

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

WALTON

GUARDIAN

Sources for
Women's Suffrage in
the *Guardian* Archive

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Introduction

This guide is intended to facilitate research on women's suffrage within the *Guardian* Archive. It identifies the material available in the collection, and highlights the *Guardian's* position on significant events from the late 1890s to 1920s. The guide includes information about key individuals, events and themes, and guidance for use of the *Guardian* Archive.

The *Guardian* Archive

The *Guardian* is one of Britain's leading newspapers, with a long standing reputation as a platform for Liberal opinion, and an international online community of 30.4 million readers. It was founded in Manchester in 1821 by John Edward Taylor, a cotton manufacturer, in the wake of the Peterloo massacre as a means of expressing Liberal opinion and advocating political reform. Over the next 100 years, the paper originally known as the *Manchester Guardian* would be transformed from a small provincial journal into a paper of international relevance and renown. The *Guardian* archive consists of two main elements: the records of the newspaper as a business; and an extensive collection of correspondence and despatches from reporters.

C.P. Scott

Charles Prestwich Scott was editor of the *Manchester Guardian* for 57 years (1872-1929), and was responsible for cementing the Liberal editorial philosophy of the paper, and ensuring a consistently high standard of journalism and journalistic integrity. He was also a Liberal member of parliament between 1895-1906. Scott was a steadfast supporter of the campaign for women's suffrage, although he did not approve of the more militant forms of protest employed by the Women's Social and Political Union.

Women's Suffrage

From 1866 women began to organise themselves into groups to campaign for women's suffrage. Efforts were made to include women in the 1884 Reform Bill, which extended voting to include agricultural labourers, but this failed. From 1888 women were able to vote in local Council elections, but they still did not have the right to vote in general elections. Seventeen women's groups came together in 1897 to create the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) led by Millicent Fawcett. The suffragists used peaceful law-abiding tactics to try and obtain the vote.

The Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) had been formed in 1903 after Emmeline Pankhurst became frustrated with the more passive demonstrations of other suffrage groups, such as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS). This organisation, known as 'suffragettes', became increasingly militant in their actions. Pankhurst believed that protest needed to be more direct and the group took the slogan 'Deeds not Words' to highlight this.

After the First World War, in 1918, the Representation of the People Act gave partial franchise to women. Equal voting rights were given to women in 1928.

What types of records on women's suffrage are held in the Guardian Archive, and what kind of information do they contain?

The correspondence of the *Guardian Archive* contains over 100 letters relating to women's suffrage, both from supporters of women's suffrage, supporters of Universal Adult Suffrage, and Anti Suffrage campaigners. The correspondents include suffragists, suffragettes, MPs, politicians and journalists. The letters date from 1886-1916, but mainly date from 1909-1912, a time when the militant action was at its height.

The correspondence includes discussion of the methods used by women's suffrage campaigners, and the parliamentary bills on suffrage proposed during this time. It highlights the divisions within the suffrage movement and the Liberal party, and provides evidence of the treatment of suffragettes in prison. It also shows the attempts by C.P. Scott to mediate between the cause's supporters and detractors, and his concerns in relation to the incarceration and force feeding of members of the WSPU. There are multiple requests that Scott provide support for women's suffrage, both within the pages of the Manchester *Guardian*, and through his political influence.

The majority of the correspondence relating to women's suffrage can be found in the C.P. Scott general correspondence series. This is not a definitive list of all of the material on this subject held in the *Guardian Archive*, as there may be further items of relevance within the un-catalogued parts of the collection, which include newspaper cuttings, memoranda and photographs.



How are the records catalogued/arranged?

The suffrage correspondence is contained in the series GDN/118/63– GDN/334/140. The series largely retains the chronological sequence in which it was acquired from the newspaper.

Further correspondence may be found in further editorial correspondence. The list of other correspondents and contributors as contributors during this period were numerous, and researchers should consult the finding aid for the editorial correspondence and other records if seeking particular individuals.

Research Guides

The finding aids available for the *Guardian* Archive include:

- *Changing Faces: A guide to researching the people behind the Guardian and Manchester Evening News*
- *The Boer War in the Guardian Archive*
- *Foreign correspondence in the Guardian Archive*

Related Collections

- Papers of W.E.A. Axon (journalist)
- Papers of W.P. Crozier (editor, 1932–1944)
- Papers of A.N. Monkhouse (critic)
- Papers of C.E. Montague (journalist)
- Papers of A.P. Wadsworth (editor, 1944–1956)

Finding Aids

Also available are catalogues for series within the archive's correspondence, including:

- C.P. Scott editorial correspondence – A series
- Foreign correspondence
- Boer War correspondence
- W.P. Crozier's confidential foreign affairs correspondence
- Morgan Philips Price correspondence

The finding aids and catalogues can be found at: [Guardian Archive](#), [Guide to Special Collections](#) and on the special collections [online catalogue](#), [ELGAR](#) (Electronic Gateway to Archives at the Rylands).

Further collections relating to women's suffrage held at the John Rylands Library can be found at: [Women's Suffrage Movement Archives](#)

What Individuals of interest will I find in the Guardian Archive relating to women's suffrage?

Emmeline Pankhurst

Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), leader of the National Women's Social and Political Union. Emmeline Pankhurst directed the WSPU through its campaign of military action. After her husband died in 1898, leaving the family with debts, she worked as a registrar of births and deaths in order to look after her family, becoming increasingly frustrated about the limits she saw that were placed on women. She became friendly with C.P. Scott whilst living in Manchester and kept up her correspondence with him when she moved to London.

Christabel Pankhurst

Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette and Organizing Secretary of the WSPU. Christabel Pankhurst was the daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst. With her mother and sisters, Sylvia and Adela, they used militant action to campaign for women's suffrage and organised other groups to fight for the cause. She campaigned for the WSPU whilst studying and obtaining a first class honours degree in Law from the University of Manchester.

Sylvia Pankhurst

Sylvia Pankhurst (1882–1960), political activist, writer and artist. Sylvia Pankhurst started working for the WSPU in 1906 and also contributed articles to the WSPU's newspaper, *Votes for Women*. In 1911, she published a propagandist history of the WSPU's campaign, *The Suffragette: The History of the Women's Militant Suffrage Movement*. She later began to align herself more to the Labour party and moved away from the WSPU along with her sister Adela.

Pethick-Lawrences

Lady Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence (1867–1954), suffragette and Hon. Treasurer of the WSPU, and Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence (1871–1961), politician, were both prominent members of the WSPU. In 1907 the Pethick-Lawrences founded and became joint editors of the periodical *Votes for Women*. They were imprisoned in 1912 for conspiracy to stone throwing although they were not supporters of this action. They became less happy with the increasingly violent militant methods that the WSPU took up after 1912, and were expelled from the WSPU by Christabel Pankhurst.

Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett

Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847–1929), suffragist. Garrett Fawcett became leader of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1897 and campaigned for enfranchisement of women householders. When the militant campaigns of the WSPU dramatically pushed the campaign for women's votes, she reorganised the NUWSS in 1907 to bring in the numerous women's groups under one umbrella. Although against militant actions, she often took part in peaceful demonstration and marches. The constitutional methods of the NUWSS were thought of as more inviting to working class women than the militant methods used by the WSPU.

David Lloyd George

David Lloyd George, first Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor (1863–1945), First Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, Prime Minister. Lloyd George was a Liberal politician and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1908–1915. He was a supporter of women's suffrage but became figure of dislike for the WSPU due to his lack of support for the inclusion of women in the suffrage reform bills presented to parliament. His partially built house was firebombed by campaigners for women's suffrage in 1913.

Henry Asquith

Henry Herbert Asquith (1852–1928), Prime Minister, 1908-1916. Asquith was opposed to women's suffrage, despite the growth of support for the cause within his cabinet. He was seen by many of the WSPU as an obstacle to reforms proposed during this period.

Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill (1874–1965), politician, and Home Secretary 1910-1911. He was generally in favour of women's suffrage but was against the idea of his actions being dictated by the campaign of the WSPU, and voted against the suffrage bill in 1910. There are letters from the period where Churchill, as President of the Budget League, was making speeches across the country in support of the People's Budget in which he asks for assurance that there will be no interruptions by women protesters. He became the Home Secretary from 1910-1911 and introduced the 243A act for suffragette prisoners.

Herbert John, Viscount Gladstone

Herbert John, Viscount Gladstone (1854–1930), politician and governor-general of the Union of South Africa. Gladstone was Home Secretary from 1905-1910, during a period of increased incarceration of women due to acts of violence in the name of women's suffrage. He was a supporter of women's suffrage but decreed in 1906 that women were to be imprisoned in the second, not the first division of prisoners. In 1909 he ordered women who went on hunger strike to be force fed.

Henry Brailsford

Mr Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist and author and leader of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. He became active in the women's suffrage campaign and tried to bring the constitutionalists and militants together. Brailsford was the honorary secretary of the Conciliation Committee, formed in 1909, which produced a number of bills in favour of women's suffrage for debate in parliament.

Rosalind Nash

Rosalind Nash (1862–1952), journalist. Nash wrote primarily on suffrage and labour questions and was a member of the Women's Co-operative Guild. She was related to Florence Nightingale, and looked after her papers after her death. Nash was married to Vaughan Robertson Nash, journalist.

Evelyn Sharp

Evelyn Sharp (1869–1955), children's writer and suffragette. Sharp became the *Manchester Guardian's* first regular women's page writer. She was a non-militant suffragist but in 1906 joined the WSPU. She was a pacifist, and during the First World War edited the women's suffrage journal *Votes for Women* and refused to pay taxes.

Reginald McKenna

Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician and banker, was the First Lord of the Admiralty from 1908-1911 and Home Secretary from October 1911-1915. McKenna was responsible for the introduction of the Cat and Mouse Act in 1913.

What themes will I find in the Guardian Archive relating to women's suffrage?

