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The

Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913.

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A Review of the Week.

The Government's Mean and Cowardly Action.

Two victims of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," Mrs. Rigby and Miss Arabella Scott, have been rearrested. The rearrest of Mrs. Rigby took place on August 24th, and she was taken to Walton Gaol, Liverpool. Mrs. Rigby, as our readers know, is the militant who announced to the magistrate who tried her that she fired Sir William Lever's bungalow at Rivington Pike as a beacon which would warn the King, the Government, and the men of the country that women will no longer submit to disfranchisement. Miss Arabella Scott, who was arrested in Hyde Park, was taken by the police all the way to Scotland, and imprisoned in Calton Gaol, Edinburgh. The Government's action in rearresting these two women is characteristically mean and cowardly. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney—who are outstanding public figures, and were in a measure protected by the fact that the International Medical Congress and, we might even add, the House of Commons were in session—were not arrested, in spite of the bold challenge they offered to the Government. When the people's thoughts are bent upon holiday-making, and when effective criticism cannot easily be brought to bear upon them, the Government dishonourably avail themselves of the opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon two women whose importance and popularity they happen to undervalue. What the Government must be taught is this—that the health and life of every individual militant woman are regarded as beyond all price by her comrades, and that therefore she will be defended to the uttermost against "Cat-and-Mouse" torture.

The Movement in the East End.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, after fighting to the end, is now taking a short holiday, at the close of which she will resume her campaign in the East End. She addressed two meetings after the expiration of her "Cat-and-Mouse" licence. Considerable interest

has been taken in her speech to the East End men and women who support the Suffrage cause, in the course of which she exhorted them to show no fear of the police, but so to drill and prepare themselves as to be able to overcome their resistance. There is a striking similarity between Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's speech and those delivered by Sir Edward Carson to the men of Ulster.

A Memorial to the Prime Minister.

An important memorial has been addressed to the Prime Minister, urging that Mrs. Pankhurst, who has been three times rearrested after release on licence, shall not be arrested again. The memorialists include Lord Ashbourne, General and Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M., the Bishops of Lincoln and Kensington, and many other men and women of influence. In the course of their memorial they say:

You may remember that the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons on June 2 last that no steps would be taken for the rearrest of a prisoner who had been convicted of serious assaults on young girls but released on grounds of health. We would urge that the moral turpitude involved in the latter offence is much graver than that of which Mrs. Pankhurst has been convicted, and we request the Government, of which you are the head, to take such measures as will prevent her being subjected to so much severe a punishment.

The Newspapers Fluttered.

It is amusing to see how fluttered the newspapers have been by Mrs. Pankhurst's advice to every Suffragette that she shall, before the Autumn Campaign begins, take a holiday with a view to gaining strength to continue the fight against the Government. Upon this very reasonable advice some newspapers have based the conjecture that some sort of truce with the Government is intended. Nothing could be more ridiculous, as a reference to our news columns will show. Besides, it is obvious that for each individual member some time or other during the summer to take a holiday does not mean that the Union as a whole need cease work for one moment.

The Chesterfield Election.

The Chesterfield Election resulted in the return of Mr. Barnett Kenyon, the Liberal-Labour candidate. The "Labour Leader" makes the following comment upon the election and its result:

Nominally, the Chesterfield by-election leaves the Labour Party weaker by the loss of a seat; actually, it leaves the Labour Party stronger than it has ever been before. The strong action of the Labour Party in connection with the Chesterfield contest, and particularly Mr. MacDonald's outspoken letter, will put fresh heart and enthusiasm into the Independent Labour Party. It was inevitable that the pro-Liberal attitude of the miners' members should have a depressing effect, and now that the Labour Party has given evidence of its determination to end this condition of things the rank and file will return to their work with a new confidence and zeal. The independence of the Labour Party has been clearly demonstrated.

In our opinion, the "Labour Leader" attaches too much importance to this election. Mr. J. R. MacDonald's protest against Mr. Kenyon's friendliness towards the Liberals was a very meaningless affair, having regard to the fact that he himself is

doing the very same thing in the House of Commons for which he rebuked Mr. Kenyon, namely, supporting the Liberal Party. In certain quarters there is a tendency to lay the blame for Labour's subservience to the Government on the shoulders of the miners. The truth is that no one is in practice more subservient to the Government than Mr. J. R. MacDonald and other Labour M.P.'s who are totally unconnected with the miners' trade unions. Mr. John Scurr made a spirited fight, and rallied to him 583 voters and many more not in possession of the vote.

Expected Arrest of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law.

Sir Edward Carson—for the purpose, no doubt, of gaining health and strength for the militant campaign against Home Rule—is at the present moment outside the jurisdiction of the British courts. But presumably he will, when he sets foot on British soil, be arrested on the charge of having incited to and procured the recent violence and bloodshed in Ireland. On the day of Sir Edward Carson's arrest we expect to hear also of the arrest of his co-conspirator and partner in militancy, Mr. Bonar Law. It is increasingly evident that the Government will not be able any longer to apply differential treatment to the Unionist leaders on the one hand and the militant Suffragists on the other, on the plea that violence follows women's incitements and does not follow the incitement of the Unionists. Not only has violence occurred, but preparations for more violence are afoot. The newspapers tell us that Londonderry is an armed city, and we are specially informed that a clergyman is utilising his house as an armoury. After this let us hope that no other clergyman will presume to chide women for their milder militancy. While the men of Londonderry are preparing to destroy life, Suffragists are only charged with attacking mere inanimate property.

The Steady Continuance of Militancy.

The failure of the "Cat-and-Mouse" policy is completely proved by the steady continuance of militancy. Although this is the holiday season militant acts, presumed to be committed by Suffragists, are taking place all over the country. The newspapers are for the moment, probably in response to desperate appeals from the Government, doing what they can to keep the public in ignorance of much that is happening. But despite this partial boycott enough of the truth leaks out to show the public that "Cat-and-Mouse" torture, far from damping, inflames the spirit of militancy.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald Opposes the Prime Minister!

The newspapers tell us that Mr. J. R. MacDonald, chairman of the Labour Party, has been acting in opposition to the Prime Minister—at golf. This is the most serious encounter Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has yet had with Mr. Asquith. We fear, however, that the only fighting that Mr. MacDonald will ever do against the Liberal Government, will be of this playful sort.

The Meaning of the Women's Revolution.

Passages from a Speech delivered by MRS. PANKHURST to Delegates attending the International Medical Congress.

I want to make you understand why women are fighting the Government in this way—women, it must be obvious to you not of criminal nature; why women who do not rejoice in notoriety, whatever our critics may say, why women of sane mind, why women of ordinary gentle disposition have been led by slow stages to be determined and avowed lawbreakers.

Although our revolution is not characterised by the kind of violence exhibited by your sex—because we do not shoot, because we do not kill, because we have exercised tremendous self-restraint, so much so that they have talked of our deeds of violence as pin-pricks, and have jeered and jibed and goaded us on—it is still revolution. It means that women are in revolt; it means that women are refusing to submit; it means that women are withholding their consent from government until they are accorded a voice in the settling of that government and in the making of the laws which they are expected to obey.

You no doubt want to know why women are doing this. Well, if you want the reason, look round you in London and see. You need only read the paper that was read at the Medical Congress by Major French on the subject of venereal disease. I am ashamed for my country if that paper read is to be taken as an expression of Englishmen's opinion on that subject. When we look at the French paper on the same subject we are ashamed that the paper put forward as representing English opinion should be of the character, and should contain the representations and recommendations that Major French's paper did contain. One sentence alone justifies a woman's revolution: "We have always had prostitution," he says, "and we always shall have it." No, gentlemen, women will no longer submit to the enslavement of a section of their sex. If it is true—I do not believe it for one moment—that men have less power of self-control than women have, or might have if properly educated, if there is a terrible distinction between the physical and moral standards of both sexes, then I say as a woman, representing thousands of women all over the world—men must find some way of supplying the needs of their sex which does not involve the degradation of ours.

We are always being told, especially by members of the Government, that women are failing to perform what they call the chief duty of women with regard to the population; that women are responsible for the decrease in the birth rate, that women are responsible for infantile mortality. Women look to the causes of infantile mortality, to the causes of ill-health among their sex, and they say that women must indeed be the courageous sex if they dare to enter into marriage and take upon themselves the responsibility of motherhood. Some of us who have thought long of this question are coming to think that until some way is found to secure health to women, and health to their offspring, it is almost a crime to take upon oneself the responsibility of bringing human life into the world. We are willing to acknowledge that we also are human, that we also have faults, that we are ignorant, and our ignorance is not altogether our own fault, because many things have been kept from us. You admitted it in your discussions: you actually argued amongst yourselves as to whether a medical man should tell a woman infected with disease what is the nature of her disease. We women are determined that as grown human beings we must know the truth. We are determined that, as women, we shall play our part in fighting this terrible scourge of the human race. We are determined that there shall be full human responsibility towards the race on the part of both men and women.

Therefore this woman's revolution, this fight for the freedom of women; this fight for the right to be treated as grown beings is going on. We say that this fight amongst women is going on until there is created a new race of men, until men are taught responsibility towards the race and to the future.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions July 18 to July 22.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from July 18 to July 22, 1913. Includes categories like 'Already Acknowledged', 'Per Edinburgh', 'Per Glasgow', 'Per Ipswich', 'Per Southampton', 'Per Dundee', 'Per Cardiff', 'Per Walsall', 'Pimlico Campaign', 'Poster Fund', and 'Library Fees'.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT A GREAT EVIL.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

As might be expected, our articles on sexual disease and its causes have evoked a good deal of comment on the part of men. Some men have written to say that they completely endorse our statements of fact and that they agree with us that votes for women and chastity for men are the sole cures for sexual disease. Other men have offered criticism.

These critics say, in the first place, that our statements as to the prevalence of sexual disease amongst men are exaggerated. In the second place, they say that the reason of men's vice is an economic one and that if men could afford to marry they would no longer have intercourse with prostitutes. It is, of course, principally Socialist men who adopt this second line of argument.

Denying Statements of Fact.

There is a complete answer to both these objections. Firstly, as to the denial of our statements that 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of men contract gonorrhoea. Men's favourite method of arguing against women is to deny their statements of fact. But as it happens, the statement in question is not made upon our own authority, but upon that of medical men.

This is what great medical authorities say as to the percentage of men who contract gonorrhoea—the malady which is so dangerous to the wives who in thousands are infected by a diseased husband.

Noeggerath says that in New York out of 1,000 married men, 800 have had gonorrhoea, and that 90 per cent. of these have not been healed and can infect their wives.

