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The

Suffragette

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

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913.

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



Miss LENNOX



Miss RACHEL BARRETT, B.Sc.



Miss LAKE
Daily Sketch



Lizzie Caswell Smith.

Miss ANNIE KENNEY

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The Suffragette.

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A Review of the Week.

Four of the "Conspirators" have been rearrested up to the time of going to press.

Official Statements on the Hunger-Strikers

The Government have inspired two statements in the Press on the subject of the Hunger Strike:

The difference between the treatment of suffrage prisoners and other criminals who hunger-strike is a psychological one. The moral attitude of resistance to the law has a great deal to do with the power of effectual resistance to food, and although cases have occurred in which ordinary criminals have for a time adopted the hunger-strike, there is no single instance in which it has been maintained with the stubbornness of the suffrage prisoners. In official circles no fears are entertained of any attempt at a systematic hunger-strike among ordinary prisoners. The average prisoner who finds himself serving a sentence for such offences as burglary, false pretences, or felony values his life and his health too highly to risk either by quarrelling with his food.

Here we have significant testimony to the extraordinary heroism of Suffragist prisoners, and here we have also the admission that the case of militant Suffragists differs widely from that of ordinary criminals, and that these brave reformers are upheld by a moral purpose which gives them a superhuman strength.

The second of these inspired statements is that the Government are perfectly satisfied with the efficiency of the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill"—that the number of offences by militants and the number of hunger-strikers have both decreased. It is further stated "that some Suffragists released under the Act have escaped, but in each case it has been that they have left the United Kingdom."

These statements are grossly misleading. The policy of hunger-striking is being more resolutely pursued than ever. Women are obviously getting more practised in the art of being militant without getting caught. We are in a position to deny flatly the statement that escaped "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners have all left the United Kingdom.

Liberal-Labour Intrigues at Leicester.

The Leicester election resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, who represents a minority only of those who recorded

their votes. The Liberal majority was, however, very largely decreased, being 4,000 less than in 1910. There are, of course, many constituencies where a tenth of this decrease would have kept the Liberal out.

The success of Mr. Gordon Hewart can be explained by the extraordinary manoeuvres of the official Labour Party, these manoeuvres being designed to ensure his success. The leaders of the Labour Party prevented the candidature of a man who, belonging as he did to the same section of the Labour movement as the vast majority of the Labour electors in Leicester, would have commanded more enthusiastic support from such electors than the actual Labour candidate, who is a member of a special section known as the British Socialist Party, would hope to command.

Mr. Hartley's prospects of success were severely damaged by the tactics of delay pursued by the National Labour leaders, who day by day kept afoot negotiations with their followers in Leicester, although those negotiations were doomed to have no favourable issue. Just as Mr. MacDonald and other Labour leaders strove to secure the defeat of Mr. Lansbury at Bow and Bromley, so they strove to secure the defeat of Mr. Hartley at Leicester. A crushing blow was dealt by means of a manifesto threatening that if the local Labour men voted for Mr. Hartley Mr. MacDonald would refuse any longer to be member for Leicester. This manifesto was hailed by one of the Liberal candidate's supporters as being a certain means of detaching from Mr. Hartley at least 1,500 votes. When the election was over, but not before, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald repudiated the manifesto in question, but it had by that time done its work.

What the Suffragettes Think.

Had it not been for the manoeuvres of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends, there is no doubt Mr. Hartley, even if he had not been returned, would have polled votes enough to secure the defeat of the present iniquitous Government. The W.S.P.U. campaign produced a great impression on the public mind, and as is only natural, especially on the minds of the women. We may be sure that if women had had the vote no amount of foul play on the part of Liberal-Labourism would have deterred them from opposing the Government nominee, but then it appears to be characteristic of women to be politically wise before the event instead of after it. As it is the policy of Suffragettes to be self-reliant, and to regard the support of men as merely a second string to their bow, the Leicester election result has in no way disheartened them. Indeed, the contest has been of great value, if only because it has led to the unmasking of the official Labour Party and the vindication of the W.S.P.U. policy of complete independence of all political parties.

A Battle at Downing Street.

It is not altogether easy to understand why an organisation whose object is to vindicate the right of free speech in Hyde Park should choose as its meeting place Trafalgar Square and not Hyde Park itself. However, the site of Sunday's Free Speech Protest Meeting proved to have an advantage in that it was near to Downing Street—the objective of the really businesslike section of the audience. On the proposal of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was one of the

speakers, a very large number of people made their way to Downing Street for the purpose of protesting against the policy of the Government, two of whose members have their official residences there. A pitched battle took place at the entrance to Downing Street, and five men were arrested.

Official Lying.

We have had Marconi lies, lies about the Suffragettes, and now it is said that there is more official lying on the subject of the Insurance Act Amending Bill, of which Mr. Lloyd George and his friend, Mr. Masterman, are the authors. It is stated by these two Ministers that the Bill in question was drawn up by them after consultation with the friendly societies. Officials of these societies are now vigorously denying that they have been consulted. The fact is that it is not safe to believe a single word uttered by the Liberal Government or any of its members. These are the men whom women are asked to appeal to and reason with instead of fighting! Suffragists have too much common-sense, self-respect, and dignity to act upon such preposterous advice.

Interesting Rumours.

The air is thick with rumours of a most interesting nature. A reconstruction of the Cabinet and Mr. Asquith's retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party are being foreshadowed. The "Daily Mail" says:

For some time past Members of Parliament have been discussing hints about the expected retirement of the Premier, and the succession of Sir Edward Grey to his high office.

"Reynolds' Newspaper" says that Mr. Asquith, speaking at a dinner at the Reform Club some days ago,

left the impression on his hearers that he has felt the recent political anxieties much more than even intimate political associates have been led to imagine.

The Next General Election.

In spite of the Liberals' boast that they will keep this Parliament going until next year, when the Home Rule Bill has become law, we advise our readers to be ready for a General Election before the end of the present year. It is by no means unlikely that the Government are privately committed to having the General Election before the Home Rule Bill becomes law. Indeed, they may decide upon this course with a view to cutting the ground from under the Ulstermen's feet. In that case the General Election must take place before the opening of next Session, because, as Professor Dicey has more than once written to the "Times" to point out, the Home Rule Bill will lose the protection of the Parliament Act should a General Election take place before it is finally carried. All Suffragists should now be getting from the electors with whom they have any influence a promise to make Woman Suffrage a dominant consideration when the time for voting at the General Election arrives.

Woman Suffrage Will Go On For Ever.

Writing in the "London Budget" on the need for a new National Party Lord Willoughby de Broke says, speaking of the programme of such a party before the world is much older:

Those who would lead a National Party must, at least, have a definite attitude of sympathy towards the Woman's Movement. The record of unselfish and patriotic public service on the part of those women who are the leaders of the movement is a national asset that cannot be overlooked.

On Fri... Miss Ker... Mrs. Sar... peared at... gether wi... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist... on Thurs... Draw, m... whose im... issue of T... apprehen... The chr... stated as... For hav... Pankhurst... other men... Political U... other date... damage, u... belonging t... the Mahieu... Mr. Bod... Mr. Willia... of the Dir... McDonald... Drew, and... fondant... Mr. Bod... arrests sine... trate. Owei... to be dealt... to open th... for a furth... had been g... In the... inspector I... that at 11... went to M... Miss Kenne... Riota, 1831... documents... a bedroom... ny's room... some writ... day the w... residence in... warrant to... "I think I... an an extr... cause. Wh... The witness... papers," sh... the card he... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter addre... the witness... doct and th... handwri... four docum... Miss Kenne... went to M...

If up-to-date militancy and all that it means is one of the saddest pages in our history, the way in which Mr. Asquith's Ministry has met it has been a national disgrace. Governments may come, and governments may go, but the demand for Woman Suffrage will go on for ever, and when the next Cabinet meets, will be staring it in the face.

Lord Willoughby de Broke's conclusion will have to be accepted by every man who aspires to hold political office.

Facts for the Prime Minister.

In this issue we publish a full report of the presidential address by Mrs. Chapman Catt at the International Suffrage Congress held at Budapest. It is a most impressive account of the world-wide interest and progress of the Votes for Women movement. We commend Mrs. Chapman Catt's speech to the attention of our benighted and reactionary Prime Minister.

A Hostile Act.

We notice the Rev. Canon Green, a much-respected supporter of the Suffragist Cause, has advanced in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" the suggestion that the Government shall appoint a Royal commission to consider the question of Votes for Women. In the opinion of the W.S.P.U. the making of this suggestion, however friendly in its intention, is an act of hostility, and the Union absolutely repudiates the idea of such a scheme. The question of Women's right to vote is a long and open one. It has been settled to the satisfaction of all intelligent people, if not before, certainly ever since John Stuart Mill wrote his "Subjection of Women." Every year that has elapsed since then has strengthened the case for Votes for Women. To speak of a Royal Commission to enquire into this matter may be a service to Mr. Asquith, but it is hardly to be distinguished from an insult to women.

The Holiday Campaign.

