

"The Suffragette," November 7, 1913.

The

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

# Suffragette

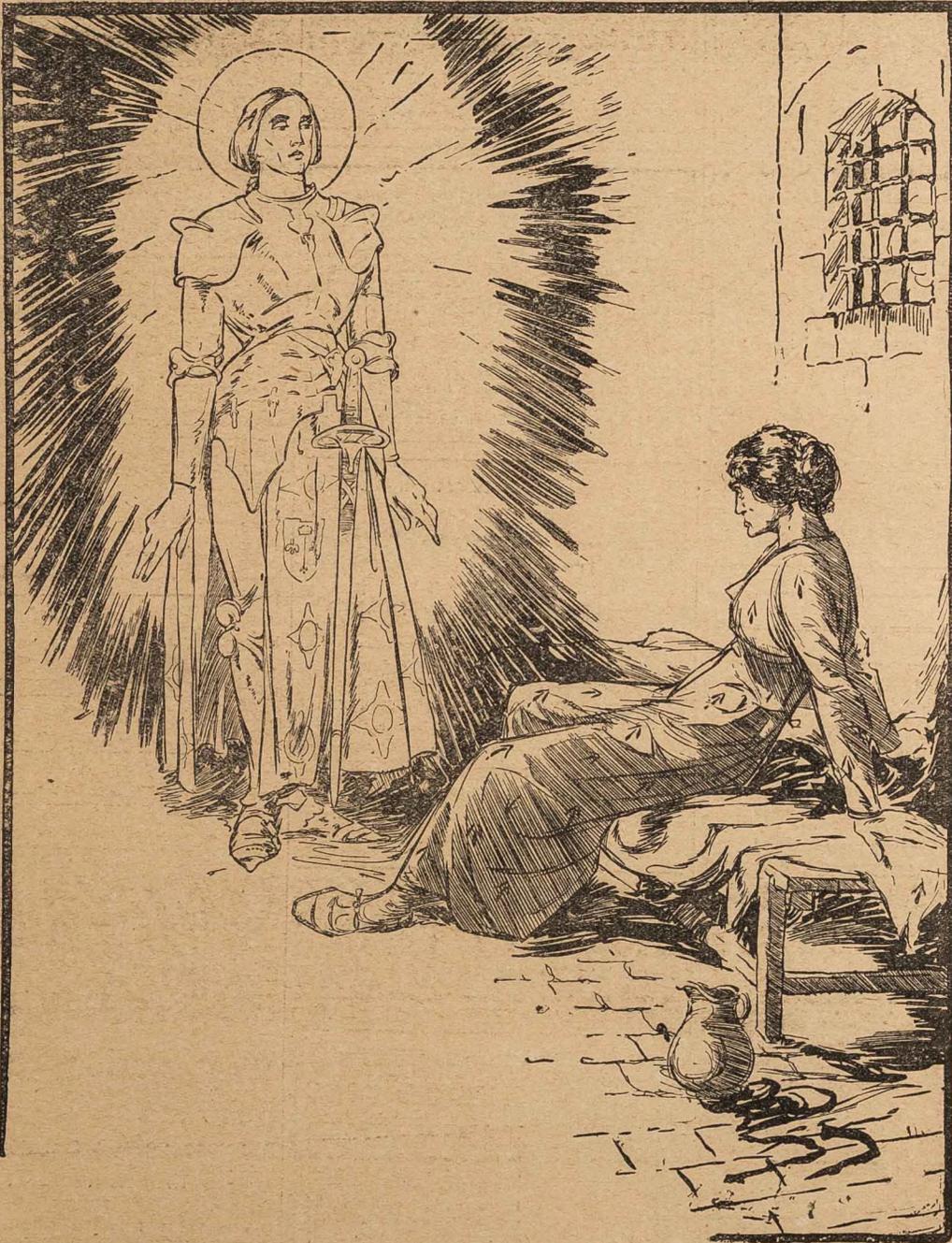
The Official Organ of the  
Women's Social and Political Union.

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

No. 55—Vol. II.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

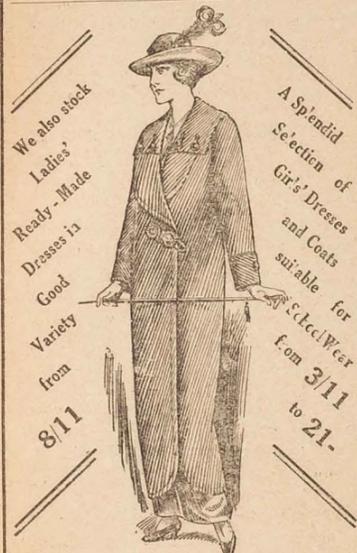
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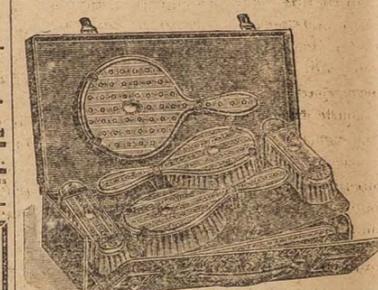
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**A Review of the Week.**

**More Good News from America.**

By this time letters from Mrs. Pankhurst and from friends living in America have reached the headquarters of the W.S.P.U. telling of the great success of the American tour. Contrary reports appearing in the newspapers should be completely ignored, for it must be realised that at the present time the Government and other opponents of the W.S.P.U. are once more, as so often in the past, trying by means of Press misrepresentation to injure the militant movement. The Suffragettes are particularly well able to put two and two together and they are not oblivious of the fact that Mrs. Pankhurst was preceded in the United States by Lord Northcliffe, who although proclaiming himself a Suffragist is a rabid anti-militant. Lord Northcliffe's publications have, in common with a journal that shall be nameless, been particularly active in their efforts to persuade the public to an unfavourable view of every form of W.S.P.U. activity on either side of the Atlantic. And it must be remembered that the influence of a Press magnate has been known to spread beyond the limits of his own publications.

**Sympathy with Militant Movement.**

Among the gladdening messages that come from America is a cable sent by Mrs. Pankhurst in answer to a request from the W.S.P.U. Headquarters for real news instead of the garbled news appearing in certain newspapers. The cable reads as follows: "Chicago magnificent success. Crowded enthusiastic meeting. Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois expressed sympathy with militant movement in official capacity." A further message from Mrs. Pankhurst states that seats for her forthcoming meetings are already taken up by the public. At Cleveland Mrs. Pankhurst's chairman was the

Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio who in presiding at the meeting was acting as the representative of the Governor of that State. It is reported in the Cleveland Press that almost all the Suffragists of Cleveland were present in the audience. The SUFFRAGETTE and Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book, the American edition of which is already out, are being freely sold in all places outside New York City.

**The Great Collection.**

Mrs. Pankhurst leaves New York by the White Star Liner "Majestic" on November 26 and lands at Plymouth on December 3. She will come straight to London and a few days later will attend a gathering of members and sympathisers. This gathering will be made the occasion of the great W.S.P.U. Collection usually taken every Autumn, but this year postponed until the beginning of December because of Mrs. Pankhurst's absence in America. There are special reasons why at this time a very large sum of money shall be raised. Mr. Lloyd George, aided and abetted by a section of the Press, is trying to keep up the Government's courage and mislead the public by attacking the W.S.P.U. The only answer to such tactics is for the W.S.P.U. members to answer him in terms of hard cash. Money speaks in a language which even Cabinet Ministers can understand.

**Extended Organisation—Increased Spiritual Power.**

Another reason why the great Collection must be worthy of W.S.P.U. traditions is that the activities of the W.S.P.U. are now larger and more diversified than they have ever been. In the past twelve months the Union has been faced by many difficulties, but it has surmounted them all in triumph, and in spite of them and perhaps because of all these difficulties, the organisation of the Union is stronger and more extended than it has ever been during the whole of the Union's previous history. Of the ever increasing spiritual force and the power of the Union, it is hardly needful to speak because this is exemplified by the heroic fight that is being made by those members of the Union who are, and have been in torture. The heroism of these prisoners of conscience is in itself enough to stimulate the always generous W.S.P.U. subscribers to a new and magnificent financial effort.

**Miss Annie Kenney.**

Miss Annie Kenney attended the W.S.P.U. meeting last Monday, but to the sorrow and indignation of all present she was seen to be very weak and ill. Speaking was utterly beyond her power, but through the chairman, Mrs. Dacre Fox, she gave a message to the audience of her unbroken determination and of her readiness again to endure torture if the Government should rearrest her. A sympathiser had, she said, promised £50 for her next "Cat-and-Mouse" licence. A member of the audience offered a higher sum and then came cries of protest at the very thought that this tortured body and heroic spirit might be persecuted any more.

**News of the Cat and Mouse Prisoners.**

As we go to press we hear the gravest news of Miss Rachel Peace's condition. Her health it is understood is entirely broken down and she is in extreme fear that she will go out of her mind under the torture which is being meted out to her. The horrors of the treatment she has received are said to be almost indescribable.

Miss Ansell who was rearrested on Thursday last had to be released on Tuesday in a serious condition.

Mr. Harry Johnson has also had to be released after being but five days in prison. He was rearrested on Friday last and was released on Tuesday.

Miss Dulcie West was released on Saturday last, having endured a hunger strike of twelve days.

No attempt has been made to rearrest Miss Sylvia Pankhurst although her licence expired on Wednesday of last week, and she has appeared and spoken at numerous meetings during the past week. This complete triumph over the Government once more shows the futility of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and the breakdown of the whole system of attempting to coerce the militant women.

**People Who Use Inciting Language.**

Mr. Bernard Shaw, speaking at the Albert Hall meeting on behalf of the Dublin Strikers and against Mr. James Larkin's imprisonment, having presumably in mind the case of tortured Suffragists as well as Dublin Strikers, said:

"I do not claim any great personal sympathy with Mr. Larkin who in the first division in Mountjoy Prison is a happy and luxurious man compared with others who are dying of torture outside the goal at the present time."

Mr. Shaw further challenged the Government to prosecute him for uttering the following words:

"I suggest you should arm yourselves with something that would put a decisive stop to the proceedings of the police."

The police were being placed by the Government he said "on the footing of a parcel of mad dogs let loose in the streets." There is now one more man who stands in the same legal position as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst who is perpetually arrested for having given to the public the very same advice as that given by Mr. Lansbury, Mr. John Scurr, and Mr. Bernard Shaw. In order to test whether the Government would arrest her and let Mr. Lansbury go free, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst appeared on the platform at the Albert Hall meeting, but was not arrested. She spoke on Monday at a meeting held by the W.S.P.U. at Hackney. This looks uncommonly like a triumph and breakdown of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act where she is concerned.

**Drastic and Effective Protests.**

Three among many other effective protests have been made in the past week. One was the severe heckling of Mr. Masterman at the Reading By-election. In the course of the proceedings one of the protesting women was flung from the balcony on to the platform. The newspapers by the way reported

that she threw herself on to the platform. The second protest was the holding up of Mr. Asquith in Scotland. With amazing courage Suffragists stood in line across the road in order to stop the Prime Minister's motor car, and when the car did not stop one of them with amazing courage threw herself on the ground in order to put the enemy to the choice of stopping the car or killing her. One of her companions sought to avenge the tortured prisoners by attacking Mr. Asquith with a dog whip. Coloured powder, not pepper, as the newspapers report, was thrown on the Prime Minister's garments. Two days later the four women were arrested. It is understood that Mr. Asquith is to be cited as witness in the case.

Both men and women Suffragists made vigorous protest at Mr. Sydney Buxton's meeting at Poplar, with the result that he was unable to deliver his speech. Mr. Sydney Buxton afterwards informed the Press that "This is all one with the row over Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest here the other day."

Official Excuses.

We understand that the Home Secretary in answer to the many letters of condemnation he receives concerning the Government's torture of Suffrage prisoners, replies in the first place that the victims of torture can apply to have their "Cat-and-Mouse" licence extended until they have recovered their health, and in the second place, that no Suffragist need suffer under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" or by forcible feeding, unless she refuses to eat while in prison. To the first of these statements the reply obviously is that the Government's hideous cruelty is not diminished by their willingness to allow a victim of torture to recover her health which it is their intention afterwards to destroy by rearresting her. The answer to Mr. McKenna's second point is that the Suffragist hunger strikers, and especially those who hold official positions in the Movement, refuse to eat their food because by so doing they might be thought to admit the validity of their sentence, and by consenting to remain in prison, they would be leaving undone the work which is waiting to be done outside.

The Church Disgraced.

The Bishop of Chichester and the "Church Times" are hardly going the best way to work to disarm the stern criticism which women are now directing towards the Church. For the Bishop and the "Church Times" have attacked the principle upheld in these columns that there shall be an equal moral standard for men and women. The Bishop has done this by describing the articles on this question that have appeared in the SUFFRAGETTE as "filthy." The "Church Times" alluding to the same articles calls them "a series of disgusting articles which are an appeal to the depths of human morbidity." Such scandalous attacks upon women's efforts to abolish prostitution and secure the observance by men as well as women of clean and moral rules of life are a disgrace to the Church to which the Bishop of Chichester and those responsible for the publication of the "Church Times" belong.

IMPORTANT.

The usual Thursday evening meeting on November 13 will be held in the Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington, instead of the Elysée Galleries.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions Oct. 11 to Oct. 16.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from Oct 11 to Oct 16. Columns include names, amounts in £ s. d., and a total of £157,385 18 4.

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The Woman's Movement. A Poet with a Message.

By the Rev. H. K. HOPE, M.A., late Vicar of Newtown, Shropshire.

Among the movements of the present day, one of the most prominent is the woman's, which in the last few years has taken a position in the forefront of the world's religious, political, and social life. There is hardly any subject to-day in which woman is not in some way or other concerned. There is hardly any question in which she has not a voice, and a right to be heard when she uses it.

When we look back but a few years, we realise how miraculous has been this progress. For it is not so very long ago when she was kept out of everything but artificiality and inanity; cribbed and confined in a cramped space in which her mind literally could not turn round. It was here that man intended to keep her, "sheltered," as he called it, degraded, as many thoughtful people now more rightly consider it.

It was inevitable that sooner or later there should be born into this little back yard of existence women who could not and would not tolerate such a state of life. It was inevitable that they should struggle to burst their man-made bonds, and start a tide of revolutionary ideas to sweep away the restrictions and prejudices that prevented the natural development of their lives.

But notwithstanding this inevitableness there are yet among us an incredible number who have the eyes of their understanding darkened, and with determined animosity contest every foot of the way of this progress. But however they may hinder and delay it, all their efforts will never succeed in preventing it. And for this reason: There is a divine force behind it, and it would be wise for those men—and women, too—who set themselves against it to consider "lest haply they be found even to fight against God."

Among the things of which most people are ignorant is this: that woman is asking no new thing in making the demand that she shall be entitled to equal rights with men. It is rather that she is claiming to be restored to a standpoint she once held. Christianity gave her equal rights with man. It is man that has made her subordinate. It is man who has taken away her rights and given her wrongs instead. Christianity opened all doors to her, even those belonging to the ordained ministry of the Church.

The first Ecumenical Council provided a rite for the ordination of women, and a sanction for her preaching in public as "prophets," and through many centuries since we find her fulfilling this office of preaching and giving the Communion in both kinds to the people. The latest reference that I have by me is Catherine of Siena in 829. Is it not, therefore, a blot on the Christian Church that so few clergy have come forward to help the movement to-day: that as a rule they "look on and pass by on the other side"—so that those women to whom this cause is everything cannot help feeling that "he that is not with me is against me"?

In this view are they not keeping back the Church's own work among souls? Woman's power to rescue those of her sex who are at present suffering great wrongs at the hands of men and their laws is seriously impeded by the voice of the Church not speaking definitely, strongly, unhesitatingly, to strengthen the position of those women who, taking the shield of faith and counting not their lives dear to themselves, have gone forth to do battle against terrible evils which have long thriven unchecked and unavailed in our midst.

No one with a knowledge of the history of this country need be surprised at this cautious attitude of the clergy of all denominations. Though, thank God, there are some splendid exceptions. I personally have never heard from the pulpit the least sympathetic allusion to this subject, and yet what an enormous influence on the minds and opinions of men and women is often exercised by something said in a sermon! True that the preacher may never know how far-reaching an effect some suggestive words of his spoken on a question of the day have had on the lives of some members of his congregation. Who knows if some sentence might not strike the note which shall help to silence the present discord of animosity, if some truth spoken with conviction might not turn the bitter, savage hostility into a conciliatory attitude towards women's just demands? We may hope that the Church Congress has made one step in this direction; and we may trust that the Free Churches will not be behind, if they have not, as is often the case, "gone one better" already.

Mr. Max Eastman is a poet with a message to deliver, and with the courage to seek a new and true mode for the delivery of it. Thus his work has a double interest—the narrow academic one of manner, and the wide human one of matter. We as Suffragists are concerned not with the technique but with the message.

Mr. Eastman's theme is the old Amazonian fable, but he fashions it into a fresh story.