Ricord also says that 80 per cent. of men contract gonorrhoea, and says further: "When anyone has once acquired gonorrhoea God only knows when he will get well again."

Neisser, who discovered the gonococcus, said: "The statement that of the adult male population inhabiting large towns, only an insignificant proportion escapes gonorrhoeal infection is not at all exaggerated."

Dr. A. Prince Morrow, author of "Social Diseases and Marriage," says "Gonorrhoea is the most widespread and universal of all diseases in the adult male population, embracing 75 per cent. or more."

Taylor, in his book on venereal diseases, says: "We are certainly warranted in asserting that gonorrhoea, taken as a whole, is one of the most formidable and far-reaching infections by which the human race is attacked."

"Many Anxious Hours."

Finger, the great German authority on gonorrhoea, says: "Gonorrhoea of the male urethra is probably the most frequent disease with which the practical physician has to deal. With it he usually begins his early practice, and until the end it causes him many anxious hours. Frequent as is the disease, it is equally ungrateful as regards a positive and radical cure."

Dr. Douglas White, M.D., and Dr. C. H. Melville, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, who jointly prepared a paper on venereal disease read at the Annual Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, said: "The majority of all young men get gonorrhoea before the age of thirty."

These statements of fact may be supplemented by two further statements. One is that, as James Foster Scott, M.D., expresses

it, "in every case where a woman is infected with gonorrhoea, she is in danger not only of being rendered a permanent invalid and barren, but also of losing her life from peritonitis and septicæmia." In mild cases a woman suffers from that "poor health" that is falsely supposed to be Nature's gift to women. In severe cases the sex organs have to be removed by the surgeon's knife.

Dr. Prince Morrow says: "All modern writers on the diseases of women recognise that gonorrhoea is the chief determining cause of the inflammatory diseases peculiar to women."

A further point to be noticed is that it is to all intents and purposes impossible for doctors to give a guarantee of cure, so that a man may marry and infect his wife, although he was apparently cured at the time of the marriage.

"Really Be Lying Latent."

Dr. Prince Morrow shows that a gonorrhoea which appears to be cured may really be lying latent, and he says the experience of all gynecologists is concurrent in the conclusion that infection of the wife by latent gonorrhoea in the husband is most prolific source of illness in married women, often leading to invalidism, unsexing (by surgical operation), or death.

Taylor says that in very many cases the infection remains dormant, latent, and unrecognised, and these cases may drag on for one or more, and even five, ten, or twenty years without giving any indication of lurking trouble, when for some reason or other the disease may break out again. The result of course, is that the wife of the man so diseased becomes infected. Other cases are seen, says James Foster Scott, that defy all measures of treatment.

Price, an American authority on the question at issue, says that out of 1,000 abdominal operations on women, 950—all save 50!—were the result of conditions due to gonorrhoea.

"75 Per Cent. to 80 Per Cent."

These few quotations from great authorities are more than enough to establish our contention that 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of men acquire gonorrhoea; moreover, they are a warning to men to abstain from vice and a warning to women of the grave danger of marriage so long as the moral standards of men continue to be lower than their own.

And now to reply to the statement of our critics who say that the reason of sexual vice is an economic one, and that if all men could afford to marry, prostitution would disappear. That this contention is unfounded is proved by these facts. Firstly, that rich men who can perfectly well afford to marry are quite as immoral as poorer men. Secondly, that married men as well as unmarried men have intercourse with prostitutes.

The problem of vice is certainly an economic one in this sense, that where women are economically dependent upon men, they more readily become the victims of vice. It should be noticed that the man's instinctive endeavour is to keep the woman in a state of economic dependence. This desire to keep women in economic subjection to themselves—to have women, as it were, at their mercy—is at the root of men's opposition to the industrial and professional employment of women.

If a woman can earn an adequate living by the work of her hand or brain, then it

will be so much the harder to compel her to earn her living by selling her sex.

A Man-made Socialism.

Here we have the reason why a man-made Socialism is not less dangerous to women than man-made Capitalism. So long as men have the monopoly of political power, it will be impossible to restrain their impulse to keep women in economic dependence and so sexually subservient. In this sense, as we have said, the question of White Slavery is an economic one.

But as we have also said, and say again, sexual vice is not caused by the poverty of men, because the ranks of the vicious are recruited from the ranks of the rich men, the poor men, and the men of moderate means. As we have further said, and now repeat, marriage does not deter men from vicious courses, because married men as well as unmarried men descend to such courses.

"Perverted and Corrupted."

The fact is that the sex instinct of these men has become so perverted and corrupted that intercourse with virtuous women does not satisfy them. They crave for intercourse with women whom they feel no obligation to respect. They want to resort to practices which a wife would not tolerate. Lewdness and obscenity is what these men ask for and what they get in houses of ill-fame. Marriage does not "satisfy" them. They fly to women who will not permit foul words and acts and will even permit unnatural abuse of the sex function.

The facts brought out by the Prosecution in the Piccadilly Flat Case, scanty though these facts were, show how matters stand. No wonder decent women are loth to marry, knowing what they know to-day!

"A Perfect Craze with Men."

And there is another infamous thing to be told. The men, married and unmarried, who visit bad houses are not content to degrade women of full age and mature physical development. They want young girls, and, if they can get them, virgins. Bernard Shaw, in his preface to "Three Plays by Brieux," cites Brieux's contention, and himself seems to endorse it, that no man likes to face the responsibility of tempting a girl to her first step from the beaten path. Mr. Shaw is behind the times, for at the present day it is, as the White Slaves can tell us, "a perfect craze with men" to have intercourse with the youngest possible girl, and they are especially eager to be the first to ruin her.

Where is the father instinct which should be prompting every man to defend and not to destroy youth and purity!

The fact is that it is no longer any use for men to try to preserve the illusions of the virtuous woman as to what goes on in the underworld. This men must now accept. A double standard of morality means that they will be more and more cast out by self-respecting women. Until men accept the same moral standard as women how can it be said that they are fit companions for them?

The virtuous woman has often been condemned for shrinking from her "fallen" sister and holding out the hand of friendship to the fallen man. Not much longer will women continue to deserve that reproach, because they have come to the conclusion that men are not worthy to associate with them who are not of clean mind and of clean life.

THE NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION

FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

(Non-Party and Constitutional)

This Federation has been formed by members of the Scottish deputations (which was denied an interview by Mr. Asquith) with a view to ending the fight for Women's Suffrage without further delay.

All the important cities and towns of Scotland and the North of England are being brought into line with the Federation and will be dominated by one policy.

The initiative and private effort in bringing members of the municipalities and other representative citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow to London having been effected with great success within the space of one month, it is confidently expected that with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether the Northern Federation of Men can bring such a solid weight of public opinion to bear upon the Government as shall make it yield to the national demand for justice.

The following towns have been, and are being organized: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, East Fife, Berwick-on-Tweed, Morpeth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Barrow-in-Furness.

The following ladies have kindly consented to act as secretaries: Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Janie A'han, Miss Nannie Brown, Mrs. Lilian Hicks, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Winifrid Holiday, Mrs. Roy Rothwell, etc., etc.

Inquiries as to membership and all donations to the National Fund, which has been opened for the working expenses, should be addressed to the Hon. Organizer to the Federation—

Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT,

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The Suffragette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913.

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The Labour Party Criticised.

It is gratifying to the Women's Social and Political Union to find that everybody shares the view which it has held so long, that the Labour Party is a futile affair, having no Parliamentary influence and utterly lacking in political independence—a mere appendix of the Liberal Party.

The doubt and dissent that were expressed when the W.S.P.U. first declared war upon official Labourism! Now all the doubters and the critics are themselves saying that the Labour Party has sold itself for nothing—given itself away to the Liberal Government.

It is, of course, because of this fact that the W.S.P.U. adopted its anti-Labour Party policy, that policy being a logical development of the anti-Government policy.

The Leicester election convinced the most

sceptical that the W.S.P.U. is right in meting out to official Labour the same treatment as that which it metes out to the Government. The Chesterfield election and the feat of independence which Mr. J. R. MacDonald then made, has completed the educational process by advertising the inconsistency of making a show of fighting against the Liberal Government in the constituencies, while voting in alliance with the Government in the House of Commons.

All sorts and conditions of people are competing now as to who shall say the most scathing things of this inept and futile Labour Party. The only people who maintain a pained silence are those Suffragists who some time ago were induced, after having found out the Liberals and found out the Tories, to put their faith in the Labourists.

Then there is Mr. Lloyd George, who, instead of condemning, warmly applauds what he describes as "the wise policy of making Liberalism and Labour stand together, not apart." This policy, wise as Mr. Lloyd George thinks it, unwise as every unprejudiced person knows it to be, is precisely the policy of Mr. J. R. MacDonald.

Although some voices are silent and some dissentient there is, as we have said, a veritable chorus of denunciation of the tactics of the Labour Party. Mr. F. E. Smith's motives may not be altogether disinterested, but his observations on this matter are very much to the point. Said he in his speech at the Chesterfield election:

We remember the days when the Labour Party came into existence as a Parliamentary force, between 1903 and 1906, when we were told that at last a new power had entered into English politics and was going to teach the nation that a body of resolute and earnest men was going to uplift the position of the working classes. What have they done? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has written a long letter to Mr. Kenyon, telling him that if his candidature received the endorsement of the Labour Party, all they have fought for six years would be destroyed. For six years I have been in the House of Commons, and have not discovered what they have been fighting for. I have only noticed one thing on behalf of which the Labour Party have strenuously contended, and that has been not to turn the Liberal Government out. When they want to move an amendment we see their Whips and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald going about the Commons grey with fright for fear the Unionists are going to vote against the Government. There is no Labour Party in the House of Commons today. There are a few submissive, servile, men more enthusiastic and servile to the Government than their own supporters.

The article called "Is there a Labour Party?" contributed to the "Daily Mail" by a Liberal M.P., shows how little the Labour Party is respected by the very men whose leaders they are keeping in office. Says this Liberal M.P.:

The Labour Party at Westminster is non-existent, and its leadership is from behind, never in front. One could appreciate the pure milk of the word from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but he gives instead a Parliamentary shandy-gaff.

Alluding to the fact that the Labour members, in spite of the life and death power which they have over the Government, can show no return for their activities in the House of Commons during the past Session, the Liberal M.P. says:

Why they failed is largely explained that they put up no fight on regular issues. When you are frequently nasty you are considered. But the Government have an easy furrow to plough in the Labour field.

The same critic puts the whole question in a nutshell when he says:

If they had any spunk there would never be a King's Speech without its Labour paragraph. But as at present constituted, they are a feeble folk and are treated accordingly. No one in the House ever for a moment doubts what the Labour Party will do. And that is a final, a just, and a true estimate of their worth.