Members of the W.S.P.U. are now seriously considering how, during the summer holidays, they can best advance the movement. At such a crisis every member is anxious even during her holiday to do something to strengthen the Union for the cause which it serves. Every year at all the holiday resorts members of the W.S.P.U. have been active in paper-selling, and where possible, holding meetings. This year the effort made will be more vigorous and widespread than ever before. It should be possible to increase the circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE by many thousands of copies. We anticipate that at every hotel and boarding house copies of the SUFFRAGETTE will be displayed in the reading room, and we ask our readers to arrange this, not only in the establishment at which they happen to be staying themselves, but at other hotels and boarding houses in the same place.

Other holiday campaign plans will be discussed in next week's paper. What will be the position of the W.S.P.U. prisoners cannot be precisely foreseen, but we may be sure of the help of every other member of the Union in enlisting public support and sympathy for them.

The Thirst Strike.

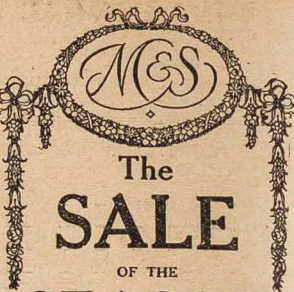
It will be seen from Miss Kerr's statement in another part of the paper that during the last three days of her imprisonment she adopted the thirst strike. This terrible weapon was also adopted by Mrs. Pankhurst during the whole of her last imprisonment. Whether the thirst strike will become general amongst Suffragist prisoners remains to be seen. The Union has never laid down any rules as to the conduct of women in prison. Each woman is free to follow the dictates of her own conscience. If, however, women feel compelled to fight against their unjust sentences by means of the thirst strike the whole responsibility will rest upon the Government which has driven women to such desperate extremities in their struggle for political freedom.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions June 12 to June 17.

Table listing contributions and funeral expenses. Columns include names, amounts in £ s. d., and a total of £149,292 8 9.

Note.—Owing to printer's error, the date of last week's contribution list was given as June 11 to 21. It should have been June 11 to 12.



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THE POLICY OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

All the world now sees and admits that which we have persistently maintained in these columns, namely, that the official Labour Party is entirely lacking in political independence and is in close alliance with the Liberal Party.

We are, in fact, back again in the old days of Liberal-Labourism. The present Labour Party was founded as the outcome of a revolt against Liberal-Labourism, but it has fallen back into the very evil which it was formed to destroy. The final exposure of this state of affairs, so scandalous from the genuine Labour point of view, has been brought about by the Leicester by-election. Events connected with that election show that official Liberalism and official Labourism are working hand in hand.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, the Liberal candidate, declared in the course of his campaign that if elected he would do his utmost "to maintain the alliance between Liberalism and Labour." That he was perfectly justified in treating this alliance as a fact is proved by the admissions of the Labour leaders themselves. Thus Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., who journeyed to Leicester for the purpose of dissuading the local Labour men from nominating a candidate, stated as one of the arguments against this course that Labour must keep this Government in for the sake of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Henderson is not the first Labour M.P. to admit that the official Labour Party is bent upon maintaining the present Government in office. Mr. J. R. MacDonald, in his speeches and writings, has made that very clear, if only by denouncing as a "trap" every proposal brought before the House of Commons whose adoption would involve a Government snowed.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., in an article in the last issue of the "Labour Leader" has laid bare the whole question by saying:

"The Labour Party Executive had endorsed a separate Labour Candidate for Leicester. It would have been rejected by the present Labour Members. It is no use putting forward every reason except the true one. The present Labour Representation in Parliament is there mainly by the goodwill of the Liberals and it will disappear when that goodwill is turned into active resentment. Under such conditions no Labour M.P. however honest he may be, can exercise that independence which the Labour Party expects of him."

Here, then, we have it upon the admission of a Labour M.P. that the Labour Party in Parliament is not independent of the Government, and that the reason for this lack of independence is the fear of Labour Members that they will be defeated at the next election unless they are subservient to the Government.

The excuses which Labour men less candid than Mr. Snowden are giving for the unholy alliance with the Government is that they must do nothing to injure the prospects of the Home Rule Bill. This excuse is palpably fraudulent. The so-called Home Rule Bill is not really a Home Rule Bill at all, since it entirely ignores the rights and claims of the women of the Irish people. The absurdity and slavishness of making the Home Rule Bill the pretext for supporting the Government is illustrated by the fact that whenever at a by-election there are both a Liberal and a Labour candidate in the field Mr. John Redmond always opposes the Labour candidate and supports the Liberal.

In the opinion of every fair-minded person it is a crime for the Labour Party to prefer the interests of a comparatively small number of Irishmen to the interests of millions of working women all over the United Kingdom.

The official Labour Party contends that, apart from the merits of the issue, it is worth their while to support the Government in order "to get Home Rule out of the way and to clear the decks for future fighting

on Labour questions." Do these poor dupes really imagine that when Home Rule is out of the way the Liberal Party will not find some other "reason" why the Liberal-Labour alliance ought to be maintained?

This is a critical moment for the Labour Party. At present it is steering straight for disaster and extinction. Working men—and we may add working women, for many of these, especially in the textile trades, have been paying for Labour representation—have too much common sense to go on giving their money for a thing they can get for nothing. At present the money contributed by these workers for Labour representation is being used to bolster up the Liberal Party in Parliament. If these contributions were not forthcoming the Liberal Party would look after itself and would give for nothing the measures that are now being secured in exchange for the money raised by working men and women to finance the present extraordinary brand of Labour representation. We take from the columns of the "Labour Leader" the following benefits now being received at the hands of the Liberal-Labour partnership Coalition by the men and women who are spending their money on Labour representation:

- 1. The Government's attempt to intimidate the railway men by military display.
2. The Government's refusal to guarantee to the miners 6s. a day.
3. The Government's callous betrayal to the London dock workers.
4. The Government's rejection of a minimum of 21s. a week for the railway workers.
5. The defects of the Insurance Act.
6. The denial of a living wage and the eight-hour working day.
7. The Government's broken pledges to women suffragists and we would add their coercion and torture of women working for the vote.
8. The Government's part in the suppression of Persia.
9. Sir Edward Grey's sacrifice of Mr. Asquith.
10. The Government's surrender to the Armaments ring.

For these fruits of an independent Labour policy the working men and women of the country may indeed feel grateful!

We know very well the effect of merely destructive criticism, and we admit the right of Labour men to ask: "What would you have us do?" We are prepared with an answer to that question. In the article from which we have already quoted Mr. Philip Snowden says that it is impossible without Liberal support to secure the election to Parliament of a Labour group. It would at any rate, he thinks, take a generation to do this. In the meantime, the Labour forces in the country would under the present Labour policy count for nothing and achieve nothing. Now the point which we invite the members of the Labour Party to consider is this: Do they really believe that the attempt to elect Labour candidates is the best and only use that can be made of the Labour vote? That vote exists and could be made an important factor in all, or almost all, constituencies. Under the present Labour policy the Labour vote runs to waste in every constituency in which no Liberal candidate is in the field.

To us it seems that the benefit of having Labour M.P.'s in Parliament has been over-rated, and the power inherent in the Labour vote in the constituencies has been under-rated.

Let the case of Leicester be taken as an illustration! A Socialist candidate was put into the field. He polled 2,580 votes—not enough to affect the result of the election, for the Liberal candidate would have been returned in any case. But matters would have been very different if there had been no Labour candidate and the 2,850 men who voted for Mr. Hartley had attacked the Government by supporting the Unionist candidate. These votes, added to the 9,279 votes actually recorded in favour of the Unionist candidate, would have made a total of 11,859. The Liberal candidate would have been defeated, and the Government would, according to the general belief, have resigned. But probably the Government would not have let things come to such a pass as that. On learning that Labour electors intended to vote Tory they would before polling day have offered a bribe for the Labour vote with a view to averting the defeat of their nominee. Supposing that the Leicester Labour Party had issued the following ultimatum to the Government: "Make Woman Suffrage a Government measure or we shall put the Tory in," the Government would then have had to choose between defeat and Votes

for Women. They would either have paid the price for the Labour vote or they would have met defeat on polling day. It is, as we have said, very doubtful whether they could then have avoided resignation, but even if they had the Labour vote at the next by-election could have been used in the same way. And this would certainly have settled the matter for good and all.

After Votes for Women had thus been forced upon the attention of the politicians, other reforms would be pressed forward in the same way.

What possible objection can there be to this policy? Reluctance to vote for a Tory may be alleged by some Labour men. This, however, is absurd, because according to the Labour vote of the crisis, both Liberal and Tory Parties are the enemy. We notice that certain Labour electors are prepared on occasion to vote for a Liberal. They have done so at Leicester. It is preposterous to say that while they can bring themselves to vote for a Liberal, they cannot bring themselves to vote for a Tory.

The true policy for Labour until such time as a Labour Government can be formed is to play one party off against another, is to support the Tories in order to discipline a Liberal Government and to support the Liberals in order to discipline a Tory Government. To postpone the day of battle until the Labour Government is in office is the very surest way to destroy the possibility of such a Government ever existing, for the country will never elect a majority of Labour members so long as official Labourism pursues the present policy of "wait and see." Besides, what is the object of postponing efforts to get reform until a Labour Government comes into power when reform can be secured at once? Were the Labour Government to assume office to-morrow they would have to begin their work by carrying certain definite measures. Our contention is that many of these measures could at once be secured by a proper manipulation of the existing Labour Vote in the constituencies.

