union, especially in selling this paper as Captain of the Victoria Hitch. As a native of a land where women have the vote, she writes that she objects most strongly to the appointment of Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Secretary for the Colonies.

MISS GRACE CHAPPELLOW comes of a Huguenot stock on the father's side, and is related to the Rev. Joseph Stephens, the co-worker with Gaster, the great Chartist leader. She is a most devoted worker in the W.S.P.U., and especially successful with the sale of Votes for Women, to which she devotes all her spare time. She took part in the deputation of June last year, and has also served a sentence of five days in Leicester.

MISS C. M. CONOLAN comes of a political family, both her grandfathers having been members of Parliament. She carried on for some years a school on co-educational lines. She has worked at many by-elections, and organised the campaign at Glasgow most successfully.

MRS. MURIEL COOK, Bishop Stortford.

MRS. KATHLEEN CORCORAN is the daughter of the medical officer of health for Loughborough. She has travelled widely, and this is her first active protest.

MISS HELEN CRAGGS, who was educated at Rodean, is the daughter of Sir John Craggs. She is an organiser of the W.S.P.U.

MISS NELLIE CROCKER, organiser at Nottingham, is a cousin of Mrs. Pettick Lawrence, and some two years ago resigned her position as Hon. Secretary of the Wellington Women's Liberal Association as a protest against the Government's treatment of the Suffragists. She became organiser of the W.S.P.U. in 1908, and was arrested as one of the June deputation, 1909. At Leicester she was imprisoned and carried out the hunger strike.

MRS. L. CROW is the wife of a working man in Jarrow, and to keep together her home she has done all kinds of farm labour, in which the low pay given to women led her to appreciate the injustice of women's present position. She sells among her friends nearly fifty copies of Votes for Women every week.

MISS ANNIE D. CUTHBERT, Dundee, is a working woman who realises what the vote will mean to thousands of her fellow-workers.

MRS. E. DAHL, Kensington, comes of a well-known Gloucestershire family, and is a widow.

MISS ALICE DAWSON.

MRS. NINA DEAR has done a great deal of social work in slums.

MISS CAROLINE L. DOWNING, Forest Hill, is a trained nurse now engaged in temperance work. She took part in the deputation of June, 1909.

MISS EDITH DOWNING is a sculptor, and has exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Salon, Paris, and all the best exhibitions in England. Learning the futility of quiet work, she joined the W.S.P.U., and is on the Chelsea Committee. She worked night and day preparing the decorations for the Procession on July 23.

NURSE ELISE EVANS.

MRS. DOROTHY EVANS was born in London, and educated at the North London Collegiate School. She was afterwards engaged as a teacher in Yorkshire. She was arrested for taking part in militant action, and then gave herself up to the movement, and has taken part in many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. She is now the organiser at Birmingham.

MISS LETTICE A. FLOYD is a niece of Miss Jean Hume Clapperton, one of the earliest Suffrage pioneers. She nursed in a children's hospital for some years, and has already served a month's imprisonment, and been arrested twice for protesting at meetings.

MISS E. FRICKER has earned her own living from girlhood, and in City factories and West-End offices has learnt to know much about the condition of women workers. Through the kindness of her present employer she has been able to join this deputation.

MISS ELIZABETH R. FRISBY has worked for eight years as a district visitor in one of the poorest parts of Leicester.

MISS MAUD FUSSELL was on the deputation of June in last year. She has worked for the Union in London and in Bristol, and has taken part in several protests.

MISS ELLISON GIBB, Glasgow, is a descendant of William Skiving, Hon. Sec. of the British Convention for Advancing Woman Suffrage, who was tried with four other political reformers in Edinburgh, 1784, sent to Botany Bay, and afterwards pardoned. A monument was raised to their memory on Carlton Hill, Edinburgh.

MISS E. M. S. GRAHAM, Organising Secretary of the Oxford W.S.P.U., has always been a Suffragist, and now the importance of having a Woman Suffrage Bill passed makes her put on one side all family ties and considerations of health and take part in this deputation.



Photo: London News Agency.

MRS. PANKHURST AND MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D., AT ST. STEPHEN'S ENTRANCE

MISS LAURA GREY.
MISS CECILIA WOLSELEY HAIG, of Edinburgh, is a member of a well-known Herkshire family and spent many years doing social work. Her parents were both in favour of Woman Suffrage, and a grand-uncle of hers suffered eighteen months' imprisonment in 1847 for a specimen of the old suffrage reform. She has helped indefatigably in election work. The two important things in her life, Miss Florence Haig writes her sister that if all helped the end would be won.

MISS EVELYN COTTON HAIG, daughter of James Haig, barrister-at-law, an artist, studied in Edinburgh and Paris, and has exhibited in the Paris Salon, Royal Academy, and elsewhere. She was brought into the movement through her sister, Miss Florence Haig. She has done a great deal of election and other voluntary work for the Union. She and her sister were among the five women who originally started the Scottish W.S.P.U. in Edinburgh, 1908.

MISS ELLEN HANCOCK.
MISS SYLVIA HART has probably inherited her love of justice from her father, who in his early days resented the treatment afforded by medical students when they were attempting to enter the profession. She has done picket duty at Westminster and helped at elections.

MISS E. C. HASLAM is the Hon. Secretary of the Home W.S.P.U.

MISS CLADY MAZEL was a scholar at the Royal Holloway College, and spent a year at Oxford, where she passed the diploma examination for teachers with distinction. She was arrested in connection with the Victoria Square protest meeting at Birmingham.

MISS LILIAN M. HICKLING, of Nottingham.
MISS ANNY M. HICKS, M.A., was a student of Girton College, Cambridge, taking the Classical Tripos there. She subsequently did for a year a fellowship in Greek at Newnham College, Philadelphia. She gave up her teaching work to devote her whole time to the cause of woman suffrage. She served one term of imprisonment in Holloway.

MRS. LILIAN HICKS has for many years done social work in London, and as manager of a group of elementary schools has been intimately concerned with the welfare of the poor. She was arrested in connection with the Victoria Square protest meeting at Birmingham in August, 1909.

MISS GRACE HOLGATE.
MISS EDITH HUDSON.
MISS MABEL C. HUNT is a private nurse.
MRS. ALICE IONIDES is the wife of a member of the Men's Political Union, and the mother of three children. She writes that she has been told that her daughter shall not have to face life handicapped.

MISS MAUD JOACHIM, a University woman, is a niece of the late Mr. Justice. She has served four and a-half months' imprisonment; has taken part in many by-elections, and has been arrested in London in June, 1909. She was imprisoned at Dundee last October, where she carried out the hunger strike.

MISS GRACE JOHNSON is an American, and, after hearing of the English movement at Buffalo, she came to London, and has already served two terms of imprisonment in Holloway.

MISS ETHEL JONES.
MISS WINIFRED JONES, of Chesterfield, took part in a deputations to the Home Secretary, and served fourteen days' imprisonment in Newcastle for a protest at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting.

MRS. EDITH KERWOOD, of Barnet Green, served six weeks in Holloway after the deputation of February, 1908. She states that she is glad to be able to express her protest against the Government's inhuman and undemocratic attitude.

MISS C. LAMBERT is engaged in business, and is a member of the Lewisham W.S.P.U.

MISS LESLIE LAWLESS comes of a fighting stock, some of her ancestors having literally lost their heads in the Cromwellian days in their efforts to obtain freedom for their country. She served one month's imprisonment in Holloway.

MRS. MARY LEIGH is one of the most devoted and courageous of the Union's workers, and was drum major of the W.S.P.U. Band. She has taken part in militant action at every opportunity, and has been no less than six times in prison, once serving seven months during a hunger strike. She has also adopted the hunger strike, and last year at Winton Green was forcibly fed for six weeks, and only released when her health became most critical.

MISS KATE LELACHEUR, Reading.
MISS GWENLIAN LEWIS is hon. secretary of the Bournemouth W.S.P.U.

MISS KATE LILLEY, Clacton, has been working in Paris as an art student, but will not leave England again till the cause is won.

MISS LOUISE LILLEY, Clacton-on-Sea.
MISS GERTRUDE LLEWELLYN has already served a term of imprisonment in Holloway in October, 1908. She is now giving up her whole time to the movement.

MISS DELIA MACDERMOTT has done much voluntary work in Slams. Her father was an associate of Mr. Michael Davitt in the Parnell agitation.

MISS MARION MACKENZIE, of Scarborough, is a medical woman, and has held posts at the Drummond's Hospital, Dublin, at the North Staffordshire Hospital, and at the Sheffield Children's Hospital. Her father, a Highlander, is also a known Suffragist. It is interesting to know that Dr. Mackenzie was brought into the movement through attending an "anti" meeting.

MISS KITTY MARION struck out for herself against the wishes of her family, and has been earning her own living on the stage for some years. She was one of those arrested in connection with the deputation of June 29, 1909, and was also arrested at Newcastle on October, 1909, sent to prison for one month's hard labour, and forcibly fed.

MISS MILDRED MARDEN.
MRS. E. K. MARSHALL, of Theodon Bois, Essex, is the daughter of Canon Jackson, Dean of Leyland, Lancashire, and the niece of Captain Bidd, the lion hunter and great African explorer. She has worked among poor women in Lancashire nearly all her life. In 1907 she joined the W.S.P.U., and has devoted much time to furthering its work. She was arrested on the deputation of June 29, 1909.

MISS ANNE H. MARTIN, M.A., is a native of the United States. She was brought into the Suffrage movement because it appealed to her as the greatest, most useful, and most vital movement for the cause of justice and freedom since the American war of independence.

MRS. MASSY, the daughter of Lady Knyvet, has had a wide experience of travel, enabling her to examine and compare the position of women in various lands. Since joining the movement in 1909 Mrs. Massy has rendered splendid services at by-elections. She has been arrested twice, and when sent to prison adopted the hunger strike.

MISS WINIFRED MAYO is the well-known actress.

MISS FLORENCE MCFARLANE, daughter of the late John McFarlane, of Edinburgh (one-time proprietor of the Edinburgh Evening News), was educated for seventeen years with the nursing profession. In December, 1909, as matron of a private hospital in Edinburgh (a post which she had held

for thirteen years), she made a brave stand for justice, when she resigned rather than submit to the indignities of the prison. She is now Hon. Secretary of the Dundee W.S.P.U., a work which, she says, gives her "enormous joy."

MISS HILDA MEACOCK.
MISS LILIAS MITCHELL, of Edinburgh.
MISS CAROLINE MORRIS.
MRS. E. MORRISON, an Australian by birth, is the half-sister of Professor Gilbert Murray, and daughter of the late Sir Terence Murray, a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. She formerly worked for the Liberal Party.

MISS EDITH C. PEPPER, Manchester, was a member of the Lancashire deputation in March, 1909.

MISS LOUISA PHILLIPS, educated at University College, London, and Somerville College, Oxford, was headmistress of Macclesfield High School for seven years. She has done much social work, and travelled a great deal. Miss Phillips went to prison in July, 1908.

NURSE ELLEN PITFIELD is a native of Dorset, and has travelled widely. She has been arrested five times for protests, and on the last occasion, after being sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, she carried out the hunger strike, was forcibly fed, and subjected to shameful indignities at Newcastle.

MISS DOROTHEA M. ROCK is an art student, and joined the Union at the time of the Chelmsford by-election.

MISS MADEIRA CARON ROCK is the author of a volume of poems. She sells the paper regularly on Chelmsford market day.

MISS GRACE ROE.
MISS F. SANBORN, Bournemouth.
MISS WOLFF VON SANDAU is a grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ernst Schwabe, private chaplain to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother. After studying music she became a teacher, and among her pupils was Mr. Asquith. For nearly thirty years she has worked for Woman Suffrage. She was arrested in February, 1907, on the occasion of a deputation, and sent to Holloway. In spite of the fact that this action damaged her career, and also that she was physically injured, she looks upon that day as the luckiest in her life.

MRS. C. HOWARD SHAW, of Bournemouth, is a Manchester woman, and was Hon. Secretary of a branch of the Women's Liberal Association for ten years. She was brought into the movement by hearing Miss Lydia Becker and Mr. Jacob Bright speak. Her elder son is a member of the Men's Political Union.

MISS DOROTHY SHALLARD has already served three terms of imprisonment, and has carried out the hunger strike and been forcibly fed. She was a member of the W.S.P.U. band in 1908.

MRS. MAUD ARNCLIFFE SENEETT is a bookmaker and worker for the Women's Freedom League. She has taken a great interest all her life in the condition of factory workers, and took part in the picketing. She was arrested in connection with the W.S.P.U. raid in the House of Commons in March, 1907, but was released.

MISS ETHEL SLADE has already taken part in militant work at Rawtenstall, where she was arrested last December.

MISS JESSIE SMITH, of Bristol, is a Scots-woman, and has taken part in several protests, besides forming one of the deputation of June last year.

MISS MAUD SMITH, Birmingham, has worked for her own living since the age of fifteen, and had personal experience of the hardships of women.

MISS BEATRICE SOTHERAN.
MISS FLORENCE SOTHERAN and her sister are two constitutional Suffragists who have been morally forced to take up militancy through the utter failure of quiet, law-abiding methods of agitation.

MISS KATHLEEN STRETFIELD is an artist, and has exhibited at the leading London galleries. She is related to Col. Streetfield, C.V.O., equerry to the King, and to Col. William Waller, who gained the V.C. in the Indian Mutiny. She has been twice arrested, and once imprisoned severely.

MRS. FANSLY WALLER STRETFIELD has lived the life of an ordinary British matron, devoting herself entirely to the well-being of her family, except when a higher duty called her. She is drawn irresistibly to the militant Suffrage movement. Of her indefatigable to these two great movements she writes that she is unable to speak adequately except to say that each has been to her "the opening of a new door of hope, a strengthening of her trust in human nature."

MRS. C. R. SWAIN, Leicester.
MRS. MARY TAYLOR is a grand-daughter of Mr. John Stuart Mill and a niece of Helen Taylor, both of whom were ceaseless workers for the Suffrage cause.

MISS HELEN TOLSON, of Manchester, has, as our readers know, done much militant work, and has been several times arrested. In 1909 she served one month in Holloway for taking part in a deputation. She was months later she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Manchester for breaking a window at Mr. Birrell's meeting, but was released after three days' hunger strike. She also worked in Manchester during the General Election.

MISS M. S. TURNER was for twelve years Hon. Secretary of a branch of the Brighton Women's Liberal Association. The years since she joined the W.S.P.U. have been, she says, the happiest of her life.