What the Labour Party will do and what the House of Commons never doubts is that they will carefully abstain from forcing the hand of their Ministerial allies or putting in jeopardy even for a moment the existence of this reactionary Government of women torturers.

The "New Statesman," which is certainly not hostile to Labourism and its professed objects, has nevertheless joined the company of critics. It points out that the contrast between the harmonious relations of the Liberal and Labour Parties inside the House of Commons, and their apparent hostility outside the House seems to the ordinary electors absurd, and that, having regard to the alliance which exists between Liberals and Labour men in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to the candidate congratulating him upon the wise policy of making Liberalism and Labour stand together and not apart would seem, on the face of it, to express a common sense view of the situation.

Now when the leaders of the Labour Party find themselves hard pressed by those who are trying to urge upon them an active and effective policy, their custom is, while maintaining intact their Parliamentary alliance between themselves and official Liberalism, to attempt to prove their independence by verbal and hollow denunciation of the Liberal Party and its dogmas.

The "New Statesman" puts its finger on the spot when it says:

Of one thing we are quite sure: that the remedy for the perilous situation which has arisen is not to be found in any platform campaign and abuse directed by Labour speakers against the Liberal Party. Such oratory may be as sincere as you please; it may represent accurately the attitude of the speakers towards the present Government; but unless it is accompanied and supported by constant and sustained action in Parliament, it will not convince.

One thing the "New Statesman" does not explain, and that is, the precise nature of the constant and sustained action in Parliament which it advises the Labour members to adopt. We will supply this want of a definite lead on the part of the "New Statesman" by saying that the only kind of Parliamentary action which will have the least effect in securing reform at the hands of this Government is, in the first place, to indicate what is the reform they desire, and then to vote steadily and repeatedly against every proposal brought forward by the Government until they concede that reform.

Will the "New Statesman" endorse this prescription? That remains to be seen, but we have discerned, not only in official Labour circles, but in many others where we should least have expected it, a strange reluctance to make war upon the Liberal Government. There are any amount of hard words used against the Government, though these, of course, break no bones. But when it comes to voting against the Government, either in the House of Commons or at the ballot-box, then a surprisingly large number of Socialists and other reformers find themselves suffering from a constitutional inability to vote Tory for the sake of coercing the Liberals and thus winning reforms which they say are near and dear to their hearts.

The truth is that official Liberalism is like a serpent which holds reform movements spellbound until it has swallowed them up. Many and many a great cause has been defeated or delayed because of the slim tactics of official Liberalism which is always quick to notice any new and hopeful movement for reform, and, as it were, to suck from it its strength and add that strength to its own. Even though some of the leaders of the Liberal Party may stand out against a given reform, there are always others among the Liberal leaders or hangers-on who will play the decoy. Witness the efforts that have been made to lead Suffragists into the Liberal fold and there keep them imprisoned by false hopes which it is never intended to fulfil.

The Labour Party has been captured in this fashion and vigorous attempts have also been made to tame and betray the militant Suffrage Movement. But if there is one thing against which the Suffragettes are prepared and armed it is Liberal treachery. Thus while official Labour has fallen a victim, the Suffragettes have passed along unscathed and independent.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

A NEW OUTLET FOR WOMAN'S ENERGY.—I.

By EBENEZER HOWARD.

The unused, or misused, physical and mental energies of men and women are among the most destructive forces—when unused, destructive to the individual, and leading to all manner of nervous diseases; misused, injurious alike to the health of the individual and of society.

The dangers arising from unapplied energy are dangers from which men are comparatively free; for, as compared with

Oliver Schreiner says in "Woman and Labour," "Never before, in the history of the earth, has the man's field of remunerative toil been so wide, so interesting, so complex, and in all its results so all-important to Society; never before has the male sex, taken as a whole, been so fully and strenuously employed. . . . But in our women's field of labour, matters have tended to shape themselves wholly other-

measure, the outcome of Watt's first model steam engine; and I wish now to lay before your readers a proposal which has, I believe, wrapped up within it the germ of what will help greatly towards a new and brighter—a juster, a happier, and a more peaceful social order—an order, too, in which woman will play a far larger part than she plays to-day; for your readers will quickly see, as I unfold my very simple proposal, that in order that proper effect may be given to it there must be cordial co-operation on the part of women and of men, not only at the inception of the suggested enterprise, but at every stage of its development. If this cordial co-operation between the sexes is secured, the project will be inaugurated; if it is maintained, there will be created a system, and that system will gradually spread; but without that co-operation, the project will remain a project, or at best it will be badly carried out, and will yield no promise of healthy growth or extension.

My proposal is co-operative housekeeping, so extended as to be available for people of all classes and so carried out as to enlarge the opportunities and the powers and energies of women.

I have already described in the "Daily Mail" (March 27) an enterprise of this nature, now being carried out at Letchworth (Garden City), and Mr. Twells Brex has in that journal (April 3) helped yet further to show its value and its practicability.

It is also well discussed and illustrated with excellent photographs in an article in the "London Magazine" for August, 1913, while in the "Daily News" of August 2 there is an appreciative article on the subject, with a photograph; and another in the "Daily Citizen" of August 6.

A very important point has not, however, been touched upon by these journals, and that is that the co-operative system of housekeeping greatly benefits the staff who are employed in carrying it out. It gives them greater freedom, because both their hours of work and the nature of the work itself, can be more clearly defined, and because they are associated with others of their own age and calling. "Domestic service" under such conditions assumes a new interest and dignity, and these naturally tend to high efficiency.

(To be continued.)



A portion of the Quadrangle of Flats and Houses which comprises the Co-operative Housekeeping Colony at Letchworth.

women of the same class, most men have ample opportunities for the healthy expenditure of their energies: on the other hand, women of the working classes are probably, even more often than men of the same class, overtaxed by monotonous work.

One of the great problems of to-day is, then, a problem similar to, but even more important, than the problem which James Watt set before his mind when, as he watched the rise of the kettle lid, he realised the vast power locked up in the repressed force of steam.

Watt said to himself, "I will make a model of a machine which shall utilise a fraction of that mighty, long-neglected power, and that machine will open up a new area." In like manner, I say to myself, and to your readers, "Let us carry out an enterprise which shall wisely and effectively utilise a little of this vast volume of now wasted women's ability and women's energy, and then our enterprise will be repeated again and again with ever-growing effectiveness: and another new era will dawn."

In 1769, Watt patented his steam engine—an engine which made possible for the first time that aggregation in one large building of men, women, and children, machinery, power, and raw material which we call the factory; and in that first successfully-operated factory there lay involved or enfolded our present factory system; because that successful factory demonstrated such economies in production as made it inevitable that the system it represented would be, in time, very generally adopted.

That system was, however, inaugurated, controlled, and directed almost exclusively by men, and displayed vices inseparable from the control by members of one sex of the combined activities of men, women, and children.

Further, that factory system gradually robbed woman of many of her functions—spinning, weaving, baking, etc.—so that, as

wise! The changes which have taken place during the last centuries, and which we sum up under the compendious term 'modern civilisation,' have tended to rob woman, not merely in part, but almost wholly, of the more valuable of her ancient domain of productive and social labour; and, where there has not been a determined and conscious resistance on her part, have nowhere spontaneously tended to open out to her new and compensatory fields. It is this fact which constitutes our modern 'Women's Labour Problem.'

This change in our social order is, in large



The Co-operative Dining Hall at Letchworth. Seated at the table on the left is Mr. Ebenezer Howard.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

EDINBURGH MANSION IN FLAMES.

Fire at Fettes College.

HAYSTACKS BLAZING.

TELEPHONE WIRES SEVERED.

Old Country House Fired.

GARAGE COMPLETELY GUTTED.

Two Motor Cars Destroyed.

During the week outbreaks of fire which have been attributed to Suffragettes have occurred in various parts of the country. In Edinburgh last Friday two buildings were fired, one on the northern and one on the southern side of the city, the former being Fettes College, one of the handsomest edifices in Edinburgh.

A fine old country house at North Finchley was the scene of an outbreak of fire on Tuesday, damage being done to the extent of upwards of £500.

Several haystacks have been burnt to the ground, telephone wires cut in different parts of London, and a bomb has been discovered outside a post office in Mr. Lloyd George's constituency.

In no case have any arrests been made.

MANSION ON FIRE.

FLAMES ISSUING FROM THE WINDOW.

Morelands House, Grange Loan, Edinburgh, a large residence standing in its own grounds, formerly used as a school, was the scene of a fire on August 22. The house is owned by Mr. J. W. Bowhill, a stockbroker, who is at present in Inverness on holiday with his family.

The constable on the beat made a round of the premises at 12.45 on August 22, but on giving a look to the place again about 5 a.m. he noticed that a window in one of the servant's bedrooms, the only one unprotected by iron stanchions, had been broken, a large circular hole being visible, on the edges of which was a mass of soft soap with a piece of brown paper still adhering to prevent the sound of falling glass.

On the same time, seeing smoke in the apartment, the policeman at once ran to the nearest telephone call box and summoned the fire brigade. A second constable, who had arrived on the scene in response to the whistle of his comrades, attempted to enter the house, but was held up by the density of the smoke.

£300 Damage Done.

The Brigade turned out in good strength; motor steamers from headquarters and Causewayside were dispatched to the scene. By this time flames were issuing from the windows on the ground floor, but with the aid of a line of hose the firemen succeeded in getting these under control.

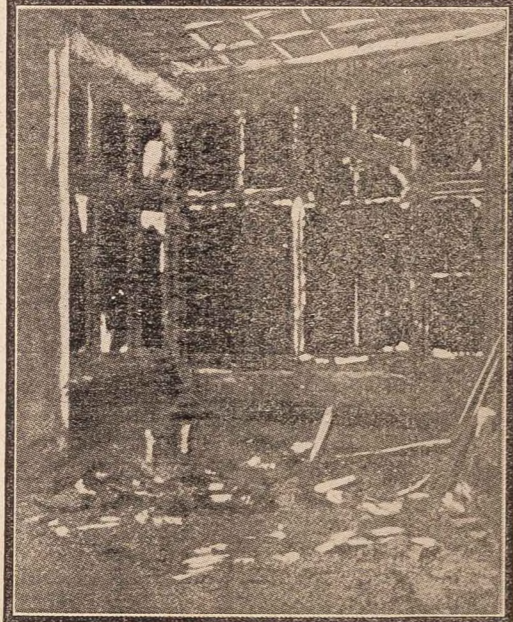
stairs had given way owing to the heat. The hose was got to work on these two staircases, and after a time the flames were got under control, and the firemen were able to turn their attention to the third staircase, which was also alight. A few minutes' work sufficed to extinguish the fire in that quarter. In all the Brigade were occupied nearly two hours at this outbreak. Besides the damage to the three staircases, two of which were practically destroyed, considerable injury by heat and smoke was done to four living-rooms and a bathroom on the floor above, and also to the basement, the fire having burned its way through the floor.