Here is a rational and business-like policy for Labour! Let the question of electing Labour members take a secondary place for the time being, and let direct pressure be brought upon the Government by the Labour electors in every constituency. Instead of running a third candidate whose success is doubtful, let the Labour electors vote for Tory candidates until the present Liberal Government is either menaced or ended. This can be done with far less sacrifice of political independence than is involved by the present alliance with the Liberal Government.

The policy we indicate is the policy of Parnell. It is true that in Ireland the policy sought the election of Nationalist M.P.'s. That was because the Nationalist vote in Ireland was overwhelmingly strong. He would never have assented to the election of Nationalist M.P.'s who owed their seats to the support of another political party. In Great Britain, when the Irish vote was not strong enough by itself to elect Nationalist M.P.'s, his plan was to throw it on one side or other of the political scale, his object being to secure the balance of power. In the General Election of 1885 he called upon the Irish voters in Great Britain to vote against the Liberal Party and by that means he forced Mr. Gladstone to make Home Rule the foremost point in the Liberal programme. Nobody ever suggested at that time or ever since that by throwing the Irish vote into the scale against the Liberal Party, Parnell sacrificed his independence.

The Labour vote in the country could be a greater power than the Irish vote is now or ever has been. The reason for this being that the Labour vote is more widely distributed, and is capable of greater future expansion in point of numbers.

One thing is certain—the Liberal Government will be far more alarmed by the policy of voting Tory in all constituencies than by the policy of running Labour candidates in a limited number of constituencies.

The "Daily Chronicle," commenting upon the Leicester election result, records the fact that many people think that Mr. Hartley's candidature was a lightning conductor taking away the danger of a Labour revolt, and that were it not for his intervention the Tory candidate, strengthened by the disaffection of Labour voters, might have captured the seat.

People who hold this view are right, and it only requires a definite and authoritative announcement that at future by-elections and at the coming General Election the Labour vote will be given for the Tories, in order to punish and subdue the Liberal Party, to bring that Party to its knees,

“THE RIGHT TO REBEL.”

Further Extracts from the Speech by Miss Annie Kenney at the Old Bailey, June 17, 1912.

[We give below some further extracts from the speech by Miss Annie Kenney at the Old Bailey at the close of the “Conspiracy” Trial. It will be seen that in order to preserve the continuity of the argument some portions already published (see the SUFFRAGETTE for June 20) are here repeated.]

With regard to what we have said in our paper. Now, here I have quotations from other papers. You will remember what was written in our paper about houses being burnt, pillar-boxes being attacked; but look what other papers have inserted—because I cannot think that you, gentlemen of the jury, can judge rightly unless you really know the kind of standard we have in this country when people are seeking to remedy what they regard as a great injustice. Now, we have from the “Standard”:

The proceedings at Belfast make those at Westminster unreal. Ulster blocks the way. There can be no “national” government of Ireland if the Protestants of the North refuse obedience to it.

That is inciting to rebellion, I think.

It suits Nationalists and Radicals to laugh at the idea that, as a last resort, Ulstermen will take up arms to maintain the Union; but that is what they will certainly do, let England make no mistake about it. And the war will be carried on with all the method, the purposefulness, and the determination which, applied to the ordinary affairs of life, have triumphed over a thousand difficulties, and made the province of Ulster one of the richest and most generally prosperous in the Imperial Dominions.

Now, listen to this. This is from the “Daily Sketch”:

You have got to understand that when Sir Edward Carson speaks for Protestant Ulster he is not the legal orator putting a case. How far he himself realises it I do not know, but he stands for a very tremendous thing. “Ulster will fight” is no mere election cry. And when Irishmen fight they do not content themselves with marring pillar-boxes.

Now, another line: And Sir Edward Carson and his fellow-plotters are organising a deadly rebellion.

These things appear in the daily papers day after day, and it seems impossible to me that you gentlemen can decide that we are guilty if these men are let off scot-free.

Mr. Bodkin and “The Suffragette.”

The next thing is with regard to my speeches. I do not think that we can rely too much on the absolute accuracy of the reporters when they go to our meetings. We have a case not concerning any of the people in this dock at all, but with regard to something that happened in the police-court when this case was first introduced there. Mr. Bodkin was reported to have said that the organ, the SUFFRAGETTE, must be put a stop to. Every paper had it that Mr. Bodkin had definitely said that the SUFFRAGETTE must be suppressed. Questions were put in the House of Commons, and Mr. McKenna replied that Mr. Bodkin could not have said such a thing. It was an impossible thing for Mr. Bodkin to have said, and therefore the Home Office sent out the following statement to the Press: “Neither by Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, nor by Mr. Bodkin at Bow Street Police Court, has any statement been made which justifies the suggestion that there has been any attempt to suppress the SUFFRAGETTE newspaper before it was published. Now, here we have the newspapers, all of them, the “Times” included, definitely saying that Mr. Bodkin had said that the SUFFRAGETTE must be suppressed. Therefore I say it is impossible to rely upon every word that is reported at our meetings.

Now, I should like first of all to quote one part of my speech which was read out against me:

Constitutional agitation is all right so far as constitutional agitation helps to make militants.

Now that to you, gentlemen, may seem a very, very militant expression indeed, but what did I hear was said the other day: “We don’t want men who can speak. We want men who can shoot.” Which is the most militant expression? “Constitutional agitation is all right so far as constitutional agitation helps to make militants.” Is that

more militant than this: “We don’t want men who can speak. We want men who can shoot”? When we had Detective Renshaw in the witness-box, and I said, “Would you consider that a militant expression,” he said he thought he would consider it an inciting expression to use. I never used that. A gentleman of very good social standing and a very well-known public man, Lord Willoughby de Broke, used that expression—that they wanted men who could shoot. Therefore I consider that it is not right for us to be in this dock while there are men going scot-free making far more militant speeches than we have made.

The Judge again interrupted Miss Kenney, and said that he had already told her it made no difference what other people said—it was what she had said or done.

Miss Kenney: I don’t think, my Lord, that the jury can really decide whether we have any right to be in this dock at all unless they realise the kind of language that is used by great political leaders every day of the week. I think it is only fair that they should realise the language used by politicians, and that they are going scot-free, while we are being simply hunted and hounded from pillar to post because of the militant expressions we have used.

Well, with regard to what has happened owing to our militant speeches. I think that everybody knows that rifles marked “Machinery” have been sent to Ulster owing to the militant speeches of those on the Opposition benches; and I still feel, unless the gentlemen of the jury realise the latitude that is allowed to political opponents because they are in the Opposition—and everybody knows it is because the Government will some day themselves be in Opposition that there is a tacit agreement between the parties that whatever they say there shall be no prosecution on either side. If the jury do not understand this they will not realise what standard they must use in judging my speeches.

“Inciting”

Now, I should just like to read you one or two sentences of what Mr. Bunan Law, the leader of the Conservative Party, said:

They know, as a matter of fact, that the Government which gave the order to employ troops for that purpose would run a great risk of being lynched in London.

Is not that inciting language? Then we have another part:

Whatever means seem likely to us to be most effective, those means we shall use.

So, you see, Cabinet Ministers tell us that provided you are unfranchised you have a perfect right to rebel in order to get your grievance remedied.

Sweated Women.

Now, I should like to say a few words about what led me to make these speeches. I should like to tell you that I belong to the working classes. My knowledge of the life of the working classes made me, when I came to London to work for the vote, that the widow women, who would have votes under any Bill, are the very poorest and worst-paid women in the country. I have seen widow women sewing 384 buttons on a card in an hour, and being paid a penny an hour for doing it—and we pray in our churches, “Defend the widowed and the fatherless!” And that is the way we do it—by paying them starvation wages, and forcing them to live in bad and unhealthy houses, and letting their children be starved. I should just like to put it to you, gentlemen, cannot you see how we women feel, from the very bottom of our souls, that once women get political power we shall be able to bring about laws which will affect those women in their every-day life, and save them from having to live the sordid, miserable life that they are having to live at the present time.

