

"The Suffragette," July 11, 1913.

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

# The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

No. 39—Vol. I.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)  
1d.

## JUSTICE—ANOTHER WRONGED WOMAN.



Justice: "Why not give them the Vote, and release me from tasks that are an outrage on my name!"

"The Leader": "Now, enough of that, my woman! I've suspected all along you were on their side!"



LEA

On Fri... Miss Ker... Mrs. San... peared at... gether wi... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist... on Thurs... Drew, m... whose im... issue of 2... apprehen... The ch... stated as... For hav... Pankhurst... other men... Political U... other date... damage, a... belonging t... the Malice... Mr. Bod... Mr. Wilkin... of the Dir... McDonald... Drew, and... fondants... Mr. Bod... arrests sine... trate. Owi... to be deat... to open th... for a furth... had been p... In the... inspector I... that at 11... went to M... Miss Kenne... the vestibu... Riote, 1831... documents... a bedroom... some writin... day the v... residence in... warrant to... "I think i... am an extr... cause. Wh... The witness... papers," sh... the card he... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter addre... the witness... duced and... the handre... four docum... Miss Kenne... went to M...

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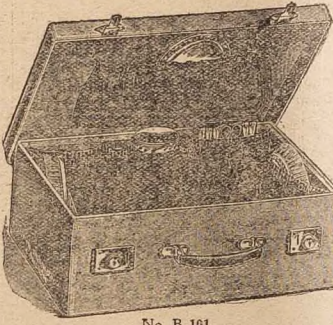
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**The Suffragette.**

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**CONTENTS.**

Review of the Week	551.2
What About Woman Suffrage?	553
The Harst Park Trial	554
War Against Slavery, by Christabel Pankhurst	557
The Great Fight	558.9
Public Indignation Against the Infamous Act	558.9
White Slave Congress	560
Lloyd George Reminded	561
The Holiday Campaign	563

**A Review of the Week.**

**Cat and Mouse Prisoners.**

Miss Kenney and Miss Barrett were released from Holloway on Saturday, after a two days' hunger strike, in which they refused both food and water. Miss Barrett described the thirst strike as "extreme torture," and Miss Kenney summed up her experience in the words, "Let me die a thousand times of hunger rather than of thirst."

Miss Kitty Marion, who was sentenced on Thursday, also adopted the thirst strike, and from Friday to Tuesday evening refused both food and water, being released on Tuesday in a state of utter collapse.

Miss Clara Given, who was sentenced on July 3, immediately adopted the hunger strike.

Her release is expected shortly. Mr. Clayton is still at large, the police being unable to discover his whereabouts or to effect his rearrest.

**The "Daily Mail" on the Situation.**

Evidently the "Daily Mail" is anxious to repeat the triumphs achieved in the past in connection with Sweet Peas and Standard Bread, and has set before itself the task of "squashing" the Suffragettes. Where the Liberal Government have failed the "Daily Mail" hopes to succeed.

The first step in its new campaign consisted of the publication of two circular letters, which had the happy effect of advertising the efficiency with which W.S.P.U. organisers go to work.

The second step in the campaign consisted in announcing that "the militant Suffragette conspiracy no longer exists as an effective organisation." It has been crushed by the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." This extraordinary statement is made upon the authority of a mysterious correspondent, who alleges that the W.S.P.U. has now "no funds and no leaders."

**The Ways of Women.**

How does the "Daily Mail" in its ignorance suppose that great offices can be kept up and an extensive campaign be continued if the W.S.P.U. has no funds? As for the W.S.P.U. having "no leaders," it is obvious that women who are risking their lives under "Cat-and-Mouse" torture can exert upon other women a far greater influence than they could exert by merely standing on platforms and speaking in favour of the principle of women's enfranchisement.

The "Daily Mail" exults in the fact that prominent members of the W.S.P.U. have been reduced to a state of physical exhaustion, but quite overlooks the fact that their spiritual power is by this very fact made greater by far than it was before.

The fact is that the "Daily Mail," though it may understand men very well, knows nothing whatever about the ways of women.

**The Cat-and-Mouse Act Condemned.**

An optimistic view of the situation is taken by the "Saturday Review," which says: "Mr. McKenna's cat-and-mouse procedure encourages

the prisoners rather than deters them. To get out the more quickly they now obtain from water as well as food. Mr. McKenna sticks to the "Mouse Act" and leaves the women to its automatic operation. If the women persist, one or other will sooner or later die upon his hands, more slowly, but quite as surely, as under the old system of forcible feeding. Is Mr. McKenna ready to face this? He is in a very difficult position; but he will not improve it by shirking. Merely refusing to ascertain what Mrs. Pankhurst's condition of health really is—pretending, in fact, to be uninterested—will not do.

Meantime hunger striking is spreading to prisoners who are not Suffragettes. A burglar has gone upon hunger strike; also a felon; also a convict serving a sentence for false pretences. These gentlemen, not being ready to die, are easily dealt with. A few doses of forcible feeding, and they begin to consult their health rather than their dignity.

Vigorous and eloquent protests against "Cat-and-Mouse" torture were made at the great meeting in Queen's Hall held last Tuesday under the auspices of the National Political League. A new committee has been formed for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." The hon. secretary of this committee is Sir Edward Busk. Under the auspices of the committee a conference will be held at Caxton Hall on July 24, its object being

to consider the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill" in its legal, medical, social, and religious aspects as constituting a fundamental change in the system of British law, in order that a solution of the deadlock that has arisen in regard to the treatment of Suffrage prisoners may be arrived at; to draw up a memorial representing the findings of the Conference, and to appoint a deputation to present it to the Cabinet."

**Three Years' Penal Servitude.**

Three years' penal servitude is the monstrous sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Phillimore—that most unjust and un-Christian judge—upon Miss Marion and Miss Given, who were charged with burning the grand stand at Hurst Park. Three years' penal servitude is very much in excess of the punishment meted out to men who beat their wives, or ruin young girls, or entrap white slaves. Outrages upon children are, in the view of our judges, much less serious than the destruction of a few planks of wood composing a grand stand. Witness the historic case of the ex-policeman who for outraging a baby of six months old received a sentence of nine months' imprisonment! Mr. Justice Phillimore showed his characteristic unfairness throughout the trial. He summed up to the jury in such fashion as to compel them to convict the defendants. Yet the case was based entirely on circumstantial evidence. The whole trial made a most unfavourable impression on those in court. Mr. Justice Phillimore has recently suggested the appointment of women policemen. That is all very well, but what is even more necessary is the appointment of women judges if men can play the part of judge no better than Mr. Justice Phillimore plays it.

**One Law for Women and Another for Men.**

Although Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was not arrested while the recent battle at Downing Street was in progress, she was a few days later summoned to appear at Bow Street in connection with that event. This summons she ignored, and accordingly the authorities issued a warrant for her arrest. She was arrested after addressing a meeting at the Bromley Public Hall on Monday night, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Bow Street on Wednesday. The Government's action against Miss Pankhurst is made all the more scandalous by the fact that they have decided to drop all legal proceedings against the Anti-Home Rulers who savagely attacked and nearly killed several of their fellow-workmen in the Belfast dockyards.

**A King's Petitioner Assaulted.**

The Government seem bent upon drawing the King into the Suffragist battle, for clearly it is they who have advised him with regard to his attitude towards Suffragist petitioners. When he went to open Parliament women petitioners were arrested and imprisoned. The woman who stepped forward to present him with a petition at Bristol last week was also arrested, though subsequently released. What was even more scandalous—an officer who formed part of the

King's escort assaulted the petitioner by striking her with the flat of his sword. This disgraceful assault was, of course, altogether unlawful. Inquiries are being made as to the identity of this officer, as the question of taking legal proceedings is under consideration.

**Costs of the Conspiracy Prosecution.**

The Prosecution in the Conspiracy Trial have now furnished the defendants' solicitors with a statement of their costs. These amount to over £1,000, so that each defendant is, according to the judge's order, to pay about £150. The defendants are not in a position to pay this sum, and if they were would resist payment to the uttermost. The Prosecution will therefore have to pay their own costs. This means, of course, that the taxpayers will have to find the money, since the Government are able to fight their battles with the women at the public expense. Mr. Bodkin's reward for acting in this case and for making the famous threats which the Government afterwards had to withdraw amounts to £234 10s. The Solicitor-General's fees amount to £325 10s. 6d., which comfortable little sum he will add to the enormous annual salary which he receives.

**Official Labour "Antics."**

The antics (to use a favourite expression of Mr. J. R. MacDonald) of the official Labour Party continue to be the subject of close attention. Mr. J. R. MacDonald's denials in connection with the famous manifesto convince nobody. It is a generally accepted fact that a conversation on the lines of the famous manifesto actually took place between members of the Labour Party. This being so, there is a general desire to know the meaning of the statements that Mr. MacDonald's Parliamentary career is assured and that constituencies other than Leicester are open to him. Surely the only interpretation to be placed on these words is that if the Labour men throw over Mr. MacDonald the Liberal Party will assure his Parliamentary career and supply him with a safe seat.

Mr. Harold Spender, the well-known Liberal journalist, has been pleading for a tightening of the Liberal-Labour Coalition. Why, he asks, "should not the Labour Party be represented by a Cabinet Minister in the present Ministry?" Is this, perhaps, the political destination of Mr. J. R. MacDonald?

But why should the claims of Mr. Philip Snowden be overlooked? In the last issue of the "Christian Commonwealth" appears an article by him which is neither more nor less than a puff of the present Government. In this article Mr. Philip Snowden expresses himself as unable "to explain the reason for the sustained popularity of the Government." To talk thus is, of course, the very way to protect the Government from the consequences of their sins against principle and liberty.

**A New Labour Policy.**

We notice that the Parliamentary correspondent of the Labour Party, who is a henchman and echo of Mr. J. R. MacDonald, has finally thrown aside all pretence that the Labour Members are independent of the Government. Says he: "For the sake of the Parliament Act and Home Rule steady support of the Government is essential, however unheroic and misunderstood such an attitude may be."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst's article in our last issue, in which she recommended a new and more fighting policy for the Labour Party, has excited much interest. This new policy for Labour, which is simply a development of the old policy, consists in using the Labour vote in the country to play off one political party against another. When the Liberals are in office the Labour electors would coerce them by voting Tory, and when the Tories are in office the Labour electors would coerce them by voting Liberal. This is what the Labour Members are sent to Parliament to do, but as they fail to do it the best thing for Labour electors is to dis-



LEA

On Fri... Miss Ker... Mrs. Sar... peared at... gether wi... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist... on Thurs... Drew, m... whose im... issue of J... apprehen... The chr... stated as... For hav... Pankhurst... other men... Political U... other date... damage, a... belonging t... the Malice... Mr. Bod... Mr. Willia... of the Dir... McDonald... Drew, and... fondants... Mr. Bod... arrests sine... trate. Owi... to be deat... to open th... for a furth... had been g... In the... inspector I... that at 11... went to M... Miss Kenne... the vestibu... Riote, 1831... documents... a bedroom... ney's room... some writin... day the w... residence in... warrant to... "I think i... an extr... cause. With... The witness... papers," sh... the card he... The defende... wrote that... thing at th... letter addre... the witness... duced and... the handw... four docum... Miss Kenne... went to M...

pense with such "representatives," and do themselves at the polling booth the necessary work of bringing pressure to bear upon the party politicians who are for the time being at the head of the nation's affairs.

**Liberal Violence and Brutality.**  
Suffragists, both men and women, have not failed to put in an appearance at the meetings recently addressed by Mr. Lloyd George and other Cabinet Ministers. In answer to their questions on Votes for Women they have received the usual Liberal answer of violence and insult. On Saturday last at West Islington particular brutality was displayed, and it was necessary for an ambulance corps to attend to the injuries sustained by the ejected Suffragists. Mr. Lloyd George made one of his insincere appeals that mercy should be shown to his hecklers. The best commentary upon this appeal is provided by the following legend which was printed on the back of each ticket of admission:

"That should the holder be guilty of conduct which in the opinion of any of the stewards may be liable in any way to disturb the meeting, the holder's licence to attend the meeting shall be forthwith cancelled, and the holder of the ticket will immediately leave the meeting, and should it be found necessary to resort to ejection, the Association will not hold themselves liable or responsible for any damage which might be sustained in consequence of such forcible ejection."

**Other People's Militancy.**  
We notice the respect, moderation, and even kindness with which our newspapers—so unmeasured always in their denunciation of women's militancy at home—have referred to the rioting, destruction of property, and bloodshed in Johannesburg. What has happened there has certainly put the extreme forms of Suffragist militancy into the shade. The whole tale of violence, destruction, and slaughter has not yet been told. As a result of this drastic militancy the Government intervened, secured concessions to the strikers, and promised a thorough investigation into their grievances. None of the newspapers of this country have protested against this plunder and militancy, nor have we heard anything about the impossibility of settling reform in response to violence. The Suffragettes are interested to learn that women have taken a leading part in the Johannesburg militancy, and that the authorities are even more afraid of the women than they are of the men.

**Women as Solicitors.**  
It is a well-established legal principle that judges in interpreting the law must not inquire into nor take account of the motives and intentions of the Legislature in passing an Act of Parliament, but must be guided entirely by the wording of the Act. To this principle the Prime Minister gave his assent in the House of Commons the other day in answer to a question about the judicial interpretation of an Act relating to trade unions.

We would point out that Mr. Justice Joyce in deciding against the right of women to be solicitors said, in defiance of the principle above cited:

He felt no doubt that to make women eligible to be solicitors was never contemplated or thought of by the framers of the Solicitors Act of 1843. He was perfectly certain it was not the intention of the Legislature to alter the law.

The case in question was discussed at the annual general meeting of the Law Society. The President of the Society said:

With regard to the application of a number of ladies to be admitted to their profession, the Council felt bound to resist it, and Mr. Justice Joyce's decision kept their rights immune from the attacks of the ladies, and laid it down that ladies did not come within the category of "persons" entitled to be admitted solicitors.

Another speaker observed that the general feeling amongst solicitors was that "the admission of some women would be an awful disaster. The number of men applying for admission had decreased, which was very satisfactory for the profession, and it would be an awful affair to have women rushing in."

Mr. Holford Knight, a prominent Anti-Suffragist, has written to the Press to urge that an Act of Parliament be carried enabling women to become solicitors. He is quite mistaken in thinking that such an Act can be carried in face of men's professional jealousy until women have the vote.

**The £250,000 Fund.**

Contributions June 17 to June 19.

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Miss Janie Allen	100 0 0
Anon.	100 0 0
Per Mrs. M. Allen	0 5 0
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Miss Lovibond	0 5 0
Mrs. M. Murray	0 5 0
Mrs. Elvies (sale of jam)	0 1 0
Miss G. W.	0 1 0
Mrs. B. ...	0 12 0
Miss B. ...	0 12 0
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Per Mrs. Goble	1 10 0
Per Mrs. E. and Miss E.	0 1 0
Miss K.	0 5 0
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Sale of Sweets, per Miss M.C.C.	0 14 6
Sale of Marmalade, per Miss S.	1 5 2
Mrs. Kennaway	0 1 0
Mrs. A.	0 4 0
Miss Poole	0 1 0
Miss Rosseter	0 2 0
Sale of Eggs	0 17 6
Per Miss Collins	0 2 0
Mrs. Wright	0 1 0
Miss Maw	0 1 0
Per Miss C. (sale of sweets and jewellery)	11 0 4
Miss Murray	0 1 0
Miss Day	0 2 0
Per Mrs. F. W. Coope	0 10 6
Mrs. E. W. Coope	0 10 6
Miss Holden	0 2 0
Mrs. M. Martin	0 2 0
Mrs. Warte	0 0 6
Edinburgh	0 5 0
Miss E. S. Melrose	0 5 0
Miss Macrair (for garden fête)	0 2 0
Anon.	0 2 0
Miss Hay	0 2 0
Miss Goddard	0 7 0
Mrs. Balfour	0 10 0
Miss L. A. Robertson	0 2 0
Miss E. Robertson	0 5 5
Mrs. Maxtone-Graham	0 10 0
Proceeds from Garden Fête	30 15 0
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Mrs. Sullen	0 5 0
Miss L. A. Robertson	1 10 0
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"A Sympathiser"	0 2 0
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Fresh Dundee	0 0 6
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Practical	81 9 4
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Shredded Wheat	16 1 7
Farm Produce	152 16 7

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Per Miss G. Allen	1 11 5
Per Edinburgh	6 1 9
Per Miss M. Hughes	2 1 7
Total	£150,698 10 0

NOTE.—The item in last week's issue, "Returned Fare, 21 2s." should read, "Mrs. Zangwill, returned fare."

**A Great Religious Movement.**

**Professor Bickerton's Opinion.**

Professor Bickerton was the chief speaker at the London Pavilion on Monday, June 30. In the course of his speech he said: "I tell you that I am convinced that this great movement for the emancipation of women is the most important in the entire history of mankind. There is nothing of equal importance in all the progress of civilization. Miss Beatrice Harraden speaks truly when she says that she does not believe that the Government mean to murder women. I do not think they mean to murder. They thought that they would quench the spirit of the women. They did not realise that this great movement was a religious movement, one of the most extraordinary religious movements the world has known. You know the influence of religion. It destroys cowardice, how it gives the most wonderful capacity for overcoming ridicule. When you are animated with this marvellous and most wonderful of all the spirits that inspire humanity—the spirit of religion—you do things that you would not do for anything else. A week ago I saw a number of brave women in Westbourne Grove, walking along by the side of the road, making themselves into sandwich women for the sake of your movement. I saw the same thing when I was in the Southern Hemisphere, when I saw the Salvation Army lasses doing the same thing, both impelled by the same wonderful force—the force of religion. When I saw in the Albert Hall, where that £15,000 came in, the spirit at that tremendous meeting, I said, 'There is no spirit of patriotism, nothing that can inspire this, save the spirit of religious enthusiasm,' and there I saw the women with their eyes full of enthusiasm, and I knew that the spirit of Joan of Arc was there—that the women there were willing to give their life for this cause that had become their great ideal, and not merely a great ideal, but an ideal so grand that I knew that it was going to cause not merely the emancipation of women, but the resurrection of the race."