There is no doubt that the timely appearance of the constable was the means of saving the house and its valuable furnishings. As it was, the damage was mostly confined to the entrance hall. The flooring there is entirely destroyed, as is also the foot of the staircase leading to the upper part of the house, and part of the kitchen staircase. A rough estimate of the damage would be from £250 to £300.

Traces of Suffragettes.

The perpetrators of the affair apparently gained an entrance from the adjoining house, having climbed a seven-foot wall which divides the two properties.

Among the articles found in the grounds were a gold-mounted



Gutted Rooms in the Finchley Mansion.



Police Discovers at Morelands House

FETTES COLLEGE FIRED.

HEADMASTER'S CLASS-ROOM IN FLAMES.

On the same morning as the fire at Morelands House, and while the Brigade was still busy there, a call was received at headquarters to an outbreak at Fettes College, one of the handsomest buildings on the north side of Edinburgh.

Shortly after six o'clock in the morning some painters were proceeding to that part of the college where they were working when they observed some smoke. They thought at first that it might have come from the apparatus of other workmen, but presently they saw flames issuing from one of the class-rooms, and seeing that fire had broken out, immediately gave the alarm. Fortunately a fire hose stands near the rooms where the outbreak occurred, and this was at once utilised with good effect, while the janitor who was in charge of the building telephoned for the Fire Brigade. When the Brigade arrived, however, the fire had been got well under control, and it was soon extinguished.

Considerable Damage Done.

It was then found that considerable damage had been done. The doors of two class-rooms—numbers five and six—which are situated in the east wing on the first floor of the building, and which are close to each other, were completely burned out, while the walls round the doors were also partly destroyed. In room No. 6, which is the headmaster's class-room, a large, though plainly furnished apartment, the most damage was done. About one-third of the floor was burned, and the walls partially destroyed. The fact that there was a considerable amount of woodwork about the rooms gave the fire a ready hold, and but for the early discovery the consequences must have been exceedingly serious. Had it not been for the fact that there is a brick archway under the floor of the main class-room, the fire might have extended

to the rooms below, when the danger would have been very much greater.

Police "Finds."

The police are of opinion that the fire was the work of Suffragettes, as the methods adopted were similar to those employed at Morelands House. Another point which confirmed the belief was that when the grounds were searched two postcards were found lying on a seat in a summer-house near the college. On one of them was the inscription, "A protest against the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,'" and the other, "No Surrender. Down with Tyranny."

Entrance had evidently been obtained by smashing the glass in one of the entrance-hall windows. The glass is thick, and in order to deaden the noise brown paper, thickly smeared with soft soap was spread over the pane. Considerable force seems to have been used to smash the pane, as fragments of the glass were scattered all over the lobby. About a half of the pane was left in the window, only as much being knocked out as would permit one person to enter. It is believed that the person or persons who lit the fire were acquainted with the construction of the college, a knowledge which could easily have been acquired, as the college is open to visitors in the daytime.

Petrol in Tins.

After the fire had been extinguished a search of the debris was made, and two empty tins were found, which had apparently contained petrol. They could hold about one pint each. The police believe that a quantity of inflammable material had been piled up at the door of the room, and having been saturated with the petrol was then set alight. Indeed, a piece of half-burned linen saturated with petrol was found in the room.

The perpetrators of the fire appear to have left the college by the same means as they got in, and it was evident that they had received some personal injury from stains of blood which were observed on the inside of the broken window. On the window sill was a quantity of white pepper, believed to be intended for use in the event of a surprise.

STACK BLAZE AT ECKINGTON.

"A Raging Furnace."

A haystack in a meadow adjoining Littleover, Eckington, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. It was the property of Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart., and was this year's produce of the meadows in the vicinity. It contained about fifty tons, and was worth upwards of £200.

Sir George Sitwell's men were early on the scene with their own hose, but it was found insufficient to reach the main at the bridge which crosses the river Moss on the Eckington to Mosborough main road. Ten lengths of the Parish Council hose were obtained, and willing workers directed water on the burning stack. However, the fire raged like a furnace, and the stack, which was insured, was completely destroyed.

Though there is no evidence as to the cause of the outbreak, it is generally supposed to be the work of Suffragettes.

HAYSTACK BURNED AT MALTYBY.

On the same day a haystack valued at £70, at Thornbury Hill Farm, Maltby, Yorks, and the property of the Earl of Scarborough, was destroyed by fire. There was no water within easy reach, and the stack was allowed to burn itself out. The fire is attributed to Suffragettes.

OLD COUNTRY HOUSE FIRED.

£500 DAMAGE.

A fine old country mansion, with historic associations, situated at North Finchley, was set on fire early last Tuesday morning.

Evidence of the presence of Suffragettes was the discovery of literature, dated August 8, in the shrubbery nearby, and it is believed that the fire was the work of militants.

The caretaker, who first discovered the fire, saw volumes of smoke issuing from under the door of the dining-room. Looking into the room he found that it was ablaze, and the appearance of the fire gave the impression that the room had been ignited in several places.

by fire. The blaze lit up the countryside for miles around, two great columns of flame being seen against the sky.

A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was discovered close by, and two women are reported to have been seen coming from the vicinity of the fire.

FIRE AT A GARAGE.

TWO MOTOR CARS DESTROYED.

Early last Saturday morning a lamplighter discovered that a private garage in Devonshire Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham, was on fire. The alarm was raised immediately, but before the Fire Brigade could arrive the place was gutted. Two 20 h.p. Ford cars were destroyed, together with other valuable property.

Women's footprints were discovered, and also two petrol tins not



Ruins of Motor Garage Handsworth, Birmingham.

He immediately raised the alarm, and the local fire brigade was quickly on the scene. Before the fire could be extinguished the flames had burned through the ceiling to the room above, and also through the thick, old-fashioned timber to the basement beneath.

The east wing was damaged to the extent of upwards of £500. Among the property lost were a number of original plans and office books, which belonged to the Newcombe Estates Company, Limited, who are developing the estate, whilst the room in which the fire originated contained a valuable old carved mantel, which was entirely destroyed.

HAYSTACKS FIRED NEAR BURNHAM BEECHES.

TWO COLUMNS OF FLAME.

The beautiful countryside near Burnham Beeches has been the scene of fires, which are attributed to Suffragettes.

Last Sunday evening two large haystacks in a field were destroyed

belonging to the garage. This evidence has led people to believe that the fire was the work of Suffragettes.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

MUCH INCONVENIENCE CAUSED.

On August 21 a number of telephone wires connecting public call offices at Tube and District railway stations in the Metropolis were cut, much inconvenience being thereby caused to the public.

In each case the wire which connects the receiver with the exchange had been cut through with some sharp implement, thus rendering the instrument useless.

Stations on the Metropolitan Railway, the Central London Railway, and the District Railway were visited, the stations in question being Blackfriars—where three boxes had been entered and the wires cut—Chancery Lane, British Museum, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Circus, and Baker Street.

It is stated that Suffragite literature was found in the damaged call-box at Oxford Circus Station and also at some of the others.

ANOTHER "BOMB" DISCOVERED.

ACTIVITY IN MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONSTITUENCY.

A bomb has been discovered outside the Giffin Post Office, Conway—Mr. Lloyd George's constituency.

A workman passing observed a strange packet, and conveyed it to a police officer, who had it flung into a bucket of water. The parcel consisted of a tin wrapped in black paper, and this contained a smaller tin filled with carbide and small pieces of lead. The tin was perforated at one end, by means of which a fuse could be ignited. Inside the outer box were two printed slips bearing the words "Votes for Women."

DAMAGE AT SCHOOLS AND GARDENS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE CAUSED.

Extensive damage has been caused at the Doulton Road Council Schools, Rowley. Every department has been visited, articles being damaged and scattered about the rooms.

Attention was also turned to the school gardens, one of the beauty spots of the district. Shrubs, plants, and trees were pulled and utterly spoilt, and scattered about the garden. The damage is estimated at about £30.

A clue to the affair was given in the discovery of a number of papers in the garden, some of which bore the writing in bold letters, "Militancy will go on" and "There will be no peace until we have the vote."

In the same district other gardens have been visited in a similar manner, the flowers and trees being violently pulled up and scattered about the grounds. The police are vigorously pursuing their inquiries, but so far they have no clue.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DR. ETHEL SMYTH AT QUEEN'S HALL. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

At the Queen's Hall on August 21 Dr. Ethel Smyth herself conducted the Overture to "The Wreckers," and had a most enthusiastic reception. She made her entrance and exit to a very genuine burst of applause, and had to be recalled several times at the close of the Overture.

It is not the first time she has conducted her own work. In an interview the following day with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" she recalled similar performances, both at her own and at a Sunday concert in London, with the London Symphony Orchestra.

"And I have also conducted it," Dr. Ethel Smyth added, "a good deal in the provinces, at Bournemouth, Eastbourne, and Harrogate, amongst other places, with another orchestral piece of mine, which Sir Henry Wood himself most beautifully conducted two years ago—the Prelude to the second act.

"The orchestra last night played magnificently. They never saw the work until eleven o'clock in the morning, and then they had only half an hour's rehearsal. Sir Henry Wood himself was astonished at the result. It is really wonderful how quickly they got into the spirit of the work. It was better than could have been done outside England.

"The more I live abroad the more wonderful, indeed, I find the way in which musicians in England attack a work and play it in the most brilliant style as soon almost as they see it.

Co-concert in Vienna. "I am conducting the work again on November 29, in Vienna, where they are giving a concert of my works, at which they are putting a big orchestra and a magnificent chorus entirely at my disposal. And I have not a penny to pay for it. That is rather interesting, I think. They are arranging the concert themselves and have asked me to conduct.

"At this concert in Vienna Frau Anna Mildenberg, who sang the role of Clytemnestra at Covent Garden, is singing my new songs, which were sung by Mr. Heyner at the last London Symphony Concert under Nikisch. Mr. Heyner sang them magnificently. He is one of the finest English singers I have ever met."

It will be some time before Dr. Ethel Smyth is seen again in this country, for she is going abroad next month to work at a new opera. "I have found," she added, "a very remarkable libretto by Hoffmannsthal, and although I have not yet written one note, the premiere of the opera has already been arranged at the Munich Opera House.

"The opera will be in three acts. The subject is really comic—comic and fantastic—but that is all I can say about it at present."

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN.