Of the Amazon queen he writes:

There by her savage altar doth she stand, Immense with beauty, like a sexless god, Imperial oaks lifting their arms behind her, And the East nourishing her limbs with light.

To the council of Queen and captains comes Thyone, fleetest and strongest of the dancing girls, "out of battle born." She comes with "mind bewitched" by love, to plead her cause as against the iron law of battle that the others serve. She asks:

O is this liberty, to lose For liberty all that the heart desires?

The law against which her love revolts is the law of Artemis, that the warrior woman must "have the virgin's heart"—the soul must not be surrendered to passion. Thyone's choice is submission to this law, but submission under protest. Addressing the Queen, she says:

I obey, but honour not, thy will. Thou art my fate, and with thy iron arm Dost point to an intolerable choice.

There follows her magnificent praise of battle, and as she kindles with her own enthusiasm she seems to forget her love—

I renounce My wish of love, my hope, my fruitful years—

and declares her devotion to the law—

that saith No Amazon shall ever enter motherhood Until she hath performed such deeds, and wrought Such impact on the energetic world That thou canst it behold and name her thine.

Her need and desire are—

To herald the far age when men shall cease

Their tyranny, Amazons their revolt.

The main allegory is, of course, obvious: what, if any, the immediate practical teaching is meant to be we confess to finding a difficult question. It would be possible, but for certain passages, to read into such a story the suggestion of a sex war; and, indeed, the inhuman conduct of men rulers and the unnatural apathy of men electors would seem to be providing every day, in our own time and country, an excuse for sex bitterness and hostility. Not the least wonderful thing about Suffragist fighters and sufferers is that they have never even begun to yield to such feelings; the whole movement has been and is essentially sane and human. And surely there is no real antithesis between love and war; love of humanity is the very spirit of the Suffrage struggle, which is not of one sex against another, but of those who love liberty against those who hate it. Whatever Mr. Eastman's teaching on this point may be—and we imagine it will be differently interpreted by different readers—we have to congratulate him on, and thank him for, a noble and martial poem, full of the breath of liberty.

"Child of the Amazons, and Other Poems." By Max Eastman. New York and London: Mitchell Kennerly. 1 dol. net.

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# AMERICA WELCOMES MRS. PANKHURST. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

## Governor of Illinois' Sympathy.

# THE PRESS UNANIMOUS.

### AMERICA'S CORDIAL ATTITUDE.

#### UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION.

News continues to come to hand of Mrs. Pankhurst's unprecedented reception throughout the States of America. Last week we were able to give actual accounts from the American Press of the state of feeling which is abroad in America on the question of the attempt which was made in certain quarters to prevent Mrs. Pankhurst from entering the United States.

We feel that week by week we cannot do better than record in their own words, so far as possible, the American views on the situation. From the English Press it is impossible to glean any news of an authentic and reliable nature, and as there is so wide a public watching with interest Mrs. Pankhurst's American tour, we are giving this week further expressions of opinion.

Mrs. Pankhurst's reception in New York is said to be unprecedented.

Leaving New York after her great meeting at Madison Square Garden, she has spoken at Cleveland, Canton, Dayton, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Chicago up to the time of going to press, and at each place news is to hand of the extraordinary enthusiasm, interest, and excitement she has aroused. Details of these meetings will not be available until next issue, but on Monday a cable was received from Mrs. Pankhurst, telling of the great success of the Chicago meeting and recording the important fact that the Lieutenant Governor of Illinois had in his special capacity expressed full sympathy with the militant movement in England. Triumph follows triumph, and as will be seen by the Press accounts and comments which we print below, the whole tone of the tour is one of complete success.

### MRS. PANKHURST CABLES A DENIAL.

#### "ALL MEETINGS CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC."

In reply to a cable regarding the reports published in certain London newspapers to the effect that her meetings were not good and that her engagement to speak at Indianapolis had been cancelled, the following cable was received from Mrs. Pankhurst:

"Indianapolis statement is untrue. All meetings have been crowded and enthusiastic."  
"E. PANKHURST."

### MINNEAPOLIS' TRIBUTE.

As an indication of the feeling in America when Mrs. Pankhurst was detained at Ellis Island, the following telegram is an example:

"If you are excluded from the United States, Minneapolis will send you the full amount that would have been paid to you for lecturing here, and if for a part of this you chose to send us subscriptions to your paper, the SUFFRAGETTE, we will see that your message reaches a larger audience than could have assembled in the Auditorium."  
"(Signed) JANE BLISS POTTER, Chairman."  
"Minneapolis, Minn."

### THE ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

#### UNPRECEDENTED SALES.

As a result of the attempt in certain quarters in New York to prevent the SUFFRAGETTE being sold, it is interesting to hear from Miss Joan Wickham that "the papers are selling like wildfire." It will be remembered that when the Government in this country made a similar attack on the SUFFRAGETTE, the result was an enormous increase in its circulation.

### CHICAGO'S WELCOME.

#### ILLINOIS GOVERNOR SUPPORTS MILITANCY.

Mrs. Pankhurst has sent the following cable with regard to her meeting at Chicago on November 2:

"Chicago magnificent success. Crowded enthusiastic meeting. The Lieutenant Governor Illinois expressed sympathy with the militant movement in official capacity."

### AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was sent to all influential quarters in America:

WHEREAS Mrs. Pankhurst has been ordered deported by the Board of Enquiry at Ellis Island, and

WHEREAS such action is in direct violation of the traditions and customs of America which has always been hospitable to political revolutionists of all nations, now therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Chicago Federation of Labour in regular meeting assembled (Sunday, October 19, 1913), representing 250,000 organized men and women, protests against this flagrant injustice and violation of our long-established public policy, and be it further,

RESOLVED: That we ask the Department of Labour to reverse the decision of the Board of Enquiry to admit Mrs. Pankhurst and to maintain America's right of asylum for political refugees of all nations.  
(Signed)

JOHN FITZPATRICK, President.  
EDWARD N. NOCKELS, Secretary.  
Unanimously adopted, Sunday, October 19, 1913, Chicago, Illinois.

### ON ELLIS ISLAND.

#### MRS. PANKHURST TELLS WHAT SHE SAW AND EXPERIENCED.

Next week we shall publish a full report of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech at Madison Square Garden. We report below her opening remarks which are devoted to her experiences and observation while on Ellis Island, and to the question of her admission to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very glad that your immigration authorities sent me to Ellis Island. Had I stepped upon your shores as on previous occasions

I should not have been able to-night to congratulate the great American people on their loyalty to the principles of freedom. (Applause.) I should not have been able to-night to address you with the sense of confidence that I now feel, in the certainty that I now feel, of your sympathy for the cause of which I have to speak.

I know now, as I could not have otherwise known, that you are ready to hear the story of oppression, to hear the story of effort that I have come to lay before you.

Well, let me say before I pass on to that story, that I am glad of the opportunity afforded to me of studying that great institution of yours on Ellis Island.

Every public institution in its administration, all great arrangements of the state are liable to criticism; criticism which sometimes is just, and which sometimes is unjust, and I

While from my superficial view of the arrangements, and taking into account the tremendous difficulties there are in dealing with so many people of different nationalities and of so many different kinds, I must say that the work is admirably done. (Applause.) I saw the food; I saw the men for the whole week pasted up on the wall, and all I can say is that the poor, who come from all over the world, upon American shores are infinitely better fed than are the poor, both alien and native, on the shores of Great Britain. (Applause.)

And then will you let me as a woman say one word about the women officials, the matrons who have such responsible and difficult and delicate work to do there amongst the women and children. I congratulate you upon the women officials of Ellis Island. I was tremendously impressed by the character of these women, by the sympathetic way in which they talk of their charges, and by the intelligence they manifested, not only in talking about their work, but in talking about the times, upon public questions which we discussed together, and I am sure every woman in the hall will be glad to know that they understand the Woman's movement—(applause)—quite perfectly, and although I knew them for so short a time I came away from that place feeling united with them in the bonds of a common sisterhood, and feeling that they, in performing their official duties, were doing what they could for the uplifting of the women over whom they had control.

Well, now before I go on to my proper business, let me also say a word of thanks to all those friends who from far and near have helped to make it possible for me to be here to-night. I want to thank the able advocates who pleaded my cause at Washington; I am so accustomed to defending myself that when I was sitting there on Ellis Island I could not help saying over and over again, "Oh, I wish I could go to Washington and plead my cause for myself." (Applause.) But you see it was unnecessary; there were those there doing it so admirably that we are here to-night to congratulate ourselves upon the result. (Applause.) Now, I don't want to thank the authorities in Washington for allowing me to land. I don't think you want me to thank them. (Applause.) I don't think they themselves—I don't believe President Wilson would wish to be thanked; I think he would say, "I did my duty."

Well, then, as I came from a country where we think highly-placed persons fail to do their manifest duty, all I can do to-night is to congratulate the people of this country on having persons in high places who perform their duty when they see their duty plainly. (Applause.)

MRS. PANKHURST IN NEW YORK.

want a foreigner on your shores in a few words to speak of what I saw while on Ellis Island.

I was not there long enough to study conditions profoundly, but I did go there being in some sense an expert in the management of large numbers of persons temporarily placed under national control—(laughter and applause)—and I have been privileged to gain that experience in a way that very few people have, because I had, first of all, the duty of helping to control large masses of people under public management, and I have also had the privilege of being numbered amongst those who are controlled by others. (Applause.)

For some years of my life I took part in the administration of the English Poor Law, and in that capacity I had to deal with large numbers of dependent people of all ages, from the baby in the cradle to the grandmother and grandfather on the threshold of the grave, and so gained valuable experience of the difficulties that administrators have in dealing with large masses of helpless people.

Then my experience as a prisoner in one of His Majesty's prisons was of the other kind. I was able to judge of the administrator from the point of view of those who are under control, and so perhaps my testimony with regard to Ellis Island has some little value; at any rate, let me give it for what it is worth.

In the brief time I spent at Ellis Island I had my own personal experience, and of that I have nothing to say except of appreciation and gratitude to those officials who made my detention there quite as comfortable as it was possible for it to be. (Applause.)

On Sunday one of the Commissioners who thought it his duty to detain me was courteous enough to escort me all over the establishment to show me the kitchen, to show me the dining-room, to take me through the various departments where immigrants are placed, and even into one of the courts where the fate of a detained immigrant was being decided.

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# HER TOUR A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

### WIDESPREAD PROTESTS.

The following, taken from the "Sun," October 19, will show how widespread were the protests in America when it became known that Mrs. Pankhurst had been detained by the Immigration authorities:

#### NO FEAR OF MILITANCY.

Indianapolis Women See No Justification for Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 18.—When news reached Indianapolis to-day that Mrs. Pankhurst had been ordered to be deported, the board of directors of the Women's Franchise League met and adopted the following resolution:

"Whatever Mrs. Pankhurst may be to the English Government, she is manifestly a political offender, and should be admitted to this country as male political offenders have been admitted at all times. Her discourse will not be conducive to treason in this country. She will not recommend militancy here, nor would it make any impression if she did, for conditions in America are not conducive to militancy. To exclude her will be an example of sex discrimination against which the Suffrage movement is a living protest in all countries."

### CINCINNATI WOMEN TO ACT.

Will Meet To-morrow to Frame Protest to Wilson.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 18.—Mrs. Dora Eason, president of the Twentieth Century Club, declared to-day that Cincinnati Suffragists will take action at once to enter a protest with President Wilson against the deportation of Mrs. Pankhurst.

"This is outrageous," she said. "We feel that she should be treated with proper courtesy."  
A meeting will be held Monday to take formal action.

### WILL MAKE HER MARTYR.

St Paul "Leader" Says Debarment Will Aid Cause.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 18.—With half the boxes and large blocks of seats sold for the Pankhurst lecture scheduled for November 17 at the St. Paul Auditorium, the announcement of the deportation of Mrs. Pankhurst to-day came as a surprise to local Suffragists. Mrs. L. A. Hamlin said: "People want to hear her reason for militancy, even if they do not approve of her personally."

Miss Theresa Peyton said: "The fact that she has been deported really will make a martyr out of her, and may help more than hurt the cause. It may be the best thing in the world."  
"I thought the United States Government would have been big enough to have let Mrs. Pankhurst into the country," said Mrs. Albert R. Hall. "This country has always claimed to be a refuge for political offenders."

### JANE ADDAMS PROTESTS.

Leads Indignation Meeting of Chicago Suffragists.

Chicago, October 18.—Declaring that the barring of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is a violation of the high traditions of America's devotion to liberty and the right of free speech, Chicago Suffragist leaders this afternoon appealed to Government officials in Washington to open the gates of

the country to England's militant Suffragette.

Miss Jane Addams was chairman of the committee which drafted the resolutions. The other members of the committee were Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, and Miss Sophonisba Breckenbridge.

A copy of the resolutions was sent by telegraph to Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labour, who has supervision of the immigration bureau.

"The action of the Federal Board of Enquiry is a disgrace to America," said Mrs. Raymond Robins. "We have admitted every rebel of every other country, and I don't see why English rebels should be denied admission."

A telegram was sent to President Wilson by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association deploring the action of the authorities.

### DETROIT WOMEN AROUSED.

Mrs. Glaziers A'lo Plan Protest Against Debarment.

DETROIT, MICH., October 18.—That Detroit Suffragists will take action against the deporting of Mrs. Pankhurst seems almost positive.

Among those who characterized the deportation as "a disgrace to the United States" are Mrs. Carrie Cost-dyke, president of the Wayne County Suffrage Association; Mrs. Ruby Zahn, head of the Political and Civic League; Mrs. Susan M. Sellers and Dr. Mary Th. upon Stevens, prominent club members. A strong protest will also go from the Master Glaziers of Detroit, who strongly favour her being allowed to enter.

### DENVER WOMEN TO ACT.

Meeting Called to Frame Resolutions of Protest.

DENVER, COLO., October 18.—The deportation of Mrs. Pankhurst was the chief topic among club women and Suffrage organisations here to-day. A meeting of the Colorado Women's Suffrage League has been called for next Thursday to protest to President Wilson.

"I do not approve militant methods," declared Mrs. James B. Belford, wife of ex-Congressman Belford, "but I think the Federal authorities are going too far."  
Many other prominent women endorse the above views.

### A BANNER FROM AMERICA.

A very beautiful banner has been received by Mrs. Pankhurst as a gift from the New England Suffragettes. The banner is very large and bears the following cogent inscription: "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

### COMMENTS IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The "New York World" of October 19 says: "The exclusion of Mrs. Pankhurst by Ellis Island officials reached the hitherto unattained summit of stupidity, even in a stupid service."

If Mrs. Pankhurst's offences had been committed in France, England, which harboured Mazzini, would have accepted her without question, as France now admits her daughter. The rule that excludes her would have excluded the "militants" Kosuth and Garibaldi, to say nothing of Irish "criminals" like John Boyle O'Reilly.

We admit yearly many malefactors from Europe who debase our citizenship and plague our police. Mrs. Pankhurst is no menace here. She suffers the Ellis Island ban because she is conspicuous. It is no trouble to look up her record. It is not, in the usual sense, a crime record.

Of course there is an appeal to Washington. There must be somebody there to save the United States from international ridicule.

In large type the following appeared in the "New York American" of October 19:

"A noble, courageous, pure woman, desperately fighting a system that denies a right to the women of England that is being freely granted to the women of America is told by the Federal authorities that she is 'immoral,' and must go away."

"Mrs. Pankhurst is not a criminal. She is an offender against the politics, not the morals, of her land. Never in history has a political refugee been refused permission to enter the United States.  
"In denying such right to Mrs. Pankhurst the Federal authorities are departing from the principles laid down by the founders of the country. It is a piece with the disposition of the administration to restrict immigration."  
"It is undemocratic and un-American."

### PRESIDENT YIELDS TO A STORM OF INDIGNATION AND FREES MRS. PANKHURST.

The "New York American" of October 21 pays the following tribute to Mrs. Pankhurst:

To the credit of the American people, a storm of public opinion has forced the Administration abjectly to reverse its decision to deport Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the valiant British Suffragist, as "an undesirable alien."

It was inconceivable that such an idea could be entertained by the Immigration authorities, even for an instant. It was unbelievable that the Administration should back them up in this un-American and un-democratic stand, as it obviously intended to do till swept off its feet by a generous outburst of genuine American sentiment.  
There are some things that are

dangerous in America. Chief among them is attempting to set up monarchical standards and tear down the principles of liberty on which the nation was founded.

Mrs. Pankhurst represents in her heroic person all that America stands for.

Women of her type gave their husbands and sons to their country during the Revolution, went on the firing line to nurse them, and when the fighting was fiercest loaded the muskets that the men fired.

It took seven years of desperate fighting to drive oppression from American soil, and here, in this supposedly enlightened day, we find a President and his Immigration Department in slavish sympathy with the same oppressor whom we banished and turning away a splendid woman, simply because she is too brave to be welcome in a smug and broken-down monarchy.

Mrs. Pankhurst could not possibly become a public charge. Her only purpose in coming here is to raise money for the noble cause for which she has repeatedly risked her life. In a land where nearly half the States have given woman the ballot she expected only friends and sympathisers. She will find them in multitudes, now that she has passed the barriers Washington vainly sought to set up against her.