Militant Action

The WSPU was formed in 1903 and began militant action in 1905 which continued until the start of the First World War. Protests began with the interruption of the speeches by MPs. The action escalated to include stone throwing, window smashing and from 1912, targeting property with violence and arson. The escalation in militant action led to the segmentation of the organisation, and groups such as the Women's Freedom League (WFL) were formed. There were periods where the WSPU abstained from action, most prominently during the reading of the 1910 Conciliation bill. C.P. Scott often reiterated in the *Manchester Guardian* that militant action was a hindrance to the campaign for women's suffrage. There is correspondence that relates to the escalation of militant action, and also attempts to gain assurances from the WSPU that politicians' speeches would not be interrupted by its members.

Imprisonment

The suffragettes felt that their actions should be recognised as political, and if sentenced to imprisonment, they should be treated as political prisoners and placed in the first division of prisons. This would afford them certain rights such as having visitors, reading material, and permission to send and receive correspondence. As the militant action of the WSPU became more aggressive, suffragettes were placed in the second division of prisons, where they were kept in isolation, had no visitors and were not able to correspond with the outside world for at least a month. As most sentences were less than a month, this was intended to curtail the suffragettes' ability to continue with propaganda activities.

In March 1910, Rule 243A was introduced by the Home Secretary, Winston Churchill, to allow prisoners in second and third divisions certain privileges of the first division, provided they had not been convicted of a serious offence.

Forcible Feeding

Marion Wallace Dunlop was the first suffragette to go on hunger strike in prison in 1909 as a protest against being put in the first division and not treated as a political prisoner. Initially, suffragettes who went on hunger strike were released, but later that year, forcible feeding was introduced by the Home Secretary, Herbert Gladstone and this soon became a common practice. Descriptions of their experiences written by prominent suffragettes caused a public outcry. In 1913 the Cat and Mouse Act was passed which meant that women who went on hunger strike were released on certain conditions, and then imprisoned to serve their remaining sentence once their health had returned.

C.P. Scott expressed concern regarding the treatment of suffragette prisoners, and was kept informed and updated by the Pankhursts on the health and wellbeing of those in prison, including Mary Jane Clarke, suffragette and sister of Emmeline Pankhurst, who died following imprisonment and forcible feeding.

Conciliation Bills

During the early 1900s, there were a number of bills and amendments discussed for the provision of women's suffrage but the correspondence focuses mainly on the three Conciliation bills debated in Parliament to allow women householders the right to vote. Conciliation Bills were debated in 1910, 1911 and 1913. In 1910, the Conciliation bill was to be given a second reading, but the Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith declared there would not be time to hear the bill. The WSPU sent a delegation in protest on 18th November, 1910. Of the 300 suffragettes, over 200 were reported to have been assaulted by police, which is documented by many reports and photographs. This day became known as Black Friday.

Constitutional v Militant

Throughout the correspondence, there are letters from constitutional suffragists who believed in using political methods to try and achieve women's suffrage. They demonstrated, and formed protest parties, but on the whole were passive in their methods. These women's suffrage societies, including the NUWSS, and later the WFL, were often scathing of more militant methods of protest, believing that these actions were detrimental to the cause.

Who do I contact to undertake research using original documents?

The University of Manchester *Guardian* Archive is housed in the John Rylands Library and can be accessed in the reading room by anyone, free of charge. You will need to make an appointment well in advance of your visit (with the reference numbers of the items you wish to see); this is so that we can make sure you have the material that is most useful to your particular enquiry. Please note that in accordance with the Data Protection Act, some of this material may not be available to view.

Please read the information about the John Rylands Reading Room before you make your visit. Alternatively, you can contact us with your enquiry and we will do our best to help you.

All applications to undertake research should be made in the first instance to Karen Jacques, Collections and Research Support Assistant by email to karen.jacques@manchester.ac.uk or by post to The John Rylands Library, The University of Manchester, 150 Deansgate, Manchester M3 3EH.

How can I access past articles from the Guardian?

Online sources

- ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The *Guardian* and the *Observer*

ProQuest enables researchers to search over 20 different article types, including: News, Editorials, Letters to the Editor, Obituaries, Birth and Marriage Announcements, Stock Photos, Advertisements and so forth. ProQuest is available free to the University of Manchester staff and students.

- Manchester Central Library

Manchester Guardian online newspapers are available to library members.

Manchester Guardian 1821-2000 is available on the Manchester City Council 24 Hour Library.

- The *Guardian* and *Observer* Digital Archive

This resource will eventually contain the digital reproduction of every page, article and advert published in the *Guardian* (since 1821) and the *Observer* (since 1791). Currently the archive covers the period of 1821-2003 for the *Guardian* and 1791-2003 for the *Observer*. This is a subscription service but many schools, universities and public libraries subscribe. Access to the *Guardian* and *Observer* digital archive is also freely accessible from the *British Library* reading rooms at St. Pancras, London.

Microfilm

A complete set of microfilms for the *Guardian* is also now available at the British Library Newsroom on the St. Pancras site, Central London.

What other resources would be useful for research on women's suffrage and the Guardian archive?

Books and Articles

Fawcett, Millicent, *Women's suffrage: A short history of a great movement*. (1912). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform (1 Oct. 2015).

Bartley, Paula, *Access to History: Votes for Women*. (2003) Third Edition Paperback. Hodder & Stoughton.

Bartley, Paula, *Emmeline Pankhurst*. (2002). Routledge Historical Biographies.

Philips, Melanie, *The Ascent Of Woman: A History of the Suffragette Movement*. (2004). Abacus; New Ed edition

Meeres, Frank, *Suffragettes: How Britain's Women Fought & Died for the Right to Vote*. (2014). Amberley Publishing (15 July 2014)

Purvis, June, *Emmeline Pankhurst: A Biography (Women's & Gender History)* (2003)., Routledge; New Ed edition

Carwford, Elizabeth, *The Women's Suffrage Movement. A Reference Guide 1866–1928* (1999)., UCL Press.

Journal

Bartley, P., & Alberti, J. (2005). Emmeline Pankhurst. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 14(1), 70-72.

Online Resources

[Spartacus Educational Votes for Women](#) (information on all areas of Women's Suffrage with links to Primary Source material).

[Helena Swanwick and Evelyn Sharp - pioneering Guardian journalists](#) (archive teaching resource)

[Emily Davison Derby coverage](#) (archive teaching resource)

[Mary Jane Clarke, an Unsung Hero](#) (John Rylands Library Special Collections Blog)

[Women and the vote workshop](#) (GNM Education Centre information for teachers)

[BBC Archives: Suffragettes](#) A collection of Archives from various BBC programmes.

Other Archives

The Working Class Movement Library has a number of items relating to Women's Suffrage including material on the Women's Freedom League, Charlotte Despard, Margaret Blondfield and Annie Kenny

The Archive and Study Centre at the People's History Museum in Manchester hold a number of items relating to Women's Suffrage including the records of the Women's Labour League.

Catalogue Index, Individuals and Themes

Individual	Reference
Emmeline Pankhurst	GDN/128/49, 66, 67, 85, 86, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 130, 170, 171, 173, 195, 198, 199, 224 GDN/332/3, 14, 90, 115 GDN/333/29
Christabel Pankhurst	GDN/128/49, 80, 82, 86, 87, 100, 102, 103, 122, 128, 171, 172, 173, 178, 190 GDN/332/15, 16, 18, 18a GDN/333/71, 73
Sylvia Pankhurst	GDN/128/49, 50, 121
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Henry Brailsford	GDN/128/98/A, 171, 173, 191 GDN/332/6, 11, 12, 13, 124

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Theme	Reference
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Imprisonment	GDN/128/41, 49, 66, 68, 69, 77, 82, 98/A, 100, 121, 123, 124, 133, 224 GDN/332/52, 85, 90, 115 GDN/333/29
Forcible feeding	GDN/128/98/A, 100, 224 GDN/332/85 GDN/333/95, 96
Conciliation bills	GDN/128/178, 190, 198 GDN/332/12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 53, 54, 124 GDN/333/3
Constitutional v militant	GDN/128/80, 82, 85, 86, 103, 173 GDN/332/52, 54, 83, 137

Guardian Archive Women's Suffrage Catalogue

Compiled by Jane Donaldson March 2017.

Archive Reference: GDN/118/63

Title: Letter from Lydia Becker to C. P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Lydia Becker (1827–1890), suffragist leader, thanking Scott for his comments, which she shall not publish without his permission. She asks if she can use his name and publish his letter among the others she has received, as it is important to obtain various opinions.

[This may relate to an article, 'Female Suffrage', for the magazine, the Contemporary Review, written after seeing Barbara Bodichon, artist and women's activist, speak in 1886].

Date: 28 Jun 1886

Archive Reference: GDN/123/54

Title: Letter from A. Urmston to C. P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from A. Urmston, Secretary of Leigh Co-operative Women's Guild asking, if Scott was returned [as a member of parliament?], would he vote for a Bill for Women's Suffrage and support the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women who already possess the various local franchises?

Date: [Oct] 1900

Archive Reference: GDN/123/55

Title: Letter from C. P. Scott to A. Urmston

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C. P. Scott to A. Urmston, Secretary of Leigh Co-operative Women's Guild, in reply to GDN/123/54, saying that he is in favour of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women on the same grounds as men, and that municipal and Parliamentary registers should be identical. [This last point is scored through].

Date: 6 Oct 1900

Archive Reference: GDN /124/149

Title: Letter from W. T. Stead to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from William Thomas Stead (1849–1912), newspaper editor, informing Scott of a proposed National Convention to be held in London in October on women's suffrage. Due to the forthcoming elections and Labour's losing ground, he thinks that this is the right time to decide on a course of action. He asks if Scott, being an advocate to equal justice for men and women, would be able to attend. There is a handwritten note [from Scott] stating that he will attend if possible.

Date: 3 Aug 1903

Archive Reference: GDN/126/135

Title: Letter from Bertha Mason to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Bertha Mason, member of the Women's Liberal Federation, asking if Scott would give some time for an interview; she requests a response before the 20th, when he will be in London.