**A Lyric Love.**

Dainty and delicate are the words that leap to the lips in speaking of the poems gathered together in "My Lady's Book." Mr. Gould has a poet's fancy, and his lines have the lyric lilt which gives to rhyme and metre the element of song.

There is an old-world touch about these verses; the sentiment is not that sentiment about which we hear so much to-day, the glorification of woman as wife and mother in the home; it is the tender chivalry which is content to lay love at her feet, and asks for nothing at her hands. The loved one is always, as in the title, "My Lady"; in the author's attitude is ever something of the Knight. This attitude is not towards one woman only, but is extended towards all women:

Ev'n as I am now  
cannot change but find  
That goddess-light on every brow  
That means a woman's mind.  
No strange glad thing that women do,  
No strangeness of their pain  
But is a part of what I know  
And am to know again.

"My Lady's Book." By Gerald Gould. Sidgwick and Jackson. 2s. 6d. net.

**WHAT ABOUT WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE?**

Reproduced by kind permission of "The Clarion."

By ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

If ever a British Government was in a mess and a muddle over any political problem the present Government is in a mess and a muddle over the problem of Woman Suffrage, and the public seem to be not much sadder than the Government.

And it is all the fault of the militant Suffragists! So the Right Honourable David Lloyd George declares. The Right Honourable David Lloyd George has come to the rescue of a bewildered public and a demoralised Cabinet. He has written an article for "Nash's Magazine," under the heading of "Votes for Women and Organised Lunacy."

The burden of the article may be expressed in a few words: "We were just going to give you the vote, but now you are so nasty about it we'll see you further first: so there."

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George is like the parrot in the story: he talks too much. And his talk resembles that of Gratiano. In this particular instance the Right Honourable gentleman gives the case away. He gives the case away by claiming that had it not been for the bad behaviour of a minority of the women of Britain Woman's Suffrage would by now be an accomplished fact. The women will not believe that, of course; but I prefer to assume that for once the Right Honourable gentleman has inadvertently blurted out the truth.

Let us take his statement, then, as though it were not the statement of a Liberal Minister, and believe it. The Government intended to grant Woman's Suffrage. Let us take that as the fact. "Then, why didn't they do it?" the women may ask. But I say: why did they intend to do it? If the Government meant to give women the vote they must have believed that women had a right to the vote and ought to have it.

I suppose the Right Honourable Lloyd George is not prepared to deny that inference. He says the Government meant the women to have the vote. Therefore the Government must have considered women eligible for the vote.

Therefore we have it upon the authority of a Cabinet Minister that the Government admit the women's claim to vote to be justified. Now, if the Government believe that the women of Britain ought to have the vote, why don't they give it to them?

The Right Honourable David Lloyd George says that the women of Britain are denied the vote because the militants have behaved so badly. That is no reason, it is only an excuse. It is just the kind of excuse we should expect from the present Government, and that is the most severe and scathing thing I can say about it.

The militant Suffragists, as the Government apologists are so fond of declaring, are a small minority of the women of Britain, and the Government propose to deny the majority a vote because the minority have been nasty about it.

This kind of mean evasion is good enough for the Press, and for the man in the street. It is not logical; it is not honest; it is not true; but it satisfies the majority of the population of these islands.

The majority of women ought to have the vote: the Government, according to the Right Honourable David Lloyd George, admit that, for they intended to give them the vote. But now the Government refuse the majority the vote to which they are entitled because the minority have defied the law.

A silly reason, even if it were true; but it is not true. The women of Britain have behaved admirably for centuries; but they did not get the vote. The movement for Women's Suffrage was carried on peacefully and quietly for half a century before

the militants raised a hand. But the women did not get the vote.

But now this Cabinet of egregious boudiers expect some men to believe that if the women had continued to behave like lambs they would have got the vote, and that the vote, the refusal of which girded the women into militancy, is only refused because a few women have broken the law. Truly we have a Cabinet of George Washingtons: not a man amongst them is capable of telling a lie.

A minority of the women of Britain have broken the law. Well? Let the law be enforced. They have burnt houses, and broken windows, and destroyed golf links! Well? They have been sent to prison.

But they have got out of prison. Whose fault is that? If Bill Sikes refused food would he be released? Would Mrs. Quickly? Would any ordinary criminal, man or woman?

But if these women are not forcibly fed they will die? True. What of it? The law is the law and suicide is suicide.

"But," says the Cabinet Minister, "we cannot allow women to die."

He means, the Right Honourable gentleman, that he dare not allow them to die. Why? Because he is afraid the public would not stand it.

But the reluctance of the Government to enforce the law is not due to any sentimental feeling of chivalry; as witness the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." No: it is due to self-interest, and to funk.

Why funk? Because, just as was Carlyle's estimate of the mental calibre of the population of these islands, the Government have not the face to go to the country and say, "We acknowledge that women ought to have the vote; and consent to give it them, but we have been obliged to murder a few of them who did not ask for it properly." That would be too impudent even for the British public.

"God's love," says the man in the street, "if you think women ought to have the vote, give it to them, then there need be no horrible prison scenes, and, perhaps, in a few centuries the infamy of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' will be forgiven, or forgotten, and a man may own himself a Liberal without hearing the crowd cry 'puss, puss, puss!'"

The British public are not logical, they are rhetorical; they are not just, they are sentimental; they are not citizens, they are partisans. To them it seems quite reasonable and proper to punish the man for the offences of the few.

But what has the Government to say to the law-abiding, patient, and modest majority of the women of Britain? "We are the logical sex; we admit your right to vote; but we refuse to grant the vote because a few women have broken the law."

What do our women think of all this? What do our men think? The matter of the breach and defiance of the law by a few women is a matter between the law and the law-breakers. Let the Government enforce the law—if they dare. But that is a question outside the great question of Women's Suffrage. The question is not one of the iniquity and obduracy of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney: it is a question of the right of a whole sex to equality within the law.

If women are unfit for the Parliamentary franchise, why allow them the municipal franchise? If women are subjected to taxation why deny them representation? If women can and do manage households, and businesses; if they are qualified to act as doctors, lawyers, artists, authors, journalists, clerks; who shall have the effrontery to claim that they are not politically equal to the male electorate to which we owe the humiliation of being ruled by the Asquith Cabinet? It is not because men believe the women to be

their intellectual inferiors that they refuse them the vote: it is because they are afraid of them.

The male attitude towards women is not based upon reason: it is based upon prejudice and ignorance: at the back of his head the average man fears woman. That is why argument is wasted in a discussion of Women's Suffrage: that is why the public will snatch at the meaneast and most obviously false excuse for Government treachery and brutality and cowardice in the treatment of women.

Why argue? What is the use? I don't believe men will give women their rights until the women make them; any more than the rich will give the poor their rights until they take them. The work of the Suffragists is to convert their own sex. The women, like the workers, can have their rights as soon as they demand them.

"So long as you are obdurate," says the Right Honourable Jeremy Diddler, "the Government will refuse your demand." The Government! When did a Government ever concede any right except at the point of the bayonet? The Government will knuckle down when they are kicked. The man in the street will give in when he is compelled. The women will win when they fight.

As for the Suffragists, their wisdom is beyond the ken of contemptible place-hunters and political cheap-jacks. They know that some women have got to suffer before the other women will take fire.

I for one am convinced that for every woman who is insulted, or imprisoned, or tortured a hundred recruits are won to the women's cause. The courage and devotion of the women, the meanness, cowardice, and duplicity of Honourable Gentlemen help the women's cause. The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" has wrought untold harm to its inventors and untold good to the cause of those it is designed to crush.

The great question is the question of the righteousness of the women's demands. Are the women in justice and in reason entitled to the vote? The Right Honourable David Lloyd George has given the case away. He admits that they are entitled to the vote.

For once I agree with him. I have read reams of argument against the granting of the vote to women, and I have never come across an argument that would stand a fair examination. Women will get the vote. Does any sane man doubt it? It may be a longer or a shorter time before they get it, but their victory is inevitable.

Then why not give it to them at once? I don't know. I don't understand it. I read that a Government of male persons have passed a "Cat-and-Mouse Act." I hear that certain male persons threw cigarette stumps at Emily Davison's coffin. I can only wonder, and look up at the stars, or remember the many women I have known and honoured. The world is as it is, and not as we would have it. I am not afraid of human nature, but I am continually discomfited and amazed by the things men say, and do, and believe. It seems so simple and so easy for mankind to be just and social and happy; but the obvious does not become fact.

I see the Parliamentary news; I reflect upon the conduct of the Government and the Liberal Party, and I marvel how the people stand them, and why they don't kick them from Dan to Beersheba. But so wags the world. I have a vote and my wife has none. Should I be afraid to give her one? She is welcome to one, and may take mine with it. The present Government was elected by men. Could women do worse than that? Could they? Worse than Asquith! Worse than Lloyd George! Worse even than McKenna?

Suppose Mrs. Pankhurst dies. What will happen then? Where is all this to end? And the women arg in the right.



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EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

BUNGALOW BURNT TO THE GROUND.

Mansion Destroyed by Fire.

PETITION PRESENTED TO THE KING.

On July 8 the Bungalow Horwich, the residence of Sir William Lever, was burned to the ground.

On the morning of July 4 a large house in Sutton Coldfield was destroyed by fire.

On July 5 a mixture of gunpowder and other explosives was discovered at the Spinners' Hall, Bolton.

During the King's visit to Bristol a petition was dropped into His Majesty's carriage by a suffragist.

SIR W. LEVER'S HOUSE BURNT TO THE GROUND.

"WAKE UP THE GOVERNMENT."

"Westminster Gazette," July 8.

Early this morning an outbreak of fire was discovered at the bungalow residence of Sir W. H. Lever, at Rivington (Horwich), Lancashire, and before assistance reached the spot the building, which was unoccupied, was a heap of ruins.

Suffragette literature and a portmanteau were found. On the label of the portmanteau was written: "McKenna, London," also a note that if Sir William had been as loyal to women and the Liberal Party as Lancashire is being to the King, this would not have happened.

Sir William and Lady Lever were guests, with the King, at Knowsley. An Exchange message says the whole of the valuable contents of the house were destroyed.

Later messages, through the Exchange Agency, give the following further particulars:

The house was Roynto Cottage, commonly known as The Bungalow. A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE newspaper, saturated with paraffin, was found on the ground, and also a cardboard case containing dress fittings, with a leather label attached, addressed to "Mrs. McKenna, London, via Horwich." Inside were the words: "A message from Lancashire to the King from the women: Votes for Women," and "A Message to the King, Liverpool: Wake up the Government; give us reason to be loyal, and then try us."

HOUSE BURNT DOWN.

"Nothing Left but Outside Walls."

"Evening Despatch," July 4. About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a large house in Walsall Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, which is owned by Mr. Mr. E. H. James, a wine merchant, of Dale End, Birmingham, and which has been unoccupied for about two years.

The house stands by the main road, in about two acres of ground. The fire was discovered by Mr. A. J. Webb, who saw a light as he lay in bed in his house near by. He roused his two sons, and one of them went down to the fire-call office, and called up the brigade at a quarter to two.

Mr. Webb awoke the owner of the house, who lives close by. The brigade, which is a volunteer one, turned out in about six minutes and arrived at the fire about two o'clock. They got two jets of water to work, but by this time the fire had a very good hold, the upper rooms of the building blazing furiously.

Collapse of Roof. After fifteen minutes the roof collapsed. With two hydrants and four jets at work, the brigade continued their efforts, and after about an hour the fire was almost extinguished. By this time, however, there was practically nothing left but the four outside walls.

The wind was blowing away from the direction of the coach-houses and stables, which were saved. The Sutton brigade lacked outside assistance, but a number of the residents, including Mr. James and members of the police force, rendered what help they could.

In the grounds around the house was found Suffragette "literature," and this was taken charge of by the police.

Just before the discovery of the fire, Mr. Webb was awakened by the passing of a motor car, a rather unusual occurrence at so late an hour.

Staircase Fired. The fire was presumably started at the foot of the staircase, to which access was obtained from the cellar. The method of entry to the premises suggested that the intruders were acquainted with the house and with the easiest way of getting inside.

The fire, with an upward draught, evidently spread rapidly in all directions and swept through the topmost part of a turret which formed a striking architectural feature of the house.

The only remains of the turret are blackened timbers, but while the interior of the residence was practically destroyed the outside walls still stand firm.

Work of Suffragettes. As was the case with the recent destruction of a mansion at Olton, there can be no doubt that the outrage was committed by Suffragettes. On a grass bank close to the house were found cards inscribed "Votes for Women" and also bearing a message about waking Mr. Asquith up.

So far as can be ascertained no suspicious looking persons were seen in the vicinity last night, but searching police inquiries are being made.

The damage done bore a curious resemblance to that caused by the Suffragette fire at Olton, which occurred this day fortnight in the early hours of the morning. At Olton a large residence in the main Warwick Road, the property of Mr. W. Ryland Mellor, was burnt down, and a postcard was found which read: "To Mr. Justice Phillimore.—'Judge not that you be not judged.' Votes for women!"

The Burnt Villa. Beecherroft was a handsome villa, which cost about £4,000 to build. Although some of the floors were not burnt through, the greater part of the roof collapsed, and the red tiles which formed the outside covering were smashed to fragments and lay strewn in all directions, together with other debris, such as glass and masonry.

From the top of the house charred rafters stand out, whilst the four chimney-stacks remain intact. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the fire this morning, but admission to the grounds was refused to all save those having some official investigation to make. From the road, however, the spectators were able to see the ruins of the house.

EXPLOSIVES AT BOLTON.

The "Westminster Gazette," July 5. A supposed attempted Suffragist outrage was discovered at Bolton this morning. The caretaker at the new Spinners' Hall, a recently erected building which cost £30,000, found what he took to be a firelighter, but this was discovered to be a mixture of gunpowder and other explosives. The parcel had been dropped through the letter-box and lighted, but falling on a tiled floor had gone out.

"A PRESENT FOR BODKIN."

"Daily Herald," July 5. When the letter-box in Vicarage Lane, Stratford, was cleared at midnight on Thursday the postman noticed that a quantity of varnish had been placed in the box. A broken bottle containing some of the fluid was in the box, addressed "A present for Bodkin."

A NOVEL PROTEST.

The "Daily Chronicle," July 5. The proprietor of one of the hotels at Henley says that a party of "ladies" engaged all his bedrooms for the week and paid in advance. On the morning following their first night's stay it was found that in all the bedrooms every piece of linen—sheets, counterpanes, pillow-cases, blankets, and even the mattresses—had been stamped with the device "Votes for Women." The visitors had not allowed the walks and even ceilings to escape the advertisement. The women did not return.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A PIER.

"Daily News and Leader," July 3. A daring, but unsuccessful, night attempt has been made to burn down a pier at Southport. A quantity of resin and paraffin was placed in one of the shelter houses and ignited. Fortunately the blaze was seen by fishermen, and after considerable difficulty the flames were extinguished, but not before the shelter house was practically destroyed.

Written on a building near by were the words: "This good work deserves votes."

PETITION PRESENTED TO THE KING.

WOMAN STRUCK WITH A SWORD.

During the King's visit to Bristol on July 4 a petition was dropped into His Majesty's carriage by a Suffragist. The woman having accomplished her purpose and laid the roll of paper on the King's knees, with the words "A petition, Your Majesty," quietly turned to go, whereupon one of the equestrians riding beside the King's carriage deliberately raised his sword and dealt the woman a hard blow. Five police officers then hurried up, and the woman was escorted to Bridewell Street Police Station, where she was subsequently discharged, the King, it

is stated, having requested that the police should let her go if there were no other charge against her.

THE PETITIONER'S STATEMENT.

The following statement has been received from the Suffragist who presented the petition:

I went to Park Street and waited with the crowd until the King's arrival at 12 o'clock. Soldiers and police lined the route, but I passed between these successfully, and managed to reach the carriage immediately behind the royal equestry, when I dropped the petition on the King's knees. It was at this moment the equestry turned his horse sharply and drew his sword, which he raised at some height and brought down upon me. Had I not instantaneously ducked forward I should have received the force of the blow on the head; as it was, the sword struck me on the back with such severity it made me reel. I was then seized by four police officers, who led me away. The crowd was not violently hostile, as reported by the papers, though I was struck over the head and face twice; my arms were twisted and my wrists hurt by the police, but they refused to relax their grasp even when we were on the tramcar. I was taken to a police station and put in the dock and told I should be charged, with obstruction. I was not charged, but was taken down to the cell and searched and locked up. Shortly after five, detectives came and questioned me as to where I slept the night before. Then I was left for two hours and again visited by four detectives, who told me that if I would give them all the information they requested about myself I would be set free. I declined any information, and asked why I was not either charged or released. They were left for another hour before being brought back to the charge room, where questions were repeated with the assurance that, if answered, I would be at once liberated. I declined to answer as formerly, and after a short delay was discharged.