Mr. Justice Lush, who sentenced Mrs. Pankhurst, is now staying at Southwold. A woman stopped him at the railway station, and asked him how he could enjoy his holiday after having sentenced Mrs. Pankhurst to three years' penal servitude. The judge was much annoyed, and hurriedly left the station.

A label bearing the inscription, "A Vote for Women" has been pasted on his gate to keep him in mind of the most important subject of the day, and a letter with a sheet of paper splashed with a drop of blood has also been sent to him.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST AT BROMLEY.

"NEXT TIME WE SHALL BE TRIUMPHANT."

On August 19 Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who had been released from Holloway Prison on the 14th, addressed a crowded public meeting at the Bromley Town Hall. Mrs. Passoe, another released prisoner, also spoke.

Miss Pankhurst, who looked pale and weak, and was attended by a nurse, was given an enthusiastic reception. Addressing the meeting from a chair, she said that the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" seemed to be practically smashed up. It was very amusing to find Mr. George Lansbury, who was released under it, fighting in "Chatterfield," and Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney on the Continent. But it was not dead yet. The Government were still holding it in reserve. Why was the Act partially paralysed? Because they were fighting it. The authorities recognised that every time they arrested one prisoner under the Act they had got to arrest 20 other people.

"They Did Not Do Enough." "She had been criticised for causing the scene after the Trafalgar Square meeting last Sunday week, but she knew that her duty was never to speak in Trafalgar Square without a fight. They did not do enough on the occasion in question.

Impressing on her hearers the need of drilling, and making themselves a real match for the police, she added: "It is worth while really striking. It is no use pretending. We have got to fight. The Government is so cowardly that even the appearance of force will make it give way. Let us show that we are prepared to do whatever is necessary."

The audience received her words with cheers, and evidently heartily agreed with all she said.

AN INTERESTING CONTRAST. The "Daily Citizen" of August 21 publishes, as an interesting contrast, the two following paragraphs, both taken from the "Times" of August 20:

SIR EDWARD CARSON. "Colonel Robert H. Wallace has sent a letter to every Orange lodge in Ulster, in which he says: 'Sir Edward Carson desires me to express his satisfaction at the way in which the members of the institution have enrolled in the Ulster Volunteer Force. He urges all brethren who are eligible and have not yet joined to do so at once and enrol in the Volunteer company nearest to their residence.' Colonel Wallace, in making Sir Edward Carson's wishes known to the masters of lodges, adds: 'May I beg to impress upon them that it is our bounden duty to see that they are carried out and attended to at once? Remember, the Ulster Volunteers are loyalists who have signed the Covenant. It does not matter whether they are members of our Order or not. We have all got to stand together and fight together if necessary. We must therefore drill together as the Ulster Volunteers.'"

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST. "Miss Sylvia Pankhurst last night said she had been criticised for causing the scene after the meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday week, but she knew her duty was never to speak in Trafalgar Square without a fight. She added: 'We have not yet made ourselves a match for the police, and we have got to do it. The police know jujitsu. I advise you to

PRISON NEWS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Paper Sellers. The National Brotherhood Festival takes place on Saturday, August 30, at the Crystal Palace. The Suffragettes must be on sale there and every delegate must see a copy. Volunteers are wanted to sell the paper. Please send in names to Miss F. E. Crawford-Lyell, and particulars as to time and meeting places will be sent.

Members who have returned from holidays are asked to do all they can to increase the circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE.

Poster Parades. The SUFFRAGETTE sandwich-women were just setting out from Lincoln's Inn House on Saturday, when a bright looking girl came in. I did not know her name, but asked her to join us, and she at once gladly donned the boards and joined the parades. It was Miss Frieda Graham, who had been released only that morning from Holloway.

More volunteers are wanted for next Saturday. Please come to Lincoln's Inn at 11.15 a.m.; set out 11.30 a.m.

Poster Fund.—Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Annabel W. Smythe ... 0 5 0 Per Miss F. E. Cobb ... 0 12 6

Hyde Park Meeting. Thousands gathered under the purple, white and green flag last Sunday in the bright sunshine. Miss Naylor and Mrs. Bradley were the speakers. They held the crowd by their speeches until the sun was setting, and even then the people did not want to go away. Many interesting questions were put and answered. Next Sunday the usual meeting will be held at 4.30.

Christmas Sale. The usual Christmas sale will take place at Lincoln's Inn House in December, and Miss Vibert, Miss Goodfellow and Miss Fergus will be in charge. It is a well-known fact that Suffragettes never rest from their labours, and that hardly is one piece of work done when they turn their attention to another. Will all members therefore start preparing to make the Christmas Sale a great success? Articles of all kinds will be needed, and should be sent to Lincoln's Inn House.

A CORRECTION. We wish to correct a slight error which appeared in the article on the "Conspiracy Trial" in our last issue. It was Miss Barrett who was the assistant editor of the SUFFRAGETTE, Miss Lennox being the sub-editor.

RELEASED. Members and friends will be glad to hear that Miss Louisa Gay was released from Holloway on Tuesday, August 26, on the expiration of her sentence. She wishes to thank all those who have relieved the monotony of her imprisonment by sending her books, flowers, food, etc.

PRISONERS' FUND. With their usual unselfishness members and friends continue to send in their contributions towards the Prisoners' Fund. Several have promised to give a regular sum every week, perhaps only a small amount, but everything helps, and if only everyone would try and do this during the summer months, we should have a splendid sum on hand when the Autumn Campaign begins.

During the past week the following contributions have been received and are gratefully acknowledged: Miss Annenburg ... £0 1 0 Collected ... 0 0 4 G. M. H. ... 0 1 0 "Indignation" ... 0 6 0 Miss L. Glasfield ... 0 2 0 Miss Beatrice G. Heap ... 0 2 0 Anon. ... 0 2 6 Miss L. Phillips ... 0 2 6 Anon. ... 0 1 0 Holiday Collection ... 0 10 0 Miss Sara Falcke ... 0 5 0 Miss G. M. Henderson ... 0 10 0 Miss S. Strangways and Sister ... 0 10 0

Please address all communications relating to prisoners to Miss G. M. Harding, Lincoln's Inn House.

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Includes names like Mr. Donald McEwan, Miss Lake, Mr. John Manders, Miss Avabella Scott, Mrs. Edith Rigby.

PRISON NEWS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Paper Sellers. The National Brotherhood Festival takes place on Saturday, August 30, at the Crystal Palace. The Suffragettes must be on sale there and every delegate must see a copy. Volunteers are wanted to sell the paper. Please send in names to Miss F. E. Crawford-Lyell, and particulars as to time and meeting places will be sent.

Members who have returned from holidays are asked to do all they can to increase the circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE.

Poster Parades. The SUFFRAGETTE sandwich-women were just setting out from Lincoln's Inn House on Saturday, when a bright looking girl came in. I did not know her name, but asked her to join us, and she at once gladly donned the boards and joined the parades. It was Miss Frieda Graham, who had been released only that morning from Holloway.

More volunteers are wanted for next Saturday. Please come to Lincoln's Inn at 11.15 a.m.; set out 11.30 a.m.

Poster Fund.—Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Annabel W. Smythe ... 0 5 0 Per Miss F. E. Cobb ... 0 12 6

Hyde Park Meeting. Thousands gathered under the purple, white and green flag last Sunday in the bright sunshine. Miss Naylor and Mrs. Bradley were the speakers. They held the crowd by their speeches until the sun was setting, and even then the people did not want to go away. Many interesting questions were put and answered. Next Sunday the usual meeting will be held at 4.30.

Christmas Sale. The usual Christmas sale will take place at Lincoln's Inn House in December, and Miss Vibert, Miss Goodfellow and Miss Fergus will be in charge. It is a well-known fact that Suffragettes never rest from their labours, and that hardly is one piece of work done when they turn their attention to another. Will all members therefore start preparing to make the Christmas Sale a great success? Articles of all kinds will be needed, and should be sent to Lincoln's Inn House.

A CORRECTION. We wish to correct a slight error which appeared in the article on the "Conspiracy Trial" in our last issue. It was Miss Barrett who was the assistant editor of the SUFFRAGETTE, Miss Lennox being the sub-editor.

RELEASED. Members and friends will be glad to hear that Miss Louisa Gay was released from Holloway on Tuesday, August 26, on the expiration of her sentence. She wishes to thank all those who have relieved the monotony of her imprisonment by sending her books, flowers, food, etc.

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THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF JUNE, 1913. (Conclusion.)

By H. BAILLIE-WEAVER.

In inflicting upon the five officials of the W.S.P.U. the sentences which I mentioned in my last article, Mr. Justice Phillimore must have known that they would never serve their terms, that they would take neither food nor drink nor rest from the moment they crossed the threshold of Holloway Gaol, and that a few days of detention would be followed by a few days of release under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," for he can hardly have believed that his incitement to the Home Secretary to keep them in prison until they died would be crowned with success. Such, at any rate, has been the course of events; the cruel farce has been played out once more, and the only result of the whole trial with its "excursions and alarms" has been to add to the ever lengthening list of those who are neither free nor "doing time." In other words, as everyone knows, the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" has effected nothing but to cause pain and bodily damage. Yet Mr. McKenna has publicly stated in the House of Commons that he is perfectly satisfied with the administration of the Act and that it has effected his purpose, which was—to use his own words—to save the Government from being "parties to their (i.e. prisoners) committing suicide," and to ensure that "prisoners who have been properly convicted and are being properly punished shall be made to endure the sentence of the law."

Mr. McKenna Held Responsible. As Mr. McKenna fathered the Act, he knows, I presume, the purpose with which it was framed: but it is difficult to understand how he could have failed to perceive that it could never effect that purpose. Granted the character of the militant women, of which he and his colleagues had had considerable experience, it was obvious from the start that they could only be prevented from suicide by *not* being "made to endure the sentence of the law," and, in the event of one or more of them dying, and that it was equally obvious that Mr. McKenna and his colleagues would be held responsible for every death, whether it occurred outside or inside the prison walls. The explanation is, of course, that he and they, despite all their experience, have not yet realised to the least the forces with which they are dealing. Assuming, then, that the original purpose of the Act was as stated by Mr. McKenna, is it the purpose with which it has been recently administered? Not wholly, at any rate, as it seems to me. If he is really anxious that the Law should receive its full pound of flesh, why does he offer conditional pardons to the prisoners? There is a dispute as to what the condition is; Mr. McKenna says that it is an undertaking not to join in any future action to break the law; the prisoners say that it is an undertaking never again to do any work of any kind for the W.S.P.U., which are, of course, very different things, though Mr. McKenna may pretend to believe that they are not. There is, however, no dispute as to the fact that offers of pardon have been made and that Mr. McKenna now proposes to release prisoners long before they have served their sentences, not because they were sentenced in error, not because under the ordinary rules they have earned reduction of sentence by good conduct in gaol, but because they have promised not to offend again.