MISS MURIEL WALLACE.
MISS ALICE WALTERS.
MISS VERA WENTWORTH has served four terms of imprisonment; she has carried out the hunger strike and been forcibly fed. She was the big drummer in the W.S.P.U. band.

MISS GLADYS WEST.
MISS WINIFRED WHITLOCK.
MISS CISSIE WILCOX.
MRS. WILCOX has always been intensely interested in sociology, and has believed in the equality for the sexes. She has travelled a great deal in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and has been arrested on the deputation of June 29, 1909.

MISS JOAN WILSON, Thornton Heath.
MISS MARGARET WILSON, Thornton Heath.
MISS PATRICIA WOODLOCK has served four terms of imprisonment, and on one occasion she was arrested after being at liberty only three days. Last year she served three months in Holloway.

MISS ADA CECILE WRIGHT comes of a family that has always been for the public good, and since joining the Suffrage movement she has devoted all her time and energy to it. She has suffered imprisonment three times, and was one of the first hunger strikers.

PRESS COMMENTS.
THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.
"Mob Brutalities."

"There is one aspect of the encounter of the suffragettes with the police in the demonstration of last Friday which deserves, and we trust will receive, the immediate attention of the Home Secretary. We deprecate any display of these raids, which we believe to be futile and injurious, but those who take part in them are citizens like the rest of us, and they have a right to fair treatment and to the protection of the law. It is stated by many independent witnesses and repeated in two letters which we publish to-day that the police gave no sort of protection to the suffragettes from ill-usage by the crowd—that they even made use of the roughs and rowdies and corner-boys whom this sort of occasion draws together as a kind of auxiliary force, encouraging them to make the way of the suffragettes more dangerous and difficult, so that when arrest at last came it came as a merciful release from the savagery of the crowd. Everybody agrees that the crowd was a particularly brutal one, and that the police were not only unable to protect the women demonstrators, but that they were actually in the way, so that they were unable, from the mob violence—at the very least, not to permit that violence to go wholly unresisted and unrebuked, which is virtually to encourage it. The matter is serious, because though the police as a whole usually seem to be well behaved and to do their duty, some exceptions are alleged on this occasion, there is no insult and violence of which a mob is not capable, and it is to be feared that a mob of this kind, if it were to be fresh demonstrations to-day and to-morrow. We trust Mr. Churchill will see to it that the police have the necessary instructions."

Extracts from Press Descriptions.

The militant Women Suffragettes made their fourteenth and most determined attempt to see the Premier at the House of Commons yesterday. The crowd had grown much bigger, and it was evident that it contained many sympathisers with the cause. Mrs. Lawrence, said at Caxton Hall, had intimated that the police would have women alone to deal with. . . . It was a very brave and determined attempt, but the police were too strong for them. . . . They behaved brutally towards some of the offenders, but the aggravation they received was great, and in many cases they had to use considerable force to protect themselves from injury. The women on this occasion were reckless beyond belief, and it is marvellous that the hundred and thirteen who were arrested met with no serious injury. —Standard.

TO SAVE SELF-RESPECT.

DEAR SIR,—Until I die I can never forget the scenes I witnessed on Friday in Parliament Square. I arrived about 12 o'clock, and found police in great force in possession. I was standing beside the members' entrance when I saw Mrs. Pankhurst and her contingent arrive. I saw these women, steadfast, calm, and determined, hustled and rushed, treated so brutally that, although I was a non-combatant and had made up my mind to stand aside and watch only, from very shame and horror I, too, to save my own self-respect, joined in the fray. I saw Mrs. Saul Solomon taken by the shoulders and pushed with unnecessary violence into a dense pack of loafers. After helping her I had almost reached the steps, when, with panic-stricken yell, the brave men who were guarding Mr. Asquith's person hurried themselves upon me, and, although I was perfectly quiet, these ruffian men beat and pushed and buffeted me, much as though I were some drunken and violent booby. They got me to the fringe of the crowd again, and then literally threw me into the mob. . . . Happily, there was one man ashamed of his countrymen, and he helped me to my feet and the next moment more. Here I found Mrs. Massy fighting—fighting that fight you would expect from her—and, naturally, I joined in. I am afraid I could do very little, and soon I found myself in charge of two officers, who forced me round the corner and away from the door. They remained to keep me in order, and I felt, although I was perfectly quiet, that I was again proved unsuccessful, that I was at last keeping two stalwart men out of the fight, and I kept them very busy. . . . Into this little harbour came two struggling policemen, driving before them a lady whom I afterwards learnt was Richard Cobden's daughter. She made a splendid fight for it, helped by another lady, who was pulling at the policeman's belt, hoping thereby to help Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, and in the struggle the lady received a most brutal kick, which only missed the lower part of her body by an inch. Her leg must have been badly injured. . . . The police simply threw the women on to the pavement to get up on their feet. She fell with a sickening thud, and seemed for a few minutes quite stunned. I think that even that valiant policeman was a little alarmed at the condition for he stood quite quiet whilst I told him just what I thought of his conduct, and did nothing when he came to help me, and refused to allow him to touch her again. Need I add that immediately she could stand this brave woman—whose name I do not know—struggled hard to get back into the fighting line. . . . My own experiences, slight and ineffectual as they were, left me sick and sore, body and soul. . . . A contemporary of mine (an Irishman) voiced my sentiments exactly when he said to the crowd, "Oh, for a hundred Irish boys to back up these women, who ought to be the pride of the land, instead of the laughing-stock of an unthinking mob."

FROM OUR READERS.

We give below some extracts showing with what roughness and severity the women were treated in Parliament Square on Friday. We wish it to be clearly understood that we do not blame the individual police. They acted upon the instructions of the Home Office, and the blame rests entirely with the Government. The pictures published in the daily Press, especially that of a woman lying on her back on the ground, are sufficient proof of the methods used.

MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Mr. C. Mansell-Moulin, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons and consultant surgeon to the London Hospital, has written to the Press as follows:—
 "The women were treated with the greatest brutality. They were pushed about in all directions and thrown down by the police. Their arms were twisted until they were almost broken. Their thumbs were forcibly bent back, and they were tortured in other nameless ways that made me feel sick and faint. I was there myself and saw many of these things done. The photographs that were

published in the Press of November 19 prove it. And I have since seen the fearful bruises, showing the marks of the fingers, caused by the violence with which these women were treated. These things were done by the police. These were, in addition, organised bands of well-dressed roughs, who charged backwards and forwards through the deputation like a football team, without any attempt being made to stop them by the police; but they contented themselves with throwing the women down and trampling upon them. As this behaviour on the part of the police is an entirely new departure, it would be interesting to know who issued the instructions that they were to act with such brutality, and who organised the bands of roughs who suddenly sprang up on all sides from nowhere. The Home Secretary, who does not want women arrested, is credited with the statement that he had devised a new method of putting a stop to deputation. Is this the method? Mr. Mansell-Moulin adds: "The women were discharged without a trial by the Secretary of State on the grounds of public policy. Is it public policy that there should be no trial and that the evidence which might otherwise have come out should be suppressed in this way?"

Another doctor writes:—"Miss — consulted me to-day about her injuries, and I was greatly shocked at their extent. At my request, she consented to show them to Mr. Mansell-Moulin, not with a view to any action, but that an independent medical man might be able, if necessary, to corroborate the evidence of undue and extreme violence. To-night he has telephoned to me that he would like some public protest to be made either in the Press or to the Government, and is, I believe, writing to you before doing so to know whether you would have any view to any action, but that an independent medical man might be able, if necessary, to corroborate the evidence of undue and extreme violence. 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First Aid in Food Reform.



If you are one of the many who for various reasons wish to reduce or abolish the meat item in their daily fare we have an offer to make you which you can hardly fail to appreciate.

FREE.—OUR OFFER is as follows:—We will send you FREE a 72-page Booklet (not published which is not only full of information about the various forms of food available in place of meat, but gives definite practical advice, hints and suggestions, recipes and specimen menus, all designed to help you to start a reasonable food reform in your own home with a minimum of bother. This little book also explains the easy carriage-paid terms by which you can get small supplies of shelled nuts, sun-dried fruits, dainty legumes and cereals, many handy pocket-foods, &c., &c. straight to your door wherever you live. This booklet is yours for the asking: simply send a postcard and ask for "V.W. offer."

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So long as the diseases which afflict the race are regarded as the result of external causes—such as microbes, Providence, or the weather—so long will people continue to take prescriptions and buy patent medicines. For what is disease?

Disease is the effort of Nature to throw off accumulated impurities. The daily food is in most cases responsible; it is either so carelessly eaten, so ill-balanced, so wrongly proportioned, and so devitalised by bad cooking that the system becomes loaded up with waste matter; or it is itself faked by adulterants, which act as poisons when taken into the system. Now, the "medicine method" only removes the symptoms; it does not touch the cause. Scientific diet alone can remedy what unscientific and careless feeding has caused.

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If you are seeking perfect health you should not fail to send to Eugene Christian, 411, Oxford Street, London, W., for booklet, *How Foods Cure*, which fully explains his method of postal treatment. This booklet is sent free to readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.—[ADVT.]

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A HISTORY.

"At the end of the 17th century the condition of English-women seems to have been at its worst." Commencing his book with these words, Mr. Blease goes on to trace the movement for woman's emancipation from 1750 upwards through all its various stages. They may be grouped together thus:—The beginning of reform; The great revival; The barriers to be cleared away. To the woman who says, "I think we ought to be allowed to vote, but I don't think it will do much good," the book is thoroughly to be recommended, because it so clearly shows that the political freedom of women is the only natural outcome of the struggle for expression of their own individual humanity.

Contemplated by itself, Woman's Suffrage may seem no great thing; studied in connection with all that has gone before, and with all that accompanies its achievement, it is a vast transformation as the coming of Christianity upon the earth.

It is a refreshing change when a man tells us that "Woman's place can no longer be said to be the home." Sheer economic pressure has driven her into the industrial world, and yet when women tried to fit themselves for their place in the struggle of life, how terrible were the barriers, raised by male egoism and crass stupidity, against them. The history of Miss Jex-Blake's struggle to obtain her medical degree should be no nice reading for men of to-day.

Fireworks, rotten eggs and other weapons of the mob were employed by the students of an ancient university, at the instigation of their governors and instructors.

Coming to the concluding chapters of this work, headed "Women's Suffrage since 1906," we find one of the most far-seeing and enlightened accounts, from an outsider's point of view, that has yet been written. The author sees right into the spirit of the movement, and the cause of the unrest it expresses. He writes thus of the militant tactics:—

But whatsoever may be said in condemnation of particular actions, the fact remains that hardly a single one of their adherents was the victim of more than a technical assault, while the women suffered not only ridicule, contempt, and the prolonged mental distress of trial and imprisonment, but sometimes bodily injury and insult of the most atrocious kind.

The Liberal Government comes in for no small measure of blame, which is all the more forcible as Mr. Blease writes as a supporter of Liberal principles. He points out that the Government took no pains to inquire into the causes at work behind the outward manifestations of unrest, but went blindly on from bad to worse, culminating its stupidity with the adoption of forcible feeding. This roused the intense anger of the militant women, and Mr. Blease wonders where it all would have led had not Dissolution for the time being put an end to the battle.

I recommend the concluding pages of this book to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George. Writing of the actions of the men who destroyed the chances of the Conciliation Bill last summer Mr. Blease says:—

They were no fools. . . . They knew that no other Bill could have any chance of success. . . . The opposition of Mr. Churchill and Mr. George and the rest represented a deliberate and conscious attempt to postpone the settlement of the question for an indefinite number of years.

The space at my disposal has enabled me only very briefly to touch upon a few of the many interesting facts and points of view brought before us by the writer. But those who read this book for themselves will be strengthened in the belief that the last phase in the fight for English women's emancipation is drawing very near, and it is victory, victory all along the line.

K. Douglas Smith.

"WOMAN'S INHERITANCE."

Suffrage speakers might do worse than spend 2s. on a book so packed with arguments for woman suffrage (albeit anything but intentionally) as this. Mr. Le Bosquet devotes his attention in this book to the psychology of woman, and intersperses a number of short stories.

A BATTLE SONG.

Do you see the waving banners? Do you hear the loud hurrahs? Do you see the ranks of women, like in number to the stars? Do you hear the brazen trumpet sound a challenge to the wars, As they come marching on!

As they nearer draw, and nearer, let us list to what they say, While with easy step, and graceful, they come swinging down the way: With shoulders squared and heads erect, and ready for the fray, They all come marching on!

'Tis an age-long strife we're waging in our battle for the right; We have trudge'd along, undaunted, through a dark and toilsome night; But our hearts are filled with gladness now, in Freedom's dawning light, As we go marching on!

There are ills to be corrected, that our boys may grow up pure; And our girls must be protected from the evil man's allure; We'll agitate and labour till we make these blessings sure, And still go marching on!

A nation's strength is measured by its type of womanhood, And our woman's fibre's toughened by the strain it has withstood; So a vote for Woman Suffrage is a vote for human good: Now, come and march along!

No people long can prosper if half subject and half free. We demand the Equal Suffrage in the name of Liberty! And our righteous cause shall triumph, as the nations all shall see; For God is marching on!

Jennie Turner Powers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Lady," By Emily James Putnam. London: Putnam. 10s. 6d. net.

"The New Democracy," By Louise Downes. London: Bird.

"The Emancipation of English Women." By W. Lyon Blease. Constable, 6s. net.

"Woman's Inheritance," By C. H. Le Bosquet. London: Daniel, 2s. 6d.

3 Notable Books for Women who Think

Woman's Inheritance.

By C. H. Le Bosquet.
This book is bound to get itself talked about. The author analyses the main springs of woman's actions and the psychological differences between her and man. The argument is interspersed with striking short stories illustrative of the ideas of the book.

2s. net (postage 3d.).

The Mystery of the Circle and the Cross.

By Frances Swiney.
The interpretation of sex in the light of ancient symbolism. The WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, U.S.A., says:—"The ideas . . . are worked out very clearly and plainly, even when referring to the deepest mysteries." Cloth 1s. 6d. (postage 1d.).

The Bar of Isis: The Law of the Mother.

By Frances Swiney.
The CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH says:—"The writer of this book is a brave woman, and deserves the thanks of her sex." 6d. net (postage 1d.).

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3, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

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WELL-KNOWN LONDON FIRM DECIDES TO SUPPLY COMPLETE SETS FROM 15s.

Public Invited to Call and See Specimens of the Work of Williams' Teeth Institute.