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

The following is the text of the petition:

"To your most Gracious Majesty King George V. Sir,—As a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, I protest against Your Majesty's act in placing your royal signature to the judicial murder Act popularly known as the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill.' By this signature of Your Majesty all the worthy actions of Your Majesty's reign are annulled and cancelled, and by the placing voluntarily or involuntarily of your Majesty's seal on the infamous document Your Majesty stands stained and besmirched with your illiberal Government. Until Your Majesty is King enough or man enough to repeal this Act of woman torture, Your Majesty stands open to the world's censure. Your Pharisee Parliament, whose the Pharisee, does not say 'an eye for an eye,' but a woman's life for a prejudice. I adjure Your Majesty in the name of all brave women past and present to stay this red hand of Parliament in its present system of woman murder."

The petition was signed "A Loyally Disobedient Subject."

THE HURST PARK TRIAL.

THREE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

The trial of Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Given took place at the Guildford Assizes on July 3, before Mr. Justice Phillimore.

The defendants were charged with setting fire to the grand stand and other buildings on Hurst Park racecourse on June 8, doing damage to the extent of £7,000.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the defendants were sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin and Mr. Comyns Carr prosecuted, and Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., defended.

Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case, said that what was done was done with every circumstance of deliberation and preparation. Fireman Brown, of the Hampton Court Palace, while going on duty at 10.45 on the night of the fire, met two women resembling defendants carrying a portmanteau. Nearly two hours later he heard a fire hooter and discovered the fire. He met the same women without the portmanteau subsequently. They were also seen by a tramcar driver named Middleton, who identified Miss Marion. Later the police found tracks leading to the fence bounding the racecourse, and a large piece of Brussels carpet. At the grand stand were found copies of the SUFFRAGETTE, showing somebody interested in the question had visited it. At Miss Marion's address was found a piece of carpet corresponding with the piece found at Hurst Park.

Speech for the Prosecution having been concluded Mr. Macpherson addressed the jury for the defence.

He submitted that the evidence that they had before them could not possibly be conclusive as having brought home to the two defendants the fact that they were guilty of the charge.

One piece of evidence that might be against them was the fact that on the racecourse was found a piece of carpet. He submitted that the prosecution had not proved conclusively to the jury that the person who brought that carpet there and used it for that criminal purpose, was the defendant Marion or the defendant Given.

Mr. Macpherson then turned to the identification evidence. It was most difficult to prove identity, and it was most dangerous to convict a man or a woman upon identification alone. One witness had said he had seen the two women at the coffee-stall, where there was a good light; but the coffee-stall keeper, who had also seen the two women, when they were along with others at the Kingston Police-court, could not identify them.

The judge here interrupted and said that Mr. Macpherson ought to explain that he was standing behind, and could not see them.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the man saw the two women, and that the light was good. Then there was Mr. Brown, whose evidence was that he saw two women, one of them with a green portmanteau. He asked the jury was it possible for a man to see, in a place where it was very dark, what the colour of a certain article was. Mr. Macpherson went on to ask the man could see what Miss Marion was wearing, but not what the other woman wore.

The judge: The other was further away, and he could not see.

The evidence was not sufficient for him, and the law of England had laid

it down that unless they were absolutely satisfied that those two women caused that conflagration, it was their duty, as twelve English jurymen, to say that the charge had not been proved. If they had reasonable doubt that the women had not committed the crime, they had to acquit them. Whatever they might say of these women, or whatever they might hear, there was one thing they could not deny, and that was their extraordinary courage, and their extraordinary thoroughness. He was not asking for their sympathy, but he asked that the law of the land should be observed, and that they would find those ladies guiltless of the charge if the prosecution had not proved their case.

The Judge's Summing Up.

The judge, in summing up, said that the two women before them were, as their counsel had said, charged with being guilty of one of the gravest crimes known to the law, and he was quite right in saying that they would require proof before they would convict. He thought it was his duty to tell the jury of the defence—who rather want, of course, to induce the jury to hesitate—to rather exaggerate any proof that they should have before they gave a verdict of guilty. They must be first convinced, as they must be in any ordinary matter, and if they were convinced, then they would find the prisoners guilty, one or both of them, as they thought proper. If they were not convinced, they would find them not guilty.

The jury were absent twenty-five minutes. When they returned they brought in a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners. The judge then asked Miss Marion and Miss Given if they had anything to say before sentence was passed. Miss Marion said:

"We should like to say that we have been convicted on the flimsiest, circumstantial evidence. If we had been men charged with criminal assaults upon little children and women, we should have been set free on a like amount of evidence. If I go to prison, I shall adopt the hunger-strike."

Miss Given: I wish to say that I do not think that any sentence should be passed upon us, as we have not been tried by our peers. Until women are on the jury, I do not think that women should be tried and sentenced.

Mr. Bodkin then mentioned the previous conviction of each.

The judge, in passing sentence, said: Clara Given and Kitty Marion, you have been convicted of a crime which was rightly described by your counsel as one of the gravest known to the law of England. It is not for me to defend the jury, who have done their duty, except to say that I agree with their verdict. I have had, in a long judicial course, to deal with a great many people who have done willful mischief; many an ignorant tramp will set fire to a haystack because he does not agree with the social and political conditions of his country. I propose to pass upon you no more severe sentence—indeed, in a sense, a less severe sentence, than I should pass upon people who have not your advantages. You will each of you go to penal servitude for three years.

Miss Given: We shall fight, and we shall win.

Miss Marion: We are out for the Vote, and we shall get it, for there is justice in our cause. An exciting scene followed, women in the gallery crying "No surrender," while others left the court singing the Women's "Marseillaise."

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

SCENES AT BOW.

THREE MORE ARRESTS.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who failed to appear at Bow Street Police Court on Saturday in answer to a summons, was on Monday night arrested on a warrant at the Bromley Public Hall, where a meeting was being held.

The meeting, which was one Miss Pankhurst had promised to address before last week's Bow Street proceedings, was a crowded and enthusiastic one, and during its progress the doors were carefully guarded. At its conclusion a strong bodyguard formed round Miss Pankhurst and escorted her from the building. Outside they encountered police and gradually the Suffragists were detached, and Miss Pankhurst was arrested and taken to Bow Road Police Station.

Miss Richardson, Miss Emerson, and Mr. Glover were also arrested. The following description of the meeting and of the subsequent arrests has been received from an eyewitness:

THE BOW MEETING.

The atmosphere was electric round the Bromley Public Hall for some time before the meeting began. The official guardians of the hall were obviously nervous. Only the organisers and women most concerned maintained a cheerful calm.

Applause greeted the appearance of the speakers on the platform, and after speeches by Mrs. Leigh and Miss Emerson came the swift dramatic entrance of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. This was a signal for the audience to leap to their feet, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, cheering and clapping. It was a moment of tense excitement, men slammed the doors and set their backs against them, and there was a cry of "Don't let anybody in."

When calm was restored Miss Pankhurst made a most stirring speech, punctuated by applause and cheers. But the highly wrought state of the meeting was shown by the way in which every head went round at the least noise at the doors. The question "Are we downhearted?" brought forth such a thunderous "No" that the most unbelieving must have been convinced. Speeches followed from Mrs. Walker, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Watkin, and Miss Barbara Wyllis, and Mrs. Leigh instructed the audience to form up in threes and march with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in the midst of them. As the procession came out into the street it was met by a strong, determined rush from a considerable number of police. The bodyguard managed to convey their leader about halfway to the road named, but, in spite of their gallant effort Miss Pankhurst was seized by two policemen and carried bodily into the Bow Road Police Station. Miss Richardson, Miss Emerson, and Mr. Glover were also arrested, but were later released on bail.

SUFFRAGISTS SENTENCED.

On July 8, at the Thames Police Court, Miss Mary Richardson, described as a journalist, was sentenced to two months' hard labour for assaulting the police and one month's hard labour for breaking a window on the occasion of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest. She was taken to Holloway Prison.

Miss Zelle Emerson and Mr. Henry Glover were sentenced to a fine of 40s. each or a month's hard labour for resisting the police on the same occasion. The fines were paid.

IN COURT.

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst appeared at Bow Street, before Sir John Dickenson, on Tuesday morning, accused of making speeches of an inflammatory character at the Limehouse Town Hall on June 29, and at Trafalgar Square on June 29, Mr. Bodkin prosecuted.

Miss Pankhurst, who defended herself, said she understood the charge was made as a result of her invitation to the crowd at Trafalgar Square to go to Downing Street and hoot the Prime Minister. Hooting was a time-honoured custom, showing public opinion. Even in the lifetime of the present Government the members of the Liberal Party organised a body of men who went to Parliament Square to hoot the Lords, and the "Daily News" and other Government organs were highly displeased when the police dispersed the crowd.

If the prosecution urged that she tried to do more than simply ask the crowd to hoot, she should agree. She had the only answer to the infamous "Cat-and-Mouse Act," which meant slow death to the women who adopted the hunger-strike for conscience sake. If she were sent to prison she should do the hunger-strike, refusing both food and water, and if they dragged her back under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" she should continue to protest while she lasted. She knew that if the women held on they would win, and that if she or any of them died in the struggle, it would be worth while for freedom's sake.

Sir John Dickenson said that she had delivered speeches calculated to lead to a breaking of the peace. It was obviously the duty of the Court, therefore, to use every means to prevent these acts. She would be bound over in the sum of £1,200 and two sureties of £500 to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

Miss Pankhurst said she should certainly refuse to do that, and Sir John sentenced her to three months' imprisonment.

GENERAL DRUMMOND AT BOW STREET.

REMANDED FOR THREE MONTHS.

Mrs. Drummond appeared at Bow Street Police Court, before Sir John Dickenson, on Tuesday. It will be remembered that Mrs. Drummond was remanded from the Conspiracy trial on account of ill-health.

On Tuesday Mrs. Drummond was again remanded for three months, the doctors stating she would then be well enough to attend the court.



LEA

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**The Suffragette.**  
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.  
PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

**War Against Slavery.**  
If a visitor from Mars had read the King's message about the protection of young girls and women he would have surely imagined the realm of Britain to be infested by tigers and other wild beasts. He would have learned with astonishment that the protection for which the King has called is protection not against wild beasts, but against men—millions of ordinary, average men. That astonishment would have been intensified by

the news that at the White Slave Congress to which the King's message was sent it was necessary to discuss not only the protection of women and young girls against the lusts of men, but also the protection of children. This White Slave Congress was not organised by militant Suffragists, who are sometimes accused of holding uncharitable views about men. It was initiated and supported by members of the offending sex itself—bishops, M.P.'s, ambassadors, and others. We say again that the great thing gained by the holding of the White Slave Congress is the admission thereby made that the evil of White Slavery exists, and menaces the woman half of the population, including even those of the very tenderest years. The whole of this Congress may not have led to any very practical result. Indeed, no such result is possible until women are politically empowered to deal with the great evil in question. What the Conference has done is to advertise the fact that in a world ruled entirely by men the life and honour of women are not safe. So long as women are in political subjection the morality of millions of men (away with the hypocrisy of laying all the blame on the White Slave Trader, who merely supplies what other men demand!), the morality of these men, we say, will be so degraded as to destroy their own health, to imperil the very life of women, and to corrupt the race. Side by side with the demand for white slaves is the terrible pressure of starvation driving women to shame and ruin. The Government are chiefly responsible for applying this pressure. They are themselves the largest employers of labour in the country. Other employers derive encouragement from their evil example. Only the other day the Government cut down the rate of pay given to women in their Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico. It is notorious that sweating of women in its worst form takes place in connection with Government contracts. Thus it is chargeable against the Government that they are starving women into slavery. It is not only that these women are unable to supply their own personal needs out of the miserable wages they receive, but many of them have to support parents, husband, or children. The recent Fabian inquiry has shown how large a percentage of working women are breadwinners for others, and this fact makes it all the more difficult for them to keep free from the toils of White Slavery. It is not only women and girls who stand in need of the protection of which the King has spoken. It was found necessary at the White Slave Congress, as we have said, to discuss "The Suppression of the Traffic in Children." In the newspapers a few days ago it was reported that the Grand Jury at the Staffordshire Assizes made a presentment to Mr. Justice Horridge with reference to the serious number of offences against women and children. The Judge, who said that he had forwarded a similar presentment last year to the Home Secretary, said that they were entirely in the hands of the Legislature in this matter, but agreed that cases of this sort were a disgrace to our civilisation. It shocked their common humanity, he said, to see so many offences against young children. The wish of the Staffordshire jury was that flogging should be administered as a punishment in these cases, but, as the Judge reminded them, the law in its present state does not permit this. Suffragists have never given their support to the institution of flogging. They demand the application of other remedies for the monstrous evil in question. One remedy is so to raise the position of womanhood that even the most blackguardly of men will

have a respect for women and girl children that they have not to-day while womanhood is at a discount. In the second place, offences against women and children must be far more severely punished than offences against property. In the third place, men who cannot be trusted to refrain from maltreating the persons even of children should be recognised as a danger to society, and treated accordingly. We say again that the great thing gained by the holding of the White Slave Congress is the admission thereby made that the evil of White Slavery exists, and menaces the woman half of the population, including even those of the very tenderest years. The best and noblest of men and women applaud the American Anti-Slavery War. The Suffragettes of this day are fighting against a slavery more terrible, more dangerous, and more hideous by far than the slavery of the American negro. The agitation of the Suffragettes is the British Anti-Slavery War. It is an agitation more pure and just in its intention, though less violent, than any fought since the world began. Of course it is a very costly and inconvenient matter. From many points of view it is a pity that violence ever began, but the Liberal Government are solely responsible for that. As an illustration of the harm that has been done by the Government's blindness first in provoking this revolt, and secondly in not bringing it to an end, we may cite the statement made by Sir William Vincent, who, presiding at the Surrey Quarter Sessions, said that the great increase of offences against property with violence were in the first quarter of the present period last year. He did not think anybody would be surprised at that condition of things, because the state of lawlessness which had existed in the country—and lawlessness amongst persons who had good motives and were not naturally criminally inclined—was an inducement to a great many who were criminally inclined, and who were on the border-line between doing right and doing wrong. The way in which some criminals got exempted from the punishment to which they had been sentenced was almost an encouragement to the lawlessness which was so much in evidence at the present time. All this is well and truly said. Undoubtedly the action of the Suffragettes has reduced, if it has not destroyed, public respect for law and order. Prisons and prison discipline have been brought into contempt, and criminal and non-criminal portions of the community alike stand in very much less awe of the State and its punishments than was formerly the case. Again we say that the Government are to blame for all this. As for the Suffragettes at home, the Government surely do not imagine that their indignation will be appeased by the fact that for burning bits of wood two women have received the punishment of three years' penal servitude, when many a man who has outraged a child has been given a punishment of only a few months' imprisonment. A woman who has destroyed or incited to destruction of mere bricks and mortar can, under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," be hounded to her death. The "Cat-and-Mouse" policy is the expression of the same spirit that in the old days made hanging the punishment for theft. What the "Cat-and-Mouse" policy really means is that rather than forgive a woman for attacking property, or give her the vote, the Liberal Government will kill her. This Government of "Hungry Hungbuds steeped in Smugness and Self-Righteousness" have deliberately chosen death for women as the alternative to Votes for Women. CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

**THE GREAT FIGHT.**

**NEWS OF THE PRISONERS.  
WIDESPREAD PROTESTS.  
RESOLUTIONS POURING IN.**

**MR. CLAYTON.**  
The disappearance of Mr. Clayton is reported in the newspapers. The "Daily Mail" of July 5 gives the following account:  
"Mr. E. G. Clayton, the Richmond chemist, who was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment for conspiracy and released under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' after serving a few days of his sentence, is missing. When he left prison suffering from the effects of hunger-striking, he was taken to the house of a doctor at Campden Hill, Kensington. There he was kept under observation until yesterday week, but following a complaint by the occupant of the house the detectives were withdrawn. Within 24 hours Mr. Clayton left the house, and although the police have searched London and the provinces during the past week they have been unable to trace him. It is thought that he may have left the country."

**MRS. PANKHURST.  
LATEST NEWS.  
MEDICAL REPORT.**

Mrs. Pankhurst is still in a very weak condition, and her recovery is slow. On Tuesday and Friday of last week she was able to take a short drive, and on the latter occasion she was not followed, as she had previously been. Apparently the numerous detectives who have been keeping watch over the house where she is staying have now been withdrawn. Although Mrs. Pankhurst has intended taking another drive on Sunday she was too ill to do so. There was a slight improvement in her health on Monday.

**MEDICAL REPORTS.  
RESOLUTIONS.  
INHUMAN TREATMENT.**

**MISS ANNIE KENNEY.**  
Miss Annie Kenney suffered very much from heart symptoms while in prison. She was released in a weak state, suffering from nervous prostration.

**MISS RACHEL BARRETT.**  
Miss Barrett has lost weight, and is nervously exhausted. The complaints for which she was under treatment when she returned to prison have been aggravated by her experiences.

**MISS KERR.**  
Miss Kerr has not yet recovered from the shock of all she has gone through. Although her general health has improved a little, she still requires some weeks of rest to enable her to recover from her weak and exhausted condition.

**MRS. SANDERS.**  
Mrs. Sanders went out for a drive on Monday at 11 o'clock. No attempt to arrest her was made, and she was able to go and see Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney. She was very much tired after her outing, and is still weak from the effects of the hunger-strike.