Now, what is the outcome of all this unemployment and the sweating of women? The outcome of the gentlemen of the jury, is prostitution rampant in our streets every night. That is the outcome of low wages and unemployment and of poverty. The women have to walk the streets because they cannot keep body and soul together and earn a decent livelihood. That is the outcome of your sweated industries. And if we can help to relieve some of these women it will be worth the enthusiasm

of the earnestness we are pouring into the movement at the present time. There is more than that. There is more than prostitution. I should like to call your attention to another point, and that is the child-victims of immorality. You have heard in this court of women who have broken windows; you have heard of the heavy sentences passed upon those women for the destruction of property. Let me quote one or two cases of the penalties inflicted upon men, for destroying a pane of glass, but for destroying a little child of three or five years of age, and for destroying a young girl under sixteen years of age. And then I will ask you, gentlemen, whether you cannot see what it is that impels us to give all the energy, all the enthusiasm that we are possessed of in order to get power into our hands to make better laws and better conditions to live under. Here we have a child of twelve years of age at Ickleton—indecent assault. What was the punishment, gentlemen? Was it three months’ hard labour? No; the sentence passed was a fine of £2, and £2 10s. costs—£4 12s. for a man who had ruined a child. And he walked out of the court supposed to be blameless and spotless. These are the sentences that make women indignant, and which cause them to rebel. Then at New Shilton. Three months’ hard labour for ruining a child six years old. That man was morally insane. He was a danger to society, but the Suffragettes. Then we get a child five and a half years of age; six months’ hard labour for carnal knowledge. Well, I think these sentences make us pause and consider whether the laws of this country are what they ought to be, and whether justice is meted out in the way in which it ought to be meted out. Another child of five years; carnal knowledge; seven months’ hard labour. A child of five; indecent assault; six months’ hard labour. A young girl of 16; merely because that child was three months under 16, the man was bound over in £20. Had she been 16 years old she would have been a partner to her own ruin. Then a child of 11; indecent assault; three months’ hard labour. Then a child of 10; indecent assault; bound over for twelve months. A child of three; indecent assault; five months’ hard labour. A child of five and a quarter years; indecent assault; two months’ hard labour. When you compare these sentences, gentlemen, with the sentences that are passed upon our women for breaking a pane of glass I am sure you will agree with me that the law is not equal as between men and women, and that sentences are not just as between men and women.

I consider, and I say this after serious thought, I consider that militancy is justified. The abominable and treacherous way in which the present Government have treated our question is a justification of militancy.

Then, when you are counting up the very, very slight damage done by women, just think what men would do, if it would not be a pane of glass or a bit of property; it would be death to many people if they dared to take away the vote from men at the present time.

“The Most Inconvenient Body in the Country.”

Now, what is it that makes the Government so anxious to get us put away? Because we are most inconvenient to them—we are the most inconvenient body in the country, because we make the electors realise that the very first principle that they profess to believe in they won’t put into practice, viz., that of representative government; and therefore it makes it very inconvenient for the Government—represented here by Sir John Simon—for a few of us to be at large raising up public opinion on the question of Votes for Women. Talk about this Conspiracy Trial! I know nothing of law, but this Conspiracy Trial has been the most ridiculous thing that has ever been brought before the court. I can understand them taking me up for making speeches, but as for conspiracy—it is too ridiculous. We know why they did it. It is because they want to disguise the constitutional work, because they know that this Union does more constitutional work than any other society. They know that if it continues this Government will have to give in or they will have to go. They don’t want to go, so they want to shut a few of us up, if they can, so that we shan’t be inconvenient any longer. I should like to know this: if my speeches have been inciting, if what we have done has been inciting, why does not Sir John Simon immediately advise the arrest of other people who have incited Ulster to open rebellion?

I feel that if men who are in responsible public positions are allowed to make speeches inciting not only to the destruction of property, but to the destruction of human life.

The Judge again interrupted, saying that Miss Kenney was going back again. “Leave other people alone,” he said. “Other people being criminals does not justify you.”

Miss Kenney: Well, I am going to ask you,

The Silence That Is Not Gold.

Mr. Kraus, in a bold man; he writes of things that are usually taboo, and of some that have never hitherto in fiction been written about; and writes, not suggestively, not with hint and innuendo, but with frank pen. The story of Daniel Barnes is the story of an ordinary boy, an ordinary man, not more vicious than hundreds and thousands of his fellows, and not more virtuous; he is the result, to a large extent, of his upbringing, and because of that upbringing is very much at the mercy of circumstances. The book indeed is mainly an appeal and a protest against the policy of silence imposed by convention upon parents and teachers of the young with regard to sex questions. Before Daniel was born Daniel’s father had passed upon him the sentence of ignorance with regard to such questions, believing, with the mass of foolish prudes, both that the sentence could be carried out and that it was essential to the safeguarding of virtue. So when the childish mind, puzzling over undeniable facts, put forth its difficulties, its curiosity, in the questions that all children ask, it was met, as such questions are generally met, with lies, and impressed with the idea that to ask such questions was, in some strange but certain way, wrong. So silence on the part of the parents begot silence on the part of the son, and the sentence of ignorance was fatally enforced. For Dan remained ignorant, through his boyhood, through his manhood, throughout all that portion of his life which is presented to us, of the true meaning of sex, of its beauty, its sacredness; and in his ignorance fell into the pit of sensuality, of low habits, low views, low standards. For of his own instincts he naturally could not remain ignorant, and, since these were interpreted for him by companions in whose minds and lives they went hand in hand with vicious indulgence, his whole conception of manhood and womanhood became debased, false, and shameful. Glimmerings he had of the love-liness of love, dim stirrings of ideals which might have developed had he been nourished with truth instead of stuffed with impurity; but so fundamentally falsified was his attitude and outlook that he was shocked by women, reputedly pure, who were not also sexually ignorant, and was shamed by the bare mention, on the part of a woman, of practices which he considered necessary to his manhood.

“You understand all about such matters. You— you even talk about them, and yet . . .”

“Confound it! Can’t you see? Only bad women know about them—bad women and married ones.”

“You class the bad and the married together,” she said.

It was true; he did. It was the result of the sentence of silence.

It is a wonderful study, this that Mr. Kaufman has given us, of a boy, not innately vicious, a man not specially depraved, revealing as he does much that is not generally made bare in the life and outlook of a product of the system of silence. There is strongly presented and upheld the doctrine of an equal standard of morality for men and women, together with the causes of the present inequality. And through it all we are conscious of the atmosphere of the life, limited and somewhat sordid, of the provincial town, of the rush and hurry of New York; and we are brought into contact with men and women of all kinds and qualities, and realise them, their personalities, their failings and their paths, because they are alive.

“The Sentence of Silence.” By Reginald Wright Kauffmann. London: Howard Latimer, Ltd. 6s.

Buy and Read

“THE SUFFRAGETTE”

One Penny Weekly.

gentlemen of the jury, to refuse to find me guilty. I am going to ask you to refuse to convict, because of the reasons I have given. It would not be the first time that a jury have refused to convict when their consciences told them that owing to special circumstances it would not be fair to do so. We have in this very court a tablet, and it reads like this:

Near this site William Penn and William Mead were tried in 1670 for preaching to an assembly in Gracechurch Street. This tablet commends the courage and endurance of the jury, who refused to give a verdict against them, although locked up without food for two nights, and were fined for their final verdict of Not Guilty.

It would not be the first time that a jury has been asked not to convict, and it would not be the first time that a jury had refused to convict. I should like also to say that I don’t want you to give me what is known as a recommendation to mercy. We know what recommendations to mercy are. We know that when the jury appealed to the judge for mercy in Mrs. Pankhurst’s trial the only mercy that the judge gave was three years’ penal servitude. Now, had the jury realised that that heavy sentence was going to be passed by the present Government, I want to say once again I consider that under the circumstances I have been justified in making the speeches that I have made, in trying to rouse up women to rebel against the unjust system that they are having to live under at the present time. I feel that very strongly, and I also want you to realise what the women of this country are prepared to undergo for the sake of their convictions. We are prepared to face imprisonment, as we have faced imprisonment, as we have faced the hunger strike, as we have faced the torture of forcible feeding, as we have faced the torture of forcible feeding. Some of our women have faced death, owing to having been knocked about in the streets when they have been on deputations to the House of Commons. Three people have died. We are prepared to face death in order to get this question settled.

“A Great Ideal.”

Well, I ask you, gentlemen, whether it does not seem to you that we must have a great ideal before us, that we must feel very intensely what we are fighting for, that we must believe that it is really going to help the nation, to help the children—before we could allow ourselves to be dragged again and again into the dock and into prison? And therefore, gentlemen, I appeal to you, when you are considering the case, to take into consideration what has driven the women of the country to take up the attitude that they have taken up, and what has driven me to make the speeches that I have made. There have been other rebels. When you think of all the people who have helped to bring about reform, once upon a time they stood in the dock; once upon a time they were persecuted by the law. Think of Bruno, who for his belief in great scientific truths was burnt. Think of Galileo and of what he had to suffer for his scientific beliefs. Think of Mazzini—how he was hounded from one country to another. Think of Joan of Arc—think of the great furnace that was lit up in her heart. We hope that at least we have one spark from her which helps us to fight in this movement. Think of Socrates, the great philosopher, who was poisoned because he talked of wonderful truths to the people of Athens. Nearly always you find that the people who have done great things in life were persecuted and hunted down by the authorities of their day. Go back to the days of the early Christians, who, because they broke the laws of Rome and refused to worship other gods, were thrown to the lions. Think of the Catholics and the Protestants, and what they suffered for their faith. All who have faith in a great ideal, all who fight for something that they believe is great and beautiful in life, have to face the laughter and the scorn and the ridicule of those who are blind to these things. When we go to see a play or a picture we are full of admiration, and we say: “How true and how wonderful that is.” But when we see it enacted under our very eyes it is too close to us, and we do not see it as it is.

Therefore I ask you to take the motive into consideration—to think of what drove me, at least, into making my speeches.

I say in conclusion: I am a rebel; I shall be a rebel until we get the Vote. I am a rebel against the abominable economic, industrial, and political system that we are having to live under. And if it means that, like Emily Wilding Davison, I have to die to get the Vote I shall die to get the Vote, whatever verdict you gentlemen of the jury see fit to pass on me to-day.