A Tory officialdom, however, has not yet granted her full and unrestrained liberty. Although she comes under the banner of liberty, although her stay here will do much to awaken a sense of the wrongs of women in America, and to give to them the rights which have always been theirs by inheritance, Washington has said to her:

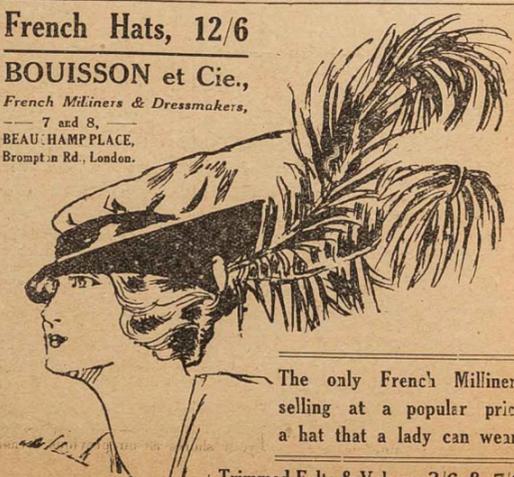
"You can come in. We dare not defy public sentiment by deporting you, much as we should like to do so. But you can stay only till your lectures are finished. Then you must go."

Imagine the effrontery of such an attitude!

As well might General Washington have said to the Marquis de Lafayette: "Sir, you are a fighting man. Very well. Come here and fight. But when you have done fighting, when you have gained for us the liberty you have helped us to fight for, you must go, and at once. If you do not, because you are a fighting man we shall be obliged to deport you as an undesirable alien, likely to become a charge on the public."

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## THE TRIUMPH OF JOAN OF ARC AT COVENT GARDEN

Before a crowded, fashionable and enthusiastic house, honoured by the presence of members of the Royal Family, the life of our great heroine and leader was vividly portrayed amidst an unequalled scene of mediæval magnificence and pageantry from her rustic birth-place to the market-place at Rouen. We will take the several phases of the never-to-be-forgotten performance of Mr. Raymond Roze's opera, "Joan of Arc," on Saturday night last.

Let us deal first of all with the story: We first see Joan in her little village home at Domremy, surrounded by that rustic simplicity that was not only dear to her heart, but which undoubtedly developed in her that straightforward and honest nature which enabled her later on to go triumphantly through the most terrible trials and tribulations. We see her as a simple, sweet, unaffected country lass, beloved by all the children and villagers, passionately fond of her work, and with a strict sense of her duty in life. The religious side of her nature is abnormally developed, owing to the early visions in her early girlhood (at the age of 13) which she had been constantly singled out to receive. The action starts as she is on the point of leaving her village to go to Vaucouleur in order to receive the necessary permit from the Governor of that marketing town, to proceed, according to her wish to see the Dauphin at his Castle of Chinon. A sword which her uncle, Durand Lazard, brings back from his marketing at once accentuates the fact that she is already prepared by her visions for her warlike future career. She says good-bye to her uncle, and leaves the village unknown to him, and recalls the instructions of her holy mission given her by the voices. In a bellicose vein the prologue ends with her cry for God and country.

Mr. Roze has taken a noble uplifting subject, the heroine of which is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable personalities of the world's history. A woman who, against almost unsurmountable difficulties, jealousy, hatred, plots, and moving in an atmosphere of constant physical danger, overcame everything by her strength of will and her faith and honesty, that wonderful faith in God and that honesty that only saw one thing to do in life, and that her duty. She never flinched from it whatever the suffering to herself was, she never for one moment hesitated, knowing that her cause was not only a just and right one, but that her mission was straight from Heaven. Mr. Roze in his music has illustrated all this in a truly remarkable manner. We feel the scholarly and learned musician, which his long experience as musical director with the late Sir Henry Irving, and later with Sir Herbert Tree made him, has enabled him to grasp truly the dramatic action as interpreted through the medium of music. In the Prologue one truly feels the simple pastoral village with its quiet inhabitants, and one can almost smell the hay and hear the rumble of the carts. When all that peaceful quiet has been left behind, Mr. Roze's music leads us through an interlude to the revels at Chinon, and we hear there the

pageantry, pomp and circumstance of the music. The Agnus Dei sung by a repentant Court, ashamed of its excesses in the face of their country groaning under the yoke of adversity, is also descriptive in the extreme. The ecclesiastical vein is here splendidly put forth, the entrance of Dunois, the "Bastard of Orleans," brings in its train militarism in its most acute orchestral form. After the narrative of Dunois, in which he entreats the King to see Joan, we have the entrance of our great heroine, who, with mystic music, miraculously picks out the King hidden behind his courtiers, and one of the most tender melodic pages of Mr. Roze's score—a very simple score for strings and harp—is that in which Joan recounts her mission to the King. The whole Court is moved in a choral and sextet ensemble which, for purity of writing and execution, has rarely been excelled at Covent Garden. As a matter of fact the ensemble on Saturday night was wonderful. The wholly English chorus, trained by an English master, Mr. Stock, was one of the finest it has been our pleasure

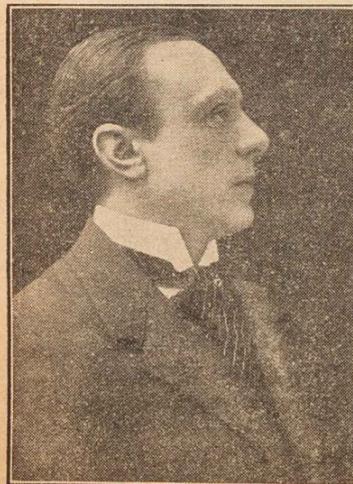
and scenically, that has ever been placed before a London audience. At St. Denis, in Act III., the principal musical interest is centred in Joan hearing her voices. Mr. Roze has very wisely done away with visions, leaving to the imagination of everyone of the audience his own feelings in the matter. The voices are heard with a combined effect of the vox celeste and the vox humana, the solo violins and harps are both in use—with the broken-hearted voice of Joan calling on her Creator for help and succour—this inspired musical moment deeply moved the audience.

The music of Mr. Raymond Roze, whilst remaining very melodious, is contrapuntal and poliphonic. The orchestration is Wagnerian and evenly balanced to the greatest degree. We can say with all truth that our great heroine, the noble and saintly Joan, was beautifully cared for both scenically from the point of view of costumes (we cannot remember ever having seen such a gorgeous display of mediæval dresses as is shown in the King's Court at Chinon), dramatically and musically. We feel, nay, we know, that Mr. Raymond Roze is a keen Suffragist to have struck such a true note in staging so wonderfully the life of our Joan. His interpreters naturally suffered from an excusable first night's nervousness, but they were all admirable. Miss Lilian Granfelt in the title-role was Joan to the life. The other parts, such as Mr. Charles Mott as the Duke of Burgundy, Rabke as Charles VII., Mr. Kimble as the English wounded soldier succoured by Joan's tender help, Mr. Klitgaard as Machet, the King's Confessor, Mr. Newman Williams as Joan's father, and Mr. Torrent as Dunois, the faithful friend of Joan, were all splendid.

It is for us, we Suffragettes, to do honour with our repeated presences to the wonderful stage life story of Joan, our patron saint. Such a play will never be presented again, and we must not allow it to pass us by without a feeling that one and all of us have gone with our friends to pay homage at the stage shrine of Joan, the warrior Joan, the militant Joan, and Joan the martyr.



MISS LILIAN GRANFELT AS JOAN.



THE COMPOSER, MR. RAYMOND ROZE.

to hear in the metropolis. Young, sweet, fresh voices, all moved by unbounded enthusiasm, which could only have been prompted by the pride they felt in helping to glorify the name of Joan, the heroine and martyr. In the second Act the tableaux are necessarily illustrated by stirring music and the encampment of Burgundy, with its soliloquies and duets, is full of dramatic music depicting the violent passions badly repressed, of the age. Another page full of beauty was the Ave Maria, the favourite prayer of Joan, which was sung by Miss Granfelt, the interpreter of the title-role, with a sincere sweetness which touched everyone present. This number is quite inspiring in its beauty of line and sincerity of expression. Then we come, after an intermezzo, upon the theme of Joan's narrative in Act I., to the culminating of her triumphant career, the coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims. We do not exaggerate one jot when we say that the representation of this scene, with its superb marches and ecclesiastical music rendered by the magnificent organ especially installed at Covent Garden for this production, a chorus and orchestra numbering 200, a correctness of heraldry, ecclesiology and costume, controlled and supervised by Mr. G. Ambrose Lée, York Herald of Arms, whose name alone in connection with such staging at once dispels any criticism, was the grandest stage representation, both orally

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# THE GREAT COLLECTION

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## Mrs. Pankhurst's Return.

### SEND IN YOUR PROMISES NOW.

IT is the established custom of the W.S.P.U. to raise, at stated times in each year, a great money collection for the purpose of impressing the public mind, of defying the Government, and of financing the great and varied Campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union.

These collections have always been taken in the Spring and Autumn, and sometimes even more frequently.

The last great Collection of the present year was taken at the Albert Hall meeting in April.

The W.S.P.U. is now preparing for the usual Autumn Collection. Usually this Collection has been taken either in October or November, but this year, owing to Mrs. Pankhurst's absence in America, it will not be actually taken until her return in the first days of December.

The time has come, however, for the launching of the appeal for the great Collection, and promises to contribute to it should now be sent in. On this page is a promise form which readers of the paper are asked to fill in and send to Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Some of the Reasons why Men and Women should subscribe to the Women's Social and Political Union.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U. is the van of the Suffrage Movement.

BECAUSE It gives a strong and unfaltering political lead.

BECAUSE It is the one Society which is creating a political situation and is bringing effective pressure to bear upon the Government.

BECAUSE Members of the W.S.P.U. are showing a heroism unsurpassed at any time in the world's history, and by the power of their spirit are defying torture and facing death itself.

BECAUSE Right-minded men and women should express, by subscribing to the W.S.P.U. fund, their detestation of the Government's methods of torture.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U., besides fighting for the vote for women all over the United Kingdom, has undertaken the special task of preventing the Ulster women's right to vote already conceded by the Unionist leaders being taken away in consequence of any compromise on the Irish question.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U. is taking the lead in fighting against prostitution and upholding an equal moral standard for men and women.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U., through the columns of the SUFFRAGETTE and otherwise, is enlightening both women and men as to the extent and devastating results of sexual diseases, and is showing that these can neither be prevented nor really cured except by clean living.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U. takes a leading part at the by-elections in opposing the candidates of the Anti-Suffragist Government.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U. is conducting the biggest educational campaign for educating the public as to women's need of the vote.

BECAUSE The W.S.P.U. publishes the SUFFRAGETTE, the biggest and most widely read Suffrage paper in the world.

## THE GREAT COLLECTION.

I promise to give to the Great Collection, to be handed to Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from America for the Campaign Fund of the Women's Social and Political Union,

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Please fill this in and send it to:

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A GRAND

## Meeting &amp; Reception

will be held at the

## SHAFESBURY THEATRE,

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 3 p.m.

Speakers: Professor BICKERTON, The Rev. LEWIS DONALDSON (of Leicester), Mr. J. L. HAMMOND, Mr. ROY HORNIMAN, Mr. BEN WEBSTER, Mr. FREDERICK WHELAN, Mr. ZANG-WILL. Chair: Miss LENA ASHWELL.

All members of the audience are cordially invited to tea in the Theatre after the meeting, when the Vice Presidents of the League and other leading actresses will act as hostesses.

TICKETS: Boxes £2 2s., 30s., and 15s. Stalls, 5s. (first three rows) and 3s. 6d. Grand Circle (first row) 3s. 6d., (other rows) 2s. 6d. Upper Circle 1s. 6d. All numbered and reserved. Pit (unreserved) 1s. From the A.F.L., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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Keep the evening of November 29th free.

## A Grand Concert and Entertainment

in aid of the East London Federation of the W.S.P.U.,  
will be held in theSmall Kingsway Hall on that evening.  
Londoners from East and West join hands in the  
Kingsway.Tickets 5s., 3s. 6d., and 1s., to be had from The Women's Press,  
Lincoln's Inn House, also from Miss Olive Hoskin, 38, Camden Hill  
Garden, W., and Miss Lily McDonnell, 13, Regent's Park Villas,  
Oval Road, N.W.

## The Suffragette.

Official Organ of the Women's Social  
and Political Union.LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE,  
KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

Why Women Should  
Support the W.S.P.U.

It is well sometimes for members of the Women's Social and Political Union to remind themselves of what it is that their great Union means to the Suffrage Cause, and to the nation whose very life depends upon the enfranchisement of women.

When the W.S.P.U., founded in 1903, was in 1905 reborn through militancy, there existed only

two other Suffrage organisations in the whole of Great Britain. Since militancy began, at least thirty-three other Suffrage societies have been founded. Here is a proof of the great uprising among women inspired by militancy.

Before militancy began, the question of votes for women was if not dead, then sleeping, in spite of some stir in which the militants themselves had taken an active, though not an exclusive share. In those days before militancy, public apathy concerning votes for women was complete. The enormous meetings that are now a commonplace of the Suffrage agitation were then impossible, and never since the time of the Reform Bill of 1834, when women might have had the vote but for Gladstonian treachery, had it been possible to hold the great Woman Suffrage demonstrations such as we know to-day.

A wonderful awakening of women all over the world has taken place since the beginning of British militancy, and as a result of this awakening women have won enfranchisement in six States and partial enfranchisement in a seventh State of America, and have won enfranchisement also in Finland, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark.

Until the W.S.P.U. took the field, Suffragists were wont to confine their attention to telling why women need the vote without dealing with the even more important question of how they were to get it.

The idea of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government of the day had not then been conceived. Private members' pledges and private Woman's Suffrage Bills constituted the entire political stock in trade of the pre-militant Suffragists.

The W.S.P.U. was the first to realise the necessity of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government, and was the first to adopt an anti-Government policy. The W.S.P.U. was the first to enter the field at by-elections in the interests of Woman Suffrage and in opposition to the Government which refused it.

In the early days the W.S.P.U. stood and fought alone, but now the Suffrage societies of the Kingdom are united in holding the Government responsible for giving or withholding votes for women, and they are united in demanding a Government measure. But it took years of strenuous argument and vigorous example on the part of the W.S.P.U. to convince the whole Suffrage world that the Government must on constitutional principles be held responsible, and that a Government measure was imperative.

At a certain point in the agitation, for the sake of drawing together all Suffrage societies and for the sake of giving one more trial to a private member's measure (which it was yet recognised by the Union could not pass into law except by leave of the Government), the W.S.P.U. consented to support the Conciliation Bill, and took a major share in the constitutional work done in connection with that measure.

The Government would not, however, climb down by the conciliation ladder, and the W.S.P.U. was the first and most vigorous in repudiating the sham pledge by which the Government torpedoed the Conciliation Bill.

The W.S.P.U., by constant protest, has upheld the honour of women in the face of the Government's insult, intrigue and treachery. But for the attitude of the W.S.P.U., Suffragists would have stood before the public duped and humiliated beings.

The W.S.P.U. was the first to see and to proclaim that the Nationalists, under cover of pretended neutrality, if not friendship, were bent upon wrecking the Suffrage Cause.

The W.S.P.U. was the first to expose and denounce the official Labour Party's alliance with the anti-Suffragist and woman-torturing Liberal Government.

The W.S.P.U. has persistently urged upon the rank and file of the Labour Party that they, in spite of the misleading of their leaders, shall adopt an anti-Government policy in the elections, and now the Independent Labour Party in the County of Linlithgow have actually adopted this

anti-Government policy, and in the present by-election have decided to vote against the Liberal candidate, giving these among other reasons—that the Government have denied votes for women and have tortured those who are asking for it.

The W.S.P.U. was the first to point out that the Coalition which keeps the Government in office is responsible for the Government's crimes and that an anti-Government policy involves opposition to the Nationalist and the Labour sections of the Coalition as well as to the Liberal section.

It is said that militancy has alienated the public. The truth is that the public in spite of press boycott and misrepresentation has now owing to militancy, become more deeply and more permanently interested in votes for women than in any other political question. What the militants have really done is to lift votes for women out of oblivion into the sphere of practical politics.

Militancy is the one argument for Women's Suffrage that has any political validity in the eyes of men and Ministers, just as Ulster militancy is the only argument against the action of the Government over Ulster claims, so women's militancy is the only argument that is heard by those who have power to give them the vote.

The leader of the anti-militant Suffragists tacitly recognises this fact when she says in her recent letter to the press:

"Mere denunciations of militancy are useless unless accompanied by a statesmanlike grasp of its causes and a resolve to remove them. Mr. Churchill has lately said that he did not agree with men who refuse to treat with those who threaten violence. 'There is rarely,' he added, 'violence without some cause. When the cause is abated the violence and other ugly symptoms disappear. Liberalism always seeks the cause.' Then let this sound and statesmanlike doctrine be applied to the Women's movement, and peace would be instantly in sight."