A Novel Principle. Opinions will differ as to whether this is a good or bad change in prison methods, but all will agree that it is as novel a principle to introduce into the administration of the criminal law of this country as it is magnificent a tribute to pay to the confidence, which even their bitterest opponents place in the fidelity to their word of the militant women. What is the meaning of such an innovation? Is it not that Mr.

McKenna knows that the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" has broken down and that he will shortly have to acknowledge that it has, but that before doing so he wants to try and get as many people as he can under a parole which he knows they will keep in any event, and is using the Act for that purpose? This view is strengthened by the peculiar way in which the Act has been administered of late.

Anyone who studies the record of releases and rearrests cannot fail to notice a divergence of treatment of prisoners, which has had apparently no relation to the gravity of their offences or to their physical condition at the time of their release or rearrest or to their conduct when out of prison. Some have been given short licences, although they were discharged in a very serious state of health; some a longer licence, although they were in a better physical condition; some have been rearrested on the day their licences expired, although owing to the state of their health they have passed the interval in bed, while some have been left unmolested for days after their licences have expired, although they have been out and about making speeches and so forth. Miss Lennox is a notable instance in point, for she was let out on a licence of eight days and was rearrested on the day on which it expired, although at the time of, during, and at the end of her release her heart was in a very bad condition. Yet Miss Lennox was admitted to one of the best streets in the capital, and a view of the five defendants in the conspiracy trial of June, 1913, and was specially recommended for leniency of treatment by the jury. Did Mr. McKenna think she was more likely than some of the others to be induced to give the undertaking which he is so anxious to obtain, and consequently was prepared to take a higher risk of her death in gaol than in the case of some of the others?

No Arrests Have Been Made. In connection with this question of official pressure, the experience of Miss Richardson ought, I think, to be mentioned here, although she was not one of the five defendants to whose cases I have so largely confined my attention. She tells us how, during her last detention in Holloway, Dr. Pearson, one of the medical men attached to that establishment, threatened that the next time she was imprisoned she would be kept until she was a nervous and mental wreck, and then sent to an asylum. As soon as her story was told in the SUFFRAGETTE, Dr. Pearson was thrashed by some of Miss Richardson's comrades with a riding-crop, just outside the gates of Holloway Gaol and the windows of his private house were smashed. No arrests have been made, though several policemen were present when he was beaten, and, in fact, rescued him and escorted him for safety back into the prison. The authorities are naturally anxious that the matter should not be discussed in a police court.

In any case, whatever may be the purpose with which Mr. McKenna has been of late administering the Act, it looks as if he has decided not to administer it any more. If that be the fact, I am sure that Mr. Lansbury will have had a good deal to do with his decision. It is all very well for the authorities—shall we say?—to indulge in vagaries when they are dealing with wretched women—the hereditary servants of men—but it is quite another thing when they have to do with a male voter, a well-known man who was until quite recently a member of Parliament. What is thought possible and permissible with the women will not do with the men; otherwise Miss Lake, for instance, would hardly have been indicted for conspiracy to commit arson, while Mr. Lansbury was only invited to give assurances for future good behaviour. He denied that his speech at the Albert Hall was an incitement to militancy, and I do not say that it was, but I am sure that he would be the first to admit that it was more so than the act of looking after advertisements in a newspaper. I think Mr. McKenna has already had more than enough of Mr. Lansbury!

In concluding this series of articles, I want to revert for a moment to the question of police powers with which I began: When dealing with the raiding of Lincoln's Inn House, I tried to show that the police had no legal right to seize property indiscriminately in the way in which they did on that occasion. I am aware that in practice the police claim that, under a warrant to arrest a person, they are entitled to make a search at the place of arrest for incriminating material without the necessity of a search warrant, and that, even if they wish to search elsewhere for such material, they can obtain a search warrant

from the magistrate upon satisfying him that there is reason to expect the existence of the same. I maintain that such powers exist only in regard to particular kinds of crimes and are not general, and I say that a perusal of any of the recognised Police Officers' Guides will show that the crimes with which the defendants in the conspiracy case were charged were not of those particular kinds. I maintain also that such powers can only apply to incriminating matter and do not extend to every kind of property nor to property in which the person arrested has no interest, joint or several; in a word, do not warrant the seizure of property belonging to a person who is not arrested. Supposing, however, I can be proved to be wrong in this view, I shall still maintain that the *sine qua non* of those general powers, if they exist, is that they should be exercised in connection with an arrest of someone. They were so exercised in the conspiracy case, but what about the subsequent proceedings outside London?

On the "Off Chance." On July 13 last a report was spread abroad that a "Suffragette Arsenal" had been discovered in Manchester, and thereupon the police raided the premises of the local branch of the W.S.P.U., when they were closed and no more of the staff present, as well as the private residences of several of its members, and removed therefrom private property of all kinds. They made, however, no arrests, and they preferred no charge, by indictment or otherwise, against anyone. If such action be legal, then I say that there is nothing to prevent the police from raiding anyone's house on the off-chance that they may be able to find there something useful in the prosecution of someone charged with a criminal offence, and removing any property they like, not excluding even chocolate, cigarettes, and postage stamps.

Note, too, the arbitrary action of the police in Liverpool in committing a gross trespass by screwing up the windows of the W.S.P.U. offices during the night preceding the King's visit. It is nothing to the point to say that the whole W.S.P.U. position and agitation are without precedent. They are, but the fact is no justification in a country, which purports to be governed constitutionally, for the police using powers which they do not legally possess. It is, at most, a reason for applying to the proper legislative body for extended powers for use in future cases.

The Vanguard of a Great Spiritual Movement. I come back to the point from which I started—viz. that the conspiracy case and everything connected with it and growing out of it are peculiarly characteristic of that attitude of contemptuous superiority which most men assume towards women, though many of them do not know it, which is at the bottom of militancy and constitutes the real danger of the situation. Like Mr. Bodkin, they are persuaded that they have to do with a handful of "hysterical" creatures, who represent no one but themselves; they cannot realise that they have before them the vanguard of a great spiritual movement among women, which is rapidly growing in every country in the world, in the East as well as in the West; that they are dealing with as intelligent and self-controlled a set of people as they will ever meet in their lives, who are much more capable of staying power, persistence, and self-sacrifice than the average man, who will never display one-hundredth part of the "hysteria" so noticeable among politicians and men who claim to keep order at public meetings, who command a far larger amount of sympathy in the country than can be by reason of inferiority of status manifest itself openly, though it makes itself felt very effectively all the same, and who can never be cajoled, bullied, or tortured into submission, though they can be instantly converted by justice and fair play into the most law-abiding and useful of citizens. I maintain that far, far beyond anything which any militant women in their desperation may do, is that blindness of men, the true incitement to crime, and I maintain that unless it can be dispelled it will end in a sex war. I earnestly trust that by these articles I shall have done something towards opening the eyes of my fellow-countrymen, towards inducing them to come over and help the men, non-militant as well as militant, who are straining every nerve to get women the vote as the first step to that equality between the sexes, which is essential in the best interests of humanity, and without which there can never be real peace, sympathy, or co-operation between men and women.

HOW SUFFRAGETTES SPEND A HOLIDAY.

SUFFRAGETTES EVERYWHERE.

Story of the Campaign.

MANY AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Miss Ellen Terry An Interested Spectator.

MORE ABOUT THE GYPSY WANDERERS.

"Men may come and men may go" but the Suffragettes "go on for ever"! As a man at Broadstairs remarked to a "Suffragette" seller: "What, a Suffragette down here! Why there never seems to be an end to them." And indeed it is so.

From North, South, East, and West comes news of the magnificent work that is being accomplished by members of the Union while holiday-making.

THE GYPSY WANDERERS.

In the Lake District a gipsy tour is being conducted by Miss Leonora Tyson. So much interest was aroused at Ambleside on the arrival of the wanderers on Saturday night that no time was lost in opening the campaign. So large was the crowd at the Market Cross that a most enthusiastic meeting was immediately held, and a large number of "Suffragettes" were sold.

AN EXCELLENT OBJECT LESSON.

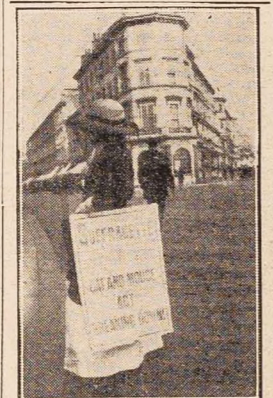
A tipsy elector at this meeting furnished an excellent object lesson of the absurdity of excluding women from the Franchise on any pretext while such gentlemen as he are considered capable of political judgment.

NIGHTLY MEETINGS.

Plans have been made to hold meetings at Windermere, Bowness,

Gasmere, Elterwater, and again at Ambleside. The gypsies will then wander to Patterdale and Glenridding, where they will hold further meetings. From thence to Keswick, where they will camp out on Sunday night. The places to be visited next week are Keswick, Graunge, Portinscale, Braithwaite, Rosthwaite and Stonethwaite.

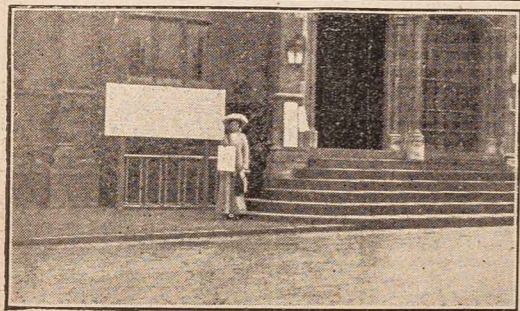
Miss Tyson appeals for helpers so that this campaign may continue as successfully as it has begun. Letters should be addressed to Miss Tyson at Lock Villa 4, Blencathra Street, Keswick.



SELLING THE "SUFFRAGETTE" AT WHITE ROCK, HASTINGS.

ECHO OF THE KENT WANDERERS.

The quaint old villages of Winchelsea and Rye, are not being forgotten, and, as one of our pictures



IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.



SUFFRAGETTES AT ROBIN HOOD'S BAY.

will show, the Gypsy Queen of the Kent Wanderers with her able driver, Miss May Billinghamurst, has now joined the holiday makers in historic Battle, Hastings, and Pevensey.

In a decorated dogcart they drove to Battle and found all the villagers and tourists in this very interesting old place most keen to know all about the movement. Naturally a good sale of papers ensued.

IN OTHER ANCIENT VILLAGES.