A revolutionary move has been decided upon by the Directors of Williams' Teeth Institute, of 293, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, London, W.C. Briefly, they have issued a declaration of War against the exorbitantly high prices for Artificial Teeth and Tooth-Work which have too long reigned in this country. Readers of this journal are to be given the first benefit of this great "change for the better."

Write (or call) to-day to the above address, and by return you will send full details of the revolutionary reductions in prices now made by the Williams' Teeth Institute.

Here is the new scale of charges drawn up by the Directors for the benefit of the public:

Teeth Painlessly Extracted	1s.
(Or with Gas)	2s.
Decayed Teeth Stopped	2s.
Single Artificial Teeth	2s.
COMPLETE SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one set	15s.

Compare the above with the much higher fees charged elsewhere for similar, or even inferior, work and note the difference. It is not this a revolution well worth making? A reform to gladden all who want new teeth or who want to keep their teeth in good order but cannot afford to pay the excessive prices hitherto charged? But how can this be possible? you ask. "How can Williams' Teeth Institute afford to continue the first-class work for which they are celebrated at this marvellous reduction of prices? It is all right for me, but how is it for them?"

The answer is very simple. This policy of the Directors is founded on a plain, fundamental principle of business success. They believe that high fees prevent thousands of people from having their teeth attended to at all.

People have allowed their teeth to slowly decay, deteriorate, and break away rather than pay the prices charged for filling, repairing, and extracting.

Men and women have put up with the inconvenience and disfigurement of having a mouth full of broken gaps where teeth ought to be rather than buy artificial substitutes at the prices hitherto ruling. And consequently they have seriously suffered in health, as Medical testimony shows. For bad-teeth, bad-breath, bad-digestion, and bad-health all go together; the bad teeth being the source from which all the other evils spring.

In future, however, by reason of the reduced prices, these same people will visit Williams' Teeth Institute.

The profits from this increased business will more than compensate the Institute for the loss made in reducing the fees. So, at any rate, the Directors believe, and there is no doubt they are right.

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Don't miss this opportunity, but write or call to-day. You cannot miss the Institute. It is only two minutes' walk from King's Cross Station. The "Piccadilly and Brompton Railway" will take you there, and trams and buses from all parts pass the door. Cut out this article and take it with you as your introduction, and if you require to be fitted with artificial teeth they will be supplied to you at the above less than HALF PRICES, and payment therefor arranged to suit your convenience.

Call or write to-day, and by means of the arrangements made by Williams' Teeth Institute save your teeth and your money, and improve your appearance, your comfort, and your health.

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THE MAN BEHIND THE TIMES.

Naturally the Man behind the Times is an Anti-Suffragist. What is unnatural is that this same man should be behind nearly all our newspapers. His finger is in every printer's pie. He controls alike the stately sixpenny weekly, and the halfpenny evening rag. The public puts down its money; it only gets its harm's worth.

The ubiquity of the man behind the times, and the lengths (or rather the brevities) to which his anti-suffragism will carry him, was well shown in the reports of the recent Albert Hall Meeting. The present writer was not at that meeting; she shares the usual besetting suffragette mania for "minding the baby." The following morning found her eagerly opening the daily paper. At first the pages were scanned carelessly. The Albert Hall is, after all, the largest hall of the largest city in the world. The speakers had not been unknown. Every seat had been sold for days beforehand—a triumph almost limited to suffrage enterprises. The account then of such a meeting would glare from every printed sheet. The only difficulty would be to escape it. Curiously enough, the report did not seem as evident as might have been expected. Each page was scrutinised more closely; then each column; then each paragraph. The list of contents was consulted, all in vain. What an unaccountable oversight on the part of the editor! No matter, a requisition could be made on the halfpenny paper patronised by the kitchen. This being smaller, an exhaustive search took less time. But it was equally fruitless. A hurried raid on the nursery produced a well-known illustrated daily. Again, silence. What could have happened? Had the meeting never taken place? Had the enthusiasm brought down the house, in a literal sense, entombing alike speakers and audience? No, for then there would have been a long report indeed. Death is so much more important than life. What then was this mystery?

A frantic bicycle ride ended at the station bookstall with a breathless demand for all the morning papers. Lurking in an obscure paragraph of one of the lesser dailies, there at last occurred a brief notice of the meeting. Another journal mentioned the collection, a trifle of nine thousand pounds, and gave a reassuring, if grudging, list of the four speakers. The weighty *Times* corroborated the collection and repeated the list of speakers—but expurgated. The space saved by the omission of one name was perhaps needed for the long quotation that followed from the *Anti-Suffrage Review*, or for an exhaustive letter written by Miss Gladys Pott on the subject of a limited anti-suffrage canvass somewhere in Berkshire. It was at this point that Messrs. Smith and Son's bookstall boy had a shock. For the reader of the papers suddenly collapsed with laughter at it all. Probably the man behind the times is already the leading light on *Comic Cuts*. At any rate, he should be, for he adds to the gaiety of nations. That empty country station re-echoed with the mirth.

And yet, is it after all a laughing matter? Perhaps the severe gravity of the bookstall boy better fitted the occasion. It is no light thing, this muzzling of the Press. Is it out of compliment to the Russian *entente* that we, too, have set up a censor in the man behind the times? Less despicable than his present method of warfare was his old Bill-Sykyish bludgeoning, his threat "to close, bar and bang the door" in the face of advancing womanhood. He now manoeuvres with a muller; it is more damaging though equally futile. For this treatment of the voteless woman does but show her how great is the need of the vote. It shows her that those with no political power are derided and despised. The man behind the times in his efforts to tread the seed of revolt underfoot has but sown it in the ground and caused it to take root. The man behind the times has poured oil upon the flames; he has stamped upon the troubled waters. For by his mistaken treatment of the problem, by his studied ignoring of all peaceful suffrage demonstration, he has forced us into militancy, he has sounded the call to arms. On his head rests the responsibility. It is the man behind the times who is the brewer. It is he who should be imprisoned as disturber of our peace.

E. AYRTON ZANGWILL.

TAX RESISTANCE.

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 72, Hillfield Road, Hampstead, N.W., whose secretary, Mrs. Kington Parkes, will be pleased to supply them with information.

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The above will be supplied free by The Woman's Press to friends of the movement who undertake to have them displayed.

OTHER LITERATURE.

The W.S.P.U. Election Address and other Leaflets will be ready early next week.

Two new Pamphlets are also being issued, price 1d. each, "Women's Votes and Wages," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, and "The Sword and the Spirit," by Israel Zangwill.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

VOTES FOR WOMEN 4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

WE REVERT TO A STATE OF WAR.

The Government will, if they are still in power, give facilities in the next Parliament for effectively proceeding with a Bill which is so framed as to admit of free amendment.

Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons, Tuesday, Nov. 23.

At last we have the Government's eagerly awaited statement on Woman Suffrage. The recent declarations made by individual Cabinet Ministers had aroused some expectation that the Government would promise to give full facilities for a Woman Suffrage Bill next year. The Women's Social and Political Union had determined beforehand to accept no declaration from the Government which did not comply with certain conditions. The more important of these were as follows:—The pledge must be to give full facilities for a Woman Suffrage Bill next session. The Bill in question must be no more extended in its scope than the Conciliation Bill introduced by Mr. Shackleton or the Women's Enfranchisement Bill introduced two years ago by Mr. Stanger, a pledge to give facilities to a Bill on a so-called democratic basis being worthless, because such a Bill would have no chance of passing through either House of Parliament.

The statement made by the Prime Minister on Tuesday fulfils neither of these vital conditions and has accordingly been indignantly rejected by the Women's Social and Political Union. In the first place the pledge does not guarantee the enfranchisement of women next session. The promise for next Parliament is utterly worthless. There is no precise moment when we could call for its fulfilment. Session after session the Prime Minister could reply to our demand for instant enfranchisement that he had undertaken to let the Suffrage Bill be carried not in any particular session but in the existing Parliament. After thus postponing

the satisfaction of our demand for a year or two, he could, and his past record teaches us that he would, suddenly cause the life of that Parliament to be brought to an end. With a new Parliament the same farce would begin again. The trick is too obvious to deceive anyone for a single moment.

The Government strongly desire a cessation of the militant movement. Therefore their plan is that during the next Parliament we shall, session after session, be led on in quiet and peaceful courses by hope deferred—hope which it is their intention finally to disappoint. Into so open a trap not the most guileless would fall; and the women of the present day possess a ripe political intelligence and knowledge. It would indeed be strange if they had learned nothing from the history of the past half century, packed full as it is with instances of treachery and duplicity displayed by politicians in their dealing with the Woman Suffrage Movement. Especially does our experience during the present Parliament prevent us from cherishing any illusion as to the true nature of the Prime Minister's latest "pledge." Let us recall the facts! Before the last General Election Mr. Asquith declared at the Albert Hall that "the question of Woman Suffrage is clearly one on which the new House of Commons ought to be given an opportunity of expressing its view," and on a subsequent occasion he said that the House ought to have an opportunity of effectively dealing with this whole question. The undertaking so expressed Mr. Asquith has deliberately broken, and by terminating the existence of the present Parliament he has now made its fulfilment impossible. It will be seen that the Government's new promise is virtually the same as the promise which they gave before the last General Election, and (unless women can prevent this second breach of faith) they will have as little compunction in breaking their new promise in the next Parliament as they had in breaking the old promise in this Parliament.

Again, the Government's "pledge" does not comply with the second condition above referred to—that is to say, it does not apply exclusively to a moderate and practicable Bill. To this second grave defect in the Government's statement the Conciliation Committee have already drawn attention in the following words: "Mr. Asquith's promise applies not to our Bill specifically but generally to a Bill so framed as to admit of free amendment. The Conciliation Committee had already undertaken to make its Bill conform to this condition by giving it a general title, but Mr. Asquith's promise would apply to any Suffrage Bill, even to an Adult Suffrage Bill. It would be open to any private Member, without consulting other Suffrage Parties or the Women's Societies, to introduce a Bill which would not receive wide support."

This in itself is a sufficient reason for regarding the Government's pledge as worthless.

At the moment when the Prime Minister was making his statement in the House of Commons a great deputation of women representing the Women's Social and Political Union was assembled in Caxton Hall. When the news came of the Prime Minister's hostile declaration there was but one thing to be done, and they did it. They went instantly to Downing Street to see the Prime Minister and to protest against his refusal to give an undertaking that the question of women's enfranchisement shall be honestly and finally dealt with in the coming year. The brave, prompt, and determined act of the deputation told the world more clearly than mere words could have done that women are not to be deceived by any illusory promise, and that they are determined to have justice, and to have it now. In a word, the Government having uttered false political coin, the women of this Union nailed that false coin to the counter.

The Prime Minister's statement, constituting as it does a message of defiance to us, means that we revert to a state of war. At the beginning of the present Parliament we declared a truce, which, if the Government had acted in the same spirit of reasonableness and conciliation that we have displayed, would have ended in peace; but the Prime Minister, by his recent statement, so injurious to our right as citizens and so insulting to our intelligence, has put an end to all hope of a peaceful settlement of the issue between us. "Negotiations are over. War is declared."

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE BATTLE OF DOWNING STREET.

The Reply of the W.S.P.U. to Mr. Asquith.

It was about the middle of the afternoon last Tuesday—a dry and frosty afternoon, with a clear sky, though a slight fog still hung over Westminster. In Caxton Hall every seat was full, every balcony, gangway, and corridor crowded. Many men were there—friends of the cause or journalists, like Mr. Bennett Burleigh, who stood conspicuous and watchful, as I have so often seen him on other fields. But it was the women's cause that brought us all, and the women of your Union were crowded there together, calm, self-possessed, and imperturbably cheerful, as the women of your Union always appear to be. The volunteers for the deputation sat in special rows reserved for them, but beyond that no definite order was prescribed and none was needed. Yet I have never felt the air of a great meeting so tense with subdued excitement—the excitement that silently expects some event on which the whole future will depend.

Mrs. Pankhurst was speaking from the chair when I came in—quietly and definitely, as usual, telling of a greeting and contribution that had just been cabled from America. Then Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke, but before she had spoken many minutes a white envelope was handed up by a messenger. After glancing at it Mrs. Pankhurst announced that the Prime Minister had made his expected statement, and whilst it was being considered, the meeting would be suspended. It was then 3.35. The committee left the platform. The audience remained expectant, quietly discussing what the chances were, and what should be done in either case. All agreed the statement must be a promise of full facilities for the Bill next session, if the Government came back to office. The only question was whether the Prime Minister had pledged himself to give them before March. If so, another truce was thought possible; if not, uncertainty came in, militancy might have to continue; one did not know.

"Cowards."

The waiting was prolonged to ascertain the answer to further questions in the House. But at three minutes to four the whole audience rose and a great shout greeted the return of the committee. In the midst of that silence that can be felt Mrs. Pankhurst began to speak. Her first announcement was that the House had risen. A roar of mocking laughter went up, mingled with repeated cries of "Cowards!" As members of Parliament are guarded like the Crown jewels I don't suppose they were literally afraid, but the coincidence was unfortunate for the Government. So many coincidences are unfortunate for your enemies!

The silence that could be felt was restored, and in that low, but intense and penetrating voice that reaches to the furthest lines of any audience, Mrs. Pankhurst read the statement on which the future hung. Under conditions for admitting extension of the Bill the Prime Minister had promised facilities, not before March, not for next session, but for "next Parliament." There was a moment's pause while the meeting realised the full meaning of the nonsensical trick attempted upon the women's cause. But in a few moments it was realised. Miss Christabel Pankhurst rose to explain the significance of the blow that Mr. Asquith had struck under his apparent concession, but her calm and logical explanation was hardly needed. "We had hoped the statement would be satisfactory," she said. "But we will take nothing but next session. The promise for next Parliament is an absurd mockery of a pledge. It is an insult to common sense. We hurl it back upon them. They have been talking of declarations of war. We also declare war from this moment."

Certainly it was war from that moment. One great outburst of indignation and cheering rose, and then Mrs. Pankhurst announced she would lead the deputation to Downing Street, as the House was empty. The movement was incredibly rapid. I think all the deputation came. They formed up in fours without the least confusion. I had the good fortune to march beside the first four, in which Mrs.