From the same letter of the anti-militant leader we take these further extracts:

"The recent field of the Suffrage controversy is strewn thick with unredeemed pledges given by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government to the non-militant Suffrage Societies. . . .

"The Government have given promises, but have not fulfilled them; but there are ways in which those unredeemed pledges can still be redeemed. If, on the other hand, those unredeemed pledges are repudiated or ignored, the militant societies might legitimately say: 'Why place any confidence in Government promises, when those given in November, 1911, to the Suffrage Societies and Women's Liberal Federation still remain unfulfilled?'"

We have here a significant, if unintentional, admission of the need of militant methods.

In the days before militancy women were thought to be the weaker, the clinging, the dependent sex. Now women's determination, courage, fighting spirit, and indomitable purpose have become proverbial. It is recognised that at this period in national history the British woman is the superior in moral and physical courage of the British man.

It is the militant prisoners who have won this glorious reputation for their sex. It is the militants who by defying torture have proved that one woman is stronger than all the physical forces that a Government made and elected by men can bring against her.

What this Union has already achieved is the measure of what it has to achieve in the future. And, indeed, the future will make still greater demands on the political wisdom, upon the personal service, upon the financial generosity, upon the courage, loyalty, and faith of women. Well, then, let us be more than ever wise, more than ever serviceable and generous, more than ever brave and loyal and faithful!

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

## A GREAT TASK FOR THE W.S.P.U.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

The appointment of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease means more and vitally important work for the Women's Social and Political Union and its organ, the SUFFRAGETTE. For it is our determination to keep before the public the fact that the only real cure of sexual disease is to be found in votes for women and chastity for men, and whenever anything is said in the course of the inquiry, or in the Commission's reports, that is not in accordance with the views held by the Women's Social and Political Union, and expressed in its paper, a vigorous protest will be made. For it will be a national calamity if the Royal Commission does not bring out the whole truth about sexual disease, and if it does not in its report tell how, and how alone, this curse may be ended.

There are two signs that the Government seek to block discussion of this question from the woman's point of view. In the first place, there is the appointment of only three women members on the Commission out of a total membership of fifteen. It is an intolerable insult that women should be in a minority on this Commission. Women ought to have, at least, equal representation with men. If there must be any inequality at all, then it is men who ought to be in the minority, considering that the evil of venereal disease is directly due to men's defiance of the laws of Nature where sex matters are concerned. The Government in appointing a majority of men Commissioners has acted with the deliberate intention of over-riding and stifling the expression of women's opinions.

The second sign of the Government's bad intentions is to be found in the terms of reference supplied to the Commission. Subject to the proviso that "no return to the policy or provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act of 1864, 1886, or 1889, is to be regarded as falling within the scope of enquiry" the terms of reference are "To enquire into the prevalence of venereal diseases in the United Kingdom: their effect upon the health of the community and the means by which these effects can be alleviated or prevented."

The terms of reference are either very ignorantly worded, or else they are by deliberate intention so worded as to preclude discussion of the cause of venereal disease and the means by which it can be prevented. According to the wording employed, it is the prevalence only and not the cause of venereal disease which is to be investigated. Indeed, the Commission is directed to seek not the prevention of these diseases, but the "alleviation or prevention" of their "effects" upon the health of the community.

What the Government are plainly anxious to escape is an enquiry into the low moral standard of men and the subjection of women—these being the twofold causes of venereal diseases. Such enquiry would lead to the conclusion that if the race is to be saved from disaster, men's moral standard must be raised, and women must be relieved of their subjection—must have the vote.

The course which the Royal Commission is intended to pursue is very clearly indicated by a leading article in the "Lancet," written it would almost seem under official inspiration. Under the heading "A Royal Commission on Syphilis" the "Lancet" discusses what it describes as "Methods of Prevention," but before relating what these methods are we will quote from the "Lancet's" statement of what the scourge of syphilis means to the individual and the race:

"If the severity of a disease with its complications and sequelae and the number of persons afflicted are to be a measure of its importance in a community there is none which can compare in importance with syphilis. It varies greatly, indeed, in the severity of its attack, but unluckily an attack of syphilis rarely ends with what is usually regarded as the disease itself. After the primary sore has healed, after the eruptions have disappeared, then in the absence of efficient treatment worse remains behind. The tertiary manifestations may be of an intensity utterly out of proportion to the quality of the earlier signs; destructive processes of a wonderful severity may show themselves, and their effects must be seen to be believed."

"The latter expressions of the disease are in their way as formidable as those seen at an earlier stage. Locomotor ataxy and general paralysis of the insane are only two of the forms of the late effects of the disease on the nervous system; and can we feel justified in thinking that we have even now arrived at an appreciation of the whole of the results of this dire disease? It is only within recent years that we have succeeded in proving the syphilitic origin of many of the sequelae of syphilis, and in all probability there are many other forms of disease which owe their origin to syphilis, though this connexion has not yet been made manifest."

Summing up the total cost of syphilis in health and life the "Lancet" says that "The number of those killed by the disease cannot be gathered from the returns of the Registrar-General, and we can have no doubt that many more deaths are due to syphilis than might be imagined from the death certificates."

But the toll exacted by syphilis is heavier yet and the "Lancet" adds:—

"Great though the number of deaths due to syphilis may be, it cannot be compared to the number of cases in which suffering and illness result from this plague, and yet death does not ensue. In fact, when we consider the large number who die directly or indirectly from syphilis, the myriads who suffer in other ways from its effects, the hecatombs of infants who never see the light from this cause, and the still greater number who are born only to die in a few weeks or months, we cannot deny that there is no other malady under the sun which entails so much harm to the human race."

Then we come to the "Lancet's" prescription for preventing this dreadful malady. Rejecting the plan long ago discarded by the State of examination and segregation of infected white slaves, the "Lancet" advises in the first place, compulsory notification of the disease, and in the second place, the provision of ample medical treatment so that it shall be easily available to all infected persons. The last-named method is of course essential, so long as the disease is being kept alive by immoral conduct and is being spread broadcast through the community, and community, and communicated by the foul-living even to the clean living. But compulsory notification is another and a very dangerous thing, so long as women are voteless. This is because it may open the door to compulsory detention of women, while diseased men are allowed to go free, although diseased men are the more dangerous because they are the more numerous, and because many of them are husbands and fathers, actual or potential.

It is noticeable that the "Lancet," in accordance with a habit far too common in medical circles, confines its attention to syphilis and speaks as though the Royal Commission also would be exclusively concerned with that disease, in spite of the fact that gonorrhoea, the great curse of women and the prime cause of the ailments once thought to be peculiar to them, is far more prevalent than syphilis.

But the "Lancet's" supreme offence is, that in discussing how sexual disease may be prevented, says not one word about that which is its only real prevention and its only real cure. Throughout this article, as unhappily throughout some other lay and medical writings on the subject, we find no single reference to the fact that immorality is the cause of these diseases, that clean living is their prevention and their cure, and that clean living is not only possible for men but indispensable to their own well-being and that of the race.

We have in these columns quoted repeatedly from the testimony given by the most eminent members of the medical profession that chastity for men is "consonant with the best conditions of physical, mental, and moral health," is necessary for the salvation of the race.

But unhappily there are certain doctors, who are either afraid to offend men by telling them to mend their ways or else are utterly incredulous of the possibility of any reform in this direction. They therefore confine their attention to tinkering

away at effects instead of striking at the cause of sexual disease.

Yet after all, the cures and methods of treatment that the doctors can offer to those who become infected are already available, if not to the poor, at any rate to the wealthier classes of the community. Nevertheless we find the disease in question is rampant amongst those of the wealthier classes and brings bodily and mental ruin to their offspring. If those who have money and therefore full opportunity of securing the most skilful treatment that the medical profession can supply do not escape the consequences of infection, it is idle to pretend to bring similar treatment within the reach of the masses is going to make an end of sexual disease.

To show the futility of mere "cures" so long as immorality exists as a breeding ground of disease, we may cite a case recorded in the "British Medical Journal" of a man who, cured of syphilis by means of abortive treatment (which it is admitted very rarely succeeds) became re-infected eight months later. This case illustrates the fact that certain doctors and others who harp upon the medical treatment of venereal diseases, without laying even greater stress upon their prevention by clean living, are actually fostering in the minds of men that it is legitimate to put themselves by immoral living in the way of infection and after they are cured, and if they are cured, again to resort to immorality and contract a fresh infection. Be cured and sin again is, as such men understand it, the advice given to them by certain medical authorities.

Much has been said lately about the "conspiracy of silence," whereby women and even men have been kept in ignorance concerning this monstrous plague of sexual disease. We are promised that the conspiracy of silence is now to be broken down, but what we are in danger of having in its place is a conspiracy of half-truths and half-concealments. This in its way will be as dangerous as the conspiracy of silence itself.

As things are at present there is reason to believe that the result of the Royal Commission's deliberations, will be to advertise certain "cures," rather than to tell the public the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the evil the Commission professes to investigate.

Therefore it is women's right and duty now to assert themselves in this matter. We call upon them to associate themselves with the Women's Social and Political Union and to insist and demand a full and fair investigation.

A matter that cries out for enquiry is the medical secret, according to which until the present day, a wife infected in ignorance and innocence, is not told either by her husband or by her doctor what is the matter with her. The whole facts about the devastating effects upon women's health of disease communicated to them in marriage, or by heritage, must be brought home to the knowledge of every woman and every man. The public must be informed that the subjection of women has the effect of driving women into slavery, because it involves the closing of other careers, and that by making women dependent for their livelihood upon the sale of sex, it exaggerates the sex impulse of men beyond all natural limits.

And finally, men and women of every degree and of every age, and those above all who are beginning life, must have given to them the priceless knowledge that it is only by living chastely that they can preserve their moral integrity, nervous stability, and bodily health.

It will be the endeavour of the Women's Social and Political Union to compel the Royal Commission to give this teaching to the world. If we fail in that endeavour, and all things considered there is some ground for thinking that we may, it is possible for us, and we shall achieve it, ourselves to implant these truths in the public mind. This we can do from the platform and above all in the pages of this paper.

By the fulfilment of this task alone, which is one only among many others that we have undertaken, we of the Women's Social and Political Union could fully justify our existence. Let us be thankful that we have tongues to tell and pens to write a message of deliverance from humanity's greatest scourge!

And let us so prepare ourselves and strengthen our Union that our message may be delivered with full effect!

# THE BY-ELECTIONS—WOMEN TORTURERS MUST GO.

## SPLENDID RESPONSE AT READING.

### The W.S.P.U. Holds the Field.

### Keighley in the Hands of the Suffragettes.

### "KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT" THE WAR CRY

### Scottish Constituencies Invaded.

#### READING.

Organiser: Miss ELIZABETH GREW.  
Committee Rooms: 49, Market Place,  
Reading.

#### Candidates:

Capt. L. Wilson ... (U.)  
Mr. G. P. Gooch ... (L.)  
Mr. T. G. Butler ... (Soc.)

#### ELECTION RESULT, DEC. 1910.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (L.) 5,094  
Capt. L. Wilson (U.) 4,995

Liberal majority ..... 99

#### MARCH, 1910.

On appointment as Solicitor-General  
Sir Rufus Isaacs returned unopposed.

Polling Day, Nov. 8th.

#### ORGANISER'S REPORT.

The work of the W.S.P.U. in Reading is being rewarded by an increasing success. From the first attitude of the people was both friendly and interested, and now we can count on an enthusiastic support from all classes. Meetings have been held during the dinner hours at the different factories, and here especially the people have begun to realise and appreciate the work which the W.S.P.U. is doing. The canvassing is making excellent progress, and a great deal of the ground has been already covered. Nevertheless, the task of dealing with such a large constituency is necessarily a heavy one, and our workers are busy every day with this part of the campaign. More canvassers for the last few days would be of the greatest assistance. It is noticeable that the interest aroused at the meetings is already bearing fruit in the homes, as we find quite the majority of people canvassed ready to discuss the subject. At one house our canvasser was amused by this remark: "Politics! Politics! I'm sick of politics! Everybody's talking about politics!" When asked, however, if she did not think that women who paid rates and taxes should have the vote, she replied: "Of course I do. That's sense—not politics!" Hard experience was teaching another woman the necessity of self-protection. Her daughter, whom she had well-educated by dint of hard work and saving, is only receiving 10s. per week where a man, doing the same work, receives £2. Our canvasser found no difficulty in showing her where lay the remedy.

The afternoon meetings for women held in the shop are proving a boon for those who cannot leave their homes in the evening, one woman being so keen that in her eagerness she mistook the day and came twenty-four hours too soon.

The football match on Saturday gave us a good opportunity to send out a poster-parade protesting against forcible feeding and announcing the meetings for the evening.

The change in public opinion is extraordinary when one realises that a year ago our women would have been scarcely safe with a football crowd. A good sale of the SUFFRAGETTE was effected, and many encouraging remarks greeted the sellers. One elderly man called out: "Hi, you Suffragettes, you need not canvass. No decent man would vote for the Liberals after the way they've treated the women." I've voted Liberal all my life, but never again." Another exclaimed: "I've read about the women and I'm ashamed of Liberalism." In fact, there was every indication that we have successfully brought home to the electors the truth that to vote for the Liberal means death for the women fighting for what is now recognised as a just cause.

Our outdoor meetings, which are held simultaneously in various parts of the town throughout the day and evening, are remarkably successful. No other speakers obtain such a good hearing as ours, and a few listless stragglers are all that the disheartened "Antis" can get together as an audience. On Saturday night the W.S.P.U. popularity was put to a hard test and came out triumphant. In spite of Masterman's and Beresford's mass meetings we had splendid crowds. Miss Lightman was greeted with such enthusiasm that she had to hold two meetings, and was finally compelled to stop by sheer exhaustion. The crowd gave her three cheers and promised to fill the hall when she is speaking on Wednesday. Five dozen SUFFRAGETTES were sold on the spot. The same success was won outside the Town Hall. The disgraceful treatment of the women by the Liberal stewards at Masterman's meeting caused many people to leave the Town Hall in disgust, and they swelled the crowd who were sympathetically listening to the sound logic of the women's claim as exposed by Miss Naylor and Miss Rickards during their meeting outside the hall. The size and interest of the crowd compelled the two speakers to keep on the meeting for close on three hours.

It can be judged from all this that the local Press efforts first to arouse hostility against us, and secondly, that failing, to crush us out by suppression of our news, has failed ignominiously. Our speakers, our paper-sellers, our canvassers, our colours are everywhere. This success could only have been brought about by much self-sacrifice and an inexhaustible enthusiasm; but as these qualities are the usual thing among our members there is no need for a special mention. The organiser would, however, like especially to thank the women belonging to the Speakers' Class for their excellent work, and Miss Rosa Leo for her success with her pupils.

Mrs. Josephs is warmly thanked for the use of her car.

The organiser makes a further appeal for financial assistance. The more vigorous the campaign the greater the expenses, and in this fight no effort must be spared. The fol-

lowing contributions are herewith most gratefully acknowledged: Miss K. Lilley, 10s.; Mrs. F. P. Smith, £1; Mrs. Court and Miss Evans, 10s.; Mrs. A. J. Waube, 41s.; C. Rogers, Esq., £1; Miss Portsmouth, 5s.; Anon., 2s.; Mrs. Ebury, 5s.; Mrs. Ash, 2s.; Mrs. Cobb, £5; Miss F. Cobb, £1; Mrs. Stacey, £1; A. Friend, £2; Anon., £1; Unknown, 18s.; collected from working women, 2s. 2d.; Walthamstow, £1; Miss Isabella Watson, £1; Mrs. Bardsley, 2s.; Miss Linsley, 1s.

#### UFROAR AT READING LIBERAL MEETING.

#### "INTERRUPTIONS FAST AND FURIOUS."

In spite of an overfilled hall and a vociferous audience, there was a distinct suggestion of depression at Mr. Masterman's meeting at Reading last Saturday. Not even a cornet played somewhat out of tune, and a straggling performance of Liberal songs could quite stir the crowd to the proper degree of enthusiasm, and the repeated request to know if anyone were downhearted came somewhat in the nature of an over-emphasised protest. However, all went fairly smoothly until Mr. Masterman rose to speak, then for fully half-an-hour pandemonium reigned supreme. No sooner had Mr. Masterman got past the "Ladies and Gentlemen" stage, than a woman sprang up in the gallery and cried out, "Forcible feeding is a disgrace to the Liberal Government!" Immediately, the stewards flung themselves upon her, but the attitude of the crowd, though naturally Liberal in sympathy, prevented any great brutality, and the struggle lasted fully five minutes before she was finally ejected. When at last Mr. Masterman succeeded in making himself heard again and had got fairly into his stride, a further interruption came from another side of the hall, and there was ten minutes' uproar before the interruptor was heard no more. The audience rose to their feet, and amidst the shouts of "Throw her out," were many counter cries of "Leave her alone," and "Bravo!" Moreover, it could be seen that a great many men came to the woman's assistance.