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Self Reliance.

All excuses for reliance by Suffragists in men's political parties has been finally destroyed by the Leicester episode. It is impossible any longer to ignore the fact that to strengthen the official Labour Party really means to strengthen the Government. Benefit of all props and stays which men's political parties might have seemed to afford, all Suffragists, anti-militant as well as militant, are now thrown upon their own resources. In saying this our chief thought is not of the fact that the Leicester electors returned the Government candidate. Of the mass of the people there is always hope so long as they are not entirely corrupted by association with political parties. We have more particularly in mind the attitude of the Labour Party in which certain Suffragists have hitherto placed their faith.
All Suffragists have lived through their illusions concerning the Tory Party. All Suffragists—though this took longer—have lived through their illusions concerning the Liberal Party, but until the Leicester election there were some Suffragists who believed that the Labour Party was to be trusted, and believed also that it would carry the women's cause to victory.
Accordingly a special election fund was raised for the purpose of strengthening this Party and of adding to the number of Labour M.P.'s. The promoters of this scheme believed that they were not only increasing their friends in Parliament, but were embarrassing a hostile Liberal Government.
This theory has been shattered by the Leicester election. The admissions made in the course of that election by Labour leaders have shown that the official Labour Party, for all practical purposes, is now a wing of the Liberal Party and an integral part of the Government forces. It has also been proved and admitted that Woman's Suffrage

or no Woman's Suffrage, women torture or no women torture, the Labour M.P.'s are determined to keep this Government in power.
Therefore Suffragists who are associated with the Labour Party are by that very fact associated with the Government, and Suffragists who help to secure the election of Labour M.P.'s are strengthening the Government which is the enemy of their cause.
No other section in the House of Commons is quite so subservient to the Government as the Labour Party, and the very fact that the Labour Party exists and supports the Government in the House of Commons, is making the Government far stronger in the House of Commons than they would otherwise be. That is to say, the Government have all their own prestige and the prestige of the Labour Party in addition. People are apt to say that if the Labour members support the Government the Government cannot be so very bad. Not only so, but the Labour Party is acting as a link between Suffragists and the Government. The anti-militants would not at this time of day dream of giving their support to the Government in a direct manner, but they are being made to support the Government under the cloak of supporting the Government Labour allies.
It has been said by some anti-militants that there is no bargain between themselves and the Labour Party, and that the relation is founded upon trust and confidence. This really makes matters all the worse. One has only to consider Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent manoeuvres to realise that! These manoeuvres are quite enough to show that there ought to be no relation of trust between any Suffragists and Mr. MacDonald.
At the Leicester by-election the following manifesto was issued to the electors by the Liberals, by the alleged desire of persons acting in the name of the Labour Party:
The action of the Leicester Labour Party is regarded as such a grave violation of national party discipline and such a disgraceful disregard of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's position as will inevitably lead to a considerable disruption of the Labour Party forces, and must compel Mr. MacDonald to sever his connection with Leicester. Already other constituencies are open to him. Therefore his Parliamentary career is assured. Nevertheless, every Labour voter who is concerned to preserve party discipline and understanding, and who agrees to the desirability of retaining Mr. MacDonald in Leicester, should give no encouragement to the candidature of Mr. Hartley, who is not recognised by the official Labour Party.
The manifesto was universally accepted as being the expression of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's views. It was the means of saving the seat for the Liberal Party. So long as the election was in progress Mr. MacDonald let the manifesto do its work. After the election was over he repudiated it! Militant Suffragists rejoice even more since the Leicester election than they did before in their independence of each and every political party. The road of independence is a steep and thorny one, as our brave hunger-strikers know only too well. But it is the road that leads into the Promised Land. Those who trust to men's parties to work out their political salvation for them are treading a road that leads to humiliation and failure.
The plain fact of the matter is that self-reliance is the only effective, as it is the only dignified policy for women. Until women have by their own efforts produced a situation which the Government finds intolerable they will never get the vote.
This truth must be accepted by every woman who would do effective service in the Votes for Women cause.
CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

OUR CAUSE IS ONE.

An Address by Mrs. CHAPMAN CATT, President, at Budapest. June 15, 1913.

The period which has elapsed since the last Congress has been one of phenomenal growth for our movement. Not a backward step has been taken; on the contrary, a thousand revelations give certain, unchallenged promise that victory for our great cause lies just ahead.
During the past winter Woman Suffrage Bills have been considered by seventeen national Parliaments, four Parliaments of countries without full national rights, and in the legislative bodies of twenty-nine States. But the whips of political parties have controlled the situation, and women wait.
In Iceland the Bill was neither defeated nor tricked. It was involved with other measures, and honourably postponed. In order to make partial reparation to the women for their disappointment the Government made an appropriation to defray the expenses of two delegates from Iceland to Budapest to explain just how it happened. As there was no fund for such purposes the appropriation was made from the funds of the postal services, and to make this possible Iceland will have one mail less the coming year. The sacrifice involved in this isolated country voluntarily shutting itself off from the world's news in order to help the cause of Woman Suffrage is the noblest example of service to women any Government has ever made. Iceland is a very small country, but no braver, more democratic people does the world know. I bid its delegates take back the message that the Government of Iceland has set an example worthy of imitation by the largest and proudest Governments of the earth.
Suffrage Gains.
The Parliament of Norway has been the only one to pass the Suffrage measure—the removal of the tax qualification for the Parliamentary suffrage of women. At every Congress of the Alliance the delegates from that sturdy democratic country have come bearing the news of some fresh victory. This time it comes with the satisfying news that its task is now completed. Two hundred and fifty thousand women have been added to the list of enfranchised women, and universal suffrage for both sexes has been established.
The largest gains for the past two years have been in the United States. Two millions of women there are now entitled to vote at all elections, and are eligible to all offices, including that of President to the United States. The territory covered by the nine Suffrage States, excluding Alaska, is one-third that of the entire United States, and more than two-and-a-half times as great as that of the original American Colonies. If France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Hungary could be set down in the middle of this territory there would be enough left uncovered to cover the Kingdom of Italy. The population is now about eighty millions. I have dwelt upon the size of these States because I want every delegate to realise that this vast Suffrage territory is a guarantee of ultimate Woman Suffrage for all the North American Continent. It is a notable fact that the last eight States extended the Suffrage as a direct result of the beneficent operation of Woman Suffrage in contiguous States. These nine States will now collectively exert the same influence on the remainder of the United States and upon their neighbouring nations.
Since the last Congress your President, accompanied by the President of the National Suffrage Association of the Netherlands, has made a tour around the world, the object being to learn what position the women of Asia occupy in the new upward movements of that continent. We held public meetings and private conferences on four continents, on four great islands, and on the ships of three oceans.
As a result we are now connected with correspondents representing the most advanced development of the woman's movement in Egypt, Palestine, India, Burmah, China, Japan, Sumatra, Java, and the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, and also in Turkey and Persia, which we did not visit.
In awakening Asia worn-out customs are being cast aside like old garments, and new standards of thought more in keeping with modern enlightenment are being boldly adopted. The present result is a curious and bewildering confusion of the old and the new, the East and the West, with these advanced women at the head of a transition all the pushing odds and ends of a transition period. To gain a clear idea of the woman's movement in the midst of this confusion is no easy

task. As yet it is in an unorganised, incipient stage. There are, however, a few central facts of which we shall do well not to lose sight.
(1) The women of the Orient have never been satisfied, contented sex the world has believed them. Authors, European and Oriental, have declared that the women of this or that Eastern nation were the happiest in the world. Men said so, and we believed them. It was never true. Behind the purdah in India, in the harems of Mohammedanism, behind veils and barred doors and closed sedan chairs, there has been rebellion in the hearts of women all down the centuries. There, compelled to inactivity, they have been waiting, waiting for a liberator. Like captive birds, many have beaten their wings in despair against the unyielding walls of their cages; but now and then a bar gave way, a woman escaped, and whenever she did she made her protest.
We spoke with many women all over the East who had never heard of a woman's movement, yet, isolated and alone, they had thought out the entire programme of woman's emancipation, not excluding the vote. We heard them repeat the steps of the necessary evolution to freedom, now with eyes blazing with indignation, now illumined with hope. I left such women with the feeling that I had been in the presence of God. Verily a spirit above and beyond our finite selves has come forth to all the women of the earth, calling upon them to arise, to burst the shackles of tradition, and to demand the freedom which is the just heritage of every human being. This is no evidence of a sudden awakening. Instead, the spark of hope has dimly lighted the way of these women of the East through all the dark centuries. In this twentieth century, as a reflex effect of the common movement of these nationalities and races, that star has become a Great Light.
(2) Out of sight and hearing, these women have wielded far greater influences upon their nations than we have been led to believe.
(3) Men may honestly believe that women should be cloistered and veiled, silent and subject, but when national interest arises which needs aid, all through the ages such men—black, brown, white, or yellow—have forgotten their reasons, and become not only willing, but anxious that women should come out of the cloister, take off their veils, break their silence, and cease their servility. At such times they encourage women to plunge their nimble fingers into the nations' fire, and to bring out the roasting chestnuts of their nation's liberty. These men take the chestnuts, and send the women back to the cloisters and veils, the silence and servility. Just now Asiatic men, not a whit more selfish than have been the Western men, are beginning to desire a taste of those chestnuts, and all the surveillance is weakening in consequence. Women are organising, speaking, working. It is our business to encourage these women to demand their share of the chestnuts when they have been won. It is now a crucial time, when our Western help may give impetus and permanence to the movement of Eastern women, and when delay may mean a much longer continued oppression of women.
A Hopeful Sign.
The most significant and hopeful sign of a better future for the women of the East lies in the fact that many of the leaders of the religions of Asia are repudiating the seclusion and oppression of women as a part of their dogma. When the religions of the world disclaim responsibility for the subjected position of women, and all bestir themselves to right wrongs, the emancipation of women will be certain, and not long delayed.
Within the old religious new sects have arisen also, which boldly espouse equality of rights for men and women. One of these is Theosophy, working chiefly in India. Another is the sect of the Bahais, working chiefly among the Mohammedans. In 1848, when American women were just founding an organised Suffrage movement, a rare and gifted Persian woman, "Kurrot ul Aino," a follower of the founder of the Bahais, tore her veil from her face, and declared rebellion against all the tenets of Islam which relegated women to a position of subjection. She was put to death, but her spirit lived.
Twenty thousand men and women have given up their lives in Persia for the new faith, but nearly one-third of the people in Persia have now espoused it. In the recent revolution in Persia these advanced women had a most conspicuous and important place. Five hundred women besieged the Parliament not to accept the ultimatum