Suffrage songs were sung in order to draw the people into the streets. Willing paper-sellers in the party were then ready to sell the "Suffragette." Thanks are due to Miss Jones for entertaining the party to tea in her delightful Christabel cottage.

ELLEN TERRY.

An interesting incident is to be recorded: While the campaigners were lunching in a small hotel in Winchelsea, Miss Ellen Terry, who also happened to be lunching there, was much interested to see a party of Suffragettes in that quaint country spot.

The photograph of the party, which we reproduce, was taken by a man who thought he was very much against the cause. He took a snapshot, copies of which he promptly sent us. The recipients thought of the old Suffrage adage, "Deeds, Not Words." Considering that Miss Billinghamurst has suffered imprisonment three times, the card which accompanied the photographs caused much amusement. It ran thus: "If all Suffragettes were as peaceful as you we would soon have Votes for Women."

The further wanderings of this happy party will take place next week in Pevensey Pett, Guestling, Bexhill, and Eastbourne.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.

From here we pass on to Shakespeare's country, and the Immortal Bard himself could not have desired more picturesque incidents in the town of his birth. Again our photographs illustrate that wherever one goes the Suffragette is to be found selling the paper and spreading the Suffrage cause.

POPPY LAND.

This picturesque spot, so well known to lovers of the beautiful, has again this year been the scene of many successful Suffrage meetings, and Miss Georgina Brackenbury, whose charming personality is so widely appreciated, has won all hearts.

SUFFRAGETTES AT ILFRACOMBE.



Mrs. du Sautoy Newby selling the paper

At Heacham Miss Weller, of Towcester, has kindly offered to lend her bungalow at this delightful spot, and owing to her generosity these campaigners will be enabled to continue their work which has aroused such enthusiasm in Poppy Land and the surrounding district.

INTERESTING SCENES ILLUSTRATED.

AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.



Outside the Poet's Birth place.

AMONGST THE WELSH COLLIERS.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with the dreariness of mining towns will realise how the Suffragettes have brightened the Rhondda Valley and its neighbourhood. The colliers and railway men are amongst the most enthusiastic supporters at the meetings which are being held in this district; twenty-one dozen "Suffragettes" were sold in quite a short space of time. Amongst other interesting features in the campaign was a women's meeting held in a kitchen by the kindness of Mrs. Buck.

IN A YORKSHIRE VILLAGE.

Robin Hood's Bay, that quaint little Yorkshire village so beloved of artists has been the scene of several Suffragette meetings, and our charming photograph gives some idea of the enthusiasm and interest which prevails wherever Suffragettes are to be found. Wonderful paper sales are reported. These campaigners will bend their way to Scarborough and Filey.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Much interest was aroused at a concert at Great Yarmouth. On the Wellington Pier one of the performers made the following allusion in one of his songs: "What is the Suffragette, I wonder," and immediately a member of the audience sprang up and waving a copy of the "Suffragette" cried out, "Here it is, buy and read."

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.

Felixstowe is not behind other places, and a tent on the beach attracts a great deal of attention. Here visitors can buy the "Suffragette."

THE ENGLISH RIVIERA.

The campaign in the English Riviera is proving a source of great interest, and many successful meetings have been held at Torquay and the surrounding villages.

DENSE CROWDS.

We cannot do better than give in full Dr. Helena Jones' descrip-



SUFFRAGETTES AT THE SEASIDE.

tion of the campaign in the Isle of Man, she writes as follows: "Very successful meetings have been held at Douglas, Ramsey, and Port Erin. Every morning on the

BANK HOLIDAY ECHO.

Whitby Bay was the scene of Suffragette activities for the first time on August Bank Holiday, and those who ventured out to sell



SUFFRAGETTES IN QUIANT OLD WINCHELSEA.

Douglas sends a large crowd collects ready for the meeting; on Friday, 14 dozen of the new issue of the "Suffragette" was sold at one meeting. In Ramsey, the local Press spoke of the dense crowds who assembled to hear the Suffragettes. A lady who took my chair one morning, stated that when she came to Douglas she was anti-Suffrage, but she had been at every one of our meetings, and was now a Suffragette, and intended joining the W.S.P.U. The crowds are not only becoming convinced about the Suffrage, but are also learning the reason for militancy."

the "Suffragette" were richly rewarded, unprecedented sales being the result. Interest and enthusiasm was displayed on all sides.

CAMPAIGN IN THE ISLE OF MAN.



ADVERTISING A MEETING IN RAMSEY

"SUFFRAGETTE" SALES DOUBLED.

In Miss Mary Allen's district the "Suffragette" sales have been doubled this month. We congratulate Hastings, Eastbourne, and Bexhill members. Miss Allen writes: "There seems to be no difficulty in selling now. Visitors appearing most anxious to buy, and really pleased to see a seller."



BEXHILL'S CHAMPION "SUFFRAGETTE" SELLER.

ON GUARD.

Much amusement has been caused in the little village of Chagford, near Dartmoor, by the extraordinary precautions which are being resorted to.

A Fancy Fair and Bazaar was to be held in the Rectory Grounds in aid of the Restoration Fund of the church tower. Twelve men were set to watch for fear of the Suffragettes during the night.

AN APPEAL.

The result of the magnificent work that is being done all over the country during the holiday months must be kept up, and one excellent way of doing this is to see to it that the newsagents in various districts stock the "Suffragette," and show a weekly poster from now onwards.

Another valuable way of helping to introduce the "Suffragette" to new readers is to make a point of leaving a copy of the paper at hotels and boarding houses.

Waiting rooms at railway stations present another excellent opportunity, and a strong appeal is made to holiday makers to remember to spread the light in this way.

Please send in your name and what you are willing to do to help on this campaign as soon as possible to Miss BARTELS, Lincoln's Inn House, or to any of the other organisers whose names and addresses appear on these pages. Remember that the sufferings of the women in prison may be shortened by the energy and self-sacrifice of members all over the country during these next summer months.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

The reports appended below clearly show the large amount of work for which the W.S.P.U. is responsible all over the country.

Readers will note that in addition to their usual activities the Unions are carrying on a Special Holiday Campaign.

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

Members' meeting, Monday, Sept. 1, 8 p.m., at 7, Sainfoin Road. This will be the first after the holidays.

Bow and Bromley.

Very successful meetings held this week, with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst as chief speaker. The Bromley Public Hall was packed long before meeting began, and crowds refused admittance.

Chelsea.

Members are reminded that shop re-opens on Monday, Sept. 1. Miss Edwards will be glad of help in several ways.

Croydon.

Shop will re-open on Monday, Sept. 1, and we hope all members will at once renew their regular household purchases.

Hampstead.

Will members who return from their holidays end of this month report themselves at the shop, as workers are needed to take the place of those going away for September?

Hornsey.

New members and workers asked to rally to first open-air meetings on Sept. 5 and 6, and offer their services.

Iford.

All papers sold out at East Ham on Wednesday. Thanks to Miss Fook for her interesting address on Saturday at Iford.

Bournemouth.

Most successful meeting held on Friday evening, Aug. 22, at Meyrick Road, East Cliff, speaker, Miss E. M. Pridden.

Lewisham.

Members asked to notice that autumn campaign starts with open-air meeting on Sunday, Sept. 7. Miss E. Froud will be speaker.

North Islington.

Special thanks to Mrs. and Miss Bookin, Miss McKenna, Miss Clements, and Miss Mann for selling the Suffragette; five dozen papers sold.

Streatham.

Splendid meeting held on Common on Sunday, and work here is progressing well. The Suffragette sold splendidly.

West Ham.

Thanks to Miss Maguire for good open-air meeting Forest Gate; Suffragette sold well. From September open-air meetings will be held twice weekly.

Wimbledon.

The autumn series of meetings will be held in Queen's Hall on Friday evenings. Members, please try to keep that evening free, and make meetings known among friends.

Woolwich.

Members on holiday are urged to secure new readers for the Suffragette; also to increase local sale. Chocolate, tea, and coffee now on sale, done up in the colour.

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill.

Paper sales nearly doubled during last three weeks. Many thanks to Madame Max for kind gifts of library books and plants, and for her help in shop duty.

Bournemouth.

Most successful meeting held on Friday evening, Aug. 22, at Meyrick Road, East Cliff, speaker, Miss E. M. Pridden.

gette outside Municipal College on Monday, Sept. 1, when the Library Association will hold their annual meeting.

Brighton.

Many thanks to Miss Kelly for speaking at meeting last Tuesday. A member has kindly paid for the Suffragette poster to be shown at Lewes Station for six months.

Eastbourne.

Miss Barbara Wylie addressed a large and attentive crowd at Eastern Bandstand on Wednesday. Her address was full of all her usual vigour and brilliancy.

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thanked for their valuable help in paper-selling. Donations amounting to 4s. 5d. have been received from different visitors who have not given their names.

Folkestone.

Suffragette has sold well. Mrs. Green has given most valuable help in selling, both last week and this.

Hastings.

The chief event this week has been the visit of two holiday campaigners, Miss McDonnell and Miss Billinghurst, at the conclusion of their caravan tour.

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WEST OF ENGLAND.

Bristol.

During the past week Mrs. Bouvier has been speaking throughout Bristol to most attentive audiences. Last Sunday, on Durdham Down, a crowd of over 2,000 people listened eagerly to her address.

Wales.

Cardiff and District. Members, please remember that, though organiser is away, office rent must be paid as usual. Will more members volunteer for street selling?

North-Western Counties.

Barrow-in-Furness. It has been decided to abandon idea of taking part in Hospital Parade on Saturday. Members are asked to be present at meeting, this being the last Miss Grew will have before leaving for Lancashire.

Scotland.

Dunfermline. Many thanks to Miss Brown for books for the library. An excellent meeting held at Carnoustie on Tuesday, when Mrs. Rouny spoke to a large and interested crowd.

Edinburgh.

Mrs. Finlayson Gaud spoke at the Mound on Monday and Saturday. Members who wish to join the Speakers' Club should send in their names before Tuesday, Sept. 2, when the class opens.

Manchester.

On Saturday, Sept. 6, demonstration will take place; place to be announced next week. Members are earnestly asked to sell the Suffragette at the Trades Union Congress, to be held in Manchester on Sept. 8.

Doncaster.

Office will be closed except Saturdays, 5 to 6 from Aug. 29 to Sept. 23, for holidays. After that date extensive propaganda campaign arranged. All members urged to help.

Harrogate.

Eight dozen Suffragettes sold at meeting on Stray last week; thanks to Miss Bird for providing tea. On Aug. 21 two meetings were held on Stray; speaker, Miss Leonora Tyson.

Newcastle.