#### A Woman Flung Off the Gallery.

Throughout, Mr. Masterman endeavoured to regain his attitude of smooth, contemptuous good humour, but he was obviously perturbed, and when he resumed his speech, neither he nor anyone else seemed to know what he was talking about. Nor was he allowed time to find out. The interruptions came first and furious, and each interruption was followed by a desperate struggle. Finally, a woman was flung off the gallery on to the platform, almost on the top of Mr. Masterman, but in true W.S.P.U. style, landed on her feet. Mr. Masterman's nervousness was increased by the fact that a great

many Liberal women hurried off the platform, and each interruptor took a small crowd with her.

Meanwhile, a W.S.P.U. meeting was held outside, and an eager, sympathetic crowd increased rapidly. A young man was the last to be thrown out, but by that time the meeting had been thoroughly disturbed, and the forced spirit of enthusiasm changed to uneasy inattention. The strongest impression which an onlooker received was the change of attitude, not only of the audience, but of the crowds outside. There was no more of the unrestrained savagery which Suffragettes had to endure at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, even a few months back.

#### Policy of Brutality Unpopular.

The truth is that the electors of Reading have been well educated by the work that has been done by the W.S.P.U. among them, and the Liberals have begun to be afraid. The policy of brutality towards women has become too unpopular. It was interesting, moreover, after leaving the meeting, to go round to the various parts of the town and listen to the speakers. In each case, in spite of many rivals, the W.S.P.U. had the best and most sympathetic crowds. In one case, the meeting ended with three cheers for the speaker, and promises to crowd her indoor meeting this week. Also, in the short space of an hour, five dozen SUFFRAGETTES were sold.

A significant detail may be added, threats have been made by a violent Liberal reaction to attack the W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms, should their candidate be rejected. A greater compliment to the power of the Suffragettes has never been paid. The Liberals realise at last the magnitude of the forces which they have roused against themselves.

#### KEIGHLEY.

Organiser: Miss GLADYS HAZEL,  
ROEBUCK HOTEL, KEIGHLEY.

#### Candidates:

Viscount Lascelles ... (U.)  
W. Bland ... (Lab.)  
Sir S. O. Buckmaster ... (L.)

#### ELECTION RESULT, 1911.

S. O. Buckmaster (L.) 4,667  
W. M. Acworth (U.) 3,842  
W. C. Anderson (Lab.) 3,452

Liberal majority ..... 825

Polling Day, Nov. 11th.

#### ORGANISER'S REPORT.

The warnings that we received concerning our reception at certain villages of strong Liberal tendencies have been proved quite groundless. In certain districts where, so we were told, it was once dangerous even to declare oneself opposed to Liberalism, our meetings have been peaceful and entirely successful. The Liberal Government has kindly prepared the way for us by its cruel and coercive actions, and our speakers find that their arguments are received with a ready understanding. The one or two hecklers who have made their appearance—they are so few that we know them by name—endeavoured on one occasion to carry on the old tactics of gathering together a crowd of shouting children, but the crowd would have none of it. They dealt with the boys promptly and effectively, laughed at the heckler, applauded the speaker, and then settled down to listen. No more of the heckler was heard until question-time, when he asked a question, and the answer was driven home to him by the crowd, amidst laughter and applause. It is, in fact, significant that our opponents can no longer

count on the support even of the boys and rougher elements of the population. We have not once needed police protection, and this in spite of the fact that the meetings of other political organisations have been constantly broken up, and that we have held our meetings in all parts of the constituency, and, of course, in Keighley itself. Throughout, we have met with nothing but sympathy. On the other hand, it may be worth while to note that Miss Mabel Smith of the National League for opposing Woman's Suffrage has been hauled down and has, so we understand from the Press, left the constituency.

Owing to the attitude of the committee controlling the meetings in Keighley, we have not been able to have other platforms in addition to the municipal platforms provided, and consequently have had to abandon the idea of a special open-air demonstration. At an ordinary meeting on Saturday night it was impossible for the whole of the huge crowd to hear the speaker. Arrangements have been made for two meetings on Sunday, one in Victoria Park, and one in the Square. They will be held at three o'clock, and amongst the speakers there will be Miss Emma Wylie, Miss Canning, Miss Suffield, Miss Gladys Hazel, Miss Key Jones, and Miss Garret.

We have had an enormous sale of the SUFFRAGETTE, and we hope that through the columns of our paper, as well as by means of our endeavours here, the electors will clearly realise that Sir Stanley Buckmaster, in spite of his theoretically friendly attitude towards Woman Suffrage, is, as a supporter of an Anti-Suffrage Government, a practical enemy. We want deeds, not words, and that we shall never get anything but words from the present Government is the one big fact that we need to drive home to the electors who support us. On every other point we feel ourselves entirely satisfied and secure.

In conclusion, we make a special appeal for all financial and practical help possible, so that we can carry on our fight successfully to the end. There is no limit to the enthusiasm and energy of our workers, and it would be hard indeed if our energies had to be restrained in any way by lack of funds.

#### A CANVASSER'S VILLAGE EXPERIENCES IN THE KEIGHLEY DISTRICT.

For many reasons Suffragettes must be thankful for the opportunities which an election gives us. Never before have I realised the necessity and value of coming in direct personal contact with the people as during our work of canvassing this constituency. A number of the scattered villages have never seen a Suffragette and knew nothing of them except from the newspaper accounts, and of whose veracity nothing need be said at this date. But for all that, I have been surprised at the friendly reception which we have received, and at the quickness with which our point of view has been taken up even by those whose attitude was at first indifferent, or possibly hostile. Last Thursday we had three village meetings announced, but in the course of the afternoon one had to be cancelled on account of the non-arrival of one of our speakers. I went out in the early evening to tell the villagers that there would be no meeting, but that we should certainly come the following day. On my arrival I was met by crowds of children, who received me in the old-fashioned style, yelling "Suffragette!" and "Votes

for Women," whilst their elders looked on with expectant interest. Knowing that the best way to quiet children is to ask them for help, I inquired if they could show me the turning to the next village, where I was expected to help with a meeting. The request had the desired effect. The hubbub subsided, the youngsters not only left off yelling, but volunteered to act as escort to my destination, which was no less than two miles off, the expression of grim amusement on the faces of the on-lookers softened to friendliness. I set off in triumph with my band, and on the way I told them what we were working for and how we wanted women to have the vote and girls to be brought up with the same chances in life as the boys. By the time I reached our meeting I was surrounded by eager, if youthful sympathisers, who were delighted with the promise of "Votes for Women" buttons and bows, for which they were perfectly ready to pay their halfpenny. It was only a small incident, but it is typical of the value of small incidents that the next day we received a telephone message from the village to which the children belonged, asking if we could not send



POSTER PARADE AT READING.

someone to speak during the dinner hour, as the villagers had been so disappointed at our non-appearance on the previous evening. Needless to say a speaker went off at once, and a couple of days later we gave them the promised evening meeting. We had a huge crowd of attentive men and women, and, of course, the converted children. I had the promise beset with "banners of all ages, even the usually unruly lads of fifteen years and thereabouts coming along with the rest. I said to one girl, "You know, if you wear our colours, you can't wear anyone else's," to which I received the encouraging reply, "We don't want to wear anyone else's." Altogether we had every reason to be satisfied and glad that we had succeeded in coming into touch with people who otherwise would have little opportunity of judging for themselves. Even in the villages which are said to be the most Liberal in the constituency our meetings have been equally successful and the people very friendly. Generally we have had lorries lent us free of charge, and in one place we had the generous offer of three. Once or twice the children have been troublesome, but they have invariably subsided when they saw the interest shown by their elders as soon as the speaker had started. The papers have sold very well, and sometimes we have not had enough for the demand.

#### WEST LOTHIAN

Organiser: Miss M. S. A'LEN.

Headquarters in Eo'ness, Deanforth.

Headquarters in Bathgate, Royal Hotel.

#### Candidates:

Mr. Kidd ... (U.)  
Mr. Pratt ... (L.)

Liberal majority, 1910, 2,070.

#### ORGANISER'S REPORT.

The by-election campaign here has been meeting with great success, members having let no chance escape them of putting the Liberal Government's shameful treatment of women before the electors. Miss Shaw, Miss Renaig, and Miss MacNeill have carried out most effective chalking in many parts of the constituency, and the sympathy shown by all to the speakers has been most marked.

At Broxburn the open-air meetings have been very enthusiastic. Miss E. Macdonald and Miss Fitzroy, who have spoken there, report that, though it is noted as a staunch Liberal district, very many of them now understand our quarrel with the Government, and that they would

had no vote, and therefore her question was of no importance. Whereupon his audience became unpleasantly restive, and he was compelled to answer that "Sir Edward Carson wants to make a martyr of himself and the Government will not let him"—an explanation which was received with very scant enthusiasm. Moreover, Miss Melrose had set the ball rolling, and a flood of interjections and questions poured down upon the speaker, whose eloquence received a severe check, from which it did not recover.

Our own meetings in the Market Square have been immense, and everyone admits that we have by far the largest crowds of any speaker during the campaign.

At Bathgate the reports sent in by Miss Thompson and Miss Shaw are most satisfactory. They have been received by enthusiastic crowds, who have asked for the election address and bought up all the papers. Both indoor and outdoor meetings have been the same. Miss Macaulay and Miss Blair, who have successfully held very large crowds, were cheered and thanked by all present. On Saturday night, in spite of the many other meetings that were being held, the crowd was largest round Miss Thompson, who very kindly came from Glasgow to speak. Canvassing has been carried out splendidly, and in no case has opposition been shown to the canvassers after our question has been explained and the election address read.

We should like to thank all the members for the energy and enthusiasm which they have brought to the work here. We have not much time left us before the close of the campaign, and we should be glad of practical and financial assistance to enable us to cover all the ground of the constituency.

#### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE.

Organiser: MISS UNDERWOOD,  
502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

#### Candidates:

The Hon. W. Watson ... (U.)  
Mr. T. Gibb ... (L.)

Liberal Majority 1,197.

A most earnest appeal is made to all who can give any assistance to the Organiser in this new fight against the Government. As yet the official Government candidate has not come out into the field, and it has been determined that the W.S.P.U. shall forestall him and prepare the electors for his reception. No effort must be spared. To carry out a successful campaign we need every possible support. Anyone who can spare the time to come down to the constituency and help with the canvassing, paper-selling, etc., will be most welcome. Speakers are needed, and we should be grateful to members in the neighbourhood for the loan of conveyances to assist in canvassing and in the advertising of the meetings. Finally, the Organiser makes an urgent appeal for generous financial support. Except for those who have been through an election, it is difficult for anyone to realise the enormous expense which a contest of this sort entails. The printing and the cost of obtaining good pitches for the meetings is alone sufficient to swallow up the ordinary subscriptions, and there are many other heavy items to be reckoned with. Realising the tremendous importance of these by-elections, the W.S.P.U. in South Lanarkshire is determined to put up a good fight against the Government, and relies confidently on its members for the means, without which no battle can be won.

All those wishing to help are asked to communicate at once with the Organiser.

## "CAT-AND-MOUSE" ACT BREAKS DOWN.

"Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have nothing more that they can do."

### MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S TRIUMPH.

Miss Annie Kenney Too Ill to Speak.

### MISS RICHARDSON'S EXPERIENCE.

Her Story of Torture.

### MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST AT HACKNEY.

DRILLING IN THE EAST END.

Every seat in the Devonshire Hall, Hackney, was filled last Monday night to hear Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. It was known that Miss Pankhurst was liable to be arrested at any moment, and a tense feeling of anxious expectation was noticeable in the Hall until Miss Pankhurst entered, to be greeted by a burst of deafening cheers followed by the singing of "For she's a jolly good fellow." Although her licence had expired some days before, she was able, in spite of there being a large number of C.I.D. men present, to enter and leave the hall unmolested, owing to the loyalty of the working men and women who were ready to protect her in case any trouble should arise.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Mark Wilks, from the chair, made a short speech, and then called on the principal speaker of the evening.

Too Weak to Stand.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was too weak to deliver her speech standing, so she addressed the audience from her seat and spoke for nearly an hour.

She said that she was in the same position as Sir Edward Carson. The kind of self-government which was being offered to Ireland did not meet with his approval, and he was organising an army to resist the Government which tried to impose it. She also was organising an army to obtain self-government. Sir Edward was proffered an olive branch; the Liberal Government was tumbling over itself to give him what he wanted—she was sent to prison. "I suppose I shall go back there to-night," she said. "Not if we can help it," her audience replied with one voice.

"The day they had an army like Sir Edward Carson's," Miss Pankhurst continued, "the Liberal Government would come begging them to accept votes for women. Sir Francis Vane, an officer in the British Army, was going to be their commander, and any men and women who wished to enlist should come to Box Baths on Wednesday night. Sir Francis Vane had several officers who were prepared to act with him. It was no joke. They were absolutely in earnest. There would be no fear of Suffragettes going back to prison when they had an army like Sir Edward Carson's."

Mrs. Leigh and Miss Hicks also addressed the meeting, Miss Hicks pointing out the injustice of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst being continually rearrested while men such as Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Scurr, and Mr. Conolly, who had been arrested on a similar charge, went free.

### MISS ANNIE KENNEY AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE HALL.

TOO ILL TO SPEAK.

The Knightsbridge Hall meeting was notable for the contrast vividly shown between the enthusiastic wel-

come accorded to Mrs. Pankhurst in America and the callous treatment of her followers by the Government of this country.

The news of the magnificent reception of the leader of the W.S.P.U. in Chicago and of other striking testimonies to the support gained by the militant movement in the United States, threw into darker shadow the contemptible means used by those in power in their endeavours to suppress women fighting for freedom in England. The tender mercies of a Liberal Government were brought to mind when Miss Annie Kenney was again carried in on a stretcher to take a silent though significant part in the meeting.

It was soon seen that she was very ill, and perceptibly weaker than on the previous Monday, a matter for corrow but not surprise since, while recovery from her last prolonged torture in Holloway would be slow under favourable conditions, her chance of convalescence is reduced to a minimum by the "Cat-and-Mouse" policy.

That her comrades should have experienced almost a sensation of relief on seeing that she is still unable to walk was an ironic comment on the Government's treatment of militant women, for all realised that the fear of the consequence of Miss Kenney's physical weakness alone deters the detectives who follow her about from forcibly removing her to prison.

It is, as the chairman reminded the audience, dread of her dying on their hands, and not compunction for the suffering they have wrought that accounts for her present immunity from rearrest.

Miss Kenney's doctors had deprecated her coming to the meeting, and were desirous that she should not make the effort of speaking in her exhausted state, so her message was delivered by the chairman. She wished it known that she was longing to be up and working again, and by resting was doing her best to regain her vitality, but she intended, so long as there was breath in her body, to defy the Government by attending the Knightsbridge Hall meetings.

A further evidence of her unflinching spirit was given when later it was announced that Miss Richardson's past licence was sold for £25, and Miss Kenney desired the audience to know that £50 had been offered her for her next licence.

A voice in the hall bid £55 before it was fully realised that the sale of another licence entailed a further period of torture for the brave fighter who lay on the platform a shadow of her former self, and in spite of the injunction of silence, the audience rose to protest against her further imprisonment. That Miss Kenney should from her sick bed contemplate a return to prison and its consequent suffering was an incentive to all present to do their utmost to render the vindictiveness with which the Government discriminates against women impossible.

Having by her presence made her protest against official tyranny, Miss Kenney was carried from the meeting, handkerchiefs waving in response to hers, while ringing cheers echoed from without, where a crowd waited to see her leave.

### STATEMENT FROM MISS MARY RICHARDSON.

I was first fed on October 8.

I refused to be fed with the stomach tube, so the nasal tube was used, and with great pain, as it was much too large for the nasal cavity. I remonstrated at the size of the tube, and the pain caused to ears and eyes as well as the nose, but no change in the tube was made. The feedings were specially prolonged, owing to the fact that the food was very rich and thick. The torture of the proceeding telling on me, giving me severe and constant neuralgia in my face. I decided to resist to the uttermost. Eight wardresses and one man were employed to overcome me, and the wardresses did not scruple to purposely twist my fingers and arms. On two occasions it was said, "Twist her arms, the only way to unlock them." They also took off my shoes and held my feet by pressing their fingers in the hollow of my ankles. I struggled through the process of feeding, though there were four wardresses on one side, three on the other, and two at my head. Occasionally Dr. Pearson pressed me in the chest to hold me down.

I was badly bruised and scratched, and my face hurt by a fall on the floor, caused by their throwing my feet in the air. The worst torment of all was at the hands of Dr. Pearson, when he announced one day that he was going to use the stomach tube, because, as he could not get through my teeth, he put his fingers to the extremity of my jaw, and with his finger nail deliberately cut my gum and cheek until my mouth was bleeding badly, he then inserted the gag and the stomach tube, but I was so choked by the process he stopped the feeding before it was finished, and the next day said he would return to the nasal tube.

As a parallel to the forcible feeding, solitary confinement is, perhaps, an equal torture. All books were refused me for ten days, and not given to me until I was too ill to read. While being fed the day before I was released I was attacked with severe pain, which continued throughout the rest of the time I was there, and until sometime after my release. The following morning Drs. Pearson and Forward both came to see me, and said I must take food in a cup, as it would be extremely dangerous to resist, suffering as I was. Of course, I refused, and was not fed.