**MISS LENNOX.**  
The condition of Miss Lennox's heart is such that it is absolutely necessary she should have complete rest and quiet. She is at present staying at Shirehampton in the care of a friend.

Reading and Croydon support the call for a Government Bill giving votes to women and the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act."

The Sheffield L.L.P. denounces the inhuman treatment meted to Mrs. Pankhurst, and calls on the Government to prevent further loss of life in connection with the Woman Suffrage campaign.

Reading and Croydon support the call for a Government Bill giving votes to women and the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act."

The Gateshead L.R.C. demands the immediate repeal or amendment of the law by which the party "judged" guilty is made to pay the costs of the prosecution in addition to his own.

At the Trades Union Club at Doncaster the following resolution was carried unanimously:  
"That this meeting, composed of the Trades Unions, L.L.P., and B.S.P. in Doncaster, demands the immediate repeal of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill' and the introduction of a Government measure for Woman Suffrage on the same terms as men."

The following resolution has been passed by the Liverpool and District Board of the L.L.P.:  
"That the members of this branch protest strongly against the treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst by the Liberal Government by means of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' and urges the instant repeal of same."

At the monthly meeting of the Evenwood Branch of the L.L.P. the following resolution was unanimously carried:  
"That this meeting condemns the action of the Government in dragging Mrs. Pankhurst in and out of prison, as we consider such methods barbarous and nothing less than torture, and we also urge upon the Government the necessity of giving women the vote and thus bringing about their political emancipation."

At a meeting of the Harrogate branch of the L.L.P. the following resolution was sent to the Home Office: Hon. Edward Wood, M.P., and Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.:  
"That we protest against the brutal and inhuman treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst and others under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill,' demand the immediate repeal of the Act, and call upon the Government to put an end to the intolerable state of affairs by giving women the vote."

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the members of the Bethnal Green Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks:  
"That the above branch, representing all shades of political opinion, protest strongly against the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act, otherwise known as the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.' We think the Act is brutalising and degrading. It degrades the Legislature that enacted it, and it degrades the nation that tolerates it."

The National Federation of Women Teachers has passed the following resolution:  
"That this Council of the National Federation of Women Teachers expresses its abhorrence of the persecution of Mrs. Pankhurst and other members of the W.S.P.U. under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act. They accept the verdict of medical attendants that sentences enforced upon prisoners under this Act may be made to exceed in length and severity any reasonable penalty for the offences committed. They regard this Act as contrary in spirit to the Declaration of Rights. While desiring the cessation of militancy, they consider this can be effected only by removing the grievances which have caused it, and therefore urge the immediate withdrawal of the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act, and the introduction of a Government measure for Woman Suffrage."

The following resolution was passed and carried unanimously by the Independent Labour Party (Nottingham branch) on July 2, 1913:  
"This meeting of the Nottingham branch of the L.L.P. protests against the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' which it considers a disgrace to the House of Commons and to the country. The meeting further demands the immediate repeal of the above infamous Act, and that the Government shall at once remedy the women's grievance by bringing in a Bill for Women's Suffrage."

Further resolutions have been passed by Cleator Moor, Stapleford and Sandraire, and West Salford L.L.P.'s.  
At a meeting of the L.L.P. London and Southern Counties Divisional Council the following resolution was unanimously adopted:  
"That this meeting of the London and Southern Counties Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party protests vigorously against

**STOP PRESS.**  
As we go to press we learn that Miss Kitty Marion has been released from Holloway. She is in a very weak condition.

the treatment meted out to political prisoners under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act, 1913, regarding the Act itself as a reversion to barbarism, and the application of it as a species of torture."

The Poplar Trades and Labour Representation League (North Ward) has passed a resolution denouncing the inhuman "Cat-and-Mouse Act," torture of Suffragists, and asks the Government to remember, before it is too late, the action of the people during the famous Reform Act middle of 1831 and 1832.

The Marple Branch of the L.L.P. have passed the following resolution:  
"This branch of the L.L.P. protests against the Government's inhuman treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst, and expresses the opinion that whilst the attitude of the authorities may be judicially correct, the initial fault lies in the denial of constitutional liberty to women."

The Norwich branch of the L.L.P. has passed a resolution demanding the immediate and absolute release of Mrs. Pankhurst.

At the delegate meeting of the Labour Representation Committee, held on July 2, 1913, the following resolution was carried:

"That this Liverpool Labour Representation Committee strongly protests against the treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst and other members of the W.S.P.U. by the Liberal Government, considering the method of dragging them in and out of prison to be an inhuman form of torture, and that no body of men suffering under the same indignities and oppression as women are suffering under to-day would be treated in such a manner for rebelling."

**FROM THE PRESS.**

"Everyman," June 27.  
It is not certain whether the most astonishing event which has occurred in England for many a long day is not the release this week of the Suffragette leaders. Thirty years ago Mr. Gladstone uttered his memorable warning: "The resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted." To-day the Suffragettes can boast that they have "made hay" of those resources. They have, in fact, reduced law to a farce. Whether one condemns or approves them and their methods, that is the one great staggering fact which confronts us. For observe the sequence of events. Not two weeks ago Mr. Justice Phillimore, in sentencing the prisoners, said, "I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying 'no' to the Home Secretary—'that at any rate, the ringleaders of you shall not be released upon any consideration.' Since then six out of the seven prisoners have been released, and the other may be liberated at any moment! The law, in a word, is impotent, and its solemnity becomes ludicrous. We have only to recall the gravity of the charge on which the prisoners were convicted to realise that their release marks something like an epoch, and is the greatest triumph that the militants have yet achieved."



On Fri... Miss Ker... Mrs. Sar... peared at... gether wi... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist... on Thurs... drew, mi... whose im... issue of J... apprehen... The ch... stated as... For hav... Pankhurst... other men... Political U... other date... damage, u... belonging t... the Malicio... Mr. Bod... Mr. Willia... of the Dir... McDona... Drew, and... fendants... Mr. Bod... arrests sine... trate. Owl... to be desi... to open th... for a furth... had been g... In the... inspector l... that at 11... went to N... Miss Kenna... the vestibu... Riote, 1831... documents... a bedroom... ny's room... some writn... day the w... residence in... warrant to... "I think i... an extr... cause. Wh... The witness... papers," sh... the card be... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter ad... the witness... duced and... the handri... four docum... Miss Kenna... went to M...

# PUBLIC INDIGNATION AGAINST THE INFAMOUS ACT.

## GREAT MASS MEETING. Government Censured.

## "Cat-and-Mouse" Torture Denounced. REPEAL THE ACT!

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting, convened by the National Political League, to protest against the Cat and Mouse Act was held in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday, July 8, when a resolution protesting against the coercive policy of the Government in regard to Woman Suffrage, and calling upon the Cabinet to fulfil their pledges and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting enfranchisement to Women, was carried unanimously with great enthusiasm.

Miss Broadhurst was in the chair, and the other speakers were Miss M. M. Farquharson, M.A., Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S., the Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson (Leicester), the Rev. T. Gobat (Darlington), Mr. W. Lyon Blease, Mr. Aylmer Maude, and the Rev. Ivory Cripps (Swindon).

**MISS BROADHURST.**  
"The Infamous Cat-and-Mouse-Act." Miss Broadhurst, in the course of her speech, congratulated the audience on the greatness of the demonstration, and said they had a great feeling of responsibility in having called such a vast meeting together. The whole country was feeling the condition of things that now prevailed, and it was because it was a serious and a cruel condition of things that they had felt the necessity for action.

She then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting desires to enter its emphatic protest against the present coercive policy of a Government which makes no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlies the existing unrest."

"In particular, it draws urgent attention to the grave results of the administration of the infamous 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' the torture of which a cowardly Government is using as a protection against facing a death in prison."

"Further, it calls upon the members of the Cabinet to fulfil their responsible pledges, and put an end to the deplorable disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand."

That resolution was supported by so many eminent men and women that it was impossible for the Chair to deal with them in the ordinary way, and they had therefore placed on the seats a list of those who were supporting the speakers. When more than two hundred men and women came out and supported a meeting of that kind, it showed that opinion, and decisive opinion, was forming in the country.

Another noteworthy feature was that for the first time in the history of the movement they had got out the clergy. There were at least 42 of them on the list the audience had

because it was purely a political subject. That was the one thing it was not, if by that the Bishop meant a House of Commons matter.

Who would imagine for a moment that a member of Parliament would abstain from a single dinner at eventime for any cause whatsoever. Still less, who would imagine in his wildest moment that Mr. McKenna or Rufus Isaacs, or Winston Churchill, would abstain from any form of eating or drinking for a fortnight, even to save their own souls. That was so because Cabinet Ministers had not realised the great prophetic element. He must insist upon that point. They had always been mocking at it in their heart and mind if not in word, and certain that they would only mock upon them to those who went out after the Prophet Elisha to mock him, but "there came two she-ears out of the wood."

**"A Vicious Circle."**  
The meeting that night was one of a series of meetings which were to be held all over the country, and would go on until the whole country was roused. There was what the speaker could only call a vicious circle in the opinion prevailing just now. Instead of a broad and statesmanlike insight into the whole condition of things men and women were seeing only half; they just turned round and round. They said, "If you commit an outrage you must be punished and further than that they did not go; and there they were, just there in that vicious circle. That was most deplorable, because it meant absolute inaction; it meant doing nothing while seeing around them a condition of things that was a disgrace to the country. When women felt a cause so keenly that they faced death, and death by torture, it was times that something was done for them; therefore they had tried to get rid of the vicious circle. They saw on one side a Government which, by its treachery and dishonesty towards the question of Woman Suffrage, had driven a body of people to rebellion; they saw on the other side the women in rebellion. They saw that an extreme method of coercion had been adopted, but what they did not see, and what they meant to see, was not coercion, but straight and honest dealing with the demand that women should be granted the vote. That was the policy of the League, and a policy which they meant to carry forward throughout the country, until not only Suffragists, but the whole body of men and women were roused to make that demand."

**"The Apostles of a Cause."**  
Like all big movements, this thing went down to the fundamentals of human life. He spoke of the religion in the movement, by which he meant the convictions that ran deep into the soul and heart. That was what he meant by religion in the matter. Whence it came who could say? "The wind bloweth where it listeth. You hear the sound of the wind, but you cannot tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth." Even so was the spirit, but you could hear the sound thereof. The speaker spoke of the new moral consciousness of womanhood, and said that that new moral consciousness was the soul of the movement which they supported that night. The women of whom they were thinking chiefly were not merely the victims of the Act, they were the apostles of a cause. True religion always divided; that was one of the strange elements in religion which they found all through the ages. The nation was divided on the woman's question, Parliament was divided, homes were divided; men and women had to choose upon which side they would be; and not only that, but the Government was divided, and, as they knew, it was written, and they would apply it to the Government, "A house that is divided against itself cannot stand."

That was the present peril of the Government. Let them make the Cabinet understand that it was in peril as a Cabinet, because they had not done justice, and had forsaken mercy.

In conclusion, Mr. Donaldson spoke of the religious spirit, and said that if this was the spirit (as he believed it was)—the spirit of true religion, pure and undefiled, the devotion to a great idea—which was behind this movement, then all the moral forces of the world were behind it, and it would sweep away whatever might oppose it.

**MR. LYON BLEASE.**  
"Coercion is Not Government."  
Mr. Lyon Blease said that he would take as his text something that Mr. William Archer had written to Miss Broadhurst with regard to that meeting. It had been published in the "Daily Chronicle" that morning. Mr. Archer suggested that the meeting "would only have the effect of aiding and abetting a conspiracy to make government impossible." It seemed to him that it was a meeting for the purpose of making government possible, because, what they who were Suffragists suffered from at the present moment was not government—coercion was not, and never had been government. What was remarkable about this application of coercion by the present Liberal Government was that it had been the

**THE REV. F. LEWIS DONALDSON.**

"The Great Prophetic Element."  
The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson said they were not there to deal with the political or economic reasons for giving Woman Suffrage or for debating the rightness or the wrongness of what were called the methods of the militants, but to protest against the cruelty which was being done to some of the noblest citizens of the country. He meant torture made legal by an Act which should be entitled an Act for the avoidance of doing justice. Let them give a thought to the large creative things that lay behind and at the roots of that great movement. Politics were only the body of the thing, and it was the failure to understand that which was blinding, not only a section of the public, but also the Government and the Cabinet. It was blinding them because they had not apprehended the prophetic element that lay behind. This had led astray a Bishop, and a good one, the Bishop of London, when he said in his Diocesan Conference that they would not consider Woman Suffrage

**MR. AYLMER MAUDE.**

"What Does Mr. Asquith Propose to Do?"  
Mr. Aylmer Maude asked how this position was going to end? It was unendurable that things should continue as they were. There was no doubt whatever that the enormous majority of the leaders of thought among the people of this country were in favour of the enfranchisement of women. Whenever there was a demand for any reform there was opposition to it, and the greater part of that opposition came from the masses of the people who did not wish to share their privileges with those who had not had them before; but a greater obstacle than that lay in the mass of the electorate. That apathy was often enough to make one despair. It recalled to one the apathy of the American people on the question of the emancipation of the slaves, when it was said that "the apathy of this people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal, and to hasten the resurrection of the dead."

That was what one felt with reference to the apathy of the ordinary electorate with regard to the tremendous question of the enfranchisement of women. Unfortunately the present leader of the Liberal Party was more opposed to the reform which they had at heart than the leader of the Conservative Party. What was to happen? They had to ask themselves whether they were content that that question should be indefinitely shelved. Those who considered themselves on the Progressive side had to put it to Mr. Asquith how was he going to get them out of the impasse. They were not willing that this question should be indefinitely postponed, therefore what did Mr. Asquith propose to do? "We want to have the vote for women or we want to know the reason why," said Mr. Maude, amid great applause.

It would not need any very large transference of votes from the Liberal side to the other to throw this Government out at the next election, and what he wanted to put as a Liberal as a Progressive, was this: Was Mr. Asquith going to show them what it did to impasse or did he wish them to organise that transference of votes?

**MISS MARGARET MILNE FARQUHARSON.**

"A New Idea."  
Miss Farquharson, in the course of her speech, said that the same sort of struggle that was then being waged had been waged many times in many centuries, but perhaps now the struggle was more intense. It was the clash of a new conception of women against an old and rigid idea. It was a struggle that marked the emergence of the ideals of a whole sex and the determination of a whole sex to win its freedom.

Every great man or woman who had brought a new idea into the world had had to suffer laughter, jeers, and persecution. In the seventeenth century Galileo, whose doctrines transformed the whole outlook of men, was met by the astonished horror of all the petrified professors and the men of wisdom. "What!" they said to him, "is the earth no longer the centre of the universe, harmonious sequence? Is man no longer the dominant factor of creation?" When Galileo devised a telescope which could prove not only the truth of his doctrines to himself, but the truth of his doctrines to other people, matters became exceedingly serious. Some asserted that that telescope was all right for terrestrial observation, but when it came to

looking at the heavens from it, then it was false, illusory. Others adopted the precaution of refusing to look through the telescope. And so, in that age they held his doctrines to be impious and heretical. They tortured him with the torture of the Inquisition. But, poor schemer! before the year was out in which this great man died, in a remote village in Lincolnshire, an infant was born who was destined to complete and round off and develop those very doctrines for which a man had been convicted of heresy.

"History Repeats Itself."  
There never was a truer maxim than "history repeats itself." To-day they had women struggling towards their freedom, met by the opposition of an official body of men in power, who had neither the insight nor the imagination to understand.

The question which women were pushing forward was not faced with open opposition. They had been subjected to party intrigues and to dishonest dealing. Mr. McKenna, in the unrestrained imagination of a precise mind, evolved a Bill which was a disgrace to any nation's history. The Government had become responsible for a "Cat-and-Mouse Coercion Bill"—a Bill which was gagged in its title, gagged in Committee, and forced through a servile House of Commons. It was an illegal Bill; it was a Bill which was an infringement of the liberty of the subject; and it was a Bill which could not possibly meet the demand of those who had brought it forth.

They were going to carry a campaign from one end of the country to the other until the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill" and all expedients for coercion had given place to a Bill giving freedom to English women.

**THE REV. T. GOBAT.**

"A Shuffling Attitude."  
Mr. Gobat said he had been brought there most willingly from the town of Darlington, which they might have heard of. It was known as the Quaker town, and Quakers were persons who were known above all else for their love of peace. He was there because he was quite persuaded that the present action of the Government was so contrary to all their northern ideas of fair play and justice. So far from making for peace it would accentuate the bitterness that already existed; would seriously promote the danger of a sex war, and increase the social disturbance generally. Therefore he was very glad to take part in that great demonstration against the action of the Government.

He did not think there was any moderate vote to describe the action of the Government with regard to the women's vote question except that of shuffling. It was no wonder that that shuffling attitude had been productive, and would be more productive of disastrous disturbances. Mr. Gobat then spoke to an imaginary Lord Haldane, whom he professed to see among the audience, and said he would remind his lordship of the statement he made seven years ago, that until women had the vote, the question of social reform could not be seriously grappled with. There were a considerable number of people who had the idea somehow that people with money and houses should have the vote before poor working women. If Women Suffrage were to come by degrees, it must be the working women who were to have it first. He would now go back to Lord Haldane and ask him if it were not time that he began seriously to grapple with

social reform. What would they say of a man who said he was never happy except in his wife's society, and for seven years was at the Empire, and the Alhambra, at the Queen's Hall, at the Oxford, and at the Sackville case, and never once had his wife with him. Would they not rather distrust the devotion of that man for his wife?