Pankhurst was, and looking back I could see the deputation extending in a compact body for nearly two hundred yards. Many in the rear carried small purple banners with white lettering. Mrs. Pankhurst's step was so quick that requests came up once or twice against the pace. Nevertheless, passing up Tothill Street, where there was no crowd, we had reached Parliament Square within a quarter of an hour of the committee's reappearance on the platform. There the crowd, awaiting the usual march to the House, perceived us and came running over in large numbers. A few police accompanied the deputation, and they evidently had also expected a march to the House, for when we turned up Parliament Street and had nearly reached the Home Office I saw a superintendent in front hurriedly signal to a body of police, who at once lined up across the entrance of Downing Street, which, I think, had not been closed till then.

Silent Courage.

They were hardly in time, and they only formed a single cordon, stretching two deep across the entrance from side to side. Maintaining the pace without a check, the leading four of the deputation wheeled to the left, and at once were face to face with that apparently solid line. Mrs. Pankhurst did not pause or slacken for a moment. With that look of silent courage and patient, almost pathetic, determination that everyone now knows so well, she walked straight up against the police, straight into the midst of them. The deputation followed, hesitating no more than she. They pressed forward steadily from behind. I don't know how many of them were there—perhaps three hundred. Only for a moment the cordon stood its ground. Under that pressure right against the centre it struggled, it wavered, and broke. Instantly the women rushed forward through the gap with cries of triumph. The police lost all cohesion. Fighting desperately, in separate little groups or as isolated men, they were driven further and further up the street. Many of the women passed right through them, and got clear up to the Prime Minister's house. But the main body of the conflict never reached much further than half-way, and the advance was there checked by reinforcements which, I think, came out from the Foreign Office courtyard.

At the front the struggle was then for some minutes both piteous and horrible. Against the gathering lines of police the women charged again and again with reckless indifference to blows or the violent pushes that flung them to the ground. Indeed, the whole length of the street from the official residences down to the entrance was now one wild turmoil of struggling men and women, swaying this way and that, the women continually striving to advance, in most cases isolated, and the police continually thrusting them back. The banners were early broken to pieces, and became an extra danger. Every now and then, where a woman fell, those around fell on the top of her, with terrible result. Here I saw one of the most famous doctors rush against the police at the very front. Flung savagely back, she instinctively tidied her scarf and rushed again. Here a writer, equally famous, was caught bodily off her feet and dashed upon the pavement, but being an athlete as well as a writer she fell upon her hands. There a hospital nurse almost succeeded in breaking the renewed line till she was caught by the throat and driven back again into the seething contest.

But it would fill your paper to tell the incidents of that wild twenty minutes in the Downing Street fight, and where such devotion and courage were displayed by all it would be unfair to mention names, though I know many. I cannot specially blame the police, violent and savage though many of them were. Their position under such a Government is difficult and detestable. It was all the more difficult when their lines were broken and they were rolled back in sudden defeat. But what death is hideous enough for the men who come to these scenes for the deliberate purpose of filthy insult to women struggling for the

rights of human beings? Or what hanging is bad enough for the man who treacherously struck a Men's League badge on his coat, and when a woman appealed to him for help turned and struck her with repeated violence? I wish to give these scoundrels full notice that they do this sort of thing at risk of their lives.

There were men in the thick of the fight who did good service in the way of protection. Again, I will not mention names, but it was especially cheering to see the broad-shouldered form of a famous captain of the Middlesex Eleven, and to hear his cheery voice politely protesting with a policeman upon the treatment of some brave woman. "Take her yourself, then!" cried the policeman, and flung her hard against him. The veteran cricketer caught her adroitly, as I have seen him catch when he was Oxford's best field.

But reinforcements of police kept pouring in, and little by little the struggling crowd of the deputation was driven back into Parliament Street. It was ten minutes to five when again I could see the clock tower. Then the police closed the entrance with a double cordon and a wedge-shaped detachment thrown out in front. Against such a formation assault was useless, though it was tried about an hour later, and for a long time a desultory and violent contest continued up and down in front of the Government offices. The main conflict was begun and finished well within half an hour.

As to the so-called "assault" on Mr. Asquith, I have seen all the people concerned except the Prime Minister, and this seems to be what happened. One of your members shook him by the arm and said, "Mr. Asquith, how dare you?" Another, one of the best-known writers, standing quietly near him, said, "Mr. Asquith, give us the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill! Take your veto off the Commons. I have been a Liberal all my life, and this is how I am repaid!" As he crept into a motor she cried, "Who's afraid of the women?" And another, with various exclamations of "Hypocrite!" and "Humbug!" dashed her fist through the glass at the back. Of the attack on Mr. Birrell I did not hear till next morning. Nor need I give you an account of the window-breaking—that time-honoured English method of showing indignation against a detested Ministry. It was of the deputation you asked me to write, and I have already taken too much space.

Henry W. Nevinson.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"If Mr. Asquith had consented to see some of us yesterday or the day before we could have saved him from making this blunder. I am going to see him now at Downing Street Come along, all of you," Mrs. Pankhurst said, and we all went, carrying purple bannerettes. The procession of women marched in orderly ranks by the very nearest way, and found, on arriving at Downing Street, that a line of police, two deep, was drawn up across the road. Mrs. Pankhurst at once demanded admission for herself and the deputation. The Inspector began to parley with her, and the head of the long procession halted, while the end of it was still moving forward, and its ranks were becoming more closely packed. The Inspector, who wished to gain time, was suggesting that one of his men should carry the names of a few of the ladies to Mr. Asquith, when suddenly two scouts, standing up in a taxicab, called out, "Push forward; you can push your way through." At the same time the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, in the front rank, cried "Shove along, girls!" There was a great, simultaneous rush, the little purple bannerettes went surging and swaying forward, the police gave back, and a shouting, struggling crowd burst into Downing Street. The taxicab was unable to go forward with the rest, and stood in the middle of the road with the battle surging round.

Bannerettes were torn up by the constables, their light bamboo poles smashed, and the litter of them flung upon the ground. A number of young Suffragettes in little purple and green knitted caps fought valourously, ducking down, squeezing through and wrestling with the mighty men in blue of the A Division. They did not kick or strike with

fists, they used no weapons, but merely pitted their own weight against the opposing forces. Older women, many of them bearing famous names, essayed also with no less bravery and determination to reach the Premier. One saw Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton and Mrs. Saul Solomon, to mention but a few of them, in the thick of the struggle, whilst Mrs. Pankhurst, Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and over a hundred others were arrested in the fray. It was a noble and a splendid sight to see women thus courageously battling for their sisters' freedom, but though the scene was less painful than those witnessed on Friday, the Battle of Downing Street was not fought without injury and sacrifice. Arms and wrists were wrenched and twisted, woman after woman was flung roughly to the ground, some were more or less trampled upon. Many of those who had been arrested on reaching the Police Court, and it is probable that many do not even yet know to the full the injury which they have received.

Looking at the matter broadly, looking at it as Posterity will look in the days to come, we must surely say that, glorious as the Battle of Downing Street should be in the annals of British womanhood, the fact that a British Prime Minister would provoke it rather than receive a deputation of women headed by their credited and accepted leaders and representing a great woman's movement, is a stain upon the honour of our nation."

PRESS ACCOUNTS.

The police were totally unable to stem the tide of excited women who swept into the narrow thoroughfare. When the officers and women came to grips there ensued a series of fierce struggles which not infrequently brought one or other, or both, to the ground, and in the end, fighting with energy and enthusiasm, the Suffragettes managed to beat out a path for themselves almost to the door of Mr. Asquith's residence.—Morning Post.

The police at one time were almost overcome. The women hurled themselves on the thin line of police so fiercely that they won inch by inch. . . . Over a dozen women were lying on the ground and several policemen were also thrown down.—Daily Mail.

Mr. Winston Churchill's refusal to prosecute was followed yesterday by a demonstration which outstripped all that had gone before in fierceness and determination.—Morning Post.

These scenes, exceeding in violence anything yet attempted by the members of the militant Women's Social and Political Union, followed on a meeting at Caxton Hall. . . . The women at once tried to force the police cordon, and with the press of hundreds that soon gave way.—Daily Chronicle.

By sheer weight of numbers the women began to force back the double cordon of police. Reinforcements were drafted from Cannon Row, but the opposing numbers were still too strong.

The cordon was weakened by the attempts made by some of the bolder women to grapple with individual policemen. Several of the policemen had to give their entire attention to single opponents, with the result that the cordon, thus weakened, was effectually rushed by the advance guard of the "deputation," and women began streaming into Downing Street.

Many of the combatants, policemen and women alike, were thrown to the ground, and numbers of the women fainting.—Daily Express.

"ASSAULTS" ON CABINET MINISTERS.

The following letter was sent to the Press by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on Wednesday evening:—

Sir,—Statements have been made in the Press and elsewhere concerning what are described as "assaults" upon the Prime Minister and upon Mr. Birrell. It has been asserted that the last-named gentleman is suffering in health as a consequence of his encounter with members of the Women's Social and Political Union, although he has himself explained to a representative of the Press that he twisted a representative of the Press, and was not injured by an attack made upon him. That the encounters both of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell with the Suffragettes were trifling is amply proved by the fact that the police were in sight of what occurred, and did not arrest the women. If these two Ministers wish to take legal action against the ladies in question, they can have the name and address of every one of them, but we protest against unprovoked statements of a vague and alarmist character being made with regard to the action of our members. (Signed) CHRISTABEL PANKHURST. Nov. 23, 1910.

MR. BIRELL'S KNEE.

Several of the Wednesday morning papers published paragraphs describing an attack by the Suffragettes on Mr. Birrell in St. James's Park on Tuesday evening. The Morning Post, the Times, the Daily Express, and other papers stated that one of them kicked him on the shin.

Mr. Birrell's Statement.

Mr. Birrell, however, told a representative of the Daily Mail that he himself twisted his knee after his encounter with the women. The Daily Mail says:—Mr. Birrell stated to a representative of the Daily Mail last night that about 5.30, while on his way from the House of Commons to Waterloo Place, he was assaulted in the Mall by a crowd of some fifteen to twenty women. They hustled him and knocked his hat off and kicked it about. After a time Mr. Birrell made his way through them, but unfortunately twisted his knee and is now quite lame."

AT BOW STREET ON WEDNESDAY.

The Home Secretary's Intervention—Sir Albert de Rutzen's Comments.

109 PRISONERS DISCHARGED—34 AWAITING JUDGMENT—19 CASES ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY.

In connection with the deputation to Downing Street on Tuesday afternoon, and the breaking of the windows of the houses of some of the Cabinet Ministers on Tuesday evening, 159 women and 3 men were brought up on Wednesday morning before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street. Mr. Muskett appeared for the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Arthur W. Marshall represented the Women's Social and Political Union.

Addressing the magistrate, Mr. Muskett said:—"The extremely lenient consideration which was shown to the large number of ladies who were before the court on Saturday seems to have had no effect whatever. Indeed, the direct result of it appears to have been scenes of disorder occurring on Tuesday evening of a more outrageous character than has previously been experienced. The defendants are charged with offences of varying gravity and character. In addition to the arrests which were effected in the jurisdiction of the court a large number of persons were taken into custody in other districts, principally in regard to damage to property to Cabinet Ministers' residences. I understand that windows were broken at the houses of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Churchill, and that early this morning some of the windows at the Prime Minister's residence were broken. Until late last evening I was in consultation with the Home Secretary as to the course to be adopted with regard to these cases. With the magistrate's approval, the general lines on which I am instructed to proceed are to withdraw cases of simple obstruction and resisting the police, and to proceed with the other charges of assault and wilful damage."

Magistrate's Question.

The Magistrate: Let me understand. Are the police responsible for the course of action which is now taken?

Mr. Muskett: The police are not responsible.

The Magistrate: It comes from Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Muskett: I am acting entirely on the instructions of the principal police authority, the Home Secretary, who is of course a Cabinet Minister.

A little later, while the first case was being dealt with, the magistrate remarked:—"The course of procedure appears to work hardship upon individual people. I have one or two letters from people who happened to be charged on Friday last, stating that they had done absolutely nothing to justify their arrest, but that having regard to the course that was taken in their case they had no opportunity of answering the charge. That is the effect of this action, and in my opinion it works a great hardship on individuals."

Mr. Muskett: Any observation which you make will, of course, be reported to the proper quarter. You appreciate the position in which I stand before you?

His worship replied:—"I perfectly understand," and added:—"Let me say that this is the first time in the whole of my thirty years' experience that I have ever heard of such a course as is being taken in these cases."

During the hearing of the cases the magistrate's manner seemed to indicate his disapproval of the course which was being adopted.

The cases were then called one at a time, and so far as the great majority were concerned, the same solemn face which had been enacted on Saturday was repeated. Wherever the charge and evidence were of simple obstruction only, Mr. Muskett expressed his intention not to offer any evidence for the prosecution, and the magistrate accordingly discharged the prisoner. This applied in all the 104 cases, a list of which are given below on this page. In general, the prisoners so discharged merely thanked the magistrate and withdrew; but Mrs. Arnold Bennett, speaking as an employer of over 100 women, said she desired to say that, though she was glad to be discharged she would take the same action again, because she felt it necessary to protest against the continued injustice which was being done to women.

The remaining cases fell under two heads. Firstly, charges of assault, and secondly, of stone-throwing.

The Charges of Assault.

As to the first, most of the prisoners either denied the charge or justified it on account of the brutality which the police were showing to other women. Thus, Miss Eleanor Fagg, on being charged with striking the constable in the face said, "I admit that this was true, but I did so because you were ill-treating Mabel Capper." The constable denied that he had done so, but Miss Fagg called upon Mabel Capper as a witness, who stated that the constable was swinging her round by the neck and hurting her very severely, and it was at this juncture that Miss Fagg intervened. Mr. Muskett then offered Miss Fagg that if she would apologise for striking the constable he would consent to the case being discharged. This Miss Fagg refused to do, saying that she had no apology to offer because she thought she was justified by the circumstances of the case.

Miss Fanny Pease was also charged with assaulting the constable on the mouth. She said that she did not strike the constable, but that she put her arms round him and called out to him because she had seen him strike one of the oldest members of the Women's Social and Political Union on the mouth. The same offer was made to her by Mr. Muskett if she would apologise for her action, but she refused to do so under the circumstances.

Dr. Grace Cadell was another of the women charged with striking the face of a policeman. She denied the charge, but said that when she was pushed she tried to knock off his helmet. Mr. Muskett having made the same offer to her, she said at first that she could not apologise for what she had not done, but she certainly would have been sorry if she had struck the policeman's face. Pressed on the matter, she said that she had patients to whom it was necessary for her to return she was accordingly discharged.

Another case was that of Miss Lilias Mitchell, who though only charged with obstruction was also alleged to have actually assaulted the constable.