LIBERTY OR DEATH?

"In the name of commonsense let us give them the Vote and have done with it."—G. Bernard Shaw.

THREE "CONSPIRATORS" STILL AT LIBERTY—FOUR RE-ARRESTS.

Cat and Mouse Torture Denounced.

REPEAL THE ACT!!

Three of the seven Suffragists lately sentenced at the Old Bailey are still at liberty. Miss Kenney, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake have been arrested.

NEWS OF THE "CONSPIRATORS."

MISS ANNIE KENNEY.

Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested on Wednesday afternoon at half-past three, as she was about to go for a drive, and taken to Holloway Prison, where she immediately resumed the hunger-strike.

Miss Kenney, whose licence expired on Saturday, is still very weak from the effects of her recent hunger-strike.

MISS RACHEL BARRETT.

Miss Rachel Barrett was rearrested on Wednesday evening at the nursing home in which she was recuperating.

Miss Barrett had taken a short drive in the afternoon, and was arrested immediately on her return and conveyed to Holloway Prison. Miss Barrett's licence expired on Saturday.

MISS KERR.

Miss Kerr is still feeling very much the effects of her imprisonment and of her abstinence from food or water during that time. She is still confined to her bed, and only a few friends have been allowed to see her, and that only for a very short space of time. Miss Kerr's licence expired on Wednesday.

MRS. SANDERS.

Mrs. Sanders, whose licence expired on Monday, is still at liberty, and slowly regaining her strength. No attempt up to the present has been made to effect her rearrest.

MISS LAKE.

Miss Lake was rearrested on Tuesday night at the nursing home in Leamington, in which she was being nursed back to health, and conveyed to Warwick Prison. Miss Lake's licence expired on Saturday.

MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton's licence expired on Saturday, but he, together with two of the other "conspirators," is still at liberty, the Government having taken no steps up to the present to effect his re-commitment to prison.

MISS KERR'S STATEMENT.

A LONELY STRUGGLE.

We had already started the hunger-strike, so I took no supper. A dreadful cricket outside my window chirruped without a moment's intermission the whole night through, and kept me awake the greater part of the night. I awoke with a very bad headache and was very low in spirits all that day; this was increased by a continual hammering and picking of the concrete flooring just outside my cell door.

No sleep again that night and head very bad; also racked with pains all over my body. The noise of the hammering nearly drove me crazy, so I made an application to the governor to be removed to a quieter part of the prison. He demurred, but I also spoke to the doctor, and eventually, at about four o'clock, I was marched across the yard to H. Renaud Hospital, where I was before (when on remand). I was put in a ground-floor, very ill-ventilated cell, not nearly so comfortable as the one I had left, but the peace and quiet compensated for all.

I slept hardly at all. In the morning the governor visited me, and told me I was reported for not taking my food and must lose all privileges—books, bath, 2/3s.—and gave me "close confinement to cells for three days." I do not think anyone who has not experienced this can even dimly imagine what it really means to be shut up in a small, stuffy cell, with no books and absolutely nothing to do from morning till night.

In the case of hunger-strikers this, of course, goes on without intermission until they are released, although it is only ordered for periods of three days at a time; that is to say, it has to be renewed every three days. It is refinement of torture in their case, because the authorities know well that although they may break the bodies and the nerves of the Suffragettes, they can never break down their spirit and their resolution.

I think that before a man undertakes the responsibilities attached to the governorship of a prison and the almost absolute power of life and death over a number of his fellow human beings, he should voluntarily submit himself to a week's "close confinement to cells," with all its "punishment," "discipline," and so-called "reforming influences." He would then be in a position to judge adequately what it means to the individual, and would be better able to differentiate between the persons he condemns to this form of exquisite torture.

On Sunday, at mid-day, I started the third strike, and my throat rapidly became very bad—swollen and full of offensive mucus, which made me feel very sick and inclined to retch. The doctors visited me twice a day. They offered me anything I could fancy—from a pint of champagne downwards, and all kinds of dainty food was placed in my cell—beautifully cooked, and very tempting; chicken, fish, custard puddings, fruit, etc.

Of course, each day I had to combat the same old arguments, but I was able not only to hold my ground verbally, but also never to waver in my resolution. Had it not been for the fact that I could not sleep I feel sure I should never have been released so soon.

At 8.30 on Tuesday night the doctor came and told me that I was to be released the following morning. At about 10.30 on Wednesday morning

MRS. PANKHURST.

MEDICAL REPORT.

There has been very little change in Mrs. Pankhurst's condition during the past week. She is extremely pale and thin, and her continued weakness is causing anxiety. The close confinement during the hot weather has been very trying to her. As it is impossible for her to recover her health or to regain energy without fresh air, Mrs. Pankhurst has decided to go out for a drive daily. She went into the park to-day, and although greatly fatigued by the effort, it is hoped that ultimately she may derive benefit from the air and change of scene.

AN IMPRESSION.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

At the corner of the street a couple of men elaborately engaged in conversation, on the opposite side another man, furtively watching, were the visible signs of Scotland Yard keeping guard over Mrs. Pankhurst. On Monday afternoon a motor car waited at the door, and at 8.15 the frail and shattered form of the leader of the W.S.P.U. was helped down the steps and into the car by a nurse and a friend. When she was seated the deadly pallor of her face betraying a state of collapse, two plain clothes men rushed forward to prevent the car starting, while another whistled up a taxi.

Mrs. Pankhurst shook her head as the nurse conveyed to her a message from the detective, and leant back exhausted in the corner of the car. The blinds were quickly drawn down to screen her from the eyes of the gathering crowd, and the brief glimpse of the terrible ravages wrought by the working of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was over. After a short parley with the chauffeur, the car started, closely followed by two detectives in a taxi, leaving a group of people discussing the Government's treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst.

two very stalwart wardresses walked in, and one said, "I am very sorry, but I have orders to take your fingerprints." I replied, "I absolutely refuse; the suggestion is a very gross insult." She told me that it was the governor's order, and must be obeyed. I insisted upon seeing him. Eventually the governor came. He remarked, "Good morning; how are you to-day?" I utterly ignored his question and said, "I sent for you because I wish to know why you are putting upon me the crowning insult and indignity of taking my fingerprints. I can quite understand that such a course is advisable and necessary in the case of criminals, but I am not a criminal. I am not even a militant, and, as you know well, my work has always been the constitutional routine office work only." He replied, "That makes no difference. It is the rule; it is customary to take the fingerprints of every prisoner on release." I said, "Your statement is not true; you have never dared to attempt this in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst." He tried to bluster that if it had been done, but I replied that had this been so I could not have failed to hear of it, and as he turned to leave the cell, I said, "You are a coward, and I wonder you are not ashamed to do the dirty work of an infamous Government, which will go down to posterity covered with ignominy." He went out, remarking, "Well, we'll not discuss that."

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

MRS. PANKHURST'S HEALTH.

On Thursday, June 26, Mr. Jowett (Lab., West Bradford) asked the Home Secretary if he was aware that Mrs. Pankhurst was in a serious state of health owing to the treatment that she had received, and was the Government prepared to face her death should this treatment be continued. Mr. McKenna: I have no exact information as to Mrs. Pankhurst's present state of health, but if it is serious this is certainly not owing to her treatment in prison by the officials from whom she received every possible care and consideration. The prison authorities supplied her with food, and did all they could to induce her to take it, and she alone is responsible for the consequences of her persistent refusal to take the food necessary for health.

clenched. Many times, by an adroit turn of the wrist, I twisted them free, and the struggle recommenced. At the end of about 20 minutes the fictitious strength given to me by the mouthful of brandy and soda suddenly failed, and I collapsed, the final result being two absurd smears (which could be of no earthly use as a means of identification). I was then left and locked in to recover myself as best I might.