Date: 16 Nov 1905

Archive Reference: GDN/126/136

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Bertha Mason

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Bertha Mason, member of the Women's Liberal Federation, in reply to GDN/126/136. He will be happy to meet with Mason, but is not sure whether he will be in London at this time of year.

Date: 19 Nov 1905

Archive Reference: GDN/126/140

Title: Letter from Bertha Mason to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Bertha Mason, member of the Women's Liberal Federation; as a meeting may be improbable, she will outline the points the Women's Liberal Federation wish to raise. She wants to know if the Manchester Guardian will be sympathetic to women's suffrage along the lines of the Women's Liberation Federation, namely that the franchise should be extended equally to women as men, as Scott's advocacy on those lines would be an immense help.

Date: 23 Nov 1905

Archive Reference: GDN/127/69

Title: Letter from Annie Darlington to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Annie Darlington, Secretary of the North of England Society for Women's Suffrage, inviting him to be Vice-President of the said Society, which C.P. Scott accepts on 12th January 1907. Darlington writes about the interest the late Mrs. C.P. Scott took in the North of England Society for Women's Suffrage Society, during her own term of office as Vice-President.

Date: 7 Jan 1907

Archive Reference: GDN/127/120

Title: Letter from Rosalind Nash to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Rosalind Frances Mary Nash (1862–1952), journalist, relating to a portrait of [Florence] Nightingale, which has been sent back to the artist, and will not be photographed until it has been returned. She also discusses the 'Limited Bill' and the fact that those who pledged themselves to it may have done so without fully understanding its effects. She thinks that the suffragists have put themselves in the hands of the MPs. Nash apologises regarding an injustice which she thought she made to the Manchester Guardian in the report of the Co-operative

Women's Meeting; she has since been told by Mrs. Llewellyn Davies that there was a sufficient report. She did not realise that the paper had different editions. She concludes by praising the recent coverage of suffrage news in the Manchester Guardian.

Date: 4 Dec 1907

Archive Reference: GDN/128/41

Title: Letter from Lawrence Housman to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Lawrence Housman (1865–1959), writer, and founder member of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, thanking Scott for looking at his letter on behalf of 'the militants'. He did not amend his editorial comment as he thinks that if one writes contrary to a paper's view, it should still be accepted. His argument was based on a sense of proportion. At the moment he thinks that the militants are moderate but will have to go much further if redress is not forthcoming. His reason for writing is to point out that whilst society is anti-suffrage, society's conscience is uneasy over the suffragettes being treated as criminal, rather than political prisoners. He is not party Liberal in his sympathies, so has no reason to regret that the government is making this great mistake, but he is worried for the 'fair fame' of England. ["Suffragette" Tactics. L Housman, 16 Nov, 1908, page10.

<http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/474835117/fulltextPDF/871F2D452C0947C1PQ/1?accountid=12253>

Date: 17 Nov 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/45

Title: Letter from Charlotte Findlay to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Charlotte Findlay (1859/60–1938), Secretary of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League, asking Scott to allow the League to put his name on their list of VicePresidents, as he is a true friend to the women's cause. They have not made their full list of Vice-Presidents yet, but she is writing to Mr. Mond M.P., Mr Tomkinson M.P., and Mr. Paton. They wish to enrol working Liberals from the North and South. [Handwritten note on letter from Scott, to ask for constitution and statement of aims.]

Date: 1 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/46

Title: Letter from David Lloyd George to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet and 1 newspaper cutting

Scope and Content: Letter from David Lloyd George (1863–1945), First Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, Prime Minister, to C.P. Scott, protesting against the unfriendly and even offensive tone of the [Manchester Guardian] correspondent's report on Lloyd George's conduct at the Albert Hall meeting, which he thinks is not a truthful representation of what occurred. He says that a great Liberal journal such as the [Manchester] Guardian to join in the insults is too bad. The Manchester Guardian has the memorable distinction of being the only paper, Liberal or Tory, to take this stance today. He thinks that it is due not only to him, but also to the loyal women Liberals, that C. P. Scott corrects the untruthful impression created by today's paper. [Newspaper cutting: from the

Westminster Gazette.] [The Albert Hall Meeting. Anonymous, 7 Dec 1908, page 6, <http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/474834701/73A1449E6229461DPQ/3?accountid=12253>]
Date: 7 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/47

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to David Lloyd George

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, in reply to GDN/128/46. The arrangements for reporting Saturday's meeting had broken down. Scott had arranged for two reporters to get a verbatim report of Lloyd George's speech, but they were offered a report, so it was seen as unnecessary. When they then applied for tickets, they were refused. Scott had to depend on a lady contributor [Scored through: 'who wrote too much from her own point of view']. He apologises for the tone of the report.

Date: 8 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/48

Title: Letter from H. Spender to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 3 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from [Harold] Spender (1864-1926), Liberal politician, author, journalist and lecturer, regarding the events at the Albert Hall, 5th December, 1908, where David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was heckled by Suffragettes, and violence occurred as members of the audience were removed. Spender thinks that in future the only safe plan will be to exclude all women from meetings addressed by Cabinet Ministers. He lays the blame entirely with the attacking party. He then gives an account of the proceedings of the meeting and the actions of the stewards and Lloyd George during the meeting; Lady McLaren, the organiser of the meeting, agreed that her 'plan' [of not ejecting hecklers] had broken down, and had to allow stewards to eject people. He describes the stewards as being decent and well-behaved; accusations were from the corridors, where there were no witnesses, yet all the audience saw a woman striking a man with a whip. Spender also states, confidentially, that it is particularly hard that Lloyd George should be blamed. Every influence was brought to bear on him to prevent him from going to help the women's cause, from anti-Suffrage members of the Cabinet, the Prime Minister, H.H. Asquith and the King [Edward VII], suggesting that the women carrying out the protest were unwise in their actions. He adds that with proper alterations, he doesn't mind this being used as a letter, but it is principally written for C.P. Scott. [The Albert Hall Meeting. Anonymous, 7 Dec 1908, page 6, <http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/474834701/73A1449E6229461DPQ/3?accountid=12253>]

Date: 9 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/49

Title: Letter from Sylvia Pankhurst to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Sylvia Pankhurst (1882-1960), political activist, writer, and artist, informing Scott that her mother, [Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragette leader; currently in Holloway]

would like to arrange to meet him, and suggesting that that the Manchester Guardian allow her to write an open letter to her mother and sister [Christabel Pankhurst] in Holloway, which could be published every day, or perhaps two or three days a week. Keir Hardie, founder of the Labour party, has permission to send in two papers a day, and is sending in one Conservative and one Liberal paper. Sylvia could arrange for the Manchester Guardian to be one of these, so that the prisoners would see their letter each day. The letter would contain news of the movement and the suffragette view of various events, both in and out of Parliament. If he agrees, she would agree not to do the same for another paper.

Date: 11 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/50

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Sylvia Pankhurst.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Sylvia Pankhurst (1882–1960), political activist, writer, and artist, in reply to GDN/128/49, saying that it would be a pleasure to visit her mother, but he has guests this week and will probably not be in London at the time of her release. Scott suggests that an 'open letter' should appear in some paper in sympathy, not only with the aims, but also with the distinctive methods of the WSPU [The National Women's Social and Political Union]. He thinks that she will have no difficulty with one of the London Papers.

Date: 13 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/51

Title: Letter from H. Spender to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 3 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from H[arold] Spender (1864–1926) Liberal politician, author, journalist and lecturer, stating that he and Scott must agree to differ. If not allowed to eject women who disturb meetings, then the only alternative is to exclude all possible disturbance. [David Lloyd] George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has told him that financial affairs are in a critical condition within the Cabinet. [Reginald] McKenna, politician and banker, has moved to the Admiralty. He is putting in very large claims for money which could affect the whole social [reform] programme of next year. [Lloyd George] is worried about an unpopular budget; and Spender is informing Scott, as it will guide his paper in its attitude towards the resolutions of the Radical group and the controversy over the 'two-power standard'. He mentions an enclosed copy of the Morning Star [newspaper not included].

Date: 17 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/52

Title: Letter from H. Spender to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Card from H[arold] Spender (1864-1926), Liberal politician, author, journalist and lecturer, relating to his letter to the Manchester Guardian objecting to the paper's stance on the ejection of women who interrupt political speakers and meetings. This may be linked to GDN/128/48

Date: 9 Dec 1908

Archive Reference: GDN/128/59

Title: Letter from Helena Maria Lucy Swanwick to [C.P. Scott]

Extent: 4 sheets

Condition: Tears either side of fold on all pages

Scope and Content: Letter from Helena Maria Lucy Swanwick (1864–1939), Honorary Secretary of the North of England Society for Women's Suffrage. She refers to the receipt of a letter telling her that the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies [NUWSS] is having legal difficulties in publishing its interim paper, and that it seems that there will be no paper at all when the association to Women's Franchise expires, [owing to their refusing to exclude reports of the activities of the Women's Freedom League.] This may make the starting of an independent paper more possible. She encloses an estimate from the Guardian printing works, plus a few estimates of her own regarding running costs. She justifies the expenses and the revenue expected. She sends the notes in case C.P. Scott should care to see them or show them to [Millicent Garrett] Fawcett, leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author.

Date: 2 Jan 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/61

Title: Letter from Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett (1847–1929), leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author. She will be pleased to meet up with Scott when she is in London, and proposes a date. She writes that the situation about the proposed paper has changed within the last week. There is an agreement between the N.U. [NUWSS] and W. Francis, proprietor of Women's Franchise, [suffrage publication] on which they took Counsel's opinion, which reached them last Friday. It virtually puts an end to a newspaper being started by the N.U, as long as Women's Franchise goes on. Mrs. [Margaret] Ashton, local politician and philanthropist, spoke at the regular committee meeting, and again to an informal gathering. If he has not seen her, she advises C.P. Scott to speak with her, as she is in possession of the facts. She is pleased to hear that he had joined the Manchester W.S. Committee.