Against the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield it was alleged that she had struck the constable in the mouth, and that at the same time she had said, "That is one for Friday"—an allusion to the treatment which the women had received at the hands of the police during the deputation on Friday last. It was further alleged that Mrs. Haverfield had said, "Next time I come I will bring a revolver." Mrs. Haverfield put no questions to the witness, and admitted the accuracy of his statements. In reply to Mr. Muskett, who said she had been dealt with previously, in 1909, in connection with this agitation, she admitted the fact, and added that as she had been wrongfully accused of assault on that occasion, she thought she would not be wrongfully accused again, but would prefer "to have a run for her money."

Helen Anderson Filshill, also charged with assault, said that as a Liberal woman she had taken part in the proceedings as a protest against the brutality of the Liberal Government.

Dr. Marion Mackenzie denied altogether that she had assaulted the policeman as stated. Miss Gwenllian Lewis was charged with knocking off one of the policemen's helmets and Mr. Muskett said he did not wish to press the charge, which was accordingly dismissed.

Miss Pattie Hall was also charged with obstruction and assault was alleged.

In all these cases except those which have been mentioned as discharged, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, asked the prisoners to stand down and wait his decision. It was subsequently arranged that they should be admitted to bail on Wednesday night and should come up for judgment on the following morning, Thursday (after we had gone to press).

The Charges of Stone-Throwing.

With the exception of one or two cases, all the prisoners charged with breaking windows by stones pleaded guilty to the charge. Mrs. Lowy and Mrs. Massy admitted having broken windows of Government offices in Whitehall. In explanation of their conduct, Mrs. Massy said, "It was necessary to make an indignant protest because Mr. Asquith had pretended to make a promise so as to deceive us and a number of the electors. When we went on a peaceful deputation on Friday we were met with violence, and Mrs. Lowy and myself, as mothers,

preferred on this occasion to break windows than to be broken up by the police. Our conduct was justified by the position in which women find themselves to-day."

Nurse Elise Evans, Dorothy Shallard, and Janet Filshill also pleaded guilty to breaking a window in one of the Government buildings.

Lucy Burns, in admitting that she had broken one of the windows in the offices of the Local Government Board, said that she would not have made this form of protest if peaceful petitioners had not been treated with violence. Either the action which the women had taken on Friday was an offence or it was not. If it was, she did not understand the action of the Home Secretary; if it was not, why were they arrested? It was absolutely necessary to make an effective protest as Mr. Asquith had thrown out the feasible Woman Suffrage Bill introduced this year, and she had thrown a stone through the window as the most efficacious protest she could make.

The Magistrate: We have nothing to do with politics here.

Mrs. Burns: As the motive of my act was political it is necessary to explain it.

The Magistrate: We are not here to consider the motive.

The Prisoner: Surely ethically the motive is to be taken into account in connection with the act, and the action must be judged in conjunction with it.

Mrs. F. W. Streetfield was accused of breaking a window in the House of Commons. In pleading guilty she said that it was necessary either to go back, which would mean dishonour, or to go forward and to come into contact with the police. This was a hard choice and she had decided to make her protest by breaking the window.

Miss Winifred Jones, Mrs. Beatrice Sanders, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, Mrs. Margaret Cousins and Miss Margaret Allen pleaded guilty to breaking windows at 10 and 11 Downing Street.

Miss Capper, Miss Grace Chappelow, Miss Alice Hawkins, Miss Janet Green, Miss Ball, Mrs. Caprina Fahey, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Hutchison, and Miss Mary Lett were all charged with breaking windows at the house of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, at Berkeley Square, and they all pleaded guilty. Miss Capper said that on Friday she had been very much knocked about by the police and she had decided that on this occasion she would make her protest by throwing a stone through the window of the house of one of the men who had been responsible for the decision of the Cabinet. Miss Grace Chappelow said that she had acted as a protest against the Government's treatment of women on Friday. Miss Hawkins said she had broken Mr. Harcourt's windows because he would not come out and see them and hear what they had to say.

Mrs. Clarke, in conjunction with Mrs. Sarah Wills, and Miss Minnie Turner, were charged with breaking windows at Cannon Row Police Station. Mrs. Clarke pleaded guilty, but the other two denied the charge. After Mrs. Wills had gone into the box and pleaded on oath her version of the facts, Mr. Muskett consented to withdraw the charge against her and Mrs. Turner who were accordingly discharged. Mrs. Clarke added that as one who had voted for the Deputation she felt that it was the place of every self-respecting woman to take her place with the others.

In all these cases, except the two women discharged, the Magistrate told the prisoners to stand down, and that he would pronounce his judgment on the following day. The prisoners were admitted to bail, and at the time of going to press the Magistrate's judgment was not known.

Cases against Three Men.

Dr. Bazett, a medical practitioner, and Mr. Ford, a journalist, were also brought up before the Magistrate, charged with assaulting the police. Constables gave evidence of assault, but both prisoners emphatically denied having done what was alleged, and both called attention to the rough handling which the women received from the hands of the police. Mr. Muskett offering Dr. Bazett an opportunity of giving an apology, he agreed to do so, though he denied having been guilty of assault. Mr. Ford went into the box and fully explained his version of the facts, but the Magistrate seemed to prefer the police evidence against the reasonable account which he gave, and told him to stand down and await his decision on the following morning. The judgment in the case of James Denney was also held over.

Other Cases Adjourned.

As it was now 4.30 p.m. the remaining cases which had not yet come on for trial were then adjourned until the following morning, bail being allowed. As Mr. Muskett stated that there were at that time eighteen further women arrested in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons, Mr. Marshall said he understood that Mrs. Pankhurst was willing to promise that none of the women released on

bail would take any further part in the proceedings that night.

Charged with Obstruction and Discharged.

The following women were charged with obstruction only: no evidence was offered by the prosecution, and they were discharged.

MISS LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.
MISS EDITH MERCY ANDREWS, see page 121.

MRS. JANE ATKINSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was brought into the court by the late Miss Lydia Becker. She took part in the deputation in March, 1906, and served a fortnight's imprisonment in Holloway.

MISS NORA BALLS, see page 121.
MISS GRACE BARBER, see page 121.
MISS H. L. BARWELL, see page 121.

MISS EDITH BECK, Billingshurst, comes of a Quaker family. Her paternal grandmother worked for the emancipation of slaves, and her sister founded the Invalid Asylum at Stoke Newington. Her father's uncle, Joseph J. Lister, was the discoverer of the principles of the modern microscope.

MRS. DORA SPONG BEECHAM, see page 121.
MISS SARAH BENNETT.
MISS BILLINGHURST.

MISS LILIAN BIRKS.
MRS. CATHERINE BOND, the wife of a working man in Birmingham, has been interested in Woman Suffrage for the last thirty years.

MISS DOROTHY BOWKER, see page 121.
MRS. BREWSTER, Droivich.
MRS. MARGARET BROWN, see page 121.

MISS CONSTANCE BRYER is a violinist, who has given up the study and practice of her art to devote her time to the cause of the suffragettes. She is Pitch Captain of the North Brighton branch, and took part in the last deputation in London. She is quite ready to go to prison, if necessary, and hope the authorities will see how and they are to make rebels of women who only want to be citizens.

MISS SARAH CARWIN, see page 121.
MISS EILEEN CASEY, see page 121.

MRS. HUME-CHANCELLOR was born in Australia, and for the past year has taken the greatest interest in the movement. She is one of the Australians who recently keenly the appointment of an anti-suffragist, the Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Secretary for the Colonies in which women have the franchise.

MRS. MARGARET CHARTER, formerly a hospital nurse, has assisted at several operations, notably Bernadine and St. George's in the East. She is the wife of a journalist, and her two children are members of the Drummers' Society.

MISS HELEN CRAIGS, see page 121.
MISS GRACE COOK.
MISS NELLIE CROCKER.

MRS. L. CROW, see page 121.
MISS ANNIE D. CUTHBERT, see page 121.
MRS. E. DAHL, see page 121.

MISS ALICE DAVIES has worked for her living since she was eighteen, first as a member of the Carl Rosa and other companies, and then as head of a private surgical home.

MRS. NINA DEAR, see page 121.
MISS MARY DICK.
MISS CAROLINE DOWNING, see page 121.

MRS. EARL is another of the Irishwomen who have come forward so splendidly. Before her marriage she was in the eminent pathologist, she was a private nurse in Dublin.

MISS CLADY'S EVANS.
MISS MARGUERITE FAGG worked for some time in a wholesale business house. She was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union.

MISS AGNES FITZGERALD.
MISS MAUD FUSSELL, see page 121.
MISS CLARA GIVAN.
MISS EDITH GRANGER.
MISS BEATRICE GREY.
MISS LAURA GREY.
MISS CECILIA WOLSELEY HAIG, see page 122.

MISS LESLIE HALL, Thornton Heath, has been twice imprisoned for the cause. She carried out the hunger strike, and was forcibly fed and kept in irons at Liverpool while on remand.

MISS ELLEN HANCOCK.
MISS FRANCES HARLEY.
MISS MARY HARMER, of Retford, is a trained nurse and midwife in this struggle for the cause.

MISS SYLVIA HART, see page 122.
MISS MARGORIE HASLER.
MISS CLADY'S HAZEL, see page 122.
MISS AMY M. HICKS, M.A., see page 122.

MISS VERA HOLME.
MISS HOUSTON, Dublin.
MISS EDITH HUDSON.
MISS GRACE JOHNSON, see page 122.
MISS LESLIE LAWLESS, see page 122.

MRS. MARY LEIGH, see page 122.
MISS KATE LELACHEUR, Reading.
MISS OWELLIAN LEWIS, see page 122.

MISS GERTRUDE LEWELLYN, see page 122.
MISS DELIA MACDERMOTT, see page 122.
MISS KITTY MARION, see page 122.
MISS MILDRED MARDEN.
MRS. E. K. MARSHALL, see page 122.

MISS FLORENCE MCFARLANE, see page 122.
MISS V. I. MEYER, Hampstead, has just returned from South Africa, where she has been living with her brother, a mine manager.

MISS CAROLINE MORRIS.
MISS NELLIE NEAVE.
MISS OLIVE NORTH.
MRS. PANKHURST.
MISS EDITH C. PEPPER, see page 122.
NURSE ELLEN PITFIELD, see page 122.

MISS M. E. POSTLETHWAITE is an artist who has exhibited at the Royal Academy and many other galleries. In June, 1908, she served a month's imprisonment, and she has been thrown out of many meetings for making protest.

MRS. ISABEL POTBURY.
MISS AGNES READ.
MRS. EMMA ROSSON.
MISS GRACE ROE.
MISS HILDA ROWLES.
MISS F. SANBORN, Bournemouth.

MRS. MAUD ARNOLFF SENNETT, see page 122.
MISS JESSIE SMITH, see page 122.
MISS MAUD SMITH, see page 122.

MISS BEATRICE SOTHERAN.
MISS FLORENCE SOTHERAN, see page 122.
MISS FLORENCE SPONG is a weaver and artistic dressmaker. She has already suffered imprisonment and gone through the hunger strike.

MISS EVA STEPHENSON, Dublin, was one of those who questioned Mr. Birrell on his recent visit to Dublin. She has been an active worker in the Irish Women's Franchise League. Was formerly a G.F.O. clerk.

MISS KATHLEEN STREETFIELD, see page 122.
MISS GRACE STEWART.
MISS C. R. SWAIN, Leicester.

MISS MARY TALLBOT.
MISS VIOLET TILLARD.
MISS HELEN TOLSON, see page 122.
MISS MURIEL WALLIS.

MISS ALICE WALTERS.
MISS FLORENCE WARD, of Birmingham, was brought up near Bristol, and devoted herself first to painting, and then to social work.

MISS SARAH BENNETT.
MISS HILDA WEBB, of Dublin, is a member of the Committee of the Irish Women's Franchise League.

MISS VERA WENTWORTH, see page 122.
MISS GLADYS WEST, see page 122.
MISS WINIFRED WHITLOCK.

MRS. LILIAN DOVE WILCOX has thrown herself heart and soul into the work in Bristol. She was one of those who went on the deputation on June 29, 1909, and was sent to prison for breaking windows. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the second division, but released after five days' hunger strike. On her release proceedings were taken against her on the charge of assaulting the warden, and she was sent to prison for twenty days, but was released in three days, after a second hunger strike.

MISS MARGARET WILSON, Thornton Heath.
MISS VIOLET WOOD.
MISS PATRICIA WOODLOCK, see page 122.
MISS ADA WRIGHT, see page 122.

MISS A. E. WHURRIE, Thornton Heath.
MRS. YORKE.

Discharged for Various Reasons.

The following were for various reasons discharged.

DR. GRACE CADELL.
MISS AMY TITTERTON.
MISS MINNIE TURNER, see page 122.
MRS. SARAH WILLS.

Charges of Assault.

The following were charged with assault and the decision of the magistrate was reserved till Thursday.

MISS E. M. FAGG has done a great deal of organising in connection with the processions; has also taken part in protests at Ministers' meetings.

MISS HELEN ANDERSON FILSHILLS.
MISS PATTIE HALL.
THE HON. MRS. HAVERFIELD is a daughter of Lord Abinger. She was two years in South Africa during the war, and formed a remount camp of horses left on the verge to die. She was thrown flat on to the ground amongst the traffic, and kicked when down, both complain of the language used by the officers, which was both

surpassed themselves in brutality. An eye-witness writes:—"I saw Miss Evelyn Wurrie, kicked, punched, and her arm so badly twisted as to be rendered useless. Miss Mary Harmer, who was in nurse's uniform, was seized by the throat, shaken, kicked, and thrust into the traffic. A gentleman, describing himself as a magistrate, remonstrated with the man and with the inspector, telling them the constable was exceeding his duty. Miss Bland and Miss Grant, the latter of whom was thrown flat on to the ground amongst the traffic, and kicked when down, both complain of the language used by the officers, which was both

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MRS. GARVEY KELLY, a member of the Irish Women's Franchise League, was arrested on March 10 for chalking an announcement of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's Dublin meeting. She was defended by Mr. Tim Healy, M.P., and the case was dismissed.

MISS MARGARET LEFT.
MRS. E. LOWY, a well-known and genuine supporter of the Union.
MRS. MASSY, see page 122.

MRS. BEATRICE SANDERS is the Financial Secretary of the W.S.F.U., and the wife of Mr. Sanders, a former Alderman.
MRS. DOROTHY SHALLARD, see page 122.