**SIR VICTOR HORSLEY.**

"Liberalism is Equality."  
Sir Victor Horsley, who was enthusiastically received, said that he was there, as they all were, to recognise the truth of what Mr. Lloyd George said last Saturday, namely, "that the Liberal ideal was equality. What they had to demonstrate to Mr. Lloyd George was that equality is Liberalism. As a Liberal of the most pronounced kind, he would endeavour to show that the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' was no deed of Liberalism; that it was no contribution to the law of this country at all; and finally, to show what he thought the Government ought to do by way of retribution to the women of the nation."

Blackstone, who was accepted as the founder of the principles of modern English law, said two hundred years ago that everyone, however poor, should have "a vote to elect those delegates who were to represent himself; his property, and his life." "We claim the Vote," said Sir Victor, "because it represents the share which everyone takes in the nation's work, by reason of his living in his nation." He said "his" address, because he wanted to refer to the shameful law of 1889, only a few years ago, when lawyers decided that the women of the country were to receive the benefit of certain Acts of Parliament, but only those Acts of Parliament since 1850. All the others were the property of men; women were not to have them. The second part of the clause decided that although women were only to have the advantage of beneficial Acts since 1850, they were to be punished by every Act that had been passed since Parliament began. He always thought that the law was to provide justice between man and man, and as between man and woman.

He would define the Act they were then discussing, in the words of Sir Arthur Markham, who had said in the House of Commons, that this "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was no law; it was "a Bill to torture persons to prevent them from arriving at their just rights." That magnificent meeting was a message to the Government to tell them that the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was not a law to bring about the punishment of those who resorted to violence; it was to torture those who seek their just rights.

"Who Was Telling the Truth?"  
As a medical practitioner he denounced the conduct of Mr. McKenna. He was there, as a medical man, not merely to protest against the cruelty of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," not merely against the inevitable injury it inflicted on the constitution of the persons whom the law pretended to protect, but to protest against the infamous labels which Mr. McKenna had uttered against his profession in the House of Commons. Mr. McKenna had said in the House of Commons that forcible feeding was ordinary medical practice. That was a lie. Mr. McKenna said it was not dangerous; there was no danger to life or health. That again was not true. Mr. McKenna said that in 1912; in 1913, in the House of Commons, he said that it was "undeniably true that forcible feeding was a most objectionable practice." Who was telling the truth—the Mr. McKenna

**THE REV. IVORY CRIPPS.**

"A Spiritual Awakening."  
The Rev. Ivory Cripps said he was there in a double capacity—first of all as a Christian minister, and, secondly, as a private citizen. He was there as a Christian minister because he held that men in his position always had to have their eyes wide open for all movements which had upon them the stamp of the Kingdom of God, and he held that that great feminist movement, which was rapidly sweeping to world-wide victory, was such a movement, as that. They all knew that the great feminist movement of to-day was bigger than the demand for the vote, although the demand for the vote was an integral part in it. It was at the bottom a spiritual and religious awakening; at the bottom it was the soul of womanhood coming to self-consciousness and demanding light and liberty, and freedom, and a place in the sun. He was jealous for the honour of the Church. Many a time he thought one was bound to admit that the Church, in the narrower sense of the word, had been false to the ideals of the ideal Kingdom, that Kingdom which is wider than any Church and wider than all the Churches put together, but it was a consolation to them to know that in those cases the Kingdom of God, and not the Church, had always conquered. Women were going to get the vote, whatever they of the Churches did. He did not think that, as a whole, the Churches were yet awake to the feminist movement. He thought that the Cabinet honestly believed that the passing of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" would stop militancy and stop hunger-striking. It had done neither one nor the other.

**LATEST NEWS.**

News is just to hand that Mrs. Sanders has been re-arrested after a drive on Wednesday. We hear that a scene took place at her house, of which details will be given next week.



# TO SUPPRESS THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

## THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. AN IMPRESSION.

Although the Congress was primarily intended for delegates, a number of interested outsiders were present throughout the proceedings. The majority of the audience consisted of women, but the speakers were chiefly men. Great eagerness and enthusiasm prevailed, and at times the atmosphere grew very tense. A striking proof of the change of attitude of the general public was the fact that this subject, which a few years ago was practically tabooed, should be able to draw together from all over the world such a number of interesting and attractive personalities. It seems as if the present moment is psychologically the time for discussing this question, which is so closely bound up with other branches of the woman's movement, especially that of the Suffragette.

The thanks of women are especially due to the Duchess of Albany, who was present throughout the sessions and took an important part in the Congress.

The Fifth International Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic was held in London from Monday, June 30, to Friday, July 4, at Caxton Hall, Westminster. The opening ceremony took place on Monday morning, and words of welcome to the delegates were spoken by Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the heads of the Anglican, Roman, Non-conformist, and Jewish Communities, as well as the Lord Mayor of London and the Chairman of the London County Council. Replies were made by representatives of France, Germany, and Holland.

The real business of the Congress was taken on Monday afternoon, and the question before the delegates (submitted by the French National Committee) was the extension of the laws for the protection of children to children employed in theatres, circuses, and concerts.

A Swiss delegate maintained that the atmosphere surrounding young people employed in these places, and the bad payment they received, led the way to prostitution. The result of the discussion was the passing of a resolution that national legislation should prohibit employment in theatres, circuses, and concert and music halls of children under 16 years of age, and that special provisions should be added to the legislation for the protection of young girls under age who accept employment abroad to perform in theatres, circuses, concerts, and music halls.

The second question discussed on Monday afternoon was the extent of the National White Slave Traffic and the means adopted to fight against it. The outcome of the discussion was much additional information about this traffic in various countries, and it was decided that each National Committee, or other responsible body in countries where no such committee now exists, be requested, through the International Bureau, to urge upon its Government the appointing of an official Commission, consisting in part of women, to ascertain the extent of the traffic of women in that country, and to recommend methods to suppress it.

Tuesday's session was one of the most important in the whole Congress. The question before the Congress dealt with the State registration of foreigners and the repatriation of foreign women of bad character, and Congress resolved that the National

Committee of every country should endeavour to abolish the licensed houses of ill-fame. This resolution is a tremendous step forward, for one of the chief causes of the success of this terrible traffic is the existence of these *maisons tolérées*, which are always ready for the legal disposal of new victims on the market.

It is interesting to note that one of the principal speakers that day was the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., who was so closely connected with Josephine Butler's splendid work against the State registration of vice, which has received a great blow from the passing of this resolution.

Tuesday afternoon was occupied with the study of emigration from the point of view of the White Slave Traffic, and the action of employment agencies respecting that traffic. Mr. Bullock, of Scotland Yard Central Authority for Great Britain for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic pointed out very truly that if legislation for the employment agencies was made too strict, it would simply send girls more and more to advertisements, which would be a much greater evil, as appointments would be made to meet them in strange houses or hotels, where they might only too easily be entrapped. The betrayal of a girl might be brought home to an agency, but if it was the result of answering an advertisement there would be no redress. Congress therefore confined itself to instructing a Special Commission to study the subject of emigration from the point of view of the White Slave Traffic, with a view to assisting to emigrants and women travelling alone protection both on railways and boats.

On Wednesday Congress studied the moral analogy of the extension of the White Slave Traffic. A special feature of the discussion on this day was the telling speech of Mrs. Fawcett, who made a great point of the fact that the revival of warfare against this great social evil was simultaneous with the Woman Suffrage Movement. She had just come from Buda Pesth, where she was struck with facts which had been laid before the International Suffrage Conference there with regard to the protection of women and girls in those countries in which women were enfranchised.

Another question of great interest before the Congress on Wednesday was that of the assistance of women in the administrative measures concerning prostitution. The speech of Mrs. Leathes, a French Canadian delegate, who is also president of the Toronto Suffrage Society, evoked tremendous enthusiasm.

"I am a Suffragist," she began, amidst loud applause, and like Mrs. Fawcett, she showed how the possession of the vote would enable women to take an effective part in the destruction of this terrible traffic. She went on to describe the important work done by women policemen in her own country, and related that young girls coming out of the Departmental Stores were frequently accosted by undesirable people. Complaint was made to the authorities, who at first tried to do away with the evil by placing there a six-foot high policeman in uniform. This, of course, was folly. The procurers at once went elsewhere for their victims, and then the authorities were induced to station outside the stores a woman policeman in an ordinary blue serge coat and skirt, who was

much more likely to effect a capture of the traffickers. Congress resolved that the assistance of women is desirable in the administrative measures concerning the social evil, including in proper cases the appointing of police women, and that the National Committee be requested to press this question on the attention of their respective Governments.

On Thursday Congress discussed the much-voiced question of the employment of barmaids, and expressed the wish that the legislation of every country should adopt preventive and repressive measures, and should prohibit in these establishments the employment of girls under age, except in the cases where the young girl employed is in the café kept by her parents. Miss Hall, of the Church Army, said that barmaids, as a class, were very moral in this country. The danger came in when they went abroad.

Mrs. Creighton, who spoke on Thursday, emphasised the fact that these great moral questions are being dealt with by the best of the younger part of their generation, who are feeling that these matters are pre-eminently their business.

Mr. Claude Montefiore, in a magnificent speech, raised the whole debate to a high spiritual level. Speaking for his own race, he pointed out that no English Jew had so far forgotten his duty to England as to be engaged in this traffic, and stated that if foreign Jews had been convicted of taking part in it, it must be remembered that this was the result of the terrible suppression which Jews have suffered in other countries.

A very exhaustive and valuable report in answer to a question about the operations of the Government Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic had been written by Mr. Bullock, printed copies of which were distributed at the Congress.

On Friday, the last day of the Congress, a Dutch delegate, M. A. de Graaf (president of the Netherlands National Committee), made a very interesting statement as to the effects of the new law, May 29, 1911, for the Suppression of Immorality in the Netherlands. This law has abolished the State registration of vice in Holland. A striking proof of the awakening of the national conscience to the horrors of this evil is the fact that many cities, acting on their own initiative, had abolished it before the above law was passed.

It is also of interest to know that, in the very near future, Dutch women will undoubtedly be enfranchised.

A delegate from Glasgow, speaking on the suppression of the traffic in children, spoke of the great need there was for legislation on this matter, especially in Glasgow.

The Congress was closed on Friday afternoon, having done very useful and encouraging work.

Several times during the proceedings, the economic question was touched upon, as was also the duty of parents and guardians to teach children the facts of life. The appalling ignorance of these facts, in which many of them are allowed to grow up, was deplored.

Other points which called forth the keenest enthusiasm on the part of the audience were the necessity of demanding an equal standard of morality in men and women and the need of women being enfranchised to enable them to help men effectively in abolishing the White Slave Traffic.

Finally the whole Congress was a great memorial to the work of one delicate woman, who had sown the seeds of a mighty harvest, which others are about to reap. From beginning to end of last week's sessions the spirit of Josephine Butler was present in the hearts and minds of the delegates, who were carrying on the glorious work which she began. Women who to-day are facing the same hardships, the same physical dangers which she encountered so bravely in the course of her great crusade, feel strengthened and encouraged by the thought that the same magnificent victory is most surely awaiting their efforts.

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### HOW WOMEN ARE PROTECTED.

#### GIRL ATTACKED—CASE DISMISSED.

The following extraordinary case of masculine leniency with regard to a certain type of offence has been brought to our notice. The case is reported in the "People," June 29: Horace Evans, 24, son of Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Privy Council, who three weeks ago was acquitted at Macclesfield on a charge of attacking Miss Davies, a school teacher, was re-arrested at the same court on another charge of a similar nature. The girl in this second case was Miss Elsie Whittington, aged 20, a farmer's daughter, who was the companion of Miss Davies, in the previous case.

In the course of her evidence Miss Whittington said, "While I was passing Mr. Evans he came up and said, 'Give me a kiss.' I refused, and he repeated the request. When I again refused he said, 'You must.' He caught me from behind and dragged me into the hedge. 'You struggled to prevent him kissing you,' said Mr. Hughes, defending. 'His intention could not have been to kiss me, but to push me into the hedge,' replied Miss Whittington. Mr. Evans did not enter the witness-box. His solicitor, addressing the Bench, denied that the evidence pointed to anything more than a rough and unjustifiable attempt to kiss the girl."

The Chairman said the decision of the majority of the Bench was to dismiss the case.

### LONDON GRADUATES' PETITION.

A petition has been presented to the King asking that a free pardon be granted to Mrs. Pankhurst. A free pardon is the only means known to the law whereby an innocent person can be relieved of a sentence wrongfully imposed.

The petition is signed by Sir Edward Henry Bask, the Rev. A. Caldecott (Dean, King's College), Professor W. D. Halliburton (Professor of Physiology, King's College), Sir Victor Horsley, Professor Karl Pearson (Professor of Eugenics, University College), and Mr. Sidney Webb (Professor of Public Administration, London School of Economics), and is worded as follows:

To His Most Gracious Majesty THE KING.

The humble petition of the undersigned Teachers and Graduates of the University of London for the grant of a free pardon to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst.

SHEWETH

THAT the Jury, while finding that Mrs. Pankhurst had broken the law, accompanied their verdict with a strong recommendation to mercy.

THAT the disinterestedness of the Prisoner and her high personal character are admitted.

THAT the state of the Prisoner's health renders it unlikely that she can live to complete her sentence under the terms of the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act, 1913.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the sentence passed on Mrs. Pankhurst may be terminated by a free pardon.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, etc.

## MR. LORD GEORGE REMINDED.

### SCENE AT A LIBERAL GARDEN PARTY!

#### SUFFRAGISTS VIOLENTLY EJECTED.

Mr. Lloyd George, as president of the West Kensington Liberal and Radical Association, made a speech at a garden party at Dulwich on July 5, following upon a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Lough, in celebration of the former's 21st anniversary as M.P. for that constituency, and at the outset he was severely heckled by Suffragists.

He had only remarked, "As president of this association," when a woman called out, "Votes for Women." After a scuffle she was removed. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded: "I really do not mind the interruptions," when another Suffragist ejaculated, "What about the women you are murdering?" She was also rushed out amid wild disorder.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if any of her should infinitely prefer, if it were possible, to conduct the meeting so as not to expel them, when another woman called out, "Not until you give votes to women." She was also roughly ejected, and many more interruptions and ejections followed.

Quiet was restored once more, and Mr. Lloyd George said that if anyone had to be expelled he hoped it would be done with as little use of force as possible, and then proceeded: "It is now my pleasure to call upon—" But he could get no further.

**Struck on the Head.**  
The interrupter was struck heavily on the head by a woman with an umbrella, and, struggling bravely, she was escorted out by half a dozen stewards. Then a man interposed, and the stewards rushed to him, and he was roughly thrown out.

Mr. Lloyd George rose in an endeavour to finish his previous remark, but another woman got up and called out a remark about giving women votes. A man turned round and deliberately struck her in the face, whereupon she was ejected from the meeting, together with the interrupter.

Order was then restored for the moment, but when Mr. Lloyd George, in handing the address to Mr. Lough, remarked, "It is now my pleasure," a woman added, "to give votes for Women." She was very roughly handled, thrown on the ground, and pulled out by the stewards.

**AN ACCOUNT BY ONE WHO WAS EJECTED.**  
Saturday, July 6, was an eventful day for me: it was my first experience of being ejected from a Liberal meeting. We entered Kingswood, Dulwich, without any difficulty, but the time before the meeting hung very heavy on our heads. At last the time came to take our seats, and then suspense. Would Mr. Lloyd George turn up? Yes, he appeared, followed by an admiring crowd. Then he rose to speak, and the interruptions came thick and fast. Suddenly I became aware that he was trying to introduce Mr. Lough by saying, "It is now my pleasure to call upon—" "Why don't you settle the woman's question first?" A fist shot out at my face and down I went like a nine-pin. I was up again in a moment with a feeling of intense pain in my right side. I think the muscles are strained, as my side is still painful. A friend near me caused a momentary obstruction by protesting against the man knocking me down. However, he was also ejected and badly cut about the head. A steward caught hold of me and led me out. Rough treatment only makes us feel more militant than ever.

#### BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The attitude of the Liberal Government towards the women's demand for freedom seemed to me truly reflected in the organised savagery with which the stewards, at a garden party meeting at Sydenham Hill on Saturday last assaulted the women who ventured to appeal for justice to Mr. Lloyd George.

When a man on my right, evidently a Conservative, aggressively interrupted Mr. Lloyd George with repeated interjections of "Rot! Rot!" he was courteously begged by the Minister to follow the argument, which was then amplified for his benefit. A few moments earlier a young girl on my left had capped the Chancellor's sentence "It is now my privilege" by saying "to give votes to women." She was immediately knocked down and violently dragged from the meeting.

A woman behind me ventured to criticise the Government. A Liberal gentleman rose up suddenly and struck her a violent blow in the face with his fist. The stewards then seized her and roughly flung her out. She was followed by many others.



Then a man asked the Chancellor this question, "How long are you going to allow women to be slowly murdered in our prisons?" The words had scarcely left his lips when he was set upon by at least a dozen burly ruffians, one of whom seized him by the throat, while others kicked and punched him and struck him with sticks. Bruised and bleeding, he was dragged away into an adjacent field, where they again attacked him, and only desisted in response to the frantic appeals of some Boy Scouts, who were attending to another victim who lay senseless upon the ground. This victim was the son of one of Mr. Lloyd George's most prominent supporters in Islington, who had ventured to protest against the unnatural brutality that was being used in ejecting a woman from the meeting.