Date: 13 Jan 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/66

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, referring to her younger sister, [Mary Jane] Clarke, suffragette, who is currently in solitary confinement in Holloway Prison. She had visited her sister, who is in hospital, and is weak and depressed. In hospital she will have better food and surroundings, but these will do little good, because she is kept in solitude both in her cell and during exercise. She has no writing materials or access to newspapers. Emmeline asks if Scott can use his influence with [Herbert Gladstone], the Home Secretary, to allow her to exercise with her companions and have access to all newspapers. She is exceedingly anxious about [Clarke] and Miss Douglas Smith, suffragette. She knows from her own experience how soul destroying the solitary system is, and asks 'How many lives have been wrecked by it who can tell?' [Miss Douglas Smith was arrested with Mrs Clarke; see article 'Suffragist Raid; Another Attempt to

Enter a Cabinet Council Five Women' The Manchester Guardian (1901-1959); Jan 26, 1909; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: the Guardian and the Observer pg. 8].

Date: 7 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/67

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Herbert Henry Asquith

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Herbert Henry Asquith (1852-1928), Prime Minister, asking to meet with him about the women's suffrage movement, if he is not too busy with the preparations for the opening of the session. He is anxious, if possible, to prevent the damage which is being done to the [Liberal] party. He adds that he had an interesting conversation the other day with Mrs. [Emmeline] Pankhurst, suffragette leader, which is partly what prompted him to make the request.

Date: 8 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/68

Title: Letter from H.J. Gladstone to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Herbert John Gladstone [Viscount Gladstone] (1854-1930), politician, referring to the imprisonment of [Mary Jane] Clarke. He says that these ladies make a great fuss about going to prison, and as soon as they get there, they wish to be relieved of its main inconveniences. He received a letter from Mr. Clarke about a fortnight ago, who seemed to not agree with the views of Mr. Pankhurst and his wife, but asked that attention could be given to Mrs. Clarke's health. Gladstone had a report which was quite satisfactory. She and the other two ladies are working together, and their health will be monitored.

[Typed letter marked private.]

Date: 9 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/69

Title: Letter from H.J. Gladstone to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Herbert John Gladstone [Viscount Gladstone] (1854-1930), politician, stating that he allowed newspapers to be given to Mrs. Pankhurst in prison as it was an exceptional case. He will not set a precedent and will not allow [Mary Jane] Clarke to have papers. Pankhurst was sentenced for three months, Clarke has only one to serve. He cannot do this, but assures Scott that she will be well looked after. [Handwritten letter marked private.]

Date: 19 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/77

Title: Letter from Miss Douglas Smith to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Miss Douglas Smith [suffragette] thanking Scott for coming to visit her in prison. The women were always kept in solitary confinement on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, so his visit made a pleasant respite. She says that the after effects [of prison] are the worst, as everything is so intense. She would do it again if anything is to be gained. She thinks that

the real fight will begin when they have the vote. 'The more one sees of the condition of the vast majority of one's sex, the more one is appalled at the burdens they have to labour under.'

['Suffragist Raid'. Anonymous, 26 Jan, 1909, page 8,

<https://manchester.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/474845403?accountid=12253>]

Date: 30 Mar 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/80

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, regarding Winston Churchill receiving a deputation from the Manchester Liberal Federation, of which she believes C.P. Scott will be a member, on the subject of electoral reform. She hopes that he will not forget female suffrage and makes the point that the women's position ought to be made secure before the Reform Bill is introduced. At present the government refuses to take any responsibility and so 'Is it any wonder that we continue to use militant methods?' They [the WSPU] are looking forward to another by-election, where they can attack the enemy; they hope to show the government that whatever else they do, they cannot win by-elections unless they give votes to women. She says that they have succeeded in stimulating the government to do more in the direction of reform, and that Liberals should be grateful for this indirect result of militant policy.

Date: 21 May 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/82

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette. She refers to 14 WSPU members sent to Holloway prison yesterday, rebelling against being placed in the second division. She gives particulars as to their plan of campaign. Miss Wallace Dunlop, suffragist, was released, as she refused to eat for 91 hours. She had warned the other women about her experience, which should not be taken lightly. The other women said, before they went to Holloway, that they were considering following Miss Wallace Dunlop's example. The WSPU will send someone to meet prisoners being released from Holloway tomorrow to try and get news of the Suffragettes. She finishes by stating that Scott must now be thinking more strongly than ever how unworthy the action of the government is, as far as women's suffrage and its advocates are concerned. [The Militant Suffragists: Stone-throwing Charges. Anonymous, 13 Jul, 1909.

<http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/474924655/97956A5BDCCA4015PQ/1?accountid=12253>]

Date: 13 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/83

Title: Letter from Charlotte Findlay to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Charlotte Findlay (1859/60–1938), Secretary of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League, on behalf of the Women's Trade Unions, thanking Scott for his kind offer

of help. They are worried about the weather and ask that instead of a garden, would he be able to give a drawing room meeting in early October? They will try and get Mrs [Beatrice] Webb, social reformer, to speak, should this be agreeable. The Liberal Women's Suffrage League's visit to the High Peak is having a very good effect on Mrs. Partington [a parody caricature who is resistant to change?] and the Liberal men and women.

Date: 16 Aug 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/85

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 3 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, written from Buxton. She expresses surprise that he should quibble as to what is a political offence reaction, when his party and the government are entertaining men from Turkey who, by violence, have secured Constitutional rights. 'Bomb throwing, shooting and stone throwing are time honoured masculine political arguments!' The boycott [by the Manchester Guardian] of women's suffrage, which lasted until their recent actions, is evidence that they cannot rely on other methods. She argues that if those fasting in Holloway had been bomb-throwing Russians, Scott would have been full of indignant horror, suggesting that the [WSPU] have been forced to behave in this manner as the government will not listen to anything else and that they are misrepresented by newspapers.

Date: 21 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/86

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette. She refers to a point he raised in his letter to suffragette leader, Emmeline Pankhurst, namely, that the claim to be treated as political offenders would have been stronger had the petitioners not been charged with window breaking; she informs him that this subject is dealt with in the new issue of Votes for Women, a copy of which she includes [not included]. She refers to Professor Bryce's [Viscount Bryce (1838–1922), jurist, historian, and politician?] letter and to the account of friends in Holloway; how the policy of the 'hunger strike' has given them the means of baffling the government. She suggests that when the Prime Minister meets the Czar of Russia he may get some hints on how to treat people rebelling in the cause of political rights. She also suggests that [James Lowther], Speaker of the House of Commons, often abandons his impartial attitude when dealing with the suffragist question.

Date: 22 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/87

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, in reply to GDN/128/86. He thanks her for the copy of Votes for Women and states that he is glad to hear that the recent window breaking was nominal. He thinks that this kind of action is wrong, and that the public draw a very broad distinction between technical offences against order and those that are

not.

Date: 26 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/92

Title: Circular from the People's Suffrage Federation

Extent: 3 sheets

Scope and Content: Printed circular, promoting the formation of a new organisation called the People's Suffrage Federation. Included is a membership/subscription form. In addition to explaining the aims of the Federation, the communication lists members of the Provisional Committee, plus those who have promised to join the Federation, along with a list of affiliated organisations. A preliminary list of MPs forming a Parliamentary Council of MPs is also included. The Federation's aim is to obtain Parliamentary Suffrage for every adult man and woman, on a three months' residential qualification. The organisation seeks to represent those excluded by the present property and tenancy based qualifications, and to obtain an extension of the franchise to married and working women; presently, Trade Union, Co-operative and Labour organisations are excluded. Signed by Emily Hobhouse (Chairman), Margaret G. Bondfield, Mary Macpherson, M.M.A. Ward, Mary R. Macarthur and Margaret Llewellyn Davis.

Date: 20 Aug 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/93

Title: Letter from Margaret Llewellyn Davies to C.P. Scott

Extent: 4 sheets

Condition: First sheet partially detached.

Scope and Content: Letter from Margaret Llewellyn Davies (1861–1944), General Secretary of the Co-operative Women's Guild, asking Scott for support for the New People's Suffrage Federation. The Federation thinks that this is the moment for a national campaign on behalf of a great Reform Bill based on adult suffrage, which would enable women's enfranchisement on 'democratic lines' to be given. She says that the work of the Suffrage Societies has paved the way, but thinks that the undemocratic form of enfranchisement is unfortunate. She does not believe that the Liberal Suffrage M.P.s will introduce the 'Limited' Bill again; following a statement on the subject from H.H. Asquith, Prime Minister. She argues against the Bill as it stands; the worst point being that the proportion of working women voters is so small (1 in 8 or 9), while the well-to-do vote could be doubled under the occupation and ownership franchises. This would not be representative of working women and weighted against the present men's electorate which is already unfair to the workers.

Date: 4 Sep 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/98/A Previously GDN/127/119

Title: Letter from H.N. Brailsford to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist, author and leader of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. He refers to the proposal of a deputation to the Home Secretary, Mr. [Herbert] Gladstone, on the subject of forcible feeding, in early November. He has spoken to supporters, the Labour politician, [Philip, Viscount] Snowden, Labour politician and [Sir] Percy Alden, social worker and politician. Lady Constance Lytton, suffragette, is asking her elder

brother for support; and other people are being approached, including [Henry William] Massingham, editor of the Nation, and the Congregational minister, [Reginald John] Campbell. He mentions the suffragist prisoners being held in various prisons round the country, including suffragette, Mary Leigh, who are being force fed. He refers to a story in the Daily Dispatch about the use of a fire hose on a prisoner in Strangeways. He hopes that C.P. Scott will join the deputation.