MRS. JOAN WALLER STREETFIELD, see page 122.
MISS FANNY WILSON.

Cases Adjourned.

At the rising of the Court on Wednesday the cases of the following prisoners had not been heard; they were accordingly adjourned till Thursday.

MRS. MARY ALDHAM, see page 121.
MRS. EDITH BEGGIE, see page 121.
MISS NORA BLACK.
MISS FLORENCE FORMER.
MISS MARGARET FISON is a member of the English Union, where she has frequently sold the paper at the market.

MISS ELLISON GIBB, see page 121.
MRS. GOODLIFE.
MISS E. C. HASLAM, see page 122.

MISS HASLER.
MISS FANNY HELLWELL, Manchester.
MISS M. K. KEY, Folkestone.
MISS M. P. LINGSCOTT is a governess.
MRS. BEATRICE MARTIN.
MISS GEORGINA MCRAE.

MRS. JULIE PHILLIPS is the wife of a scientific man who is a member of one of the Men's Unions for Women's Enfranchisement. She has been for some time on the Committee of the Nottingham W.S.F.U.

MISS F. E. RADCLIFFE.
MISS ELSA M. SCHUSTER was born in Leipzig, and has lived in London for fourteen years as kindergarten mistress and private governess.

MRS. C. HOWARD SHAW, see page 122.
MISS ELIZA SIMMONS is a housemaid, and says she would devote her whole time to help the cause if she were in a position to do so.

MISS EDITH WINGROVE comes of a political family. She has been for some time on the Committee of the Nottingham W.S.F.U.

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MISS EDITH WINGROVE comes of a political family

PROTESTS AT CABINET MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

VOTES FOR WOMEN, JOHN BURNS!

Mr. John Burns is not to be allowed to forget his ungracious refusal to see a deputation of women in Liverpool, and he was asked to give a speech on the question of the planning of towns and homes he laid himself open to the very pertinent question as to why he did not enlist women's help. A banquet was given at the Holborn Restaurant last Friday in honour of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., and hardly had Mr. Burns stood up than a member of the Men's Political Union called out from the gallery, "Mr. Burns, did you see how the women were treated in Parliament Square this afternoon? Is this your Liberalism? Is this liberty? No; it's tyranny. The greatest question of the day is Votes for Women." Immediately after his ejection a lady rose and said: "You see, Mr. Burns, what you must expect if you deny justice to women." Both speakers were received by the company with some applause as well as laughter. Mr. Burns was evidently disconcerted when, as a reply to his statement that other movements had made such rapid progress during the last few years, a gentleman sitting at a side table said: "Except Votes for Women, John Burns." This interrupter followed up his advantage by asking: "What are you going to do about it? You as a member of the Government are partly responsible for the scenes in Parliament Square, and it is a shame you should be allowed to sit here." At this stage the speaker was gagged by a steward, and then pulled out of the room so violently that the tablecloth was torn off the table, and much of the crockery was broken. Mr. Burns looked very uncomfortable, but the accusing voices were not yet still. Towards the end of his speech a man rose and said, "Why don't you let women help in your town planning, Mr. Burns? You are no Progressive. Why didn't you receive the women's deputation at Liverpool?" Again there was a scene of wild confusion as the speaker was ejected, and Mr. Burns having sat down, the remaining speakers, of course, suffered no interruption.

"WE ARE CONVINCED!"

Speaking at the Highbury Athenaeum last Tuesday Mr. Winston Churchill, at the opening of his speech, was asked a direct question by a member of the Men's Political Union:—"Who ordered the police to knock the women about and avoid making arrests?" No reply was given and the questioner was roughly ejected, though several men cried out, "Answer the man's question." One of these protesters was also ejected. Later Mr. Churchill gave a splendid opportunity to a suffragist. Referring to the Irish party, he said for thirty years they had laboured "with small successes with heart-breaking disappointments, with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick without taint of personal motive." "So have the women," thundered a voice from the body of the hall, and again the stewards flung themselves on the interrupter, who was badly kicked before he was thrown outside. Mr. Churchill was expressing his belief that Home Rule would result in "a tremendous strengthening of our position" when a gentleman on the platform cried, "Not until women get the vote." "Turning to the question of the Lords' Veto, the Home Secretary asked whether our present Constitutional system could be called fair or even sensible?" "No," replied another gentleman on the platform, "but it will be when women are represented in Parliament." Mr. Churchill seemed perturbed at this second check from his immediate neighbourhood, and proceeded: "Let me say, with regard to these interruptions, that in my judgment the women will get the vote as soon as they convince the men." "We are convinced," chorused a number of men present. Consequently Mr. Churchill's stewards proceeded at intervals to eject the men who expressed that conviction and demanded for women the "fair and equal constitution" advocated by the Home Secretary.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL AT BIRMINGHAM

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, spoke at Birmingham on Tuesday night, and was constantly interrupted by members of the W.S.P.U. and the Men's Political Union. When he remarked that the House of Lords was not representative of the will of the people, a woman promptly shouted: "Neither is the House of Commons." She was immediately ejected with violence, as were the rest of the interrupters. At first only women were ejected; but after a man in the audience, a stranger, stood up to protest against the brutality used, men were also thrown out. On leaving the hall Mr. Samuel, whose car was followed by another containing detectives, had again to encounter women, who sprang on the step of his car. One of them succeeded in getting inside and questioning him; he gave no answer, but got out of the car.

THE "VOICE" AND THE "DAILY NEWS."

The Liberal Press makes a careful distinction between meetings of Liberal Cabinet Ministers, interrupted by suffragists and meetings of other people interrupted by the "Voice." While Mr. Lloyd George at the Paragon Theatre, Miss Helen Craggs, attended an entertainment at the Paragon Theatre. Watching her opportunity, she reconnoitred carefully, and laid her plans with the greatest skill. About half-past two in the morning, accompanied by two supporters, she entered the building, climbed on to the roof, and from there to neighbouring roof, where, sustained on a few pieces of chocolate, she and her comrades lay through the whole bitter freezing night and through the whole of Monday, enduring all this in order to show the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the women had ended the truce, and that now there was no going back. When the cheering announced that the Chancellor was speaking, Miss Craggs ran down into one of the boxes, and armed, as she herself says, "with a superhuman strength," she tore herself free from the stewards who clustered round her, and was able to call out an indignant protest and to wave her tricolour. The scene that followed, was heard from an eyewitness, was absolutely appalling in its brutality. Miss Craggs was practically thrown head foremost down the stone steps. Mr. Lloyd George, however, had to reckon with men as well. One interrupter was thrown out with great violence; another, who reminded the Chancellor that women paid taxes as well as men, had two teeth knocked out before his ejection, and when Mr. Lloyd George repeated the statement, which in his heart he knows to be absolutely false, that the men earned their living by these protests, there were cries of "Shame!" from the gallery.

A Cruel Taunt.

After the meeting at the Paragon, several members of the M.P.U., who were supping at a restaurant in the Strand, saw Mr. Lloyd George with Mrs. George and several friends, outside. Mr. Duval and Mr. Butler followed, and Mr. Duval said: "Mr. Lloyd George, why do you refer to the men who are working for the women's cause as 'hirelings'?" All are voluntary workers, and you ought to be ashamed of making such lying assertions." Mr. Lloyd George made a stammering reply, and Mr. Duval retorted: "We want a satisfactory statement tomorrow. A defective then rushed at Mr. Duval, and dragged him away. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George entered a motor, followed by Mr. Duval's shouts: "Traitor to the women's cause!" To one of the Chancellor's party, who asked Mr. Butler why the men did not control their language, Mr. Butler replied: "Why does not Mr. Lloyd George control his language and refrain from slandering members of our Union?"

WHAT AMUSES SOME MEN.

At half-past four (on Friday) a crowd between Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hospital watched with amusement the efforts of two policemen who were trying to wheel away a crippled woman in a safety-propelled invalid chair. Dressed in Suffragette purple she had joined in the attempt to reach the House. When the police pulled one way the cripple turned and steering apparatus the other.—Daily Mail.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Something a little different from those found elsewhere.

LET your Christmas Gift this year be something more than an ornamental souvenir, conveying the conventional message of goodwill; let it be something quite distinctive in character and of real use. Our Christmas Presents Booklet contains many helpful suggestions. The following are four examples:—

Circular revolving bookcase of Inlaid mahogany three-feet high £3 15 0

Bergère dark oak and cane easy chair with cushions in crevel tapestry £3 3 0

Toy fourposter bedstead in mahogany, exact model, beautifully made, with hangings and all complete, lit. 11ins. high. Curtains, etc., all made to take off £1 10 0

Wedgwood willow pattern morning tea set with green lacquer tray... .. £0 6 6

Booklet, illustrating the above, and 130 other suitable gifts, sent free by post to all readers of "Votes for Women."

HEAL & SON

Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

On Thursday (after we went to press), Mr. Chancellor invited the Home Secretary to say what instructions were issued to the police with regard to the arrest of women in connection with the deputation to the Prime Minister last Friday; whether he is aware that in many cases unnecessary violence was used before arrest, resulting in injury requiring medical treatment, and whether he will inquire into the conduct of the police on that occasion, and issue instructions to prevent a repetition of such conduct.

On Tuesday last, November 15, the Borough Council of Stoke Newington passed a resolution calling upon the Government to afford facilities for the Conciliation Bill. Stoke Newington is we believe the first borough in the Metropolis to take this step.

MEMORIALS TO MINISTERS.

A memorial urging the Government to grant immediate facilities for the Conciliation Bill was sent on November 14 to the Prime Minister, signed by 407 medical women.

The London Graduates' Union for Women's Suffrage, which consists of 702 graduates, men and women, has sent a similar memorial to Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, signed by leading graduates, among whom are Mr. Israel Zangwill, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. Louis B. Aldrich-Blake, Sir Victor Horsley and many others.

A HOLY WAR.

They were fighting not merely for political enfranchisement; they were struggling to raise the whole status of women. It was on the same lines as a fight for religious freedom. Those among them who were in favour of women accepting the responsibilities of citizenship were quite prepared also to face any obligations which might be placed upon them. Unless their demands were needed to they would cease to be merely Suffragists, and become red-hot Suffragettes. (Horsley)—Dr. L. Garrett Anderson at Forest Gate.

The Government and the country must remember that the women have entered upon this work never to turn back. Never again shall the Government be allowed to sit down and do nothing. If every door is shut against us, if every constitutional method is gone, we shall use hurtful violence. At present we have done injury to no one but ourselves. I honour the women who throw stones. We shall not sit still. We shall go on. Militant tactics will be resorted to again if the Government force us to it. —Lady Constance Lytton at Sheffield.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the General Election, it is impossible to make full announcements of meetings for the immediate future, but some meetings are announced on p. 153, and details of others can be had at local centres. A statement as to the election policy of the W.S.P.U. appears on p. 118. The free meeting next Monday afternoon at Queen's Hall, 3 p.m., is of immense importance in view of current events. The speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, will also be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The Christmas Bazaar is open from 10 to 7 daily, 10 to 2 on Saturdays. For a list of literature for the General Election, see p. 125.

"A TELLING OBJECT LESSON."

While one army of women were fighting for the freedom of women in Parliament Square last Friday afternoon another band was utilizing its literary and histrionic gifts in order to bring funds for the cause. At the Aldwych Theatre there was in progress the matinee for which the Actresses' Franchise League and the Women Writers' Suffrage League have worked so splendidly during the last few weeks.

The theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience, all of whom were delighted and some mystified by the carefully planned typical interruptions from the audience during the scene from "Lysistrata," given by Miss Gertrude Kingston. The whole performance is described by the critic of the Daily News as "a mighty interesting entertainment," and he goes on to say: "This pageant is a telling object-lesson in what women have done in the work of the world. . . . The new one-act plays were above the usual level. George Paston's 'Stuffing' is a clever little sketch, full of humour and observation. . . . The little play, capably acted by Mr. Arthur Chesney, Miss Clara Greet, Miss Agnes Thomas, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother, as Mrs. Lindus's son who never tasted stuffing, should find its way into an evening bill. Miss Cecily Hamilton's 'Home Coming' is just a short and pathetic scene between a prodigal daughter who returns to her mother and is received with great tenderness and love. . . . It has the note of sincerity which sounds through all Miss Hamilton's work. Besides these plays, Miss Edith Clegg and Miss Constance Pounds sang, and Miss Doll danced. Miss Kingston recited, and Miss Lena Ashwell gave us some Elizabethan love lyrics with rare sensitiveness and poise." The Suffrage movement is fortunate indeed in having so much talent and energy at its disposal.

THE COMMONS DEBATE ON FRIDAY. THE PRIME MINISTER TURNS A DEAF EAR.

Parliament reassembled at noon on Friday, November 18, and in view of the Prime Minister's expected statement there was a crowded attendance. After preliminary business had been disposed of the Prime Minister made his statement, the chief points of which were the proposal to occupy the whole of the Session with Government business and the announcement that the House would be dissolved on November 23. Besides this, Mr. Asquith declared that the Government were prepared, if returned at the General Election, to bring in legislation for payment of members. Furthermore, he asserted that he had already received a deputation from the Trades Unions as to the Osborne judgment, and on Monday, November 21, he proposed to receive a deputation from Mr. Osborne and his friends. He made no mention of receiving a deputation on Woman Suffrage, which was considered by the Press to be the Osborne judgment the parallel vexed question of the day. He did not even mention the question. Immediately after the Premier sat down Mr. Keir Hardie got up and tried to put an oral question on Woman Suffrage, as he had had no time allowed to ask the question, and was told to wait his turn. Mr. Sanderson made a very interesting criticism on this question of the dissolution, and asked why it was necessary. His words are worthy of quotation:—"There are no subjects of great gravity and importance to be discussed? There are some who think that the Osborne judgment is a matter of great importance; there are others who think that the question of Woman Suffrage is a matter of very great importance." He added that he would tell his constituents that the Prime Minister has dissolved because he dare not face the questions that he has got to face. . . . that through all this year, as on previous occasions, he has put party interests in front of national interests."

MR. KEIR HARDIE PUTS HIS QUESTION.