A local member of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, who went to the assistance of a woman who was being dragged by her feet and arms by a number of stewards, who were abusing her with oaths and threatening to throw her into an adjacent pond, was ejected with her at the main entrance. There they found a clergyman, who had been thrown out for a similar attempt to modify the stewards' brutality.

## REJECTED LETTERS.

It has lately become evident that the Press is closed not only to Suffragists, but to all who criticise the actions of the Government in connection with the fight for the vote. Men and women of the highest distinction, whose views on other matters are eagerly welcomed by editors, find their communications rigidly excluded from the columns of the newspaper.

The SUFFRAGETTE will therefore be glad to receive copies of such letters for publication as space permits. They must be accompanied by a statement giving all details and assuring us that the letter in question has been refused by the paper to which it was sent. From those received a representative selection will be made.

The following are among those sent us this week:

### THE DEATH OF MISS DAVISON.

#### Refused by the "Times" and "Morning Post."

Sir,—With regard to this tragedy I read in one of our leading newspapers, "The public are disposed to look upon manifestations of that temper with disgust."

I am disposed to think that the "Daily Sketch" of to-day represents more truly what the public really feel. It is what it said:

"Miss Emily Davison is the first woman to die for the cause of Votes for Women. Right or wrong, she had the courage of her convictions, and gave her life for the vote."

"The man who stops a runaway horse knows that he will be applauded by every one. Miss Davison expected, if she were not killed, to be lynched, or, at all events, to be ill-treated by the crowd."

"She gave her life in the effort to push forward the cause of Women's Suffrage, as she felt certain that the condition of women will be greatly ameliorated if they obtain the vote. 'Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends.'—Yours faithfully,

A. J. WRENNE.

#### Refused by the "Pall Mall Gazette."

DEAR SIR,—In your "Notes of the Day" for June 29 you compare the sublime death of Emily Wilding Davison with the tragedy at Ascot, and in your attempt to solve the cause of Mr. H. Hewitt's action, you make use of the following words: "The notoriety of the former suicide took a monstrous hold of his imagination." In your blind denunciation of Suffrage for women, surely it is not too much to ask that you should at least respect the dead. There is not a fragment of evidence to support the contention of "suicide." Moreover, did not the coroner, after hearing all the evidence, state that there was not the slightest evidence of suicide, which statement the jury, by their verdict of "Death from misadventure," endorsed? I deeply resent your reference to Emily Wilding Davison's death as one of suicide. You ask for truth in dealing with the "Marsden Question," and I, in common with I am sure thousands of others, ask for truth when speaking of Emily Wilding Davison's death.—I am, yours faithfully,

FRANK MOXON, M.B., B.S.

#### Refused by the "Times."

Sir,—It is perhaps as human to feel resentment as it is to err; but I do feel a little ashamed of a House of Commons, which I helped to elect, allowing their resentment against certain law-breakers to reverse their

deliberate judgment upon so important a principle as the enfranchisement of women.

One seldom meets a man now who does not think that women ought to have a voice in legislation, and it seems to me to require no proof that in social legislation the voice of the women would be of great value to the State. Experience shows that the voice without the vote is powerless. I suppose there must have been some natural cause in remote prehistoric times to account for the predominance of man and the subjection of women; I suppose also there was also a natural tendency in human evolution which will explain the predominance of the aristocracy and the subjection of the labouring classes in the pre-Reform days. The latter has been ended, in spite of the gloomy prophecies that the ruin of the country would follow the introduction of the democratic element. The reform had to come. This one is inevitable. Why not take a lesson from History and do it now?—Yours faithfully,

R. L. HIPPISLEY.

30, Chester Street, S.W.

### IN REPLY TO A LIBERAL WOMAN.

DEAR MADAM,—I am tempted to make one or two remarks in reply to your letter. You cannot see a way out of the present difficulties. To me it seems simple.

Supposing Liberal Suffragists treated this question of Woman Suffrage seriously as they treat questions of Free Trade, Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, etc., and resigned their offices or withdrew their support from a Government absolutely hostile to the cause they profess to support? In such a case, if ever arisen, there would have been no military and no occasion for militancy. Liberal Suffragists have preferred passing an Act which is a disgrace to our Statute Book and to the name of Liberal, and at this moment are preferring that women should make the supreme sacrifice of their lives sooner than that they, the Liberal Suffragists, should make the smallest sacrifice of any kind or description.

Mrs. Pankhurst is fighting for a great principle. She cannot give way, and, of course, she will not. Neither she nor the other women. They are, as it seems to me, about the only people in the world to-day who have a living faith.

You say, what would become of the law if the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" were repealed to-morrow.

But the Act is proving absolutely ineffective for anything but torture. Not one single prisoner has been re-installed in prison excepting those who make no effort to get away. Every one of the others has eluded the vigilance of the police. In what way is the Act sustaining law?

These women are distinctly fighting a so-called Liberal Government. For that they have persecuted them from the first and when a Liberal Government is in power, if it fails in Liberalism, there is no one to defend liberty. I am an anti-Conservative as you are, but I do see that when Conservatives are in power the Liberals act as watchdogs of liberty, and consequently we are safer than when a tyrannical Government appropriates the great name of Liberal and betrays it as the present Government have done and are doing.

Yours, not sadly, because I feel we ought to be thankful for such a wonderful revelation of the courage and power of sacrifice in the world—but full of hope and confidence even through this abyss of darkness.

ABELINE N. CHAPMAN.



PRINTING "THE SUFFRAGETTE."

A SENTENCE OF SIX DAYS.

At the Manchester Assizes on July 7, Mr. Edgar Whiteley, manager of the National Labour Press (Limited), Manchester, was charged with conspiracy and incitement to crime by publishing the SUFFRAGETTE.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., and Mr. Wingate Saul were for the prosecution; and Mr. Rigby Swift, K.C., and Mr. F. B. Merriman for the defence.

Mr. Hewart said that the 30th number of the SUFFRAGETTE, which was printed and published by the defendant, contained deliberate incitement to members of the Union to continue their policy of outrages and attacks on property.

For the defence, Mr. Rigby Swift submitted that no reasonable man could read the paper as it stood, could find in it any incitement to crime. One paragraph, he said, could be taken from one place and another from another and made to look like incitement if put together. That was what the prosecution had done. They had tried by stretching and twisting to read these things into the paper because they desired to get up a prosecution.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Justice Bailhache passed sentence of six days' imprisonment, dating from the beginning of the Assizes, which meant immediate discharge.

LEICESTER SUFFRAGIST SENTENCED.

"A PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF HER SEX."

On July 2, at the Leicester Borough Police Court, Mrs. Alice Hawkins was summoned on two charges of placing deleterious fluid in postal pillar-boxes.

Joseph Hurst, a caretaker, said he saw defendant and her husband near Friar Lane and Grey Friars. He watched them, and saw defendant take something from a basket and put in a pillar-box.

The postman deposed to finding in it an envelope containing a broken bottle, partly filled with some kind of liquid.

Defendant then admitted the offence, Mr. Carnley, for the defence, stating that the act was committed not wantonly, but as a protest against the treatment of her sex.

The Bench imposed a fine of 40s., or a month's imprisonment.

Defendant intimated that she would go to prison, and it is understood that she will hunger-strike.

PRISON NEWS.

We have not been able to obtain any news of Miss Lake since she returned to Warwick Prison on July 1. Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Given, sentenced at Guildford Assizes to three years' penal servitude, are now in Holloway Prison, where they have been on hunger-strike ever since last Thursday.

Suffragists Released.

The latest reports of Miss Rachel Barrett were released from Holloway Prison on Saturday morning, after a little over two days' hunger-strike. They were both in a very weak condition, and Miss Kenney was in such a state of absolute collapse as to cause grave anxiety to her doctor and friends. It is known that Miss Kenney's heart is seriously weakened by the great strain and suffering she has undergone in the past through hunger-strikes and forcible feeding.

Forfeiting Release.

The latest reports of Miss Olive Hockin, Miss Jane Short, and Miss Maggie Macfarlane will be glad to know that their sentences expire shortly. Miss Hockin will be released about July 16. Miss Short, who is to be remembered, was sentenced to six months in the second division on February 19 for breaking windows in Bond Street, will be released from Holloway about July 19. Miss Macfarlane is expected out on July 29. Would their friends kindly notify the Prisoners' Organiser immediately they are released?

PRISONERS FUND.

The following contributions towards the prisoners' fund are gratefully acknowledged:

- Miss E. A. Gilby ... £ 4 4
L. L. G. ... 0 2 0
Anon ... 0 2 0
Miss L. A. Floyd ... 2 0 0
H. J. Southsea ... 0 0 6
Towards my honored father's life or out of prison—from one of the poorest. ... 0 10 0
Mrs. Mackenzie ... 0 5 0
Please accept enclosed as a little help towards the fund for the Prisoners, God Bless them. ... 0 10 0
The North Islington W.S.P.U. has lately held a jumble sale, half the proceeds of which were for the prisoners' fund. The sale was most successful, and they were able to hand over the sum of £3 towards the fund. Cannot other enterprising members think of more ways of raising money for this end?

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged £288 0 0
Mrs. Gow ... 1 0 0
W. J. Lister, Esq. ... 1 0 0
J. Calder, Esq. ... 0 5 0
Mrs. J. Mackenzie ... 0 5 0
Walthamstow W.S.P.U. ... 2 10 0
Miss Janie Allan ... 10 0 0
Reginald Pott, Esq. ... 5 0 0
£338 0 0

MEN'S DEPUTATION FROM THE NORTH TO MR. ASQUITH.

A deputation of men of all parties will shortly leave Edinburgh for London to demand Votes for Women of Mr. Asquith. Mrs. Archibald Sennett is going from town to town holding meetings and gathering names for this very important deputation. Meetings will be held en route at the various large towns, and volunteers collected to swell the numbers. The following letter has been sent to the Prime Minister by the hon. secretary to the deputation:

"A deputation of Town Councillors and other representative citizens from Scotland and the North of England has been organised for the purpose of waiting upon you in connection with Woman Suffrage. We are well aware of your expressed views upon the subject, but we believe that you are not fully aware of the enormous body of public opinion which lies behind this demand, on a strictly constitutional basis. As women have no constitutional means of expressing this demand, it is essential that we should lay the views of our Councils before you, these Councils having passed practically unanimous resolutions in favour of the enfranchisement of women.

The deputation proposes to wait upon you during the third week in July on any day convenient to you. We shall be glad to hear from you the earliest date you could arrange to receive us.

The letter is signed by Bailies Chesser, Richardson, Douglas Elliot, Stark, Ross, and Rusk, Convener Duncan, and Councillors Inman, M. Michael, Archibald Crawford, White, Hastie, Bruce Lindsay, Robertson, and Murray.

All who wish to help should apply to Mr. Alexander Orr, Fettes Row, Edinburgh.

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Imprisonment, Place of Imprisonment. Includes names like Miss Louisa Gay, Miss Jane Short, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, etc.

GLADSTONE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

At the great demonstration which will be held in Gladstone Park on Sunday, July 13, at 4 p.m., the following resolution will be put:

"That this meeting assembled in Gladstone Park emphatically protests against the action of the Government in attempting to suppress journals before publication, and in forbidding public meetings of a particular association, and demands the restoration of the full rights of freedom of Press, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly, which our forefathers fought for and won, and without which no individual or association can feel secure against oppression. It demands the removal of the sex disability of women without which the interests of women and especially the working women of this country cannot be protected, and calls upon the Government without further delay to introduce and carry through a measure for that purpose. It demands that the persecution of all men and women charged with inciting to be abandoned, and that the infamous 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' by which the Government seeks to torture and destroy its political opponents shall at once be repealed."

This demonstration is of immense importance, because the Trades Unions and other societies are all united upon this resolution. Proceedings will leave the Prince of Wales, Harrow Road, at 2 p.m., Manor Park Road, Harlesden, and Messina Avenue, Kilburn, at 2.30 p.m., and all Suffragists are invited to join.

The speakers will include: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Miss G. Brackenbury, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Mrs. Archibald Sennett, Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Cuninghame Graham, Mr. Mark Wilks, and Dr. Macpherson.

PRASS COMMENTS.

"Nottingham Guardian" of July 3. "If Mr. McKenna cannot devise some saner and more effective means of preventing Suffragist outrages it is time that he made way for someone who could. . . Mrs. Pankhurst is fighting for a cause that is just—for a cause which nine people out of every ten know to be just. . . And if she or any of the women who are associated with her are murdered, that Act and about the Act itself. All that is needed to settle the whole question of Woman Suffrage, for some years at least, is a little common sense and a little freedom from party spirit. A short Act of Parliament, consisting of a single clause, admitting women householders to the franchise on the same basis as men, might be passed in a few weeks, and probably in a few days. No person possessed of ordinary intelligence can suppose that this would do any harm, or that a claim so reasonable can be for long resisted. It cannot. The fippan assertion, so often made by people who do not think that women do not want a vote, does not really deceive anyone. Thinking women do want a vote, and it is highly desirable, both in the interests of the State and in the interests of the women themselves, that they should have the vote, and have it quickly. Women who are comfortably off—who possess every comfort the world can give them—may be satisfied with their present position—may be satisfied to remain as they are. And it is to be feared that many of such women are too selfish to care about the other millions of women who are not comfortably off—women who have to earn their own living, and often also to earn a living for children. People who say that such women do not want a vote, or that a vote would do them no good, would say almost anything. . . We deeply regret the turn the Women's Suffrage movement has taken. . . But the experience of centuries shows that if a just movement is resisted too long in a free State it always gets beyond control. This is what has happened in connection with the Women's Suffrage movement."

"Christian Commonwealth" of July 2. "In last Thursday's 'Times' Mr. Bernard Shaw describes the present situation with an indignation which is shared by many people who have not his extraordinary power of expression. . . We understand that in several independent quarters protests are being organised against the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' and forcible feeding. . . But what is the use of the protests of friends or the condemnation of foes? If there is one clear conclusion to be drawn from the acts and the sufferings of women in this cause, it is that the only possible solution is, not repression, not repudiation, not martyrdom, but the vote."

"The Onlooker and Throne." "Mr. Bart Kennedy writes: 'I repeat that we must make an end of fine words. We must not gloss the facts. Our attitude must be fair and square and clean. Woman must and will be free whether man likes it or not. Fortunately she has within her a power that will free her. She has physical courage—yes, absolute, fighting, physical courage. She suffers indignity and insult and death and the prison so that she shall be free. I respect and honour these glorious women who are now fighting. They are as fine as the finest heroes that have ever emblazoned history. They are at least as courageous and as noble and as fearless. And their cause is a greater and a finer one even than the one that inspired the heroic Garibaldi.'

THE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Spreading the Light.

Now that the holidays are approaching, everyone is beginning to think of her favourite spot at the seaside or in the country, and how soon she can get there. Members of the W.S.P.U. are, of course, also thinking how the holidays can be turned to good account to help the cause, and a great campaign is being organised all over the country to extend the circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE. Selling the paper is always the best method of helping forward the Suffrage cause, for it spreads broadcast the seed of truth and brings light to those who are wandering in the darkness of ignorance and prejudice. But at the present crisis, when the Government is exelling itself in its efforts to suppress the W.S.P.U. and distort its actions in the eyes of the public, it is more than ever important to give everyone a chance of learning the truth.

Everyone Must Help.

This means that every member and sympathiser must do her part and see to it that there is no nook or cranny in the British Isles where the paper is not known. Will all members who are taking the holidays, therefore get into touch as soon as possible with the organiser who is in charge of the Holiday Campaign and let her know where they are going, when they are going, and how long they are going to stay. She will then be able to put them into touch with other members in the same district and give them ideas and suggestions for ensuring a good sale. Let no one be afraid of sending in her name because she has not much time to give—every little helps.

Attractive Schemes.

We have many most attractive schemes on hand for advertising the paper. A special poster is being designed which will be most useful for decorative purposes, and bunting and flags in the colours can be obtained from Lincoln's Inn House at a low price. We are going to have stalls in the market place and tents on the beach, decorated motor-cars and heavily decorated pony-carts, donkey-carts, caravans, and houseboats. Many other suggestions will occur to holiday makers, and they are invited to send them along to Miss Bartels. Fresh plans will be discussed in the paper from week to week, but first of all we want a great army of volunteers prepared to carry out all these schemes.

Send in Your Name.

So send in your name at once, or, better still, come and see Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House. Tell her how much you are prepared to do, and she will let you know how to set to work to prepare your part in the great Holiday Campaign.

STATEMENT BY MRS. DRUMMOND.

My attention has been called to the report in the Press of the proceedings at Bow Street on Tuesday, when it was decided to further postpone my trial. The report is so worded as to convey the impression that I have weakened in my adherence to the militant agitation for Women's Suffrage. THIS IS NOT TRUE.

I am temporarily unable to continue my active work as a member and an official of the W.S.P.U. because of the serious state of my health but my belief in the righteousness of militancy is stronger than ever and I am determined, when my health is restored, to continue the fight until the vote is won.

THE "SUFFRAGETTE."

Paper Sellers.