I do not wish to blame the prison officers; they have their living to earn, and they work very hard; seemingly they have long hours, and are, as far as I could judge, on their feet from morning to night.

But what of the cowardly governor, a comfortably-salaried official, who can calmly sanction—nay, order—the use of "force" on a defenceless woman, weakened by an eight-day fast and being discharged only because it was not safe to detain her longer? "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man!"

As I was being taken to the taxi in a carrying-chair I spied the prison photographer waiting with his apparatus to get a snapshot of me, to place among the prison criminal records. This I was resolved should not be done, so I buried my face in the jersey I was carrying, and although several efforts were made to remove it, on my breaking down again, I was lifted into the taxi, at the door of which the governor was standing, looking very pale, as if I could see through the meshes of the jersey. He handed me my licence, which I took and threw down contemptuously on the seat, and I drove off with two attendant wardresses. I reached home at about 12 o'clock, to find a bright room, glowing fire, white bed, and dear tender friends awaiting me.

When I have regained a little strength I am willing to go back again and again until the savage and vindictive sentence passed upon me is either quashed altogether or worked out, or the infamous and revolting "Cat-and-Mouse Bill" is repealed.

MRS. SANDERS' STATEMENT.

"NO SURRENDER."

After sentence had been passed upon us at the Old Bailey I was taken with four of my colleagues in a prison bus to Holloway. At eight o'clock the next morning an official opened my cell door and told me to get up, as I was being sent away at ten minutes to nine o'clock. I asked where to, and if I could let my husband know. The reply was, "I am not allowed to tell you your destination. Your husband will be informed by us if it has not already been done." I felt very much concerned at leaving London and all my friends and relatives, so having a slip of paper and pencil on me, I wrote my husband's name and address, stating we were being sent away, destination refused, and signed my name, adding "Suffragette prisoner." At the time arranged I was taken from my cell to a taxi. After the taxi had started I appealed to the officers with me for information, with the same result, except that the older wardress (who appeared to be in charge) assured me my husband knew already, and that I need not worry. This did not convince me, so soon after leaving the prison gates I threw the

slip of paper mentioned above out of the taxi window in the hope some friendly person would find and send it. I may here mention this was done. When my husband reached home that night he was informed a man had called with the slip of paper, stating he saw a lady throw it from a taxi. This kind man has since written to Mr. Sanders.

The Hunger-Strike Continued. On arriving at Lewes the matron and deputy-governor received me; various questions were asked, including the taking of food. I emphatically declared my intention to continue the hunger-strike already commenced in Holloway. I was taken to a cell, which had, in addition to a door, a barred gate. This gate was locked, but the door was always open, and I was watched by a wardress day and night during my stay. A plank bed was in the cell, but was later changed to a small iron bedstead. After a few hours the doctor came; said he heard I was hunger-striking, and did I realise what it meant, etc. But finding I could not be shaken, he desisted from worrying me. The following and succeeding days he ordered strawberries to be placed in my cell. My remark the first time was, "It was a little hard, as I was fond of strawberries."

The assurance given me by the officers at Holloway that they notified my husband I found to be false, as the first news he had of my whereabouts was through a form notifying removal which the deputy-governor at Lewes sent the day after my arrival. Being of strong physique, the first three days' abstinence from food did not appear to make much difference, except thinness, but from the third day I changed very rapidly. I lost over a stone during the six days, the average loss of weight daily being 2½ lbs.

When mention was made of probable release, I insisted on being returned to London by the prison authorities, they having brought me there, but when on Monday afternoon, the order was telephoned through from the Home Office for my release, I was too weak and ill to attempt the journey. I refused food up to the last, not taking any until I was safely away from the prison and in the nursing home.

As with my colleagues, the authorities took both my photograph and finger-prints, in spite of protest. May I, through this statement, thank the local members of Brighton and Lewes for the beautiful flowers and kind greetings sent to me at the nursing home, and especially one dear member who, as the conveyance passed through the prison gates shouted the battle cry, "No Surrender!"

REPEAL THE ACT!

See next page for particulars of Mass Meeting in Queen's Hall, Tuesday, July 8.

THE ACT DENOUNCED.

We give below and on the following page the opinions, written for the SUFFRAGETTE, of some representative men and women on the torture of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act."

"HORRIBLE TORTURE."

Mr. A. J. Webbe, the well-known cricketer, writes to the SUFFRAGETTE: It is impossible to conceive a more cruel Act than the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." It is incredible to me that a Government can meet time after time without some members resigning rather than participate in the infliction of such horrible torture on high-minded women. Mr. McKenna will go down to posterity as the author of this cruel Act. Can his bitterest enemy wish him anything worse?

A. J. WEBBE.

"BOUND TO FAIL."

I think the Government's Bill to release prisoners and rearrest them is one of the most ridiculous things I ever heard of, and is bound to fail in its object.

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

"A DASTARDLY CARICATURE OF JUSTICE."

The "Cat-and-Mouse" policy, emanating from so-called Liberals, represents, to my mind, the most abject incompetence to which a Government can sink. It is a dastardly caricature of all British ideas of justice, and in vindictive persecution seems to be a feeble copy of the methods we connect with Russia. That the House of Commons should have given the Bill its sanction by a majority of 298 only proves how utterly unrepresentative it is of true public opinion.

G. HERBERT DAVIS (Minor Canon of Hereford).

"LIBERALS, STRIKE!"

The following comes to us from the National Political League: I hardly think that the Government realises the feelings of disgust and contempt that their action has given so many of the keenest Liberals throughout the country. The only way to bring this home to the Government, which is supposed to represent the Liberal voters who put them into power, is to refuse to work or vote until they return to true Liberal principles regarding political offenders and allow the numberless Women's and Franchise Bills to become law.

R. R. MEADE-KING, (Alderman of Liverpool).

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on June 26,

Mr. JOWETT enquired whether the Suffraget prisoners, sentenced at the Old Bailey on June 18, were in Holloway Prison or whether they had been sent to other prisons.

Mr. MCKENNA: These prisoners have all been released under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act.

Mr. WINDWOOD (L., Newcastle-under-Lyme): Will they be treated in exactly the same way as Mrs. Pankhurst?

Mr. MCKENNA: Yes, sir. When their licences expire, if they are in a fit state of health, they will be brought back to prison.

INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Widespread Demand for Repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act.

Since the publication, in last week's "Suffragette," of the opinions of a number of representative men and women with regard to the "Cat and Mouse" Act, many others have written expressing their profound indignation at the torture which is still being inflicted on women suffragists under that measure.

"MUST BE REPEALED."

The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" must be repealed. Even in the interval between now and its passing into the limbo of barbarous mistakes, it is likely to reap a bitter harvest. Its immediate effect is to discredit authority and to encourage rebellion.

That the effect of the Act is only to increase the difficulty of dealing with militant Suffragists, might (to a Home Office endowed with any power of intelligent anticipation) seem reason sufficient for repeal of the Act.

The results of "Cat-and-Mouse" legislation are realised to be no longer of importance only or mainly to members of the W.S.P.U. Let the Government carry medieval cruelty but far enough, and all the natural divergence in political views amongst Suffragists who are Conservative, who are Liberal, who are Labour, or Irish, are ready to disappear.

All these women have been released, and every one struggles back to strength in face of impending re-arrest, further indignity, and graver suffering.

We have just seen an extraordinary manifestation of respect and sympathy with a woman who voluntarily offered her life to the cause of Suffrage. What will happen if a woman's life is taken through the recurrent, implacable torture of "Cat-and-Mouse" tactics?

Great was the surprise in many quarters that Miss Davison's death should be the occasion (in an Anti-Suffrage press and in the open streets) for so much sympathy and understanding (tragically belated as the understanding was) of the meaning behind her voluntary sacrifice.

Thousands, stirred and awed, followed, with every mark of reverence, the funeral procession of a woman scarcely heard of by the great pre-occupied populace till the week before. Yet on the day of her funeral

Emily Davison spoke to the people with an eloquence given to few living lips. If the fact of a woman giving her life could call out such a public demonstration, what passion of feeling would sweep the country if life were to be tortured out of some one by operation of a special law enacted to suppress the more impatient Suffragists? What if the next woman to die, instead of being one little known to the larger public, were a woman of international repute? What if she were that woman who has inspired a passion of loyalty unknown amongst us on any such scale before, the woman who only a little while ago marched through London streets at the head of 40,000 members of the United Suffrage Societies?

I have good cause to know that the possible doing to death of this woman is not a question which is concerning only the members of the W.S.P.U. Members of other Suffrage societies and persons not members of any society whatever, are profoundly and actively concerned with the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and should cost Mrs. Pankhurst her life.

She herself, I gather, is much less concerned about her own individual fate than are thousands and tens of thousands of others.

The people who agitate for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" are friends of law and order. They are people who want to see the country saved from a consequence of official blindness, which would not only bring the present Government to a tragic end, but would make the name of Liberalism a stench in the nostrils and a stain on the pages of history.

Those who call for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" would save the country from worse still.

ELIZABETH ROBINS

From a Well-known Leeds Clergyman.

Now that public interest in the new measure, known as the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," is awakening, it may be useful to put forward some of the dangers to which persons coming under the Act are exposed.