At this point Mr. Keir Hardie got his chance to explain why he had tried to put a question earlier in the debate. He explained that his written question had been ignored by the Prime Minister, who he trusted had not intentionally treated the matter with contemptuous silence. He pointed out that Mr. Keir Hardie had been allotted to the Conciliation Bill, despite its splendid majority. He then outlined the agitation on behalf of the Bill throughout the country, referred to the scenes going on outside, and the general efforts being made. Mr. Keir Hardie reminded the Lord Advocates—to whom he addressed his remarks, as Mr. Asquith had departed—that the militant section of the women's movement had ceased hostilities for the past six or seven months, and that if military broke out again with greater fierceness it would be only natural, seeing that the truce had produced no effect. In fairness to the men and women who were anxiously working for this measure, Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that the Government ought to make their position plain, for even Cabinet Ministers had indicated that something ought to be done.

Lord Balfour thereupon pointed out that the guillotine motion in the Vote Office made the Government's attitude clear, and that they had no intention of dealing with the Conciliation Bill.

Mr. Walter M'Laren followed up Mr. Keir Hardie's words by assuming that Mr. Asquith had omitted to deal with his question owing to lapse of memory. He reinforced also what the member for Merthyr Tydvil had said about the strength of the movement for the conciliation, referring to the women then outside the House, as well as to the country in general. He pressed the Government to promise time for the women's enfranchisement in the next Parliament, even as they had promised time to other measures, and referred to Mr. Asquith's promised statement on Tuesday, November 22. He appealed for fair play to the question on behalf of two classes of women. First of all he pleaded eloquently for the case of women Liberal supporters at the General Election, that they might work for the party in the assurance that their enfranchisement would be given by it. He next gave the case of the vast body of women, militant and non-militant, who were working bravely for the Bill, it would not only be in his interest and in the interests of the party, but he would be doing a great service to the State.

Mr. Keir Hardie followed with a rousing defence of militant tactics. He pointed out that the women had waited quietly for some time hoping for justice. Naturally, if the question was shelved again they would be treated with a good deal of contempt to which no other section of the community would submit if applied to them. He reminded the Prime Minister that beside the W.S.P.U. Liberal women were now coming out in revolt, and that Unionist women were also awake. He pointed out that the women are now putting party aside and going for the one issue, and claimed that women had a right to a voice in any change in the constitution. He also clearly explained that the policy of the W.S.P.U. is not anti-Liberal, but anti-Government, and would be applied to Con-

servatives if they came into office and refused to deal with Women Suffrage. After Mr. Walter M'Laren's further reminder of the highly representative character of the deputation the amendment was put. On the House dividing there were 52 Ayes and 193 Noes. Thus the amendment was defeated, but as it was practically a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to deal with a question of Woman Suffrage the size of a minority was better than might have been expected.

Lord Castlereagh's Amendment.

The debate on the Parliamentary Franchise (Woman) Bill was opened by Viscount Castlereagh moving as an amendment to the Prime Minister's motion that the Government business should have "precedence at every sitting" that Mr. Keir Hardie's motion as to the Conciliation Bill should be excepted. Viscount Castlereagh regretted being obliged to ask the question owing to the Government's refusal to give a definite answer. With telling effect he said: "If this Government has no other claim to fame it will be that it has absolutely disregarded the rights of this House in every possible shape and form—a pointed allusion to the veto of Mr. Asquith, which has been far more autocratic than that of the Lords. He proceeded to remind the House that the Conciliation Bill earned a larger majority than any Bill of that Parliament. His motion was seconded by Mr. H. S. Foster. Mr. Kettle made a fine speech at this point, referring to the most real thing that had happened that day, namely, the deputation of representative women at the doors of the House waiting to see the Prime Minister. He told the House that while it had been sitting scenes had been going on outside which were a disgrace to British citizenship. The deputation included women from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, who bore a memorial for the Prime Minister. Mr. Kettle referred to Lord Lytton's letter to the Prime Minister asking that a definite promise should be given of attention if the Government returned to power, and even that was denied with a quibble. He reminded the Prime Minister that the liberal party would face the electors under a grave disadvantage if they had to go to the country with 250 or 300 women in prison fighting for political liberty.

The Prime Minister begged Mr. Kettle not to press the amendment, but to wait for his speech on the Women Suffrage on Tuesday, November 22. Mr. Kettle, however, firmly urged the Prime Minister to receive the memorial of the day. Mr. Asquith, sore pressed, almost seemed to lose his temper at this point. He asserted that his private secretary had received the deputation. We are to be sure, he said, to send Mr. Vaughan Nash to interview either of the deputations concerned with the Osborne judgment? He reached the rights of citizenship by saying that the matter was hardly one that arose at that moment.

Lord Hugh Cecil exposed the cunning of the Prime Minister by exposing by reminding the House of Commons that next week Mr. Asquith, owing to his motion, would be absolute master of it saying: "Very little power is in the hands of the Prime Minister in these times. Next week we shall have no power at all." Mr. Havland Burke announced that he wished to dissociate himself from any sort of "Prig" or "Bore" outside, and declared that those members who helped to swell the splendid Conciliation Bill majority did so "with their consciences clear." His criticism does honour to his colleagues! He also made an absurd statement that Suffragists wanted cheap and easy divorce.

Mr. Nannett administered a sound rebuke to the last speaker for dragging a red herring across the scene. He made an eloquent appeal for his brave countrywomen outside the House at the moment, and posed the Prime Minister by asking why he should act in one way to the Trades Unionists and in another way to the women of the country. Mr. Hugh Law succinctly laid facts before the House to show that the Conciliation Bill was not undemocratic. Sir Alfred Mond urged the Prime Minister to receive the deputation. He thought the behaviour of those in favour of the Bill had shown they were anxious to be reasonable and to accept the Government's terms. If the Prime Minister, seeing the other Ministers had made declarations, could receive the deputation and give facilities for the Bill, it would not only be in his interest and in the interests of the party, but he would be doing a great service to the State.

Mr. Keir Hardie followed with a rousing defence of militant tactics. He pointed out that the women had waited quietly for some time hoping for justice. Naturally, if the question was shelved again they would be treated with a good deal of contempt to which no other section of the community would submit if applied to them. He reminded the Prime Minister that beside the W.S.P.U. Liberal women were now coming out in revolt, and that Unionist women were also awake. He pointed out that the women are now putting party aside and going for the one issue, and claimed that women had a right to a voice in any change in the constitution. He also clearly explained that the policy of the W.S.P.U. is not anti-Liberal, but anti-Government, and would be applied to Con-

The GOOD old custom of giving Christmas presents still survives, but it is appalling to think of the amount of money wasted on useless articles. Is it not surely a

BETTER way to buy something useful, serviceable and lasting; something you may take a pleasure in giving and something the recipient will take a real pleasure in receiving? There is no doubt that the very

BEST possible present for a lady, the one calculated to give most pleasure, to be most useful, and to look best, is a Spunella shirt.

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(Regd.) is the very finest washable all British all silk material obtainable.

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THE SUFFRAGETTES AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The question arises whether the militant Suffragettes are likely to play as prominent a part in the coming contest as in that which took place ten months ago. . . . It may be that the Suffragette leaders, realising that a General Election could not be long deferred, prudently resolved not to fritter away their resources in contests of no great importance. They have preferred, it may be, to reserve the contents of the war chest for the National struggle at the polls. —Aberdeen Evening Express.

Ladies are likely to play a more prominent part in politics at the coming General Election than on any previous occasion. I do not mean the Suffragettes, who are always with us, and who will be busy as usual; but ladies who have no special objective, such as the enfranchisement of women. The Suffragettes have demonstrated how eloquent and competent women are in political work; and much may be anticipated from the increase of ladies in the field in the ensuing month. —Manchester Courier.

There is much that we expected to see done before another appeal is made to the country, whether the date be December or January, or July. The question of the payment of members is one. The Women Suffragists also are entitled to an undertaking that their question will get fair play from the Government. —Northern Daily Telegraph.

Amid all the suggestions why Mr. Asquith postponed the Government announcement of policy, and adjourned the House until Friday, no one thought of the true explanation. It was obviously done to dish the women Suffragists. They had prepared a great demonstration to meet outside the House to-day. Their members had been summoned from all parts of the country. Miss Pankhurst, with her usual skill, had perfected every detail. So the Prime Minister ran away. —Western Morning News.

We All Use John Knight's Natural Bouquet Joilet Soaps. (26 Varieties of Perfume.) Hence Our Complexions! John Knight, Ltd., Soapmakers to The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London. Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, Brussels International Exhibition, 1910. SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS TO DEPT. V, NAMING YOUR GROCER OR STORES, AND A SAMPLE BOX CONTAINING SIX SPECIAL TABLETS WILL BE SENT POST FREE.

PARTY WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—In the interest of the Woman Suffrage cause, I write to call attention to the almost general advice given by the missioners of the W.S.P.U., and vigorously maintained by Mrs. Pankhurst, in answer to a question, on Nov. 7, at Leeds: "That it is the duty of all sympathisers with, and workers for, the Woman Suffrage cause to leave political party organisations, and work only within the woman's party." I will own I believe that were it possible to remove the work of the women's party organisations, suddenly, from Parliamentary election work, an overpowering effect on Candidates would ensue, to hasten the great end we have in view. But Liberal, Conservative, and Labour women alike, are not prepared to suspend their political principles. We have, therefore, to deal with things as they are, and I would ask, is it wise to leave these big women's constitutions to be manipulated by political party men alone? Is it wise to waste the opportunity, which the numerous platforms of such bodies afford, of insistent regular argument and debate on the women's great question, through which earnest, thoughtful, determined women are added to the active workers for Woman Suffrage? Such a policy constitutes a menace to our Woman Suffrage cause. Missioners are indeed needed inside as well as outside these party ranks, and have great opportunities, as some Parliamentary candidates know and deplore.—Yours, etc., RHONA A. CONNOR. Bardsley, near Leeds. November, 1910.

[Our correspondent advocates the method which has been in operation for nearly fifty years among party women, and which has produced no tangible result. The W.S.P.U. recognises that mere platform oratory is sterile. It is action, not words, which are wanted. And action, to be effective must be outside the ranks of party.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

UNREPRESENTED TEACHERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Dear Sir,—It will interest unrepresented women teachers in England to learn the position of their sisters north of the Tweed. Two years ago a resolution in favour of the Parliamentary Franchise for Women was brought before the Educational Institute of Scotland. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that politics are beyond the province of this association. The decision, and the alleged reason, were the more absurd in view of the fact that the

Institute had recently proposed to levy 1s. 6d. per head from all its members for the purpose of enabling it to maintain a direct representative in Parliament. Surely that was a very practical admission of politics! The proposed levy, and the whole question of an M.P. for the E.I.S. are now in abeyance. It would be well, I think, if the suggestion of your correspondent were acted upon—that the women teachers in England should withhold the 2s. of their annual subscription to the N.U.T.—Yours, etc., A VOTERLESS SCOT.

MR. F. E. SMITH AND CHINA.

The Times of India recommends "that coarsure gentlemen, Mr. F. E. Smith," to study a recent article in the Times, which shows that women are still the dominant force in the Palace of Peking, and that the Palace determines the government of the country. The Times of India says: "Whilst the late Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi lived, there is no doubt that she controlled the government of China with an iron hand. But women are still the dominant force in the government. When the late Emperor died, Tzu Hsi insisted upon the recognition as his successor of Prince Pu Yi although there was at least one candidate with a better title, and his father Prince Chun was appointed to the regency. But it was the intention of Tzu Hsi to keep the reins of power in her own hand, and when she found life slipping from her she issued a remarkable Decree, setting forth that in cases of importance the Regent should apply to the Empress Dowager for instructions, and act in accordance therewith. The Dowager Empress, Yung Lu, has gradually marshalled the forces of Yehonala Clan, and is making matters very uncomfortable for the Regent, who has weakened his influence by his indiscreet nepotism. On the other side is the wife of the Regent, the Princess Chun, another masterful woman, and the balance of power in the palace is divided between these two women, in whose hands the ministers who appear in the dispatches are lay figures. The Times correspondent says that in the event of a crisis occurring it would not be surprising if Lung Yu were to follow the example of her illustrious predecessor and to issue an edict in her own name depriving the Regent of his office and consigning him to the Imperial Clan Court for the determination of a suitable penalty." She could readily find precedents for such a course, and for the deposition of the Regent's son, the present Emperor, if she deemed that necessary. But she would probably be content with the assumption of the regency in her own person."

LORD LYTTON AND MR. ASQUITH.

Lord Lytton has made a statement in which, referring to the Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons, he says:—"In two vital particulars the undertaking fails to satisfy the request of the Conciliation Committee. In the first place, Mr. Asquith's promise applies not to our Bill specifically but generally to a Bill so framed as to admit of free amendment. We had asked for a promise for our Bill in the next Session. The answer is a promise for some Bill in some Session of the next Parliament. No Government can control what the Prime Minister has called "the dim and speculative future."

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Miss Margaret Sangster, in the Women's Home Companion (America) makes a candid and straightforward confession of conversion to woman suffrage. Miss Sangster acknowledges that while reluctant to admit that the strenuous behaviour of certain gentlemen across the seas has modified the strength of her earlier conviction, it has had its weight. "These modern martyrs," she writes, "appeared at first sight fantastic and futile. Slowly, little by little, my thought has marched to the conclusion that these ladies have known their countrymen better than I did." Another factor in this change of opinion was the New York blouse-makers strike, when the helplessness of woman as a competitor in the labour market when she has no voice in the making of the laws affecting her, was so abundantly evident. "The brutality of the police and the snip judgments of the magistrates could not have been shown toward men of the same class."

IRISH WOMEN AND MR. BIRELL.

On Tuesday night windows of the private houses of Cabinet Ministers were broken by the Suffragettes. Irish women alone broke those of Mr. Birell's house, and refused to allow anyone but an Irishwoman in their group. Mr. Birell, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was the object of their special attention.