The SUFFRAGETTE Point at Henley was a great success. Many papers were sold and much interest aroused. Many thanks to Mr. Lowy for lending his punt for the week and to those members who lent cars to take helpers to and from Henley. Many sellers will be required for the Free Speech Demonstration in Gladstone Park next Sunday. Names of those willing to help should be sent to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

Poster Parades.

Volunteers are wanted to take part in weekly Poster Parades, which leave Lincoln's Inn House on Saturdays at 10.30; Mondays at 2.15 (ending at Pavilion at 8); Thursdays at 6.30.

Posters.

Many thanks to those who have subscribed towards Poster Fund. Subscriptions to the Poster Fund should be sent to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

Poster Fund.

- Mrs. Diplock ... 0 12 6
Miss Stannus ... 0 12 6
A Sheffield Woman ... 1 5 0
Mrs. A. Warrington ... 0 5 0
Mrs. Fletcher ... 0 2 6
Per Miss West ... 0 6 0
Mrs. and Miss Swift ... 1 5 0
Miss C. Collier ... 1 5 0
Mrs. Shacklock ... 1 10 0
Anonymous ... 1 0 0
Mrs. N. Allan ... 1 5 0
Joseph Yates, Esq. ... 3 3 0
Per Miss D. Smith ... 0 2 0
Miss Adair Roberts ... 0 12 6
Per Miss Henry ... 0 9 0
Miss Paget ... 0 1 6
Walthamstow W.S.P.U. ... 2 10 0
£16 6 6

London Meetings.

The meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next will begin at 3.15 p.m. The speakers will be: Mrs. Mansell Moulin, Mr. Baillie Weaver, and Mrs. Dacre Fox.

The Hon. Secretary.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Special Holiday Campaign.

A special of the Special Holiday Campaign will be found on this page. Help of all kinds is needed. Those who can assist in this work should communicate at once with Miss Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House, stating where they are spending their holidays, and the date. Details should also be sent as to the time they are prepared to give to this campaign and any suggestions or plans to help in this work.

Paper Sellers.

Paper-sellers are urgently needed. The circulation of the paper is steadily increasing, and new pitches are constantly being opened up. Will all who can give any time to this send in their names at once to Miss Rogers, Lincoln's Inn House?

Hospitality.

Workers in the Union are frequently in need of a rest, and those who can offer hospitality in this way are asked to communicate with Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) at Lincoln's Inn House.

AT HENLEY REGATTA.



SELLING THE "SUFFRAGETTE"

THE PAVILION MEETING.

Miss Brackenbury, Mrs. Mansell, and Mrs. Dacre Fox were the speakers at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting held at the London Pavilion on Monday.

Miss Brackenbury, in the course of her speech, referred to the state of hysteria shown by the Government and all concerned at the mere sight of a woman, as exemplified by the treatment of Miss Richardson when she tried to present a petition to the King—treatment that included an attempt to break down her loyalty by an offer of liberty if she would give information.

The riots in Johannesburg formed another instance of the vacillating weakness of the Government, which causes trouble by its hopeless policy of "Wait and See."

Mrs. Mansell, the next speaker, began by reading a telegram from Miss Christabel Pankhurst, which ran as follows: "Have noticed libellous statement in the 'Daily Mail.' Another example of scandalous Press tactics used against Suffragists from early days till now. Union splendidly strong financially and every other way."

Untruthful and malicious statements will stimulate our friends to further money gifts and other service. Evil will be turned into good. Coercion and hostile newspaper tactics, now as always, are a challenge to renewed effort, and further strengthen the Union."

Mrs. Mansell, in the course of her speech, pointed out that women, while working for the vote, are finding various splendid by-products on the way. One was the conference for the suppression of the white slave traffic, seeing that it brings to public notice such facts as the infamous conditions of Jewish life in Russia and other evils which were previously ignored by the Press. Another was the organised revolt of the working women against abominable conditions.

Mrs. Dacre Fox then pointed out what an utter failure was the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," under which the prisoner may stay, wherever they think will trouble the Government most. She touched on the disgraceful treatment meted out to the men and women who interrupted Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Saturday. That women could consort with the men who did such things was a proof of the deplorable state of subservience to which women have been reduced.

A report of Mrs. Pankhurst's health and details of the Gladstone Park demonstration closed the meeting.

A WOMAN WINS THE GRAND PRIX DE ROME.

The Grand Prix de Rome for musical composition has been carried off by a girl of nineteen, Mlle. Lili Boulanger. The composition which has won her this coveted distinction is a cantata entitled "Faust et Héloïse," which has been described by the judges as a work of great freshness and distinction. Additional merit is given to Mlle. Boulanger's victory by the fact that M. Mario Delmas, who was placed second in the contest, has already completed eight times.

In response to a letter by Mr. Joseph Patterson, which appeared in the "Tribune," Chicago, asking for subscriptions for flowers for the grave of Emily Wilding Davison, the sum of 100 francs has been forwarded to the Union.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

In response to a letter by Mr. Joseph Patterson, which appeared in the "Tribune," Chicago, asking for subscriptions for flowers for the grave of Emily Wilding Davison, the sum of 100 francs has been forwarded to the Union.



Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

Educational and propaganda work organized by local and provincial centres of the W.S.P.U. continues in ever increasing volume...

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting. Members meeting on Tuesday very well attended. Thanks to all those who thus showed their interest and willingness to help...

Bow and Bromley. Members who have declarations are requested to bring them in signed as soon as possible...

Bowes Park and District. Will members please note that during July Tuesday evening meetings at 6, St. Mark Road have been changed to Thursdays...

Chelsea. Working women's meetings a great success. Miss Bennett kindly spoke at last. These meetings will be resumed in the autumn...

Clapham. An outing to Wimbledon has been arranged for women who attended Morris Hall meetings throughout winter. Contributions towards expenses are needed...

Croydon. Paper-sellers urgently needed. The splendid example of Miss Julian, who sells four or five times a week at long stretches, should induce others to come forward...

Hendon, Golder's Green, and Finchley.

This union is now two years old, and in order to bring its propaganda work more effectively before the public the feeling has gradually grown up that we should try to get premises on the ground floor with a window for purposes of advertisement...

North Islington. Thanks to Miss Gibson for jumble and to Mrs. Setchfield for jam, which always has a ready sale, and for all other gifts. Will members please remember July 25th...

North-West London. The great demonstration demanding the removal of the sex disability of women, the repeal of the infamous "Cat-and-Mouse Act" takes place on Sunday next...

Hornsey. A most successful and sympathetic open-air meeting held on Thursday at Harrington Road, Hornsey, on Thursday evening, July 11th...

Hford. Saturday's meeting, addressed by Miss Freer, was most satisfactory, in spite of rain and the fact of its being at Oakfield...

Streatham. Hearty thanks to all who are helping to make Sunday meetings on Common easy and marked success. Thanks to all contributors to monthly sale of home-made dainties...

West Ham. Will members who can keep shop any Thursday, Friday, or Saturday in August please let Miss Rowe know at once at 10, West Ham Road...

Westminster and St. George's. Miss Billing is thanked for her good meeting at Tachbrook Street, and Miss Forbes Robertson for her kind help in shop...

Lewisham. Members' best thanks are due to Miss C. Campbell for new bannerette to be used at London meetings by Lewisham representative...

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon. Most successful meeting held in Grove, Milton, on Tuesday, when Miss Coombes addressed a large crowd...

Wimbleton. Miss Billing is thanked for her good meeting at Tachbrook Street, and Miss Forbes Robertson for her kind help in shop...

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, July 11.

Table listing events in London for Friday, July 11, including Balham, Caterer Road, Battersea, Moseley Road, Billingham, Bow, Libby Hall, Hareley, High Street Fountain, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Leo, Poplar, Christ Street, Mrs. Digby, Miss Billing, N. Kensington, Free Library, Ladbrooke Grove, Miss Brackebury, Miss D. Coombs, Second Avenue, Harrow Road, Miss Melvin, Chair, Miss Haig, Sloane Square, Miss Naylor, Chair, Mrs. Temple Bird, Stepney, Mile End Waste, Miss C. Hopkins, Miss Gildewell, West Ham, Stratford Broadway, Miss Ayton, Chair, Miss Harbott, 7.30 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Saturday, July 12, including Battersea, Strath Terrace, Mrs. R. Duval, 8 P.M.; Crouch End, Clock Tower, Mrs. Meakin, Miss Richmond, Holloway Road, outside Lions Row, Miss Gilliat, Miss Penner, Hareley, The Chestnuts, Middle Lane, Garden Meeting, Miss Bonwick, B.A., Hostess, Miss Cowdry, 8 P.M.; Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill, Miss N. Lightman, Chair, 7.30 P.M.; Wandsworth, Council House, Miss P. Ayton, Chair, Mrs. Chapman, 8 P.M.; West Ham, Forest Gate Station, Miss Maguire, Chair, Miss Friedlander, 7.30 P.M.; Wimbledon Broadway, Miss Elsa Myers, 5 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Sunday, July 13, including Battersea Park, Miss Gilliat, Mr. Marshburn, 3.30 P.M.; Clapham Common, Mrs. Bouvier, Chair, Mrs. Bateman, 3 P.M.; Ealing Common, Miss Coombes, Chair, Mr. Tom Nolan, 3 P.M.; Gladstone Park, Cricklewood, Great Freedom Demonstration, (See page 662); Lewisham Market Place, Mrs. Walker, 7 P.M.; Poplar, East India Dock Gates, Miss Billing, and others, 6.30 P.M.; Regent's Park, M.P. Mr. Nicholson, Chair, Mrs. B. Taylor, 3 P.M.; Streatham Common, 3 P.M.; Victoria Park, Miss B. Billing, 3.30 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Monday, July 14, including Bow, Out and Out Mission Hall, Trojager Road, Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Leo, 7.45 P.M.; Bromley Field Hall, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Emerson, Chair, Mrs. Mansell Moulton, 8 P.M.; London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W. Mrs. Mansell Moulton, Mr. Baillie Weaver, Mrs. Dacre Fox, 3.15 P.M.; Poplar, East India Dock Gates, Miss Haslam, Miss P. Richard, 8 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Tuesday, July 15, including Bow, Obelisk, 8 P.M.; Poplar Town Hall, Committee Room, Women only, Mrs. Leigh, 8 P.M.; Westminster, Tachbrook Street, Miss John, Miss Coombs, 8 P.M.; Wimbledon, Haynes Park, 8 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Wednesday, July 16, including Chelsea, 8 P.M.; Hford, East Ham, "The Cock," Miss Haslam, Chair, Mr. Rowe, 8 P.M.; Islington, Lotting Road, 8 P.M.; Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Leo, 8 P.M.; Thornton Heath Clock, Miss B. Myers, Miss Spreadborough, 8 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Thursday, July 17, including Earl's Court Station, Miss Gilliat, 8 P.M.; Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff, Miss Prankerd, 8 P.M.; Harrow, Green Lanes, and Chesterfield Gardens, Miss Bonwick, B.A., Chair, Mrs. McNamara, 8 P.M.; Memorial Hall, Harringdon Street, E.C. Miss G. Brackebury, Mrs. Cynthia Maguire, Miss Winter, 8 P.M.; Palmer's Green, 6, St. Mark Road, Hareley Talks, 7.45 P.M.; Poplar, East India Dock Gates, Miss Billing, Miss Gilliat, 8 P.M.

Table listing events in London for Friday, July 18, including Croydon, Katherine Street, Mrs. Paley, Miss Hardy, 8 P.M.; Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, Speakers' Class, Miss Rose Leo, 7.45 P.M.; North Kensington, Free Library, Ladbrooke Grove, Miss G. Richards, Miss Coombs, 8 P.M.; Poplar, Town Hall, Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Walker, and others, 8 P.M.; Sloane Square, Mrs. Temple Bird, 12.15 P.M.; Testing Broadway, 8 P.M.; Upper Holloway, Pemberton Gardens, 8 P.M.; West Ham, Stratford Broadway, Miss Randall, Miss Brice, 7.30 P.M.

follow this example? Particulars may be obtained at shop. An excellent meeting was held on Common on Sunday. There was a large and attentive crowd, and papers sold well. Miss Canning is thanked for scrips to office, and do what they can daily, thanks to constant efforts of sellers...

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon. Most successful meeting held in Grove, Milton, on Tuesday, when Miss Coombes addressed a large crowd, who listened with great interest and attention. Mrs. Suggitt presided. On Saturday Mrs. Davies addressed a good meeting in Broadway. The previous week the meetings were all very good. The new banner, which was used for first time at Free Speech Demonstration in Trafalgar Square, was conspicuous and greatly admired...

Wimbleton. Miss Billing is thanked for her good meeting at Tachbrook Street, and Miss Forbes Robertson for her kind help in shop. Miss Billing is thanked for her good meeting at Tachbrook Street, and Miss Forbes Robertson for her kind help in shop...

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Loughborough. Thanks to Miss Tyson and Mrs. Hawkins for their splendid speeches. New subscribers to paper have come forward as a result of this meeting. Mrs. Peaz, Miss Chilton, Miss Marlow, and Miss Corcoran have promised to canvas each week with the SUFFRAGETTE. If others would volunteer to do the same the circulation could be greatly increased. Will members please note that annual subscriptions are now due? (Hon. Sec., Miss Corcoran, Castledine Street.)

Newbury. Mrs. Whittington's "At Home" was the greatest possible success, and Miss Graham's address immensely enjoyed by a roomful of people, many of whom had never before been present at a Suffrage meeting. Tea, music, and chat followed, and so unanimous was the desire for another such meeting before the holidays that it has been arranged for at Guildhall Temperance Hotel, Marlborough House Street, Newbury, on Saturday, July 26, 3 p.m., when Miss Danks will speak on "The Law as it affects Women." Will members and "glazers" kindly consider this notice an invitation, and keep date free? Kindly return all books to Mrs. Whittington before July 22. (Miss M. F. Danks, Diglis.)

Oxford. Miss Graham would be glad to hear from members who are to be in Oxford in the next few days, who wish to receive a paper-seller. She is anxious to have a great sale of papers during University Extension Summer Meeting, August 1-26. Received with thanks: Miss Toulmin Smith, 5s.; Mrs. Clark, 5s.; Miss Jones, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. and Mr. Richard, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Richards will be "At Home" on afternoons of July 22 and 23. (Hon. Sec., Miss Graham, office, 42, Cornmarket.)

Portsmouth. Subscriptions still wanted for poster at end of month. Will all members send promptly, as payments due the month. Members are asked to come to Town Hall Square at 8 p.m. on Friday, July 11, when the Rev. G. W. Thompson will give an address on "Woman Suffrage." (Hon. Sec., Miss L. H. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road.)

Reading. Many thanks to Mr. C. Gary for speaking on Friday night in the Butts; his speech greatly appreciated. Thanks to Miss Edith Barker and Miss Redfern for selling paper this week, and for helping at meetings. Some subscriptions are still due. Will those who have not yet paid do so as soon as possible? Miss Naylor will speak on July 17 in the Butts, so please everyone attend, and help Miss Cobb, who is doing excellent work with cottage meetings every week. (Org., Miss Olive Garrett, shop, 46, Market Place.)

Redhill. Colonel Rawson has refused to see the men's deputations re the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" in the House of Commons, and protest against Government's treatment of political opponents, and urge the immediate repeal of this inhuman measure? (Hon. Sec., Miss E. G. Hardy, 45, Chisholm Road, Croydon.)

Southampton. Many thanks to Miss G. Allen for her most interesting speech on "The Economic Aspect of the Woman's Movement" on June 30; also for speaking at Weston, where Mrs. Hunt had kindly arranged a meeting in her house. Mrs. Franklin has very kindly offered us her garden for meeting on July 26. Tea will be served at 6d. a head, and there will be a stall for household provisions (salad, jam, eggs, butter, etc.). It is hoped that every member will contribute something to stall. Many thanks to those who have come forward to sell papers. A volunteer is still wanted for Saturday mornings. Will members please remember jumble sale in September? Goods can now be sent to 45, French Street. Organiser will be glad to receive contributions towards stall poster, which has to be paid for this month. Members and sympathisers will be interested to hear that the National Political League hopes to hold a protest demonstration against the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" in Southampton, on similar lines to that held in London this week. Date will probably be July 15. (Org., Miss H. Spout, 55, Carlton Crescent.)

Worthing. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Powell, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Peil, 2s.; Miss Oliver, 2s. 6d.; Miss McFarlane, 2s. 6d.; Miss Koppel, 2s. 6d.; Miss F. Newberry, 1s.; Mrs. Head, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, 5, Fox Down, Fender's local headquarters, 39, Upper High Street.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill. Will all members who will be in Bexhill during August kindly send names to organiser, stating what time they can take charge of shop duties? This is important, so that time-table can be arranged at once. Many thanks to Miss Gifford, Miss Bourne, and Miss Bullock for good sale of SUFFRAGETTE in store. More sellers are needed, though, as town is full of visitors. Miss Bourne, Mrs. Kent, 21, 10a; Miss Bourne, 5a; Miss Edridge, 1a, 6d. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth. A very successful garden party held by kind permission of Mrs. Home at Eversley, Bournemouth, on Friday, July 11, when Miss Naylor gave a most interesting address. Many thanks to all members who helped to make this afternoon a success, especially to Mrs. P. Shaw for doing palmistry. Mrs. Naylor also addressed large crowds at Meyrick Road, East Cliff, and Surrey Road, South, Westbourne. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss P. K. Shaw, 5s.; Mrs. Mary E. Pope, 2s. Towards Miss Davison's funeral expenses: Miss M. S. Allen, 2s.; Miss Seven, 2s. 6d.; Miss Sims, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bullen, 1s.; Mrs. Wear, 1s.; Miss Wear, 6d.; Miss G. O'Neil, 2s. Misses: Mrs. S. B. S. Shaw, 6d.; Mrs. Howard Shaw, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Miss B. Berry, office, 221, Old Christchurch Road.)