Date: 27 Oct [1909]

Archive Reference: GDN/128/100

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, regarding his reply to Henry Wood Nevinson, social activist and journalist, on the subject of the deputation to the Home Secretary [protesting against the force-feeding of suffragist prisoners]. She implores him not to have a private deputation, which she acknowledges will be influential, but to make this public, as it will have more of an impact on the campaign. Pankhurst also mentions the prisoners, [Mary] Leigh and [Charlotte] Marsh, plus the Manchester prisoners. [Catherine Toulson, Miss H.G.Liddle, Miss Shephard and Miss Davison who were in Strangeways.]

Date: 29 Oct 1909

Archive Reference: GDN128/101

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Mr Asquith

Extent: 1 sheet handwritten, 1 sheet typed

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to [Herbert Henry] Asquith (1852–1928), Prime Minister, asking for an appointment before the adjournment of the [House of] Commons, in order to discuss concerns relating to the suffrage movement.

Date: 31 Oct 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/102

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, in reply to GDN/128/100. He states that he is not hopeful regarding the result of the deputation and is critical of violence in the suffrage movement. [See GDN/128/101]

Date: 31 Oct 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/103

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, responding to criticism of the methods being used to win the suffrage campaign. She states that if he and other men backed up their words by deeds, there would be very little need for action on their part. The Liberal Party makes an appeal to the government from time to time, but this goes no further. She mentions the release of militant suffragette, [Mary] Leigh: 'she has won her freedom at a terrible cost'. She was released on order of the Home Secretary, for health reasons; Miss Edwards is due to be released tomorrow. Charlotte Marsh, suffragette and social worker, is being force-fed. Her

sentence does not expire until 15th December; but they hope for her release before that date.

Date: 1 Nov 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/105

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Mr Asquith

Extent: 2 sheets, 1 handwritten and 1 typed

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to [Herbert Henry] Asquith (1852–1928), Prime Minister. He reiterates the points raised following his meeting with Asquith on the subject of the sentence given to [Charlotte] Marsh, suffragette. He refers to the cutting 'Votes for Women', which describes the event for which Miss Marsh was sentenced. [The handwritten draft contains additional text not included in typed letter. No enclosures are included].

Date: 7 Nov 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/106

Title: Letter from Edith Tattersall to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Edith Tattersall of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League, saying that Mrs. Findlay [1859/60–1938 Secretary of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League] is very troubled about her mistake, referring to committing the Liberal Suffrage League to an incorrect statement; she [Mrs. Findlay] is going to acknowledge the mistake in a letter, which will appear tomorrow. She says that [Helena] Swanwick, suffragist, is wrong in stating that Mrs. Findlay said that they [the North of England Society?] opposed Winston Churchill, politician. They have said that they refuse to support him, even after he had promised to support the cause. They [Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Findlay?] still continue to speak bitterly about the Liberal Party, but then appeal to the Liberal Party for help. This makes the Liberal suffragists indignant. There is discussion of representation at a meeting where the North of England Society were appearing at their own request and an expression of agreement from Tattersall that they should be the only Society to represent the campaign for women's suffrage at this event. [Meeting at Pendleton, 9th Nov?]

Date: 9 Nov 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/107

Title: Letter from Edith Tattersall to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Edith Tattersall of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League, stating that she does not consider Mrs. Findlay's [1859/60–1938 Secretary of the Liberal Women's Suffrage League] reply to be adequate. She has received a letter of resignation from Mrs. Findlay. She writes that in the interest of both Liberalism and suffrage, the North of England Society should be friendly to the Liberal Party, and although she thinks that Mrs. Findlay has done good work in the past, her actions have done great harm.

Date: 10 Nov 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/121

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, relating to Scott's visit to Sylvia [Pankhurst], whilst Emmeline Pankhurst was in prison, the treatment of political prisoners, and arranging a meeting with him in London to discuss how they can force the question of women's suffrage on the government. She states that whilst in prison, she was able to read the Manchester Guardian through the efforts of Mr Keir Hardie, M.P.

Date: 7 Jan 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/122

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, written from Bristol. She lists her meetings for the week ahead: Colston Hall [Bristol], Torquay, Plymouth and Glasgow. Her daughter Christabel, who will be in London, will be able to meet with Scott. She refers to the fact that they are hard at work in Scotland. She concludes by thanking C.P. Scott for all his efforts.

Date: 12 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/123

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader. She responds to C.P. Scott's letter, thanking him for what he is doing for their prisoners, and she informs him that her sister is feeling better. She is glad that he has seen something of the second division [in prison] for himself. Her issue is that while the authorities punish them, nothing is done to sort out the grievances which caused the offences to be committed. She refers to other countries, where grievances are being sorted out, suggesting that nothing is done here, even though there have been over 400 arrests over the last three years. They must continue with their methods, despite the sacrifice of their health and possibly, life, in the cause of women's suffrage.

Date: 17 Feb 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/124

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, referring to the prison sentences of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, suffragette, and Charlotte Despard, socialist reformer, for leading a deputation to the House of Commons. They were sentenced to two months and one month, respectively. She thinks that Mrs. Lawrence's sentence should be reduced. She has concerns about her health and hears that she is now in hospital. Would he be able to help?

Date: 8 Mar 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/125

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, referring to the sentences of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, suffragette, and Charlotte Despard, feminist and socialist

reformer, and to the fact they had been previously convicted. Mrs. Lawrence should not be released due to illness; the discrepancy in sentencing should be looked at. Also mentioned is suffragette, Miss [Elsa] Gye, who is not a leader of the women's suffrage movement, but received a longer sentence than Mrs. Despard [two months].

Date: 11 Mar 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/126

Title: Letter from Winston Churchill to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Winston Churchill (1874–1965), politician, regarding his talk at Manchester Free Trade Hall. Churchill gives details of times of his arrival. With regard to the presence of women, he does not want any interruptions at the talks; and suggests that the premises should be searched. Women who are members of Divisional Councils ought to be able to attend, but a written promise to observe order should be extracted from them beforehand. No-one should be allowed entry who does not sign a promise on the door to refrain from interruption, and there should be a special place in the gallery for women to sit, where they could be easily removed, if necessary. Churchill states that Scott can use his own judgement on how to deal with the situation.

Date: 9 May 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/127

Title: Letter from Winston Churchill to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Winston Churchill (1874–1965), politician, regarding his talk at Manchester Free Trade Hall. Churchill asks if he can have a copy of his speech to proof-read before it is sent to the London papers. He does not want 'those' women [militant suffragists] to upset the whole meeting. He is looking forward to hearing from the Liberal Federation. They are confident that no disorder of that kind will occur.

Date: 13 May 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/128

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, in response to an article in the Manchester Guardian, written after an attempt by members of the National Women's Social and Political Union to present a petition to the Prime Minister, H.H. Asquith]. Christabel Pankhurst includes a copy of 'Votes for Women' [not enclosed]. She indicates that on page 881 he will find Counsel's speech on behalf of the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield [suffragette] and her right to petition, which impressed the magistrate, Sir Albert de Rutzen, who adjourned the case for one week. The National Women's Social and Political Union intends to stand up for the right to present a petition to Parliament. [Another Set-back to Women's Suffrage. Anonymous, 30 Jun, 1909, page 6, <http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/474898564/876F18FB1DEF43E2PQ/1?accountid=12253>]

Date: 1 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/130

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader. She expresses surprise at the recent attitude of the Manchester Guardian and writes in response to an article in today's paper, which she thinks is intended to prejudice women. If Scott will not use his influence to end the struggle, he could at least refuse to allow the misrepresentation of women, who cannot defend themselves, in his newspaper.

Date: 17 Jul 1909

Archive Reference: GDN/128/133

Title: Letter from H.J. Gladstone to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Herbert John Gladstone [Viscount Gladstone] (1854-1930), politician, relating to the H.O. [Home office] and Prison Service, who are believed by some to be liars and torturers. Over the last three years he has followed up allegations made by suffragettes, and that 'never in the whole course of my existence have I come across such unscrupulous lying'. He is looking at the latest allegations; he says that women refuse food, decline warm clothes and break every prison rule. Third division prisoners were asked if they had any complaint and they replied in the negative, contrary to what their friends say outside. [May refer to Guardian article, Treatment of Suffragettes, Anonymous, 6 Jan 1910, Jan 06, P7

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/475007029?accountid=12253>

Date: 7 Jan 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/152

Title: Letter from Mary Adelaide Broadhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 3 sheets and 1 membership card

Scope and Content: Letter from Mary Adelaide Broadhurst, President and Organising Secretary of the Political Reform League. She thanks Scott for the interview, saying that there is a delay in his request for printed matter, but she has enclosed a membership card bearing the aims and constitution for the Political Reform League. They are focusing on politics, and addressing men's political organisations. In Oldham over the last couple of weeks, Conservative and Liberal Associations have been addressed to great enthusiasm; Mr. Stott, the conservative candidate, Mr. Barton, the Liberal MP, and some male councillors have signed up to support the League. Mr. [Alfred] Emmott, politician and cotton manufacturer was not there, but she thinks that he will give his support and join. The speeches appealed to men on all sides. She would like to recruit from new districts; she appeals to Scott, saying that if he cannot join, could he provide an annual subscription to help with their work?

Date: 23 Mar 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/170

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet, 1 newspaper cutting

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, in reference

to an enclosed letter from the Manchester Guardian about the Suffrage Bill, which gives the impression that it will never get to a second reading, which she describes as 'unjustifiable and mischievous'. She has assurances from those 'who have best reason to know' that there is no ground for this statement, and says that putting forward such a rumour goes against his leading article. [The letter appears to have been cut; some text is possibly missing]. [Our London Correspondence. Anonymous, 2 Jun, 1910, page 6, <http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/475103967/F6793524D2ED41C6PQ/2?accountid=12253>] [The New Suffrage Bill. Anonymous, 2 Jun, 1910, page 8, <http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/475080300/F6793524D2ED41C6PQ/1?accountid=12253>]
Date: 4 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/171 [possible continuation from GDN/128/173]

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Condition: signature from the letter has been cut out

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, thanking Scott for seeing Mr. [Arthur James?] Balfour [politician], and for his help at this critical time; although they are ready to work out their 'own salvation', they are appreciative of everything that he, Lord Lytton, politician and colonial administrator, and [Henry Noel] Brailsford, journalist, are doing to get the Bill carried. In a postscript she adds that she will pass on his message to her mother [Emmeline Pankhurst]. He should have a message tomorrow about a possible meeting with [Emmeline Pankhurst] before his return to Manchester.