TWO COMMENTS.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN. The wanton attack of the militant Suffragists yesterday upon the Prime Minister and Mr. Birell is an incident so senseless and so discredit-able that it is to be hoped it will be repudiated by the responsible leaders of the party. Mr. Asquith is a sincere and avowed opponent of Women's Suffrage, and he has as much right

to his conviction as anyone else, but he has never endeavoured unduly to force his own opinion upon the majority of the Cabinet, and in this respect has acted with singular fairness and consideration. . . . It is true he did not promise time for next session, but left the matter open, which was as much as could be expected considering what is before him. Yet this is the moment seized by certain unrestrained and fanatical women to make a gross personal attack upon him as he was proceeding quietly from the House of Commons to his house in Downing Street. The similar attack by another set of women upon Mr. Birrell in St. James's Park was, if possible, more preposterous and unprovoked. Mr. Birrell is a hearty friend of the Suffrage movement, and has been particularly warm and active of late in its support. Yet this did not prevent him from being surrounded and hustled and kicked by an unmanly mob of members of the Social and Political Union. It is difficult to conceive how any sane and educated body of women can imagine that a good cause can be advanced by such means.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

"The deplorable demonstration yesterday by women Suffragists will not impress reasonable minds favourably or advance the cause the demonstrators have at heart. . . . Most people will think that Mr. Asquith has made a concession of real value. . . . So far as can be gathered, the real conviction against Mr. Asquith's statement was that he spoke of not Parliament. The phrase admittedly covers an indefinite period, but we have little doubt that Mr. Asquith could be persuaded to appoint, subject, of course, to unforeseen contingencies, a session for the discussion of the Bill. The women who demonstrated yesterday apparently demand next session, but next session is obviously heavily mortgaged in advance. The women Suffragists would be wise to admit facts which they cannot overcome, and they would have exhibited better statesmanship if they had replied to Mr. Asquith by a request to fix a session instead of by an explosion of violence which, at the best, could only demonstrate their devotion and their courage—proofs of which are no longer necessary—and is much more likely to arm the scoffers with arguments and distract the believers whose faith is weak. The Suffragists should never forget that they have to persuade their countrymen. They will not persuade them by breaking windows and assaulting distinguished statesmen. They will only disgust them."

NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

The London hostesses who so generously came forward to give hospitality to country delegates are most heartily thanked for this very practical way of helping the cause. In case some of the delegates from the provinces have not yet been able to send their letters of apology to London hostesses, to whom, owing to the haste with which the arrangements had to be made, or to any other cause, they were perhaps unable to go at the last moment, Miss Ellen Smith would like them to know that letters sent to 4, Clements Inn, W.C., will be forwarded if the correct address has been mislaid.

IRISH WOMEN ON THE DEPUTATION.

The Irish contingent included Mrs. Cousins, Mus. Bac. (Hon. Treasurer I.W.F.L.), Miss Webb (Com. I.W.F.L.), Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, the Misses Cadis, Miss Stephenson, Miss Houston, Miss Hasler (Dublin), Mrs. Crossie (Dundalk), Miss Lindsay (Belfast), and Miss Greta Allen (Cork).

A GENTLE HINT?

Evidently Mr. Pett Ridge improved the shining hour at Finsbury the other day, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George's little daughter, who performed the ceremony of opening a crèche. Mr. Pett Ridge is reported to have congratulated the little girl upon the fact that she had learned so early in life the use of a latchkey, and had also become the possessor of one. Was he referring to the latchkey vote?

DEPUTATION TO AN M.P.

On Friday last a deputation of the Exeter W.S.P.U. interviewed Mr. Duke, M.P. He declined to put woman suffrage into his election address, and pointed out that he had kept his promise to the women by not opposing their Bill in July! He said that Mr. Balfour's speech on the subject had entirely removed any lingering doubts in his own mind as to the justice and expediency of the measure, and he admitted that it was a vital question, and one which Parliament was bound to deal with. Miss Amy Montague said: "In a word then, while you are convinced of the justice of this reform, you are not prepared to do anything practical to carry it into effect?" To this he replied that he put "great Constitutional issues first."

Women have been successful in the annual ploughing matches at Brightlingsea. The winners were Mrs. Cracknell, Mrs. Martin and Miss Long. The youngest competitor was Miss Elsie Percival, aged 17. Lady Desart has been elected to the Freedom of the City of Kilkenny. This is, we believe, the first time this distinction has been conferred by an Irish city on any woman.

SOME MEETINGS ARRANGED.

Saturday, Nov. 25.—Dundee Office, Meeting of Votes for Women, 9 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Harrogate Gymnasium, Royal Arcade, Parliament Street, Mrs. H. N. Bralston, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Hull, Beverley Road Baths, Mrs. Bralston, Miss A. Pankhurst, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Liverpool, 25, Berry Street, Exhibition Work, 7 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Newcastle, Wellington Quay, Women's Co-operative Guild, Miss Williams, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—Reading, Wilson Road Schools, Mrs. Boyd Dawson, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Bradford, Masonic Hall, Rawson Square, At Home, 3 to 5 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Dundee, 61, Nethergate, Miss Chapman, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 24.—Manchester, 164, Oxford Road, At Home, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Brackenbury, 7.30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 30.—Newbury, Oddfellows' Hall, (Com. I.W.F.L.), Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, the Misses Cadis, Miss Stephenson, Miss Houston, Miss Hasler (Dublin), Mrs. Crossie (Dundalk), Miss Lindsay (Belfast), and Miss Greta Allen (Cork). Friday, Dec. 2.—Birkenhead, St. John's Church, Grange Road, 7 p.m. Friday, December 2.—Reading, 38, West Street, Christmas Bazaar. Friday, Dec. 2.—South Shields, Ingham Hall, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m. Monday, Dec. 5.—Barnet, Town Hall, Miss Isabel Seymour and Mrs. W. Pethick Lawrence. Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Bath, Gullihall, Lord Lytton, 8 p.m. Owing to the approach of the General Election it is impossible to give a full list of Meetings. DEPUTATION TO AN M.P. On Friday last a deputation of the Exeter W.S.P.U. interviewed Mr. Duke, M.P. He declined to put woman suffrage into his election address, and pointed out that he had kept his promise to the women by not opposing their Bill in July! He said that Mr. Balfour's speech on the subject had entirely removed any lingering doubts in his own mind as to the justice and expediency of the measure, and he admitted that it was a vital question, and one which Parliament was bound to deal with. Miss Amy Montague said: "In a word then, while you are convinced of the justice of this reform, you are not prepared to do anything practical to carry it into effect?" To this he replied that he put "great Constitutional issues first." Women have been successful in the annual ploughing matches at Brightlingsea. The winners were Mrs. Cracknell, Mrs. Martin and Miss Long. The youngest competitor was Miss Elsie Percival, aged 17. Lady Desart has been elected to the Freedom of the City of Kilkenny. This is, we believe, the first time this distinction has been conferred by an Irish city on any woman.

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

Table with columns for Date, Location, and Time. Includes meetings at Brecknock Road, Chiswick, Harrow Road, Kennington Park, etc.

The Speakers' Class is discontinued on account of the General Election. Every Friday, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., Poster Parade, 11 a.m. For Announcement about General Election Literature, see page 126.

Advertisement for Colman's Mustard. Text: "Royal tables never lack COLMAN'S D.S.F. MUSTARD nor need yours". Includes logo of the Colman family.

Advertisement for Viyella Patterns for Winter. Includes image of a hand writing 'Viyella does not shrink' on a piece of fabric. Text: "New 'Viyella' Patterns for Winter. The range of the new 'Viyella' Winter patterns is at your Draper's or Outfitter's."

Advertisement for Garrould's Nurses' Uniforms, Cloaks, Bonnets, Caps, etc. Includes image of a nurse in uniform. Text: "Garrould's Nurses' Uniforms, Cloaks, Bonnets, Caps, etc. All Nursing Requisites can be found in the NURSES' SALOON."

Advertisement for Badges & Banners for Demonstrations, etc. Includes Dimoline Piano Co. advertisement. Text: "BADGES & BANNERS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS, etc. TOYE & CO., 57, Theobalds Road, London, W.C. DIMOLINE PIANO CO. Special Sale of Pianos. Cheap. All Makers. Silencing Stop Pianos. From 20 gns. cash. PLAYER PIANOS. SIMPLEX PLAYERS."

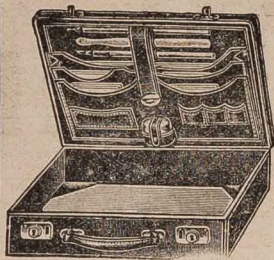
Advertisement for Farrow's Bank, Limited. Text: "FARROW'S BANK, LIMITED. THE PEOPLE'S BANK. Authorised Share Capital, £500,000. Issued 290,000 Shares. 2,500 SHAREHOLDERS AND PROPRIETORS. THOMAS FARROW, Esq. Chairman of Directors. SEND FOR ANNUAL REPORT & BALANCE SHEET and Illustrated Booklet describing 'Farrow's Bank, Ltd.: Its History, Work, and Success.' FARROW'S BANK FOR WOMEN 29, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Head Office - 1, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C."

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F. 3.—Fitted Attaché Case, black seal grain, with red lining, 12 in. . . . Price 10/6
Also a splendid range . . . 10 in. 12 in. 14 in.
Price 12/9 15/9 19/9



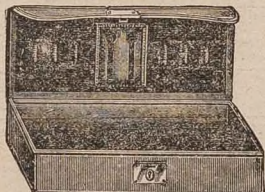
A.F. 70.—Scissor Case. Fitted with 2 pairs good Sheffield Scissors, 7/11. Others from 2/11 1/2 to 2/9.



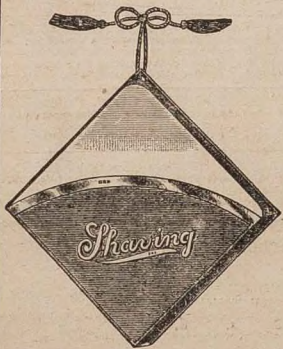
A.F. 58.—Packing Basket. Fitted with every requisite, 12/9; also from 5/11 upwards.



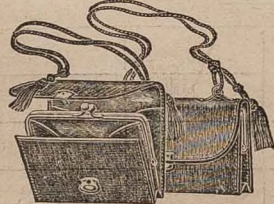
A.F. 71.—Gent's Solid Leather Trinket Box. Lined green or red velvet, 4/11. In other qualities and sizes.



A.F. 56.—Gent's Tie Box. In real leather, lined velvet, red and green, 9/11.



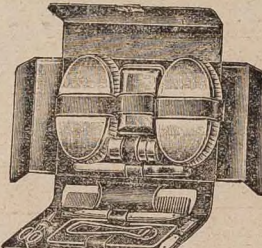
A.F. 62.—Shaving Pad, very smart. Mounted on Roan leather, 4/11. Crushed Morocco, 6/11. Hall-marked silver mount.



F.U. 14.—Dark Green and Maroon Purse Bags, silk cord handles, inner purse divisions, in 2 sizes, 6 by 3, 3/11; 5 by 3, 2/11 1/2.



Clock (A).—Rosewood Clock with Gilt Decoration. Guaranteed Movement. Stands 5 in. high. 3/11 1/2.



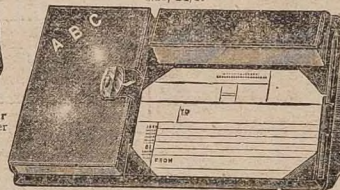
A.F. 72.—Dressing Case. Morocco grain. Lined long grain leather, with English fittings. White or Black, 21/9. Smaller size, 14/9.



Clock (B).—Untarnishable Metal Clock. Very dainty. Movement guaranteed, 5/11.



A.F. 68.—Real Leather Collar Bag in Brown, 2/6. Better qualities, 4/11, 6/11, 8/11.



F.U. 2.—A B C, Notes and Telegram. In brown leather. Size 14 by 9 by 2 deep. . . . 6/11



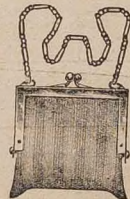
A.F. 61.—Dainty Silk Bag, with Gilt Chain, spangled and decorated with gold cord, set in lined with hand-worked ribbon flowers, 5 in. by 4 1/2 in., 4/11 1/2. In 8 colours.



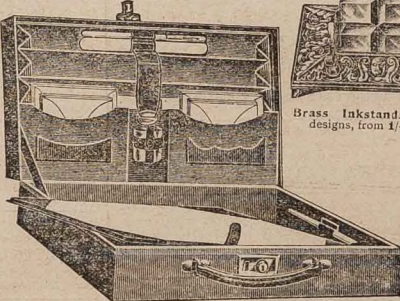
F. 15.—Brass Inkstands. Single Ink . . . 4/6 to 15/6 Double . . . 1/11, 2 gns



Brass Inkstands in many designs, from 1/- to 35/-.



F.U. 21.—New Wire Wave Bag in oxidised and gilt stripes 4 sizes, 3 1/2 in. 22/-, 4 in. 25/-, 4 1/2 in. 27/-, 5 in. 32/- In plain gilt, 17/6 upwards



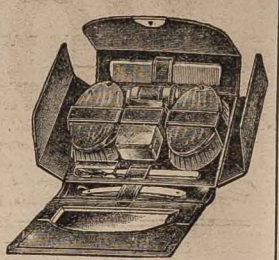
A.P. 52.—Real Beaver Calf fitted Attaché Case, exact to sketch, also in crushed morocco, in most delicate colours. Suitable for presents, art green, brown, grey and mauve. 12 in. long, 39/9; 14 in. long, £2 10s. In Spanish leather, 12 in. long, 12/9; 14 in. long, 15/9, and upwards.



F.M. 98.—3 1/2 in. White Gauze Fan, floral designs, loop mount. . . . 2/11 1/2 each. In several other designs.



F.M. 98a.—3 1/2 in. White Gauze Fan, painted flowers, loop mount. . . . 5/6 each. Also in other designs.



F. 9.—Gent's Dressing Case in Morocco grain, 12/9. Also others at 17/6, 21/9 to 63/-. A large assortment of Ladies' Dressing Cases in stock.



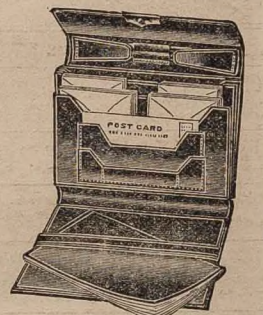
A.F. 66.—Real Leather Writing Pad, with cover in dark purple or brown, size 11 in. by 9 in., 3/11.



F.U. 20.—Strong Leather Bag, with front slip pocket and well-made nickel frame, fitted with small purse to match, 5/11.



F.U. 10.—Two Military Brushes in solid leather case. In satinwood or black, 2/11 1/2, 3/11, 4/11. Better qualities, 6/11, 8/11, 10/6, 12/9 to 25/6.



A.F. 60.—Real Leather Writing Case, fitted with separate blotters. Sizes 11 in. by 8 in., 21/-; others from 2/6 to 4/3.



F.U. 7.—Strongly made in Nickel. Size 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 in., 10/6 and 12/6.

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Best quality Untarnishable Nickel Cloth and Hat Brush. Also Hair Brush, Mirror and Comb to match (far superior to silver). Hat Brush, 2/11 1/2; Cloth Brush, 4/11; Hair Brush, 6/11; Mirror, 8/11; Comb, 2/11 1/2.

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