Bathbourne. Splendid meeting held at Eastern Bandstand on Wednesday, when Miss Isabel Greenwood spoke. Contributions are needed towards shop rent. Will those members who have not already sent in subscriptions do so as soon as possible? The local branch of British Socialist Party passed unanimously at meeting, resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of "Cat-and-Mouse Act." (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, Sec., Miss B. Goldingham, shop, 55a, Grove Road.)

Folkstone and Dover. Many thanks to Miss Bradish for coming from Dover each week to help with paper-selling in Folkstone. The organiser sets members not to forget that a garden is wanted for an "At Home" during next week. Contributions are needed towards a speaker's fare each week, so that meetings can be continued at Stone Apron. These will in future be held at 3 o'clock, instead of, as before, at 12 o'clock. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, Trevarra, Bouverie Road West, Folkstone.)

Hastings. Will members call at shop for notice of all outdoor meetings? A garden "At Home" is being arranged, date to be given next week. The organiser would be glad to know at once which members who take shop duty usually will be away for holidays during August, so that substitutes can be found. Will those who have not yet sent in subscriptions to shop rent kindly do so as soon as possible? Good sale of SUFFRAGETTE in streets this week. Local branch of B.S.P. has passed unanimously resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of "Cat-and-Mouse Act." (Hon. Sec., Miss M. S. Allen, office, 9a, Claremont.)

Worthing. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Powell, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Peil, 2s.; Miss Oliver, 2s. 6d.; Miss McFarlane, 2s. 6d.; Miss Koppel, 2s. 6d.; Miss F. Newberry, 1s.; Mrs. Head, 1s. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, 5, Fox Down, Fender's local headquarters, 39, Upper High Street.)

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THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham. More volunteers needed for paper-sell- ing. Members are asked to give what they can spare for working expenses. Please make a special point of coming to members' meeting on Wednesday. The Misses Earl have kindly lent their field for an *al fresco* gathering on Saturday, July 19, 3.3 p.m. Games and various entertainments are being arranged. Tickets, including refreshments, is to be obtained from office. Proceeds to be given to funds. Miss Nobilett has formed a committee to make all arrangements, and they will be glad to receive contributions of cakes, sandwiches, etc. (Org. Miss Francis, office, 97, John Bright Street.)

Coventry. Coventry has been showing renewed activity during last two months. Miss Francis has held several outdoor meetings, and has drawn enormous crowds. Miss Handley also took one meeting. Jumble sale on June 21 brought in nearly £4. Paper sales have gone up considerably. But volunteers for paper-selling are badly wanted. (Hon. Sec. Miss C. Arnot, Beech Brae, Bray Street.)

Leicester. Will members please note that shop rent is now due? Will all those who wish to contribute to Election and Legal Defence Funds please give in contributions to Miss West? All notices of open-air meetings will be posted on shop windows. (Org. Miss G. Hazel, office, 14, Bowling Green Street.)

Nottingham. Thanks to Nurse Hutchinson for speaking, and to Mrs. McCaig, the pianist, for helping at garden party. In spite of inclement weather over £6 was made for local campaign. Many letters have appeared in local papers condemning "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and a splendid leading article in the Nottingham Guardian, entitled "Cat-and-Mouse Foolery." Members are urged to attend the open-air meeting, which will be held frequently until further notice (see Programme). The organiser appeals for more street-sellers, and hopes everyone will increase the local circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE. Contributions to the campaign fund are needed, and should be sent to Miss Marsh. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Simon, 3s.; Mrs. C., 6s.; Miss Smith, 1s.; Miss Lee, 6s.; Miss Burgess, 2s.; Miss Wallis, 1s.; Miss Burrows, 4s.; Miss Duncan, 6s.; Miss Woolley, 1s.; Mrs. Shaw, 2s. 6d.; Anon., 4s.; Mrs. Ward, 2s.; Miss Burrows, 1s. 6d.; Miss Piggitt, 1s. (Org. Miss C. Marsh, office, 33, Bridlesmith Gate; telephone, 4211.)

Stratford-on-Avon. A members' meeting held at Fairview, when Miss Ethel Wedgwood was elected secretary. Subscriptions now due. Received with thanks: Miss East, 2s.; Miss Hemming, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. F. L. Thomson, 2s.; Miss Wedgwood, 5s. (Hon. Sec. pro tem., Miss E. Wedgwood, 3, Chestnut Walk.)

Walsall. There are many members in Walsall who do not like, for various reasons, to sell papers on Walsall Bridge. The summer holiday is a great opportunity for doing it in a place where you are not known. You are most earnestly asked to devote a little time each day that you are away to this great work. Will any who are willing to help in this way call at office on Thursdays, from 10.30 to 1 or from 2 to 5? They will as soon as possible be put in touch with W.S.P.U. branch of place to which they are going, and be informed where they can procure papers. Miss Moss has most kindly undertaken to collect for funeral expenses. Will any who have not yet subscribed send a small contribution as soon as they possibly can? (Hon. Sec. Miss E. Ward, office, 13, Leinster Street.)

WEST OF ENGLAND

Bath. Friends at Passdown St. John are kindly arranging small meetings for miners' wives and others, and paper is being sold there. There will be a meeting at Radstock later on. More jumbles are wanted for sale. Kindly send at once to shop. Gratefully received: Miss Barrett, 2s. 6d.; Anon., 2s. 6d.; jam for shop, Mrs. Dalman's; valuable brooch, Miss Mackenzie; Mrs. Senior, 2s. 6d. (Funeral expense). (Hon. Sec. Miss A. E. Tolle, match, shop, 12, Walcot Street.)

Bristol. Will members please note that two meetings arranged for Monday, July 14, have been altered to Tuesday, 15th, at

Kingsley Hall, Old Market Street, at 2.30, and at Avonmouth at 8 p.m. Speaker, Dr. Alice Barr, of Cheltenham. Helpers wanted to canvass for both meetings. Will they kindly call at shop for instructions? Paper-sellers are wanted, especially for Fridays and Saturdays. (Org. pro tem., Miss A. M. Walters, office, 37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

Cornwall. Meetings at Truro begin again in autumn. Particulars later. Gratefully acknowledged for local expenses: Mrs. Thorne, 1s.; Mrs. and Miss Powell, 2s.; Miss Beavor, 3s. 6d. (Hon. Secs. Miss E. Williams, Glanartha, Ewanton; Mrs. Pascoe, 37, Marlborough Road, Falmouth.)

Plymouth. The final "At Home" of season was very pleasant and friendly. Papers have sold well in street outside meetings of Catholic Congress. Gratefully acknowledged: Member M.P.U., 5s.; Mrs. Darley, 2s. 6d.; "At Home" collection, 4s. (Org. Miss Mary Phillips, 4, Carlisle Terrace, The Hoe.)

Torquay. A farewell tea to Mrs. Fausten was held in Goodbody's Café, and the latest portrait of Mrs. Pankhurst, special sinner of Torquay. It is up to members now to show it in a still more practical way than will be posted on shop windows. This will please her better than anything. (Org. Miss Mary Phillips, 4, Carlisle Terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth.)

WALES.

Cardiff and District. Work this week has been chiefly concentrated on getting people to write to Prime Minister and Home Secretary demanding the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and the granting of the vote to women. Ministers of all denominations, political clubs, town councillors, doctors, and editors of papers have been appealed to, as well as the N.U.R. and the Miners' Federation. An "appeal" handbill is ready for distribution. Mr. Kerr Hardie was questioned at his meeting in Cardiff last Sunday by W.S.P.U. and M.P.U. members. Miss Bach's stock of 64 dozen SUFFRAGETTES was quickly sold out. Meetings are being arranged for the organisers in mining centres, but dates not yet

Programme of the Week (continued).

Table with columns for Day, Time, Location, and Organiser. Includes entries for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday across various locations like Bow, Whitechapel, Limehouse, and Poplar.

settled. Miss C. Butler and Miss L. Wilton are also endeavouring to arrange meetings for her amongst organised bodies of men in Mr. McKenna's constituency. N.U.R. branches are addressed by organiser almost every Sunday. At the end of the month a strong resolution will be submitted to each branch, and the result will be sent to the Government through their organising secretary for the N.U.R. in South Wales. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Gladys Jones, 1s.; also Mr. and Miss Kiddell for contributions to office box. (Org. Miss Annie Williams, office, 109, Queen Street.)

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Cambridge and District. Contributions towards Miss Pratt's defence expenses, which will be heavy, will be welcomed by hon. sec.; also gifts of old clothes or anything useful for jumble, to take place later. Particulars of open-air meetings unavoidably held over. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Behrens, 1s. 6d.; Miss Lee, 2s.; sale of old clothes (per Miss Pryor), 3s. 6d. (Org., Miss O. Daniels, Hon. Sec. pro tem., Mrs. Lummis, 45, Fulbrook Road.)

Ipswich and District. It is hoped to be able to sell the SUFFRAGETTE in Felixstowe from now onwards. The hon. sec. will be glad to hear from members who can help in this way. A legal defence fund has been opened, and contributions towards Miss Pratt's defence fund will be welcomed. (Hon. Sec. Miss King, shop, Tower Street.)

Norwich and District. Miss Nancy Lightman addressed two very successful meetings in Norwich last week. She will revisit the district again about the third week in September. It is hoped to arrange for a series of village and country-town meetings during last fortnight of July. Will those who can help work up these meetings please communicate with organiser? Details of this campaign will be given next week. A protest demonstration against "Cat-and-Mouse Act" will be held shortly in Norwich Market Place—suggested date, Sunday, July 23. It is hoped that other organisers will take part. Many new subscribers for the SUFFRAGETTE have been gained recently. Members are asked to try and get one new subscriber each before the end of this month. More paper-sellers for Market Place are needed. (Org., Miss M. West, office, 52, London Street.)

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Doncaster. Excellent meeting. Free Christian Church, June 30. Many thanks to the Rev. P. Jones for this opportunity. July 1, packed meeting, Trades Union Club. Grateful thanks to the members of the N.U.R. who arranged it. July 4, women's meeting. (Hon. Sec. Miss L. Lomas, 21, Toward Road, Doncaster.)

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Barrow-in-Furness. A splendid crowd in Cavendish Square on Tuesday listened to Miss Grey's speech on the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." Papers sold well, and good collection taken. The organiser thanks all the members who have promised to give weekly subscriptions, and asks those who have not yet decided what to do in this matter to please make their decision, and let her know soon, so that the autumn campaign can be mapped out. (Org. Miss E. Crow, 23, Beach Crescent, Walney.)

Liverpool and Cheshire District. A stirring meeting held in Waterloo Sands last Thursday; speakers, Miss Woodcock and Mr. Hall. These meetings will be held weekly, 8 p.m., through summer. Notices of other meetings to be had at office. Dr. Helena Jones and Miss Woodcock will hold four open-air meetings in the district on July 19 and 20. Members are asked to support these meetings. Mrs. Cairns, Belmont, Little Crosby Road,

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Bradford. Sale of the SUFFRAGETTE in streets is increasing by leaps and bounds. For our regular seller there are now six or seven, and 15 dozen copies are being disposed of without difficulty. Members who cannot sell regularly are desired to do so at Bazaar shows and on other special occasions. The local union has sent to the Clayton Defence Fund of the "Daily Herald," £2 2s. 6d.; the Funeral Expenses Fund, £1; Legal Defence Fund of Miss May Dunne, Miss Augusta Wirshup, and Mr. Harry Johnson, £2. Tea on Monday, 4s. (Hon. Sec. Miss I. Millar Wilson, office, 63, Manningham Lane.)

Manchester. 27 SUFFRAGETTES sold in Albert Square on Saturday afternoon last. Many thanks to all who helped. More sellers needed for the regular pitches. Mrs. Hyde reports good sales in St. Anne's Square on Friday afternoons, and Miss Cannon in Stevenson Square on Sundays. Owing to holidays the welcome to Mrs. Forrester and Miss Manista will be postponed until 1st of August, date to be announced. Grateful thanks to the members of the N.U.R. who arranged it. July 4, women's meeting. (Hon. Sec. Miss Lomas, 21, Toward Road, Doncaster.)

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Great Crosby, is generously giving a garden party to-morrow week (July 19). Members and friends invited. Admission 1s. Tea-room open daily, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.; tea and biscuits, 5d. Poster parade every Saturday, 12.15 p.m. Office subs- cription now due. New subscribers wanted. Gratefully received: Mrs. Roberts, 1s. 6d.; Miss Gregg, 1s.; Miss Weston, 2s.; Miss Macfarlane, 1s.; a "rally," 21 13s.; collection, 11s. 6d.; Miss Gordon, 21 13s.; Miss Berran, 21 13s. (Hon. Sec. Miss I. Millar Wilson, office, 63, Manningham Lane.)

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on behalf of Votes for Women are also eligible. 2. The class will be held on every Monday evening, at 7.45 p.m. sharp, in the Upper Room, Out and Out Mission, Tredegar Road, Row, E. 3. A charge of 1d. weekly will be made. 4. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted except intending speakers.

Clerks' W.S.P.U. Members attending Free Speech Demonstration in Gladstone Park on Sunday next are asked to join procession leaving Mesina Avenue, Kilburn, at 2.30 p.m., and to fall in behind the Clerks' W.S.P.U. banner. Schemes for raising money are being considered. Has anyone a suggestion to make? Hearty thanks to those friends who are helping to make Liverpool Street pitch such a success. (Hon. Sec., Miss P. A. Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington; Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead.)

Church League for Women's Suffrage. July 7 (Monday): Bromley (Kent), Mrs. Mann; drawing-room meeting, East Ham, Rev. S. Hill; speaker, Mrs. Nott Bower; July 8: Anerley Branch, Mrs. Jones; meeting for women, Clifton and Bristol Branch, garden meeting in afternoon, Richmond House, Clifton Hill; Rev. Canon Hilditch, Rev. H. C. de Paulis, Rev. C. P. Wilson, Mrs. Knight Bruce. Service of intercession, 6 p.m., Clifton Church, July 9; Horden and Golders' Green, lecture by Miss E. C. Grows on "The Princess," Althorpe, Waverley Grove, Horden, 7.15 p.m., Clifton; invitation meeting, 4.30, The Studio, Bedford Gardens, W.; speakers, Rev. C. Hinchcliff and others.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. Many thanks to large number of members and workers whose splendid work both before and on June 29 made Free Speech Demonstration such a success. A great joint demonstration, under the auspices of the Men's Federation and East London Federation of W.S.P.U., will be held in Trafalgar Square at 11 o'clock on the end of this month. A programme of work in the campaign has been undertaken by the Federation for the purpose of increasing the public interest in these meetings? Handbills and literature should be pushed, every member of the public urged to attend the procession and demonstration, the declaration to the Prime Minister handed round to all signatories for sale work, which for will members and friends please note that all signed copies of the declaration to the Prime Minister (demanded by the immediate extension of votes to working women) should be returned to Organiser, Suffrage Shop, 32, Roman Road, E.C.4. As soon as possible? Additional blank copies of the declaration can be had at once on application to office. For list of meetings see page 665. (Hon. Sec., offices, 24 and 25, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.)

Men's Political Union for Women's Emancipement. A good meeting was held in Meslbury Road, Battersea, on Friday by Miss Gilliat and Mr. Verden. An appeal for help at usual Thursday members' rally resulted in volunteers coming forward for speaking and other work, as well as promises of financial help to the amount of 29. These rallies and speakers' class combined (every Thursday, at 6.15 p.m., at No. 8 Flat, 12, York Buildings, Adelphi) are a splendid opportunity for members to meet and to discuss affairs of Union. All members cordially invited to attend. Members and friends are urgently requested to attend the joint Suffrage and trades union demonstration in Gladstone Park on Sunday, July 13, and to march behind the M.P.U. banner, starting at 2 p.m. from the Prince of Wales, Harrow Road. Members of the M.P.U. reminded Mr. Lloyd George at the Liberal meeting in Sydenham Hill on Saturday of the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" and a Government measure for Votes for Women, were far more important than Land Reform. For meetings see Programme. A fete-dance will be held on Saturday, July 26, at Entrance Miles Restaurant. Tickets, 5s. (including refreshments). Dancers, 7.11 p.m. Already acknowledged: £2.20.15. 6s.; H. Hovren, Esq., 10s.; J. Furley Smith, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Sudd Brown, 25s.; H. S. Watson, Esq., collected, 1s.; A Member of the M.P.U., £1; D. Johnson, Esq., 8s.; W. H. Hain, Esq., 5s.; S. S. 6s. 6d.; S. C. Ferrar, Esq., 5s.; membership fees, 8s. Total, £2.18s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., V. D. Dural, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2.)

W.S.P.U. BOW AND BROMLEY SPEAKERS' CLASS. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo; Hon. Sec., Miss Hilda Garrett, 4, Stour Road, Palmers Green, N. (to whom all communications with respect to this class should be addressed).

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A GOLD SCARF PIN was FOUND at ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY, on June 15, and is now at Lincoln's Inn House. Also, a CLOAK was brought to the Office, by a Clergyman, who offered to carry it for a lady in the P. Section of Procession, and afterwards lost sight of her.

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