Date: 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/172

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, saying that she was disappointed to have missed Scott on his visit to the Queen's Hall. She reports that the [Women's Suffrage] Bill is making its way rapidly among MPs and the general public, apart from the little band of anti-suffragists. She is grateful to the Manchester Guardian for a splendid leading article, and enquires as to whether he can attend a meeting at the Albert Hall 18th June. ['Women's Franchise Bill', anonymous, 6 June, 1910, page 7.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/475093134?accountid=12253>

Date: 6 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/173

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, thanking Scott for writing so fully about the situation. She writes that want of precedent should not stand in the way of granting time for the Suffrage Bill before it has passed its second reading, for all the circumstance of the case are unprecedented. Difficulties of procedure can be overcome if enough pressure is exerted

upon the powers that be. Scott and the Conciliation Committee will, she knows, do everything possible. She writes 'We put to Mr. Asquith one question; "Do you want militant action to begin again?"' She says that the public will support the cause as never before. Mr. [Arthur James?] Balfour [politician] could compel the government to grant time for the [Suffrage] Bill. [This letter is not signed and it is possible that the second part is GDN/128/171.]

Date: 8 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/174

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Herbert Henry Asquith

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to [Herbert Henry] Asquith (1852–1928), Prime Minister, regarding a recent meeting. Scott does not believe that Asquith has entirely closed the door on the 'Compromise Suffrage Bill', and warns that if he does so, the militant Suffrage groups will probably enter a more extreme and violent phase. Other 'constitutional' societies may see members move to more militant groups, or groups become more militant and anti-government/anti-Liberal.

Date: 10 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/175

Title: Letter from C. P. Scott to Lord Edward Grey

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C. P. Scott to Lord Edward Grey, politician, relating to the recent meeting with Prime Minister [H.H.] Asquith and the 'Compromise Suffrage Bill'. He warns about the prospect of militant action and wonders whether it is possible to save the situation.

Date: 10 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/178

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, relating to Pankhurst's hopes that the bill [Conciliation Bill] will be carried this session, with reference to the actions of [Herbert Henry] Asquith, Prime Minister.

Date: 14 Jun 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/190

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, referring to The Times political notes, which state that some Liberal MPs are trying to get Shackleton's Bill dropped and an adult suffrage bill introduced. [Sir David James Shackleton, politician, had introduced a Conciliation Bill in 1910.] She has enclosed the WSPU [The Suffragette?] paper giving their point of view [not enclosed] and thinks that it is a wicked move by the Liberals, engineered by opponents, Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, but they will win in spite of them. [Women's Franchise Bill.

Anonymous, 14 Jun, 1910, page 9,

<http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/475094966/3855360AB64540ABPQ/2?a>

ccountid=12253]

Date: 14 Jul 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/191

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford, journalist. The Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage has quarrelled with [David] Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and [Winston] Churchill, politician. Brailsford does not think that they will listen to either himself or Lytton, politician and colonial administrator, politician. Radical party members want a party bill; he thinks that there is no one to answer [Lloyd] George. He will talk to Ponsonby [unknown] and others. He has asked the Liberal women to do what they can, but thinks that there is no one strong enough; Miss [Sarah Emily?] Davies is ill, and Lloyd George and [H.H.] Asquith, Prime Minister, have refused a meeting or a deputation. He fears that during the Liberal meeting, due to take place on Wednesday, Lloyd George will try to introduce an adult suffrage Bill or a Bill enfranchising the wives of householders, which few Unionists would support. He asks if Scott would talk to Liberal ministers before the meeting, or have a representative from the Conciliation Committee present.

Date: 12 Jul 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/195

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader. She fears that Mrs [Elizabeth Wolstenholme] Elmy, campaigner for women's rights and a contributor to the Manchester Guardian, will not live much longer, and incudes a copy of the circular about her for inclusion in the Manchester Guardian. She is disappointed that there was no leader in the Manchester Guardian commenting on [David] Lloyd George's dishonest speech made to the Liberal women at Caernarvon. Unless there is a governmental change in November, they mean to take up the weapons laid down after the General Election; the public will be understanding and sympathetic due to their disappointment. Names are already pouring in for a deputation, and many women are joining who would not have done so in the past. [Article 3 -- No Title: Answers to Correspondents.

Anonymous, 18 Aug, 1910, page 4,

[http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/475100466/2E1F7F1A22924AA5PQ/2?aaccountid=12253\]](http://search.proquest.com/hnpguardianobserver/docview/475100466/2E1F7F1A22924AA5PQ/2?aaccountid=12253)

Date: 16 Aug 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/198

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst, (1858–1928), suffragette leader. She thinks that [David] Lloyd George's speech contained a very grave misrepresentation of the scope of the Conciliation Bill. Suffragists have come to rely on the Manchester Guardian to report correct details. In her latest speeches she has devoted her attention to his objections to the Bill, that it would double the number of plural voters. The Manchester Guardian's report of the speech ignores her reply in

defence of the Bill. She has been told that Scott's representative [at Caernarvon] is 'anti' [Women's Suffrage], and asks if that could be the reason its having been ignored. She suggests that more male speakers are introducing the suffrage question into their speech, but it isn't reported, quoting the example of Mr Keir Hardie, politician, who last Saturday mentioned suffrage in his speech at Newcastle, and that this was only reported by the Morning Advertiser. She asks that Scott gives instructions to his staff that reports must make a point of reporting when men speakers talk about suffrage.

Date: 22 Aug 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/199

Title: [draft from C.P. Scott to Emmeline Pankhurst?]

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Draft letter from [C.P. Scott to Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragette leader], relating to David Lloyd George's speech to the Members of the Caernarvon Women's Liberal Association. He writes that the speech was a curiously timed, and that Mrs [Elizabeth Clarke Wolstenholme] Elmy, campaigner for women's rights, should see the fruits of her labours. [The Chancellor and Women's Suffrage, anonymous, 12 Aug 1910, page 7.]

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/475113071?accountid=12253>

Date: 21 Aug 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/128/224

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst, (1858–1928), suffragette leader. She informs him of the death of [Mary Jane] Clarke, suffragette, and her younger sister, who had been released from Holloway prison, where she had been force-fed, before being found dead two days' later from a burst blood vessel on the 22nd December. She reminds C.P. Scott that he had visited Clarke in prison last year. She writes not only because of this, but also because he might be able to use his power to bring the struggle [for women's suffrage] to an end.

Date: 27 Dec 1910

Archive Reference: GDN/332/3

Title: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Emmeline Pankhurst, (1858–1928), suffragette leader, referring to his letter which, were it not for her faith in women's courage, would make her despair. Although he understands the women's movement, he still says that nothing can be done until the Constitutional Crisis is settled. She knows that other matters will always take precedence; it is up to women to force the issue. She asks how many more women must die before he says 'the time is now'. She looks with foreboding to this coming year; and expresses concern about the current Home Secretary, Winston Churchill. As the opening of Parliament draws near, she urges prompt action to promote the [Conciliation] Bill. She states that the duty of women is clear, and that they must go on regardless of the danger.

Date: 9 Jan 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/6

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist, relating to Scott's letter informing him of Lord Grey's, politician, opinion [on women's suffrage]. Brailsford thinks that unless suffrage is dealt with in this session, as stated by Lord Grey, other things, such as Federal Home Rule and an Elective Senate, will mean there will be no chance at all for suffrage this year. He continues to write about the resolutions [to the Bill?], the time that they have been told it would take and his concern that they will be vetoed.

Date: 19 Jan 1911 [?]

Archive Reference: GDN/332/11

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet letter and 3 sheets memorandum

Condition: Memo is in a fragile condition

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist. He includes a copy of a memorandum relating to the behaviour of the police in the case of the women's deputation. It gives an account of behaviour by the police towards the WSPU on November 18th [Black Friday], November 22nd and 23rd. Brailsford prepared this for the Parliamentary Conciliation Committee on Women's Suffrage; it has been sent to Mr. [Winston] Churchill, politician, with a request for a public investigation. There is a handwritten note from Scott saying it wasn't wise to connect the C.C. [Conciliation Committee] with the WSPU in this way.

Date: 1 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/12

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist. He is curious about the authorship of a memorandum, as he [Brailsford] did not send it. [Possibly CAPPER, M., 1911, Mar 04. CORRESPONDENCE. The Manchester Guardian (1901-1959), 12.] He discusses negative feelings at the House of Commons on account of a memorandum on the police, produced by the Conciliation Committee, but neither [Victor Alexander George Robert Bulwer] Lytton, politician and colonial administrator, nor Brailsford proposed that the [Conciliation Committee] should take it up officially. There is concern that it may endanger the chances of the [Coalition] Bill in the House; there is also a suggestion that it would not be so if WSPU took a few test cases to court. There is reference to a photograph and witnesses to support claims of mistreatment, including a Church of England clergyman and Frank Rutter, art critic. He thanks Scott for the support of the Manchester Guardian.

Date: 4 March 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/13

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist, saying that he would like to meet with Scott, and will come down to Nottingham. The announcement of the Prime

Minister [H.H. Asquith] is discussed, and the way in which it has angered the WSPU. [The Conciliation Bill was due a second reading in Parliament but was subsequently dropped.] He does not know what to think of [David Lloyd George]; he thought badly of him in the meeting with him, [Scott] and [Victor Alexander George Robert Bulwer] Lytton, politician and colonial administrator, on Monday, but his view improved when he saw him alone with Elibank [Baron Murray of Elibank (1870–1920) politician and businessman?] on Tuesday. He refers to further dealings with him over the Bill; and describes him as ‘unstable’. Brailsford says that [Lloyd George] should meet with the WSPU before his meeting at Bath. They have nearly 1,000 volunteers for a “deputation” to [Asquith] and [Lloyd George]. He thinks that things have ‘come to a bad mess’, but is prepared to work hard to put matters right. [BRAILSFORD, H.N., 1911, May 17. THE POLICY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. The Manchester Guardian (1901-1959), 16.].