Though I was in extreme pain, nothing was done until late in the afternoon, when a surgeon from St. George's Hospital and a Home Office specialist were brought to see me. They examined me. The Home Office doctor remarking casually that my pulse was still bad, and had been 117 in the morning. Before leaving, he also said, "If we decide that an operation is necessary, you have no objection to having one. Of course, if we let you out, we don't want you to change your mind." About an hour later Dr. Forward said I was to be released, and advised me to have an immediate operation.

I was surprised when he read my licence to me, but he mentioned there was a foot note which would give me an opportunity to have sufficient time to have an operation. Shortly afterwards I was released on an ambulance, and I learned on arriving at my destination that a telephone message had been received saying that I was to have an operation for appendicitis, and was therefore taken to a nursing home.

Miss Kenney's health is very far from satisfactory, and her doctor advises her immediate removal into the country. She will leave London on Tuesday for a few days.

FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.S.  
London, W., Oct. 21, 1913.

### FORCIBLE FEEDING HIGHLY DANGEROUS.

DOCTORS STRONG PROTEST.

The following letter has been refused by the "Times" and the "Globe":

Sir.—There can be no question that the continued forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners who persistently and violently resist is a highly dangerous, useless, and therefore barbarous procedure.

Those of the medical profession who have expressed a contrary opinion have always carefully avoided mentioning the following dominant factors in regard to the forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners—namely, they are political and not criminal prisoners, fighting for high and vital principles, and as such persistently and violently resist the treatment both mentally and physically. Artificial feeding of patients who are too ill but willing to take food or of insane people, who may or may not resist, is a totally different matter.

Forcible feeding of these noble women cannot be defended on medical grounds, and those doctors who at the present time feel it their duty to carry out this vile order, know it in their own consciences to be ultimately an utterly useless procedure. To forcibly feed these prisoners until they are either mental wrecks or at death's door, and then to send them to an asylum or to release them under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," only to be rearrested when sufficiently recovered—on the sole authority and direction of a policeman—and again forcibly fed, is a state of affairs which is intolerable and inhuman. Whether they die in prison or out of prison as a result of this treatment can make no difference as to the real responsibility of those authorities who permit it.

It can be no defence on the part of the doctors to say that they are only acting on the orders of the prison authorities or of the Government, for a procedure which is useless to maintain or prolong life, which is used to coerce and break the spirit, is a torture, and as such cannot receive the sanction of medical custom. If the doctors carry out the orders of the authorities simply because they are their orders, despite the fact that they know them to be dangerous and useless, their willful equal justification might be said that if they are told to poison their patients with, say, strychnine, then they must do so.

I protest against my profession being made to carry out the inhuman tortures of a so-called Liberal Government.

FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.S.  
London, W., Oct. 21, 1913.

### MEDICAL REPORTS.

Miss Kenney's health is very far from satisfactory, and her doctor advises her immediate removal into the country. She will leave London on Tuesday for a few days.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is still exceedingly weak. Her digestion continues very bad, and she suffers a great deal from headache.

Miss Richardson is improving slowly, but she will need a very long rest before she regains any of her former strength.

Miss Dulcie West has had a relapse, but is now improving slowly.

# SILENCED!

## IGNOMINIOUS POSITION OF MR. BUXTON.

Poplar Refuses to Hear Him.

## MR. MASTERMAN TWICE SHOUTED DOWN.

Challenges from Every Quarter.

## MR. BUXTON REFUSED A HEARING.

HOWLED DOWN IN HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY.

On Oct. 29 a Cabinet Minister was howled down in his own constituency. Mr. Sydney Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, met with so hostile a reception in the Poplar Town Hall that the meeting, after half an hour of uproar, had to be declared at an end.

The Poplar Liberal Association had taken extraordinary precautions to make the meeting a closed preserve. Women were only admitted who were personally known to the organisers, and they were all put together in the gallery. Tickets were also issued, non-transferable, and with the name of the holder written in, to members of the Liberal Association. In addition, some forty plain clothes police were on duty in the hall.

Despite these precautions, Mr. Buxton, on attempting to speak, was greeted with cries of "Sit down!" "Cheers for Sylvia!" "Why don't you arrest Carson?" "You have used the bludgeon on women." "Give him a taste of forcible feeding." For half an hour a continual chorus was kept up. The chairman appealed over and over again for free speech, but every time Mr. Buxton attempted to speak he was shouted down.

"All Over Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Arrest."

At the end of half an hour the chairman declared the meeting closed, a number of persons filed up to the platform, and attempted to hand written questions to Mr. Buxton. These he refused to accept, and they were dropped at his feet.

Afterwards Mr. Buxton stated that the uproar had nothing to do with the sailors' and firemen's question. He was on good terms with their officials, and one of them had assured him that the interrupters were in no way associated with the Union.

Mr. Buxton issued the following statement to the Press: "This is all one with the row over Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest the other day, when she was captured. They are all Lansbury's Bow and Bromley men." On receiving a letter from Mrs. Lansbury's solicitors, Mr. Buxton freely apologised for having brought in Mr. Lansbury's name.

The Rev. Sylvester Horne, M.P., had also intended addressing the meeting, but did not make any attempt to do so.

## WHERE WERE MR. BUXTON'S SUPPORTERS?

AN IMPRESSION FROM OUTSIDE THE HALL.

Puzzle—where were Mr. Buxton's supporters? Not apparently inside the Town Hall; for though, as one of the suspected sex, and not warranted tame, I was not allowed inside, from the sounds that came out, it was quite evident that the audience were

## HOME RULE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON.

M.P. REFUSED A HEARING.

On Monday evening Mr. Abraham, Nationalist M.P. for the Harbour Division of Dublin, had to face considerable heckling at a meeting in support of Home Rule held at the Lecture Hall, Wimbledon. Sir Arthur Holland, J.P., who stood as Liberal candidate for the Wimbledon Division of Surrey at the General Election in 1910, and who it is expected will champion the Liberal cause at the next General Election, was in the chair.

The interruptions began while Sir Arthur was speaking, a man asking a pertinent question about forcible feeding, which was not answered. At the end of the speech a woman asked that an amendment might be moved protesting against the Government's torture of women, but the request was not acceded to, and there was some disturbance.

Sustained Interruptions.

But it was when Mr. Abrahams rose to speak that the storm broke out, and he spoke amid sustained interruptions from both men and women, and was heard with difficulty. Questions as to why he supported a Government which denied votes to women and tortured women punctuated his speech at frequent intervals. A remark as to Ireland having been deprived of her Parliament by unjustifiable means was taken advantage of by a woman to draw a telling comparison with the position of the women.

A large proportion of the interrupters were men. No one was ejected, though before the meeting had been long in progress a motor was dispatched to the police station for police. These did not, however, make themselves conspicuous in the hall, and it is clear that had any attempt been made to turn any woman out there would have been serious disorder.

## SUFFRAGETTES AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

"I AM ASHAMED OF MY COUNTRY."

At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, October 29, on the occasion of the prize-giving of the City of London Guild Institute, the honoured guest of the evening was Mr. J. A. Pease, President of the Board of Education. After the prize-giving Mr. Pease was called on to make a speech, but when he made the remark that they were "proud to be citizens" it found a ready response.

From the back of the hall rang out a woman's voice: "Women are not proud of being citizens of this Empire, while women are being tortured to death. Mrs. Pankhurst was sent to prison for inciting to destruction of property; Sir Edward Carson is still free though he incites to civil war. Rachel Pease is being tortured to death by a Liberal Government. I should be ashamed to be a Liberal. I am ashamed of my country."

Audience Remarkably Attentive.

While this was being said, clearly and distinctly, the audience being remarkably attentive, some huge police officers rushed in and led the interrupter from the hall.

Thereupon the Lord Mayor courteously asked if anyone else with like sympathies was present, if so, would they make their protest at once. Another woman rose immediately, saying quietly, "I also protest against Mr. Pease's presence on a public platform while forcible feeding is still going on." She was not given an opportunity to say more as police officers quickly removed her, in spite of the fact that she had been asked to make her protest.

Great excitement prevailed in the audience, and it was some time before Mr. Masterman could get back the thread of his speech. He had hardly recovered from the last disturbance, when there was another interruption, followed by such violence that the chairman intervened, telling the stewards to be careful not to hurt those whom they had to turn out.

During nearly the whole of the speech interruptions continued, about a dozen men and women making their protest and being ejected. Each time the meeting was absolutely held up for several minutes, and Mr. Masterman, who looked extremely uncomfortable, had many times to resume his seat.

## MEETING HELD UP AT CAMBERWELL.

MR. PEASE SEVERELY CENSURED.

The opening of the new wing of the Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts was performed on Thursday last by Mr. J. A. Pease, Minister of Education, and several women took advantage of the occasion to protest against the manner in which the Government treats its political opponents.

It was amusing to see the air of anxious uncertainty which pervaded the place. Mr. Pease had to say a few words early on the programme, and he was obviously nervous, glancing this way and that, as though anticipating attack, but as he was billed to make a speech later on nothing happened, and when, after a short address from the chair, Mr. Pease rose again, he looked a different man. Quite happy and composed, no longer nervous and shivering; but, alas for his regained composure!

Women's Help Needed.

He was expounding the difficulties in the way of a Minister of Education, when a woman suggested that he should obtain the help of women in the matter. The woman who made this quiet and sensible suggestion was escorted out of the hall with a great deal of unnecessary noise and force. There was a second interjection, but the noise made was so great that it was scarcely possible to hear what was said.

Cries of "Turn her out!" were heard, but before the stewards or audience realised what was happening she had slipped under a barrier, and stood near the platform, saying, "I protest against Mr. Pease speaking here to-night whilst he, as a member of the Government, is responsible with Mr. McKenna for women being tortured in prison." The attendants rushed up, and attempted to remove her, but she had firm hold of the barrier, and it took some time.

Audience Very Friendly.

The audience on the whole was friendly, cries of "Bravo!" for the women and "Shame on the Government!" being heard, and many protests were made against the manner in which half-a-dozen big men found it necessary to eject one quite small woman.

Many other protests followed, and the meeting was in a state of general confusion. The audience were in a most excited condition, standing on their chairs, shouting and fighting one against the other. It must have struck many people that it would be much simpler to give women the vote.

## SCENES AT A TEMPERANCE MEETING.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND HECKLED.

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood has had to learn, with the rest of his colleagues, that a position in the present Government has become a guarantee for troubled and interrupted meetings. During a temperance demonstration in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, the Secretary for Scotland was so constantly interrupted by Suffragettes that his eloquence and coherency were seriously impaired.

In spite of the violence used by the stewards, each woman made a desperate resistance, and was only ejected with the greatest difficulty, so that fully half an hour passed before any sort of order was restored.

## DEEDS, NOT WORDS!

### MR. ASQUITH HELD UP.

**Courageous Attack by Suffragettes.**

**AGAIN REFUSES TO PROSECUTE!**

**Fire at a London Station.**

**DOCTORS' WINDOWS ATTACKED.**

**Solemn Prayers at the Churches.**

**THE FIELD OF  
BANNOCKBURN.**

**WOMEN HOLD UP PREMIER'S  
MOTOR CAR.**

**MR. ASQUITH ATTACKED WITH  
A DOG WHIP.**

On Saturday, November 1, the road near the historic village of Bannockburn, was the scene of an incident which will doubtless add fresh lustre to that famous name in the history of the future.

The Prime Minister, who was travelling by motor car to Stirling for the ceremony of unveiling the Campbell-Bannerman statue, was held up by four women. Two of these, with great bravery, stood in front of the car until it was obliged to draw up, another threw white powder over the Prime Minister, while the fourth struck him with a dog-whip.

This all happened, notwithstanding a large number of police and plain clothes men, who eventually changed Mr. Asquith into another car and took the four women into custody.

They were taken to the police court and detained in the cells until the Monday morning, when they were brought before the court. While in prison they were all on-hunger and thirst strike.

**AN IMPRESSION BY ONE WHO  
WAS THERE.**

On the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit to Stirling large numbers of police, detectives, and stewards were employed guarding the statue which was to be unveiled, the Public Hall, Larbert House, where he was staying, and all the railway stations. A number of police cycled constantly up and down the road between Larbert and Stirling.

Hundreds of years ago Bannockburn was chosen as a field of battle, and on November 4 Suffragettes chose the same spot to present the Premier with what he deserves more than the "freedom" of any city.

Along the road came Mr. Asquith's own closed motor and several others in quick succession, some full of private detectives. Then came an open car occupied by Mr. Asquith, Miss Violet Asquith, Sir John Graham and Lady Graham, Mr. Asquith's own private detective, who never leaves his side, and the chauffeur.

**The Car Held Up.**

Just by a farm two Suffragettes ran out in front of the motor, the chauffeur tried to drive on, but they persisted in holding it up, and the car came to a standstill. One of the women remained in front, holding up the car, the other ran to the

side and sprinkled powder over the Premier's clothes. The other occupants of the car all seemed paralysed, the attack was so sudden and unexpected. Who would imagine that a few weak women could hold up a powerful motor car on the high road?

The detective at last got down and ran helplessly from one woman to another, wondering which to seize, for by this time another Suffragette had come up with a formidable dog-whip, and was raining blows on one who has dealt so cruelly and treacherously with the women of Great Britain.

**Frightened and Hysterical.**

The great man raised his arm to cover his face, and his detective caught hold of the whip at last, and the car drove on, carrying a freight of frightened and hysterical people.

About a hundred yards further up the road Mr. Asquith thankfully joined more detectives and police and crept out of the open car into the safer shelter of a closed one. The four Suffragettes were taken to Bannockburn Police Station. A crowd gathered outside, and when the prisoners were removed to Stirling a hearty cheer was given for the Suffragettes.

**CHARGE OF ASSAULTING  
THE PRIME MINISTER.**

**FOUR SUFFRAGETTES IN COURT.**

Before Sheriff Mitchell at Stirling on Monday four women emitted a declaration on a charge of assaulting the Prime Minister near Bannockburn on Saturday by striking him with a dog whip and throwing pepper over him. The defendants gave the names of Miss Maud Allan, Miss Violet Asquith, Miss Margot Tennant, and Miss Christina Douglas.

The courtroom was crowded with spectators, but the Sheriff cleared it, and examined the defendants in private. They refused all information, and were committed for trial on bail of £10.

**EXTRAORDINARY  
PRECAUTIONS.**

**A HUNDRED CONSTABLES ON  
DUTY.**

The authorities had taken all possible steps to prevent Suffragettes reaching Mr. Asquith at Stirling. The local police force was augmented by nearly a hundred constables from Glasgow and Edinburgh, and they formed a strong guard to the approaches to the statue and the Public Hall.

The following comment is taken from the Glasgow "Evening Citizen"

of November 1: "Owing to rumours about Suffragettes, the statue has been guarded night and day by a police constable. Neither the organisers of the meetings nor the authorities left anything to chance. The local police force was augmented by the drafting in of constables from Stirling county, Perth city and county, Clackmannanshire, and Alloa burgh. Members of the Glasgow and Edinburgh detective staffs, who are supposed to know the more notorious Scottish Suffragettes, had also been engaged for duty, and several Scotland Yard officials were down from London to look after the Prime Minister.

Altogether, it was arranged that ninety policemen and detectives should be on duty, and, in addition, the organisers of the meetings raised a corps of nearly a hundred stewards, to be posted inside the Public Hall ready for action in the event of disturbance. Never at any previous public gathering in Stirling have such extraordinary precautions been considered necessary.

**FIRE AT STREATHAM  
STATION.**

**SUFFRAGETTE LITERATURE  
DISCOVERED.**

In the early hours of Sunday morning a determined attempt was made to burn down the Streatham Hill Station of the London and Brighton Railway, and but for the early discovery of the outbreak by a police-constable, serious damage would have resulted. After midnight on Sunday there is no traffic through the station till five o'clock in the morning. On ordinary nights there are some goods trains running. With such a long interval there was little chance of interruption.

In the covered way leading to the platforms, trains of cotton wool steeped in petroleum, had been laid, and these were ignited. The stairs were saturated with petroleum, and there was also a quantity of resin. At the side leading to the down platform the flames had burned the woodwork, but at the other side the attempt seemed to have missed fire.

**Bridge Damaged.**

The first indication of anything amiss was the rising of smoke from the station buildings. The constable who made the discovery having given the alarm, beat out the fire, and, on the arrival of the brigade, a first-aid appliance completed the work of extinction. Altogether about 30ft. by 6ft. of flooring was damaged on the bridge. Two empty tins which had contained petroleum were found, as well as a quantity of Suffragette literature.

**SHOP WINDOWS  
ATTACKED IN EDINBURGH.**

**HUNDREDS OF POUNDS DAMAGE.**

Last Saturday it was discovered that scores of plate-glass windows in Edinburgh on the route from North Bridge to the Joppa suburb had been cut with a diamond. In most cases the marks are deep cut, wavy lines drawn in a horizontal direction. It is believed that the damage is the work of Suffragettes.