Splendid meeting held at Whitley Bay on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Mrs. Blanche and Mrs. Faulkner. The holiday crowd was very sympathetic, and the speakers were many times applauded.

carriage or motor that passed them were cries of "Votes for Women," and other friendly greetings. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bradford, 2s. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; shop, 55a, Grove Road.)

Portsmouth.

Members will be glad to hear that Miss Parris, of Folkestone, will speak on the Common, near South Parade Pier, on Friday, the 29th, at 6 p.m.

Southampton.

Many thanks to Miss Howes for speaking at Clock Tower on Tuesday to large and interested audience. Will members please remember jumble sale, to be held at end of September?

Tunbridge Wells.

The town is full of visitors, and it is hoped to make special effort at selling Suffragette during the next few weeks. Help is needed, and members asked to sell or in speaking, should get into touch with the (Hon. Sec., Miss O. Walton, 11, The Fancies.)

Worthing.

Successful meeting was held on sea front last Friday. Many thanks to Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Pott for speaking. Please volunteer for selling Suffragette. Gratefully acknowledged towards Poster Fund: Mrs. Murray, 2s.; Mrs. Richmond, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, Fimdon; office, 39, Upper High Street.)

North-Eastern Counties.

Bradford. At the tea on Monday Miss Miller Wilson hopes to have 12½ honey for sale in 6d. bottles. As honey is scarce this season members are urged to buy early.

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Glasgow.

Most interesting outdoor meeting was held last Monday week (24th inst.) at Kilmorie, for the 400 women net-workers, who have been out on strike for five months. The speakers were Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. J. A. Wilson; chair, Miss Kate McLean.

Household Removals.

CARPENTER'S DEPOSITORY. Douglas Street, Westminster VIC. 2598. ESTIMATES FREE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Golf, Croquet, and every variety of Sports Requisites. 24, Haymarket, London, S.W.

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO LOCAL UNION SECRETARIES. THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY, 3, Mincing Lane, will in the future supply direct the Votes for Women Tea, Chocolate, etc., exactly in the same good qualities and at the same price as before through the Women's Press.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d.; en pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge. - MANAGERESS, 4782 Gerrard.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Comfortable Apartments. Cooking a Speciality, Vegetarian if desired. One minute from splendid golf links and 15 minutes from sea.—Miss G., "Allendale," 5, Buchanan Avenue.

BOARD RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street, Underground and Tube Road and Breakfast, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone, 439 Paddington.—Mrs. CAMPBELL, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. GRAY, Member W.S.P.U.

DEAN FOREST, SEVERN-WYE VALLEYS.—Beautiful Holiday Home (600ft. up); pretty grounds, bath, billiards, tennis, Boarders, 30s. Photos, prospectus.—HALLAM, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

DOGEGAL HIGHLANDS.—Magnificent Scenery, Mountain, Lake, Sea, Bracing air, Golf, Bathing, Free Shooting, Fishing (trout). Highly recommended by a Suffragette. Board, 25s.—Mrs. MOORE, Tamne, Dogegat.

HASTINGS.—APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE. Bedroom, Breakfast, and High Teas from 15s. 6d. per week. Also would be glad to hear of a Lady wishing to Share Small Furnished Home. Terms very moderate. Nicely situated on hills, near to sea.—Miss HURST, W.S.P.U., 10, Clive Avenue, Mount Road.

HINE.—Visitors taken in Country Cottages, close to Beautiful Woods and Park. Short cycle ride to Sea and Golf Links. Garden, Chickens; Fruit. Terms Moderate. Vegetarians preferred.—SIMMONS, The Rosary, Kent.

JERSEY.—Gorey, Greenhill, Board-Residence. High, healthy, home comfort, recommended. Near sea; safe bathing. Terms, 27s. 6d.—Miss RENOUF.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

SUFFRAGETTES SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS IN BRIGHTON.—Comfortable Board-Residence. Moderate.—Miss TURNER, W.S.P.U., "Sea View," 13, Victoria Road, Tel., 1702. Facilities for Outdoor Sleeping and Cheap Bathing.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

FURNISHED ROOM for Lady, within 20 minutes' walk Holborn. Terms very moderate.—Box 554, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

FURNISHED FLAT in Good Private House; Sitting-room 17 x 16, fitted Kitchen, two Bedrooms; use of bathroom and large garden.—PARLEY, 13, Dalmeiy Avenue, Camden Road, N.

FURNISHED FLAT.—Sitting-room, Bed-room, Kitchen, piano. Small rent to save storage. 18s. weekly. Viewed at 10.30 to 11.5 to 8.30.—GORDON, 43, Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road (top door).

PETT, SUSSEX ("Sunrise").—Member has Beautifully Situated Fire-Heated Modern Completely FURNISHED COTTAGE. Piano, Garden; Sea; Lovely Country. Good (out-door, Sanitation and Water.

REFINED QUIET FURNISHED FLAT.—Three or Four Rooms, large living room, Owner, going away, wants good tenant.—20, London Street, Hyde Park.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, FURNISHED, Victoria Street, S.W.7, three rooms, bath (geyser); catering and attendance optional, 25s. per week.—Apply 11, Tavistock Mansions, W.C.

TO LET, Sept. 12, Five Weeks or longer, LADY'S WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, First and Second Floors; or would Let Separately. Good Cooking and Attendance. Quiet and convenient. Moderate rent. References exchanged.—Write 8, 8, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND COPY of "Ejnsen's Suffragette," A. L. Box 758, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

TRAINED NURSE would like Another Young Lady to SHARE FURNISHED FLAT, temporarily or permanently. Half expenses, about 17s. weekly. N.W. suburbs.—for particulars, apply Box 560, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

MISS EVELYN BILLING STRONGLY RECOMMENDS YOUNG MAN (18) for any post with possible future. Good references, excellent character. Has been employed in engineering department of large builders, East London Suffrage victim.—Full particulars from Rev. NOEL LAMBERT, St. Saviour's Vicarage, Poplar.

SECRETARY.—Shorthand, Typing, Book-keeping, French (acquired abroad), Experienced, free middle of September. Debra Post, resident or non-resident.—Miss BIRNE, 5, Childwall Road, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ADVERTISER REQUIRES COMPANION. HELP, now about 20, assist with child and baby in New Year, housework. Comfortable home. 412—H. W., The Den, Croft Lane, Letchworth.

WANTED.—Honorary Instructor of Japanese to take Suffrage Class in London once a week.—Box 558, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

WANTED.—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (Middle-aged) for Small Flat.—Apply Miss SMITH, 61, College Court, Hammersmith.

DRESSMAKING

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest Web and Mad and Paris styles, from 4 Guinea. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—P. NIELSEN Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Brunswick Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Wain's).

BUSINESS.

A. E. JARVIS, 10, Holland Street, Kensington, London, Newsagent, and Printer.—SUFFRAGETTE and "Votes for Women" always in stock.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH DIRECT from the STAMBRIDGE. Sent off immediately after being landed, dressed for cooking; carriage paid. Special terms to Schools, Convents, and Institutions. Choice parcels, value 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and upwards.—Write for circular to SECRETARY, Enterprise Fishing Co., (Dept. M), Aberdeen.

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a Speciality. Daily fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and Silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—BULLENS, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Strand Road, South Acton, W., undertake family work only; flannels washed in distilled water; open-air drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

ELECTROLYSIS, &c.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, etc. Consultation free.—Miss MARION LINDSAY, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: Paddington 3307.

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ANSTY COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL, September 2 to 15.

Physical Training under expert tuition, including Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Folk Dancing, Swimming. Non-flesh diet, consisting largely, but not entirely, of uncooked foods. Interesting lectures on higher-thought subjects, diet, and physical culture. Send for particulars to Miss ANSTY, Chester Road, near Birmingham.

GARDENING TAUGHT.—Greenhouse and Outdoor; Tomatoes, Sweet Peas, Rock work, etc.; also Jam-making. Board residence with Tuition, 15s. week.—Miss RAYNER, F.R.H.S., Swaythling, Southampton.

HOME EDUCATION offered two children with two boys and girl. Pinewood District; Modern Lines; Vegetarian; Non-theological. 15s. each weekly. References and particulars sent.—CHARLES OLIVER, B.A., Tadley, Basingstoke.

MISS J. PRESTON TEACHES MOTOR DRIVING. "Running repairs." Country pupils.—4, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate Classes for Men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke bravely an hour at the Albert Hall with out weariness... while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUTTONS, Badges, Emblems, Brooches, Pins in Enamel, Metal and Celluloid, for Associations, Clubs, Cheap House: SIMONS, 100, Roundhead Hill, London.

BACHSTEIN OVERSTRUNG PIANO, belonging to lady leaving England; perfect tone. 30s. Exceptional Bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

RIGHT INCREASED from 2in. to 3in. by Apparatus, Only 2s. 6d., complete with directions. State size of foot.—Sole English Agents: THE HYGIENIC FOOTWEAR CO., 4, Sheepen Street, Leeds.

YOU FORGET that you intended to send 2s. 1d. for 50 "Green Box" Turkish Cigarettes (hand-made)—HERBERT DUNHILL, Lowlands, Harrow.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS TO LITTLE GIRLS. Experienced English, French, music, drill, needlewoman. Comfortable home; small salary; or would undertake Correspondence (no typing or shorthand)—Box 564, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

EXPERIENCED COOK HOUSEKEEPER. Cookery Diplôme, Lady 28, Desires Good Post September.—Address "M. S.," Box 100, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WIDOWED WOMAN (36) BY BIRTH ANXIOUS for IMMEDIATE POST COMPANION to a Lady going shortly to Huron, S. Dakota. Services given exchange for First-class Passage. References exchanged. Good sailor.—Box 566, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

LADY SEEKS POST AS HOUSEKEEPER or position trust (where she could have her boy 10½ part holidays); is thoroughly domesticated, good cook, needlewoman, fond of turning, cheerful, and artistic.—Box 172, the SUFFRAGETTE Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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"THE MEREST SMEAR with a moistened brush is sufficient." "CULTONE" a delightfully perfumed dentifrice, will ridder these conditions last 6 months for 1s. 6d., and "makes the teeth as white as driven snow."—THOMAS BELVOIR AND CO., No. 2, New Spingate.

MR. VERDL 150, Finchley Road, N.W.—SPECIALIST POIL SKIN AND COMPLEXION. (date with Mme. Helena Rubinstein). Exclusive methods massages. Expert scientific treatments for Permanent Cure of Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Yeins, Red Noses, Enlarged Pores, Blackheads, Bombe Chins, Hair and Scalp Disorders. (Manicure.) Under Supervision of Experienced Specialists Daily.

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WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables ROBINSON BROTHERS, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, etc., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone 2036 North. All parcels offer or cash by return of post.