Date: [before Nov] 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/14

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Emmeline Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader. He informs her of a proposed meeting at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in support of the Conciliation Bill, to be addressed by Sir George Kemp, politician. C.P. Scott is to chair the meeting, which is arranged for the Manchester Liberal Federation in support of Women’s Franchise. C.P. Scott asks Pankhurst for assurance that there would be no disruption from the WSPU, as without it they cannot guarantee the attendance of a Cabinet Minister. He wishes to have an answer before the executive of the Federation meets on Tuesday.

Date: 5 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/15

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette, regarding the proposed meeting in support of the Conciliation Bill [See GDN/332/14]. She responds that it would be very helpful to have a [Cabinet] Minister to speak, but that the behaviour [of the WSPU] would depend on the nature of his speech. No doubt C.P. Scott would be able to give some information about this beforehand. She names Ministers who will be likely to speak at a suffrage meeting, such as Walter Runciman, Mr. Birrell [Augustine?], and Sir Edward Grey, politician. She is anxious to assist his committee in any way that involves no sacrifice of principles, and thanks him for the leading articles in the [Manchester] Guardian about the Conciliation Committee memorandum.

Date: 6 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/16

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst, (1880–1958), suffragette, in response to GDN/332/15. He states that if a Cabinet Minister came to speak for the Conciliation Bill [at a proposed meeting at the Manchester Free Trade Hall], it would be as a supporter. Unless he is

able to get assurance from the WSPU that there will be no interruption, he cannot ask any politician to speak.

Date: 7 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/18

Title: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette. In response to GDN/332/16, she acknowledges the difficulty of getting a speaker. The [WSPU] want to support Scott and the Manchester Liberal Federation because of their efforts on behalf of the Conciliation Bill. Scott had stated that it should be possible to ascertain from the [Cabinet] Minister in advance whether he intends to suggest that the Bill cannot be carried this year; and this is the main issue as far as they are concerned. If the Minister who speaks says nothing to indicate that facilities cannot be given this year, then members will be asked to refrain from interruption. She hopes that this will be enough for him to enter negotiations for a speaker.

Date: 8 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/18a

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Christabel Pankhurst (1880–1958), suffragette. He replies to GDN/332/18, saying that her response should be enough to secure a [Cabinet] Minister for the meeting [at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester].

Date: 9 Mar 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/21

Title: Letter from Mrs Helena Maria Lucy Swanwick to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Mrs. [Helena] Swanwick (1864–1939), suffragist, thanking Scott for writing to Lord Loreburn [Robert Threshie Reid, 1st Earl Loreburn], politician. She attended the meeting on Thursday. She was pleased with Sir George Kemp's tone towards both women and men voters; she liked Scott's speech, as did many women. She gives news of Margaret [Llewelyn Davies], General Secretary of the Co-operative Women's Guild, and tells him that they have a great deal of work to do. She lets him know about her diary, should he wish to visit, and tells him about a speech she gave where she became ill. She reports seeing the Cicely Hamilton [writer and campaigner for women's rights] v Chesterton debate, which she found hugely entertaining.

Date: 12 Apr 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/22

Title: Letter from Lord Loreburn to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Lord Loreburn [Robert Threshie Reid, 1st Earl Loreburn] (1846–1923), politician, thanking Scott for his letter, but saying that he cannot receive the deputation as he is not a supporter of the movement. He continues by giving his reasons as to why he believes that many women do not support the Bill; however, if the country did want women's suffrage, he would

give the country a fair chance to say 'yes' or 'no'.

Date: 13 Apr 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/51

Title: Letter from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician. He mentions the difficulty of arresting and discharging suffragette demonstrators, as they have to go before the magistrates. He agrees that arrests should be made quickly and demonstrators denied the opportunity of 'martyrdom'.

Date: 21st Nov 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/52

Title: Letter from Evelyn Sharp to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Evelyn Sharp (1859-1924), suffragette and journalist, written from Bow Street police court. If she is sent to prison, she will not be able to send any articles for publication in the Manchester Guardian, but the paper should have a previously written article by Sharp in hand. She writes that he has a 'false conception of the spirit and character of the Women's Social and Political Union'. Members are not going to accept the Manhood Suffrage Bill; it is seen as an insult. She thinks that he has misunderstood the militant actions of those who feel so strongly, and argues about the critical view given in articles in the Manchester Guardian, a paper for which she had been so proud to write.

Date: 22 Nov 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/53

Title: Letter from [C.P. Scott] to Evelyn Sharp

Extent: 3 sheets (one typed rough copy and one typed carbon copy)

Scope and Content: Letter to Evelyn Sharp (1859-1924), suffragette and journalist, in response to GDN/332/52, in which Scott argues that the Reform Bill is not a manhood suffrage bill, but a bill to simplify qualifications for suffrage and abolish plural voting. Women's franchise is external to it, yet profoundly involved. If they can add seven or eight million women at the same that three million men are added to the electorate, they will have done well; this is what Lloyd George is fighting for and what the WSPU is doing its very utmost to prevent. He thinks that the government will not be forced to change its mind by militant action, which may cause the Reform Bill to be defeated; they would have to fall back on the Conciliation Bill amendment, which neither of them would wish to do.

Date: 28 Nov 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/54

Title: Letter from David Lloyd George to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets, typed copies

Scope and Content: Letter from David Lloyd George (1863–1945), First Earl Lloyd-George of Dwyfor, Prime Minister, relating to the actions of the militants against the amendment to the [conciliation] Bill. He encloses a copy of a letter, which he has written to Mrs. [Millicent] Fawcett, leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author. In the copy of his letter to Millicent Garrett

Fawcett, he states that the action of the militant [campaigners for women's suffrage] is alienating sympathy from the women's cause, thereby ruining next year's prospects of carrying a women's amendment or a Bill. He has consulted Lord Edward Grey, politician, and others, who take an equally serious view of the situation, and enquires as to what she proposes that they do.

Date: 30 Nov 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/56

Title: Letter from Lord Edward Grey to C. P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Lord Edward Grey, (1862–1933), politician. He refers to the reporting of his words about women's suffrage in the local paper, confirming that the report was correct, except for the use of the word 'majority' instead of 'minority'. Also included is discussion of women's suffrage and extension of the Parliamentary franchise.

Date: 9 Dec 1911

Archive Reference: GDN/332/83

Title: Letter from E.C. Wolstenholme to C. P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Elizabeth Wolstenholme [Elmy] (1833–1918), campaigner for women's rights. She states that over the years, the Manchester Guardian has been a true friend to the women's cause, and she writes asking for help. She has been asking for the extension to women of the Parliamentary franchise on the same terms as men since 1865, when she founded the first Manchester Women's Suffrage Committee. Meanwhile, male electors have grown from 700,000 to more than 7,000,000, but still women cannot vote. She discusses her objections to militant action, and her continuing support to the cause .

Date: 8 Mar 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/85

Title: Letter from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), saying that there is happily so far no need for forcible feeding in Holloway. 'The prisoners are now keeping good rules.' (Marked private.)

Date: 14 Mar 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/90

Title: Letter from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician. He states that he is in contact with the solicitor of Mrs. [Emmeline] Pankhurst, suffragette leader, regarding her defence. She has asked for the same facilities as those prisoners on remand. She is, and has been for some time, receiving such facilities. If she were a remand prisoner, she would not be allowed to see her private secretary, except in the presence of a prison official, but she would be allowed to see her solicitor, which she is able to do. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, politician and suffragette, are prisoners on remand only, but he cannot allow Mrs. Pankhurst more favourable treatment than the

others.

Date: 27 Mar 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/110

Title: Letter from Cicily Fairfield to [James] Bone

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Cicily Fairfield [pseudonym Rebecca West] (1892-1983), writer, critic and journalist, to [James] Bone, journalist and London editor of the Manchester Guardian, sending examples of her writing for the feminist weekly Freewoman, in order to procure work as a reviewer of books for the Manchester Guardian.

Date: 25 May 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/115

Title: Letter from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician, regarding the prison status of the [Pethick-] Lawrences, politician and suffragette, and Mrs. [Emmeline] Pankhurst. They are receiving the benefit of rule 243A, which means that they are receiving nearly all the advantages of first division [prisoners], but no facilities for carrying out propaganda from prison. He mentions the summing-up of the judge and the reasons he gave for not putting them in the first division. [Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and Emmeline Pankhurst had been sentenced for nine months in the second division, but argued they should be in the first division. THE MILITANT SUFFRAGE LEADERS. (1912, May 23). The Manchester Guardian (1901-1959) Retrieved from <https://manchester.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://search.proquest.com/docview/475402157?accountid=12253>]

Date: 25 May 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/124

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist. He refers to his meeting [David] Lloyd George, who admitted he was unfamiliar with the [Conciliation] Bill and has never looked into it. Brailsford thinks what will happen is the insertion of the words 'and female' into line 1, which will mean adult suffrage if no limitation is added. The 'adultists' will vote with the 'antis' against every limited proposal and none will be carried. Then on Reform, a combination of moderates and 'antis' will strike out 'and female' for fear of adding 10,500,000 women to the register, and government action will have to be demanded. He states that [David] Lloyd George thinks a Conciliation amendment can be carried, but would not do anything for the WSPU.

Date: 24 Jun 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/132

Title: Letter from Rufus D. Isaacs to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet handwritten letter and 1 sheet typed transcription

Scope and Content: Letter from Rufus D. Isaacs, first Marquess of Reading (1860–1935), politician and judge. He apologises; he only saw the letter Scott's letter dated 24th June yesterday. There is

discussion of the word male from the Franchise Bill.