Ten of the huge sheets of plate-glass in the windows of Patrick Thomson, Limited, in the North Bridge are visibly marked. A boot shop a few paces to the north, on the same side of the street, has four windows defaced, and the West End Clothiers have the glass in two very large display windows similarly marked.

All the markings appear to be the work of the same hand, and as if they had been done with a finger ring. It looks, indeed, as if a person walking briskly along had scratched the glass.

In Princes Street, Abbey Hill, and Portobello similar marks have been made. Police inquiry is being actively pursued.

The damage at Patrick Thomson's is estimated at about £200. On the North Bridge alone several hundreds of pounds' worth of glass have been marred and brought to very near breaking point.

**ATTACK ON PRESTON  
GOLF LINKS.**

**"DAMAGES TO ASQUITH."**

On Saturday, November 2, which happened to be the twenty-first anniversary of the Preston Golf Club, damage was done to the links during the night, and on the following morning it was discovered that the fourteenth green had suffered considerably. Chloride of lime had been poured on the turf in sufficient quantity to burn all the grass off for a space of three or four square yards around the whole, while a black fluid had been trickled across the surface.

A small flag, on which was inscribed "Damages to Asquith," was stuck in the ground, and three tins and a bottle, together with some Suffragette literature, were left in the vicinity. The turf over which the black liquid was trailed can be restored, but that which received the acid is entirely destroyed.

**HOME OFFICE DOCTOR'S  
WINDOWS SMASHED.**

The windows at the house of Sir Horatio Donkin, in Hyde Park Square, were broken early last Saturday morning as a protest against the forcible feeding of Miss Rachel Peace. The stained glass of the front door was also smashed. Sir Horatio Donkin is the medical adviser to the Home Office.

**THEATRE PROTESTS.**

**AUDIENCES SYMPATHETIC.**

Last Saturday night several West-end theatres, including the St. James's and the Garrick, were scenes of Suffragette protests. Leaflets were thrown from the gallery with reference to the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" and forcible feeding, and in each case a woman spoke for a few minutes, calling attention to the way in which women were being tortured in prison.

As has generally proved the case at these protests, the audiences were most sympathetic, and a very good reception was given to the Suffragettes.

**PROTEST AT DOCTORS'  
MEETING.**

At a private meeting of doctors last Tuesday in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, an effective protest was made. Two women interrupted an alienist who last year published in the "Lancet" a scurrilous parody of the report on forcible feeding made by Dr. Savile, Sir Victor Horsley, and Mr. Mansell-Moullin. Several men in the audience set upon the women and ejected them.

**PROTEST IN AN  
EDINBURGH THEATRE.**

**LEAFLETS THROWN FROM  
GALLERY.**

The people who attended the performance of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" at the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh, on October 28, were witnesses of a protest made by Suffragettes in the audience. At the close of the first act of the play bundles of leaflets were thrown down from the gallery and the amphitheatre. In a moment the air was full of papers, which fluttered down to the people all over the theatre. The leaflets consisted of one protesting against the cruel treatment meted out to Annie Kenney and of the "Appeal to God," by Christabel Pankhurst, which has appeared in the columns of the SUFFRAGETTE.

An attempt was made to eject the women who had thrown the bills, but they were afterwards allowed to remain.

The leaflets were read with interest by the audience, and people who had not received any came and asked for them after the performance. This literature must have fallen into the hands of many who had never before read any communication from the Suffragettes, and perhaps it made them think.

**M.P. CROSS-EXAMINED.**

**SUFFRAGETTES AND MR. BARNET  
KENYON.**

Mr. Barnett Kenyon, M.P. for Chesterfield, has had to undergo a sharp examination on the subject of his principles as regards Woman's Suffrage and on his future attitude in the House. As he was leaving a Free Church demonstration several Suffragettes went up to him and said they wished to know whether he would stand by his Liberal principles and see that representation and taxation should go together.

Mr. Kenyon replied in the affirmative, saying he was prepared to stand by the Labour Party's programme with regard to Woman's Suffrage. He assured his questioners that he would not be bound by his Party. He had had to fight in Chesterfield upon independent lines. A woman then suggested that he would be bound by the Party system, to which Mr. Kenyon replied firmly in the negative. Further questioned as regards the torture of women in prison, Mr. Kenyon asserted not only that it was high time for such brutal measures to cease, but that he would fight against them at all times.

Mr. Kenyon was then permitted to enter his cab, and drove away.

**MR. RICHARDSON, M.P.,  
CALLED TO ACCOUNT.**

**DETERMINED INTERRUPTER  
AT LIBERAL MEETING.**

At an open-air meeting held by the Liberal and Radical Association at Peckham Rye, a man supporter of Woman's Suffrage repeatedly interrupted the speaker, Mr. Richardson, M.P. for Peckham, and questioned him concerning the Liberal treatment of women. After the meeting was over, and as Mr. Richardson was getting into his car, a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was thrust into his hand and he was asked if he believed in torturing women. He replied, "No, but the Government is not torturing women. Any one of these women now in prison can walk out

any moment she chooses." Without waiting for a further explanation he drove away, in his confusion waving the SUFFRAGETTE to his supporters. Afterwards his interrupter took the opportunity to hold a meeting, and received a very sympathetic hearing from the crowd.

**"OPEN THE EYES OF THY  
CHURCH."**

**PRAYERS IN WESTMINSTER  
ABBAY.**

During the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday last Suffragettes were present in large numbers. Immediately after the prayer for the clergy the voices of about fifteen women were heard chanting a prayer for those who are suffering persecution and imprisonment. The words they used were as follows: "God save Rachel Peace, who is being forcibly fed in prison; open the eyes of thy Church, that it may protest against this torture.—Amen."

The vergers rushed up the aisle in their usual excitable style, and proceeded to hustle and throw them out in a manner ill-befitting a Christian place of worship, and for a few minutes considerable disturbance took place. This was entirely due to the vergers, who would not allow the women to walk quietly out.

**Disgraceful Violence of the Vergers.**

A few minutes later, when all was calm again, just as the last "Amen" was dying away at the end of the service, another body of women from the other side of the church took up the chant. Clearly and reverently came the words: "God save Annie Kenney and Sylvia Pankhurst, who are being persecuted for conscience' sake. Hear us when we pray to Thee."

So unexpected was this addition to the service that they were able to finish before the vergers, in a tremble of fury, reached them and proceeded to knock them about as before. Several people who had had nothing to do with the interruption were violently hustled, and one lady who was suspected of being connected with the Suffragettes was actually struck by a verger.

None of the women who were being thrown out betrayed the least excitement or irreverence, and it was entirely due to the vergers that the disturbance took place.

Before leaving the Abbey leaflets of Miss Pankhurst's article, "The Appeal to God," reprinted from the SUFFRAGETTE, were left on their pews by the women.

**A PROTEST BY AN EYE-  
WITNESS.**

The following is a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Press:

DEAR SIR,—May I draw your attention to the unseemly manner in which the vergers of the Abbey carry out their duties?

I have only just returned to England, and was in church this afternoon. Suddenly, I saw a woman being pushed and assaulted as they were themselves unresistingly walking out of the Abbey. One woman was flung against me as I stood in the end of a pew.

Naturally, I objected, and demanded less violence on the vergers' part. With the result he deliberately struck me a cruel blow in the chest, and proceeded to pull me out of the pew. A stranger, who had sat beside me during the whole service, endeavoured to free me, and was him-

self seized and disgracefully handled, and the vergers tried to give him into the hands of the police.

Luckily, there were so many independent witnesses who came forward that the police gave no credence to the quite untrue statements of the vergers as to what had happened. I consider nothing and no one, from any cause whatever, ought to make it possible for attendants in God's house to behave in such a manner.—Truly yours,

C. A. SMITHWICK,  
7, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.  
P.S.—I am the widow of the late Rev. Chancellor of St. Briget's Cathedral, Co. Kildare, Ireland.

**SUFFRAGETTES AT  
CAMBRIDGE CHURCHES.**

**PRAYERS FOR WOMEN IN PRISON.**

During the High Celebration at St. Giles Church the voices of several women breaking in upon a short interval of silence before the sermon were heard to chant in clear and reverent tones the following prayer: "O God, save those women who are being forcibly fed and tortured in prison for conscience' sake." A constable in plain clothes who happened to be present and a vergers went up to the women and requested them to leave the church. This they did at once, without protest. There was no disturbance, as the prayer had been listened to in awe-struck silence by the rest of the congregation. After the service two of the women distributed pamphlets to the congregation as they left the church.

**Interruptions in the University Church.**

The same prayer which had been offered up at St. Giles during the morning service was chanted at Great St. Mary's in the evening. Immediately after the Magnificat, as the curate was walking to the lectern to read the first lesson, three women sitting in the middle of the south aisle rose and prayed aloud for those suffering in prison for conscience' sake. They were allowed to finish their prayer without interruption, when they quietly left the church.

**SUFFRAGETTES PRAY AT  
HERNE HILL.**

**AN EARNEST APPEAL.**

At the evening service at St. Paul's, Herne Hill, on Sunday last, the congregation was electrified and impressed by an incident which occurred during the prayers. During the pause after the prayer for "All sorts and conditions of men and those who are any ways afflicted in mind, body, or estate," two voices broke the silence with an intercession for Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

No attempt was made to eject them, and the large number of people present seemed entirely to realise the earnestness of the appeal.

**SUFFRAGETTES AT  
ST. GEORGE'S,  
HANOVER SQUARE.**

A similar protest to that which occurred at Westminster Abbey took place at the evening service at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. After the prayer for the clergy a number of Suffragettes stood up and prayed for Miss Rachel Peace.

They were not interfered with in any way, and at the close of the service they prayed for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney.

**BANNER IN GREENWICH  
CHURCH.**

**"A MESSAGE FROM GOD."**

A number of Suffragettes attended the service at St. Alfege Parish Church, Greenwich, last Sunday morning, occupying seats in the north gallery.

Just before the sermon a banner was hung from the gallery, right opposite the pulpit. It was inscribed in large letters, black on a white ground, "Christians should protest against Forcible Feeding."

A warden approached the women, and asked them very courteously to remove it. The answer was, "This is a message from God," and the banner hung there for two or three minutes, when it was raised and folded up by the warden.

When the sermon was over the women again dropped the banner from the gallery, and this time it was removed by an irate young man.

The women then rose and left the building, when outside they expressed their indignation at the Government's torture of women in prison that had prompted them to this action.

**PRAYERS FOR MRS. RIGBY  
IN PRESTON CHURCH.**

**LIBERAL M.P. THE PREACHER.**

Last Sunday several Suffragettes occupying a prominent position near the pulpit in the Cannon Street Congregational Church, Preston, created a great impression by chanting a prayer for Mrs. Edith Rigby.

The church was crowded, the preacher being the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, M.P. After a prayer had been offered by Mr. Horne, a number of women rose to their feet and chanted, "God save Edith Rigby and all women who are being tortured for conscience' sake."

This incident caused a great sensation, the whole congregation turning towards the gallery. The women were not ejected, and the service was resumed without further interruption.

**THE LORD MAYOR'S  
CONCERT.**

**LEAFLETS THROWN AMONG  
THE AUDIENCE.**

The Lord Mayor's concert at the Crystal Palace last Saturday was the scene of further activities on the part of the Suffragettes. During one of the intervals several women walked up the aisles throwing handfuls of leaflets among the audience.

These leaflets, which proved to be protests against the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" and against forcible feeding, aroused considerable excitement and interest in the audience. No violence was offered to the women.

**HADDON HALL CLOSED  
TO THE PUBLIC.**

On account of the Suffragettes, Haddon Hall was guarded during the summer and autumn by several police-officers, but the Duke of Rutland has now decided to dispense with their services and close the hall to the public until April 1 next. Hitherto the hall has been open to the public throughout the year.

Replying to a petition on the subject, the Duke expressed the hope that the necessity for closing Haddon Hall during the winter and spring may not arise again, but could not see his way to alter the decision already arrived at.

## REVOLT AGAINST TYRANNY.

# INTERESTING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS.

## WARNING TO DOCTORS.

### PROCESSION IN HARLEY STREET.

On Tuesday last that stronghold of the medical world, Harley Street, was invaded by a solemn procession of women carrying banners, to follow up the poster-parades that have recently been held there.

The banners bore a warning to the doctors that they will no longer be allowed to shirk the grave responsibility they incur in conspiracy with the Government to torture women.

### Band Outs de Holloway.

Having performed this duty the procession marched out to Holloway Prison, where an indignation meeting was held, and a band played to cheer those engaged in the lonely fight inside.

Another banner-parade in Harley Street will be held to-day, Friday, from 12 to 1 a.m. Members who will volunteer to help to carry the banners please ask for further information at Lincoln's Inn House.

Donations towards expenses gratefully acknowledged: Miss Dorothy Henry, 10s.; Anon., £2.

## EDINBURGH SUFFRAGETTE'S PROTEST AGAINST TORTURE.

### MESSAGE TO DOCTORS.

A very active campaign has been carried on among the Edinburgh doctors by the Suffragettes, who have spent the last fortnight in canvassing for signatures to a protest against forcible feeding. The indifference which they encountered in certain quarters was the cause of an unusual appeal. During the week the doors of well-known practitioners were plastered with large hand-bills bearing the following inscription:

"Join the humane of your profession! Refuse to co-operate with the Government or give any sanction whatever to the 'Cat and Mouse' torture and forcible feeding."

## MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE'S "CONSISTENT STERNNESS."

### A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

In summing up to the jury in the Conspiracy Trial of 1913, Mr. Justice Phillimore referred to that part of Miss Kenney's speech, in which she said that women needed the vote to assist them in dealing with the outrages inflicted by men on women and girls. He said that for his own part he had been consistent and stern in his punishment of such offences, and he trusted, would be for the short period he should remain on the Bench.

These words of Mr. Justice Phillimore are recalled by the following letter which we have received from a correspondent:

### A Disgrace to Christianity.

"The enclosed cutting is from the 'Dorset County Chronicle' of October 23. The case was tried at the Autumn Assizes held in Dorchester last week by Mr. Justice Phillimore:

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A STOKER—Samuel Blewitt, 22, stoker of H.M.S. Invincible, was indicted for a serious offence against Beatrice Agnes Tiffin, under the age of 16, at Sherborne. Prisoner practically admitted the offence, but pleaded that he had reasonable cause to imagine she was 16. Prisoner was spending Christmas leave at Sherborne, where he met the girl, who was then 14 years and two months old. The alleged offence took place on December 14. She was taken ill shortly afterwards, and was sent to an isolation hospital, where it was

found she was suffering from a loathsome disorder. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and the judge passed the comment—'I hope none of you gentlemen who have girls will allow them to go about the streets at night.'

"Is it, indeed, not time that women had some voice in the Government, when a man like the above is pronounced 'not guilty.' The Judge does not appear to have given him even a word of reprimand. Why should not women be on a jury where women and girls are concerned, and then, perhaps, justice might be done there? I consider the above a disgrace to a court in a so-called Christian country."

## THE MILITANCY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

Dear Madam.—In Mr. Workman's book "Persecution in the Early Church" there is an interesting chapter on the Causes of the Hatred. One was the "imprudence" of the Christians themselves, in spite of the official discouragement of the Church. "If you give me leave, I will smash this image with a mallet," said one of them on his trial. The case of Theodore the Tiro is sympathetically related by Gregory of Nyssa. He was released to give him time to reconsider his obstinacy. That night he burned the Temple of the Great Mother to the ground, and boldly proclaimed his deed. Such cases could be added to.

Professor Rausanbush, in "Christianity and the Social Crisis," remarks that the constant appeal of St. Paul for moderation and forbearance implies that there were many of another way of thinking in the Early Church, and in a footnote (p. 111) he adds: "There are historical scholars who are so impressed by the latent hostility of the Christians to Rome that they incline to think some of them may have been guilty of setting Rome on fire, as was charged on them at the time." I make no comment, beyond pointing out that this attitude of a part of the Early Church has been much ignored.—Yours very truly,

J. DREW ROBERTS.

193, Adelaide Road, N.W.

## BAYSWATER CAMPAIGN.

There is still a great deal to be done in Bayswater. Besides holding the outdoor meetings we want a general distribution of handbills all over the district. For this we require the help of members and friends living in Bayswater. A special appeal is made for speakers to speak at the 12 noon meetings in Westbourne Grove.

Any contributions to the Campaign Fund and all offers of help should be sent to Miss Dorothy Smith, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

## PRISONERS' FUND

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:

- London Teachers' Association £0 4 6
- Friend of the Cause 0 10 0
- Miss Langshaw 0 5 0
- Adelaide Jones 0 5 0
- Miss M. Simeon 0 2 6
- Mrs. Durant 0 2 6
- Miss Kanney 1 0 0
- Mrs. Sanders 1 0 0

Will members and friends who can spare the time please come and help with the jumble sale to be held in aid of the Prisoners' Fund? Please write for information to Prisoners' Organiser, Miss Roberts, Lincoln's Inn House Kingsway.

## WOOLWICH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Woolwich W.S.P.U. is a record of a very successful first year's work for the cause. The local treasurer, Miss Mary Cox, states that the income for the year exceeds the expenditure by £17 15s. 11d. The annual meeting was held at 26, The Common, Woolwich, on July 9, Mrs. Leigh in the chair and Mrs. Drummond as speaker. The Woolwich W.S.P.U. was formed, a committee was elected as follows: Mrs. Aldham, Miss Baker, Miss Bayne, Miss Hill, Miss Joslin, Miss Lacey, Miss Lomax, Miss Turner, Mrs. Walker, Miss Cox (hon. treasurer), and Miss Clifford and Miss Gregory (joint secretaries). An open air campaign has been carried on, and numerous meetings have been held. Indoor meetings have also been held. Mrs. Brailsford, Mrs. Aldham, and Miss New speaking for us at 26, The Common, and Miss Naylor and Rev. C. Wills at the Co-operative Hall. Woolwich was honoured on February 4 by Mrs. Pankhurst, when a most enthusiastic audience filled the Town Hall. Members were most keen in raising money during Self-denial Week, a Cake and Candy Sale being held, in all £33 was presented at the Albert Hall meeting in April. SUFFRAGETTE-selling has gone on regularly, three pitches being run by sellers. The sale has greatly increased, 4,060 papers being sold in the year. Vigorous work was done during the L.C.C. election in March, the various Labour M.P. speakers at the meetings were tackled by many of our members. The local Press has reported many of our meetings, and numerous letters dealing with the Suffrage movement have appeared in its columns.

## THE SUFFRAGETTE FOR TEACHERS.

Owing to many requests, it is proposed to send the SUFFRAGETTE every week to all training colleges for men and women teachers. Subscriptions to cover the cost of this important scheme should be sent at once to the Hon. Secretary at Lincoln's Inn House.

## MRS. PANKHURST'S ADMISSION TO AMERICA.

(The "Pioneer and Labour Journal," October 24.)

President Wilson, with a commendable sense of fairness and broad-mindedness, absent in our Ministers, has sanctioned Mrs. Pankhurst's admission to American shores.

That she is reaping some little reward for her life of sacrifice and unremitting toil in the suffrage cause, not in gold, but in the affection and respect of her fellow-women, is proved by the ovation she received from her American sisters, and the success of her tour is practically assured.

What a tale will she have to tell of English justice, English liberty! Of women who have been coerced and tortured, but who, in spite of oppression, in spite of sufferings we cannot comprehend, have fought and conquered all along the line, and are prepared to go down to the Gates of Death for their cause. The American heart will understand, the American mind will think hard thoughts of the British Bulldog.

# SELFRIDGE'S

At our special sale of Laces, Veilings, and Neckwear this week, we are offering some exquisite hand-made productions for the price of imitation. Ladies with a liking for real Lace should not miss this opportunity. In the Knit Goods Section the merchandise is offered at nearly half the usual prices, while the same high quality prevails.

We pay carriage in the British Isles. Letter Orders carefully filled

## Sale of Laces, Veilings, and Neckwear.

Elegant Princess Appliqué and Needlework BRETTON LACE FLOUNCINGS in Ivory only. Widths 16, 22 and 45in., usually 10/11 a yard; NOW 4/-, 18in. and 20in., usually 15/11 a yard; NOW 5/-, 6 and 12in., usually 4/11 a yard; NOW 2/-

NEEDLERUN BRETTON LACE FLOUNCING and INSERTION: This filmy and fashionable Lace and Insertion is in a series of charming designs, in Ivory only. Widths, 4, 9, and 15in., usually 2/11 a yard; NOW 1/6

Real BOHEMIAN BRAID APPLIQUE FLOUNCING in exquisite designs, in Ivory only. 18 and 22in. wide, usually 10/11 and 6/11 a yard; NOW, respectively, 2/6 and 3/-

LACE SCARVES in most exquisite designs on Princess and Needlework Tamboour Lace; 21 yards long by 22 or 24in. wide. In Ivory and Old Lace Tints, usually 25/-, 29/6, and 39/6 each; NOW 12/-

## Special Display of Knitted Goods.

Lady's Cashmere-finish SPORTS SET, comprising Coat, Cap, and Scarf; a useful shape, and suitable for all kinds of sports. Obtainable in a large variety of colorings. Usually 15/6. NOW 14/11

Lady's Fleecy COAT, in a smart shape, in all practical shades. Usually 11/9 and 15/11. NOW 11/9

Lady's Cashmere and Wool COAT, in the correct shape, with pockets, light and warm. An ideal sports garment. Usually 21/-. NOW 15/6

A large assortment of Fleecy Wool HATS, in White and colours, suitable for the Winter Sports. Usually 2/11 and 1/11. NOW 1/-

Selfridge & Co. Ltd., Oxford Street, W.

# IMPORTANT NEWS.

## PRISON NEWS.

Miss Dulcie West was released from Holloway on Saturday afternoon, after 12 days' hunger strike. Miss West was very ill and weak on her release.

Miss Freda Graham was taken to Holloway on Wednesday morning after her trial, and went on hunger and thirst strike immediately. Her fine was paid on Saturday by some friends. She had been in hospital up to the time of her release.

Miss Ansell was rearrested last Thursday morning whilst selling SUFFRAGETTES outside Holborn Tube Station. She was taken to Holloway, where she went on hunger and thirst strike.

Mr. Harry Johnson was rearrested in the Strand on Friday morning and taken to Pentonville Prison. He is on hunger and thirst strike.

There were four arrests in connection with Mr. Asquith's visit to Stirling. The ladies all refused their names and addresses.

Miss Ansell and Mr. Harry Johnson were both released on Tuesday morning on licence.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS SALE.

Contributions for the Christmas Sale are already coming in, and members are thanked for responding so quickly and splendidly to the appeal in last week's SUFFRAGETTE.

A great number of articles, however, are required to stock the stalls, so that a strong appeal is made to every member and friend of the Union to collect novel, dainty, and attractive wares which will tempt Christmas purchasers.

Messrs. Abdulla and Co., Ltd., have very generously promised to send some boxes of their cigarettes, which were so much appreciated last year.

Mrs. Ferrero has kindly undertaken the Provision Stall. Promises of ducks, chickens, turkeys, plum puddings, mince-meat, butter, cream, and provisions generally, fruit, flowers, home-made cakes, pickles, etc., will be welcomed by her.

The Toy Stall, to which all child lovers should contribute, will be in the care of Mrs. Oswald Walker, who will be delighted to welcome gifts of this character.

The Sweet and Cracker Stall is in the charge of Mrs. Mansel Pleydell. This is always a most attractive stall, and members are asked to send contributions of crackers, which naturally are in great demand at Christmas time.

Miss Connor Smith will look after the Lucky Tub, to which all can send something, however small.

Articles of jewellery, fancy goods, Christmas cards and calendars will also be most welcome.

All communications should be addressed to Christmas Sale Secretary at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

Very many thanks to Mrs. Barnard, "A Friend from New Zealand," Miss Thornbury, Messrs Abdulla and Co., Mrs. Bridgen, Miss Sheddin, and others for kind gifts and promises of help. It is proposed to have a large banner hung from an upper window to advertise the Christmas sale. Will any member willing to undertake this work communicate to the Christmas Sale Secretary at Lincoln's Inn House.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### London Meetings.

The speakers on Monday next, November 10, at the Knightsbridge Hall, at 3.15 p.m., will be Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and Mr. W. Siebenhaar. Mrs. Dacre Fox will be in the chair. It is also hoped that it may be possible for Miss Annie Kenney to be present.

The meeting on Thursday evening will be held at the Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington, instead of at the Elysée Galleries, at 8 p.m. The speakers will be the Rev. Noel Lambert and Miss Gwen Richard. Mrs. Dacre Fox will be in the chair.

Men will not be admitted to these meetings without tickets, which may be obtained at Lincoln's Inn House.

### Mrs. Pankhurst's Provincial Engagements.

A provincial tour is now being arranged for Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from the United States. Mass meetings will be held in Birmingham, Tuesday, December 9; Liverpool, Wednesday, December 10; Newcastle, Thursday, December 11; Nottingham, Wednesday, December 17; Leicester, Thursday, December 18.

### Miss Pankhurst's Book.

We expect Miss Christabel Pankhurst's book to be on sale shortly. Will any intending purchaser who has given a prepaid order at Lincoln's Inn House kindly write at once to Mrs. Tuke with regard to that order?

### Paper Sellers.

Members are reminded that it is absolutely essential that the SUFFRAGETTE should be on sale everywhere. In order that this may be accomplished more volunteers are needed, especially on the Pitches. Almost everybody can spare one hour regularly a week if they make up their minds to, whereas now the Pitch Captains, for want of other sellers, stand hour after hour on their Pitch, when a little more help would make the work lighter for all.

Some of the Pitch Captains have as few as two regular sellers to help them. We are sure that if members realise this they will make an effort to give at least one hour regularly during the week.

Will those willing to help in this most important work send in their names to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House, and also give the name of the locality where they would prefer to sell, and she will put them in touch with the nearest Pitch Captain?

### Poster Parades.

Poster Parades will leave Lincoln's Inn House on Monday at 1.45, and Thursday at 6 o'clock, to advertise the meetings. Those walking are asked to be punctual, so that the Parades may arrive in good time.

### Special Functions.

Volunteers are urgently needed to sell the SUFFRAGETTE during the Lord Mayor's Show on Monday, Nov. 10. Such an excellent opportunity of keeping the SUFFRAGETTE before the public eye must not be missed on any account. Will those able to sell send in their names to Miss Bartels at once?

## PRISONERS.

NAME	Date when Sentenced.	Length of Sentence.	Place of Imprisonment.
Mr. Donald McEwan	May 19.	9 months	Calton Gaol, Edinburgh
Miss Peace	On remand	—	Holloway



# Sports Outfits

—for Alpine Sports, outdoor games and general wear

**Knitted Woollen Sports Set, complete, 29/6**  
THIS Set, as sketch, includes the Coat, Cap, and scarf—all to match exactly. The Coat is fitted with a strap at back. The scarf can also be used as a sash if desired. Available in a good variety of choice colourings.

Set complete, 29/6 Carriage free.  
**Smart and Practical Sports Skirt, 35/6**  
SKIRT made in the "Bunderloden" snow-resisting fabric in shades to exactly match the above Set, perfectly cut and tailored. Carriage free, 35/6

Made to special measures for 3/6 extra.  
**The "Bunderloden" snow-resisting Fabric** also supplied by the yard, 32 inches wide, Price 5/11 a yard.

# PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET

Peter Robinson Ltd.



Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, November 7.

Table listing events for Friday, November 7 in London, including Balham, Caistor Road, Miss Palmer, Chair: Miss Greer, 8 p.m.

Saturday, November 8.

Table listing events for Saturday, November 8 in London, including Battersea, Strath Terrace, Miss A. Jacobs, 8 p.m.

Sunday, November 9.

Table listing events for Sunday, November 9 in London, including Clapham Common, Miss A. Kelly, Chair: Miss D. Smith, 3 p.m.

Monday, November 10.

Table listing events for Monday, November 10 in London, including Bow, Out and Out Mission Hall, Tredegar Road, Speakers' Class, 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday, November 11.

Table listing events for Tuesday, November 11 in London, including Bow, Out and Out Mission Hall, Tredegar Road, Miss M. Wright, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, November 12.

Table listing events for Wednesday, November 12 in London, including Battersea, Latchmere Baths, Board Room, Mrs. Mason, 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, November 13.

Table listing events for Thursday, November 13 in London, including Queen's Gate Hall, Harrington Road, South Kensington, The Rev. Noel Lambert, Miss Gwen Richard, Chair: Mrs. Dacre Fox, 8 p.m.

Friday, November 14.

Table listing events for Friday, November 14 in London, including Bow, Ford Road, Small Public Hall, 8 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, November 7.

Table listing events for Friday, November 7 in the Country, including Dublin, 1, Clare Street, Miss Lennox, 4-8 p.m.

Saturday, November 8.

Table listing events for Saturday, November 8 in the Country, including Bickenhead, Haymarket, Miss Woodcock, 7 p.m.

Sunday, November 9.

Table listing events for Sunday, November 9 in the Country, including Nottingham, B.S.P. Morris Hall, Miss C. A. L. Marsh, 7 p.m.

Monday, November 10.

Table listing events for Monday, November 10 in the Country, including Doncaster Trades and Friendly Society Institute, Mrs. Coullate, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, November 11.

Table listing events for Tuesday, November 11 in the Country, including Belfast, 5, College Square East, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, November 12.

Table listing events for Wednesday, November 12 in the Country, including Aberdeen, Wallace Statue, Miss Grant, 3 p.m.

Thursday, November 13.

Table listing events for Thursday, November 13 in the Country, including Edinburgh, New Café, St. Andrew's Square, Miss Naylor, 8 p.m.

Friday, November 14.

Table listing events for Friday, November 14 in the Country, including Belfast, Ballyholme House, Bangor, Mrs. Baker, Miss D. Evans, 3.30 p.m.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Mrs. Finlayson Gault has held excellent open-air meetings at Wallace Statue.

Edinburgh.

Members thanked for splendid help given this week at Linlithgow by-election.

Glasgow.

Miss Macaulay and Mrs. John gave fine speeches at Charing Cross Halls, Saturday, Nov. 1.

IRELAND.

Belfast.

Arrangements are being made for Christmas sale in offices during first week in December, 1st-6th.

widely known, especially among teachers. Some friends have kindly subscribed for the SUFFRAGETTE, Oct. 24, to be sent to doctors in city.

Cork.

Members and friends reminded of meeting, 112, Patrick Street, Friday, Nov. 14, 8 p.m.

Dublin.

Members busy canvassing doctors re "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. Many thanks to those members who have come forward to do this work.

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

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

If the W.S.P.U. is to defeat the Government at the by-elections there must be no lack of competent speakers.

RELS.

1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible. 2. The class is held at Lincoln's Inn House every Friday, at 7.45 a.m.

BOW AND BROMLEY SPEAKERS' CLASS.

At last, Monday a class Miss Rosa Leo read a letter she had received from Miss Christabel Parkin thanking the speakers of the Bow and Bromley class for the resolution passed by them on the eve of Mrs. Pankhurst's departure for America.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

Members are reminded of general meeting Saturday, Nov. 8, important business. (Hon. Sec., 24, 35, Ludgate Church, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.)

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.

Meeting at Stratford Town Hall on Friday very successful. A message was read by Miss Emerson from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was unable to be present.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

Office open daily, 4.6, and Saturdays, 10.1. Members invited to offer special prayers during National Week of Prayer, from Nov. 1 to 8, and if possible to attend Benediction at Westminster Cathedral, Saturday, Nov. 8, 4.45 p.m.

C.W.S.S. (Liverpool & District Branch).

A public meeting will be held at Assembly Rooms, Hardman Street, Liverpool, Monday, Nov. 17, 8 p.m.; speakers, Miss Smyth-Piccott, John Carey, Geo. Milligan, chair, Mrs. Russell.

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

Owing to enormous pressure of work entailed in organising Northern cities it has been found necessary to postpone the London Convention, advertised for Dec. 6.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

On Wednesday Mrs. Kineton Parkes gave an address on the subject of taxation at Putney and Fulham branch of W.S.P.U. and on following day Mrs. Diplock gave a drawing-room meeting at Putney Park Avenue.

THE IMPORTANCE OF JAEGER.

This being the season of the year when colds and things begin to do their best to make life unpleasant, we make no excuse for referring to several very welcome novelties which the Jaeger Company are now showing at all their depots and agencies.

The well-known underwear row includes a quite new feature in "Fino Ribbed White." It is the softest, most delightful material with every Jaeger advantage and more, because it does not get yellow and washes splendidly.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Continued from Page 92.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

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 nearly an hour at the Albert Hall with every part of the hall."

LAUNDRY.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stratford Road, South Acton, W. Under staff family work only; dannels washed in distilled water; open air drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone 16 Chiswick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONELESS CORSETS.—Unbreakable; perfect fit; full support without pressure. Any figure suited. List free.—UNITED CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham.

BUTNER OVERSTRUNG PIANO.—Perfect condition. Fine tone. Exceptional value. Only wants seeing.—11, Parkhurst Road, Camden Road.

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FURS (BLACK FOX SET)—Stole and Muff. Heads, tails, quite new, 30s. View by appointment. Only wants seeing.—THURGOOD-CANADIAN FURS, 25, High Holborn, W.C.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from 100% water.—Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 238, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. (involving this advertisement).

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HARP, 23, Erard, Upright Piano, £100. Broadwood Upright, £110. Eschata Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price. Mustel Organ.—MORLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 2, Grafton Street, W. Subscription one guinea. Club Fee, 12s. at 3.30. 'The Necessity for Women Police.' Miss T. H. Hostless, Miss Elkins.

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ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, delectable, cosiest, quietest, sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d. on pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terraces, garden, lounge. MANAGERESS Mrs Gerrard.

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(Continued on page 91).

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