Date: 10 Jul 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/134

Title: Letter from Mrs Swanwick to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Mrs. [Helena] Swanwick, (1864–1939), suffragist, informing him of her resignation as editor of *The Common Cause*. She had been in a minority in the executive committee, who had voted in favour of Mrs. [Millicent] Fawcett, leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author, signing a manifesto against the WSPU. The executive committee has issued a sentimental 'appeal' to the WSPU, with which she disagrees and considers futile. She shall for the present remain on the executive, but may have to resign.

Date: 19 Jul 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/137

Title: Letter from Mrs. Swanwick to C.P. Scott

Extent: 3 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Mrs. [Helena] Swanwick (1864–1939), suffragist, relating to her resignation from the suffrage newspaper, *The Common Cause*. Mrs. [Millicent] Fawcett, leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author, Margaret Ashton, local politician and philanthropist, and Miss [Eleanor?] Rathbone [social reformer] have now signed the 'omnibus' declaration [against the militant actions of the WSPU]. Swanwick states that she is in a difficult position in not being able to give her opinions about the WSPU. She maintains that letters from Ramsay MacDonald, politician, stating that they were 'running with the hare and hunting with the hounds' were not about her, but about the NU[WSS] and *The Common Cause*. [See GDN/332/134]. After submitting her resignation, Mrs. Fawcett came to see her. She encloses a letter from Maude Royden, suffragist and preacher. She continues with an explanation about her resignation from the NU[WSS].

Date: 23 Jul 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/138

Title: Letter from Mrs. Swanwick to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Mrs. [Helena] Swanwick (1864–1939). Following talks with Mrs. Fawcett, leader of the constitutional women's suffrage movement and author, and Kathleen Courtney, suffragist and peace campaigner, she has decided to keep to her decision of resigning [from *The Common Cause*]. Mrs. [Millicent] Fawcett thinks that she could do more writing for the general press, and Kathleen wants a paper under the control of the executive, more 'Parish magazine' style. She states that relations have remained friendly, but it will be a relief to leave.

Date: 24 Jul 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/169

Title: Letter from C. P. Scott to Lord Edward Grey

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C. P. Scott to Lord Edward Grey, politician, referring to a statement

being circulated, from an authoritative source, that if any of the amendments to the Reform Bill (in the interests of women's suffrage) were carried, the Prime Minister [H.H. Asquith], would resign. If believed, Scott worries that it will have the same effect on the divisions. Scott thinks that it is essential that the rumours in question should be contradicted on authority. He asks if Grey can obtain liberty for him to contradict them, or does he advise him to make the request directly to Lord Asquith?

Date: 26 Nov 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/172

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Mr. [Herbert Henry] Asquith

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to [Herbert Henry] Asquith (1852–1928), Prime Minister, regarding a rumour circulating about his resignation, should amendments to the Reform Bill be carried. He says that Asquith has stated that the government would act upon any decisions voted upon by the House of Commons, but Scott thinks that this statement may affect the balance of voting, and that it should be contradicted on authority; Scott would be grateful if Asquith would allow him to do this. [See also GDN/332/169]

Date: 5 Dec 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/332/175

Title: Letter from Herbert Henry Asquith to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet and 1 envelope

Scope and Content: Letter from Herbert Henry Asquith (1852–1928) Prime Minister, in reply to GDN/332/172. He says that he is not inclined to take any notice of the rumours that he will resign. He thinks that he should add that some his most valued colleagues and friends, such as the Lord Chancellor [David Lloyd George] and Sir Edward Grey, politician, are active promoters of women's suffrage, and that one of them is responsible for the amendment to the government Bill. Holding such views, he cannot regard himself, as an individual, as being under any obligation to be passive or to conceal his objections from friends.

Date: 9 Dec 1912

Archive Reference: GDN/333/3

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist. [Victor Alexander George Robert Bulwer] Lytton, politician and colonial administrator, has seen [Lord] Grey, politician, who has advised that they put forward a resolution that the House will hear the [Conciliation] Bill this session, and the Conciliation Committee has agreed to take the risk. He has put a resumé of facts about the conduct of the police before the Committee, which has decided to demand a public enquiry.

Date: 2 Feb 1910/11[?]

Archive Reference: GDN/333/4

Title: Notes from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott.

Extent: 1 sheet of notes and 1 (printed) sheet

Scope and Content: Notes from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist, accompanied by the Provisional Text of a Bill. The notes refer to issues connected with the Bill, such as: the number of MPS who would possibly vote for an advanced Bill, and from which party, an advanced Bill which was likely to be defeated would not be supported by the Suffrage Societies, an amendment to Clause II to eliminate faggot [plural] voting, whether [David Lloyd] George, politician, would prefer the Bill if the £10 occupiers were dropped, leaving householders only.

Date: [1910]

Archive Reference: GDN/333/29

Title: Letter from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician. The sentence given to Miss [Evelyn] Sharp, suffragette and journalist, was reduced by the magistrate from 14 to 4 days. A full statement is given in the answer he gave today to a question by Lord Robert Cecil, politician and peace campaigner. He thinks that Scott has the impression that he would not keep Mrs. [Emmeline] Pankhurst in prison for more than 24 hours. He cannot remember the conversation, but it may have been in reference to her health. In every case he is guided by the doctor's report, and when she was last in prison she was in no danger after three days without food. He explains that he cannot treat her differently to other prisoners.

Date: 30 Jul 1913

Archive Reference: GDN/333/31

Title: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford to C.P. Scott

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Letter from Henry Noel Brailsford (1873–1958), journalist. He would like to discuss his plan with Scott. He thinks the government should declare for suffrage before it goes to the country. If Asquith is retiring, it must be known that he is doing so, and that his successor will be prepared to introduce a government measure. Brailsford wants men to abstain from supporting Liberal candidates until the party is formally committed.

Date: 13 Aug [1913?]

Archive Reference: GDN/333/64

Title: Letter from A.C.M. Hiller to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from A.C.M. Hiller, Hon. Treasurer of Manchester Society of Women's Suffrage, asking if C.P. Scott would allow himself to be nominated again as a Vice-President of the Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage.

Date: 9 Jan 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/69

Title: Letter from Margaret Ashton to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Margaret Ashton (1856–1937), local politician and philanthropist. She says that she has received his letter declining to remain as Vice-President of the Manchester

Society for Women's Suffrage. She states that they do not want to overthrow the Liberal Government, but to purge it of anti-Suffrage Ministers. They are not adverse to Liberalism and requests that Scott stay and support a truly democratic movement such as theirs. The new Liberal Men's League shows that the men of the party are getting tired of the repressive and undemocratic characters of the Cabinet, and she asks him to reconsider his decision. She ends by thanking him for the notice of her mother's death, which was printed in the Manchester Guardian. [The letter is written on mourning stationery.]

Date: 23 Jan 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/70

Title: Letter from Margaret Ashton to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Margaret Ashton (1856– 1937), local politician and philanthropist, relating to Scott's declining the Vice-Presidency of the Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage. She confirms that he won't be called on to oppose Liberals, but the Suffrage Society in Manchester will be supporting Labour [candidates] against Liberals. She states that they are not anti-Liberal, but against the anti-Suffrage Liberal Government. She wants Scott to remain in the Society, but explains that she doesn't want him to think he has been betrayed in any way.

Date: 25 Jan 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/71

Title: Letter from Lady Helen Lely to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 handwritten letter, 1 typed letter, 1 newspaper clipping

Scope and Content: Letter from Lady Helen Lely relating to an enquiry regarding an advert from the WSPU for *The Great Scourge and How to End It* by Christabel Pankhurst, which was not published in the Manchester Guardian. The advert was sent for inclusion on Thursday February 26th and Tuesday 3rd March.

Date: 3 Mar 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/73

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Lady Helen Lely

Extent: 2 sheets

Scope and Content: Draft letter from C.P. Scott to Lady Helen Lely in response to GDN/333/71, explaining that the advertisement [for *The Great Scourge and How to End It* by Christabel Pankhurst] was seen as contrary to the Manchester Guardian's practice. It was not done out of hostility, but on general grounds applicable in any similar case; there was no unfairness in this decision.

Date: 4 Mar 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/95

Title: Telegram from Reginald McKenna to C.P. Scott

Extent: 3 sheets

Condition: Fragile

Scope and Content: Telegram from Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician. He states that the writer of the leading article on force-feeding in today's Manchester Guardian is completely wrong in thinking that he has ever defended force-feeding as a form of torture, and no justification for the

opinion can be found in anything he has said. If the writer had taken the trouble to read the full report of his speeches, he would never have attributed this to him. [Anonymous 1914, Jul 08. FORCIBLE FEEDING. The Manchester Guardian (1901-1959), 10.]
Date: 8 July 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/333/96

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Reginald McKenna

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from C.P. Scott to Reginald McKenna (1863–1943), politician, in response to GDN/333/95. He says that clearly the leader writer, along with the medical men who signed [?], were in error, and owe him apologies. The matter is set right in this morning's papers. He refers to the Cat and Mouse Act not being ideal, although better than force-feeding.

Date: 9 Jul 1914

Archive Reference: GDN/334/140

Title: Letter from C.D. Simpson to C.P. Scott

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Letter from Caroline D. Simpson, Chairman of the Committee for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Manchester and District Federation, offering best wishes for Scott's birthday [70th], and thanks for the support given by him for women's freedom.

Date: 31 Oct 1916

Archive Reference: GDN/A/P7A

Title: Letter from C.P. Scott to Emmeline Pankhurst

Extent: 1 sheet

Scope and Content: Copy letter to Emmeline Pankhurst (1858–1928), suffragette leader, relating to Scott's view that it will be possible to pass the conciliation bill within the current parliament, with reference to time available for discussion in the House of Commons, and an assertion that constitutional reform can be achieved by ordinary political agitation, and that more [militant] tactics will not be required and do not assist the cause.

Date: 13 Jan 1911