The Act is applied to hunger-strikers, and since it has come into operation women have been going through one fast after another without a sufficient interval being allowed between them for recovery.

The right of fasting, which is a strain from food decreases at an average rate of a little over 2lbs. daily. This rapid loss is in itself dangerous, as it alters the balance of nutrition suddenly, and puts a strain upon the bodily functions.

During starvation the body nourishes itself upon the reserve fats. These are soon used up, and the time, seven days, allowed between the hunger-strikes does not permit of fresh supplies being accumulated.

When, in addition to fasting, water is refused, the tissues are rapidly depleted of fluids, the wasting is greater and the suffering from thirst is intolerable. One prisoner told us that she was unable to speak owing to the swollen and parched state of her mouth and throat.

This depletion of the tissues affects the circulating system, the individual becomes anemic, she is threatened with cardiac disturbance, and in older people, whose arterial system is no longer elastic, the situation is

serious. A further danger lies in the harmful effect upon the nervous system of these waste products set up by a toxic condition, and on release the prisoner is found to be in a febrile and more or less poisoned state.

The continued and repeated strain of starvation and illness, followed by partial recovery, re-arrest, and another term of starvation, has a harmful effect upon the nervous system of those who go through it. Only nerves of iron could stand it over and over again without breaking down. As well as the nervous strain there is gastritis and dyspepsia, which may mean months of discomfort and malnutrition; there is the risk of permanent cardiac disablement, and there is serious loss of vitality and strength.

People cannot be reduced to an extreme degree of nervous exhaustion and physical prostration once a fortnight with impunity. With there is no limit to the courage and determination of the Suffragist, the powers that be must not be allowed to forget that there is a limit to bodily endurance, and that it is easy to press this particular form of torture beyond that limit.

M. D.

LACK OF JUSTICE.

This particular method seems to me to be characterised by much the same qualities as have distinguished the action of the Government towards these political offenders from the first—namely, lack of understanding, lack of foresight, lack of justice. If the militants are political offenders, why imprison them as common criminals? If they are common criminals, why let them out?

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

"THE CRUELTY OF WEAKNESS."

A Government which refuses to do justice is always driven to use methods of repression against those who are deprived of their legitimate rights.

This Government is no exception to the rule, but has carried repression to more extreme and inhuman lengths than any modern Government.

Its methods become more and more alien to the historic ideals of English freedom, and more and more take the character of a vindictive attempt to inflict injury, bodily and otherwise, on its opponents. Of all its measures the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" is the most inhuman. The attempt solely to crush out the life of our women is so abominably cruel that it would have seemed almost impossible that the English public should have allowed it to be made.

It may be that they will be roused only by some great tragedy, but once roused they will make short work of those who thus reveal the obstinacy and cruelty of weakness. From such a Government one desires no favours, rather we desire for them and any who may imitate them the ignominious fall that seems not unlikely.

C. STUART SMITH.

LEICESTER FUND.

The list of subscriptions to the Leicester Campaign Fund, which amounts to £20 12s. 11d., is unavailably held over until next week.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

The Reading Branch of the Independent Labour Party records its indignation against the brutal and inhuman treatment being meted out by the Liberal Government to Mrs. Pankhurst; the slow torturing process of continually dragging this noble woman in and out of prison, regardless of her condition, consequent upon her refusal to take food is tantamount to slow murder.

Such barbarous treatment we consider a disgrace to England's civilisation, and in the interests of humanity we demand that this torturing of Mrs. Pankhurst and others shall immediately cease and the Temporary Discharge of Prisoners Bill be repealed.

Further, we believe that the Prime Minister, in failing to redeem his pledge to the women, is responsible for their revolt, and law-breaking; we therefore call upon him to fulfil his pledge to them of bringing in a Government Woman Suffrage Bill.

The following resolution was passed unanimously and forwarded to the Home Secretary: "The Southampton Branch of the I.L.P. protest strongly against the treatment meted out to Mrs. Pankhurst under the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-health) Act. The introduction of what practically amounts to a system of torture is, in our opinion, calculated to bring discredit upon the Administration and the administration of the English law."

Dr. Stancombe, the prospective I.L.P. candidate, moved the resolution, and it was seconded by a member, who declared that he had become an ardent Suffragist through hearing about Mrs. Pankhurst's treatment.

Rev. Albert Corniber, Salford; Rev. T. Carnegie Mullin, Stoke-on-Trent; Rev. C. Baumgarten, London; Rev. F. M. Green, London; Rev. Frank Butler, Cambridge; Rev. H. S. Milner, Stockton-on-Tees; Rev. E. Morgan, London; Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, Leicester; Rev. Bernard Harwood; Rev. H. K. Hope, M.A., Bethelton, Essex; Rev. W. Llewellyn Herbert, Manchester; Rev. L. D. Roberts, London; Rev. G. Herbert Davis, Hereford; Rev. Hugh B. Chapman; Rev. R. F. Tennant, Brandon; Rev. J. E. Roberts, Rugby; Rev. John M. Tamplin, Kent; Rev. Vibort Jackson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. Dr. Bethune Baker, Cambridge; Rev. John Callan, D.D., Radcliffe-on-Trent; Rev. W. H. Marion, Milton Constable; Rev. E. S. Shuttleworth; Cyril Isherwood, Little Ilford; Hon. Mrs. Forbes; Mr. Aylmer Maude; An Eminent Lawyer; Alderman R. R. Meade-King, Liverpool; J. S. Ziegler; Reginald Pott, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Henry Holiday; Miss Mary Abbott; Miss Sara Felcke; Lady Sybil Smith; Mr. F. J. Marquis, University Settlement; Lady Emily Lutyns; H. Baillie-Waiver, Esq., L.L.D.; Sir J. Henry Wood; Lord and Lady Cowdray; Dr. Tchayowsky; Dr. E. Davies Colley, London; Dr. Maudo Chadburn, London; Dr. L. Martindale, Brighton; Mr. Mansell Mollin; Sir Victor Horsley; Dr. Marie Stepan; Dr. Jeno Walker; Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson; Miss Clara E. Mordan; Professor S. J. Chapman; Professor Sir E. A. Schafer, F.R.S.; Professor Benjamin Moore, F.R.S.; Sir Edward and Lady Busk; Mr. W. H. Massingham; the Countess Brassey; Mrs. Hertha Ayton; John Russell, Esq.; Lady Birch; Mrs. E. de Rudolph; Muriel, Countess De La Warr; Mrs. Flora Annie Steele; W. Ion Blaise; Miss May Blaise; Miss May Sinclair; Mrs. Baillie Raynolds; Dr. Margaret Todd; Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Elizabeth Robins; Dr.

"REPEAL THE ACT!"

"WOMEN SENT TO DEATH."

MASS MEETING, QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON.

Tuesday, July 3.

The Great Demonstration which is now being organised by the National Political League, is, we are glad to say, rousing widespread interest and sympathy, not only in London, but over the whole country. The secretaries inform us that among the many letters they have received not the least noteworthy are those from prominent Liberals, showing how far-reaching is the indignation and disgust felt by influential men belonging to the Party in power. "Extreme coercion in the face of an unrelenting and a deeply-felt grievance," they continue, "has always been considered an illiberal policy, and has been repudiated by all great Liberal statesmen; yet the present Government has adopted it, as a fitting climax, perhaps, to its long record of stupid blundering. In their treatment of this burning question only condemnation can be given to the Cabinet and House of Commons, and sooner or later men and women will rouse themselves to this end and demand that an end should be made of the whole deplorable conditions that now prevail. The coming Demonstration is the first of a series to be held in all the important political centres of the country to rouse activity to a demand for a right treatment of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Among some supporters who have already sent in their names are:

Rev. Albert Corniber, Salford; Rev. T. Carnegie Mullin, Stoke-on-Trent; Rev. C. Baumgarten, London; Rev. F. M. Green, London; Rev. Frank Butler, Cambridge; Rev. H. S. Milner, Stockton-on-Tees; Rev. E. Morgan, London; Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson, Leicester; Rev. Bernard Harwood; Rev. H. K. Hope, M.A., Bethelton, Essex; Rev. W. Llewellyn Herbert, Manchester; Rev. L. D. Roberts, London; Rev. G. Herbert Davis, Hereford; Rev. Hugh B. Chapman; Rev. R. F. Tennant, Brandon; Rev. J. E. Roberts, Rugby; Rev. John M. Tamplin, Kent; Rev. Vibort Jackson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Rev. Dr. Bethune Baker, Cambridge; Rev. John Callan, D.D., Radcliffe-on-Trent; Rev. W. H. Marion, Milton Constable; Rev. E. S. Shuttleworth; Cyril Isherwood, Little Ilford; Hon. Mrs. Forbes; Mr. Aylmer Maude; An Eminent Lawyer; Alderman R. R. Meade-King, Liverpool; J. S. Ziegler; Reginald Pott, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Henry Holiday; Miss Mary Abbott; Miss Sara Felcke; Lady Sybil Smith; Mr. F. J. Marquis, University Settlement; Lady Emily Lutyns; H. Baillie-Waiver, Esq., L.L.D.; Sir J. Henry Wood; Lord and Lady Cowdray; Dr. Tchayowsky; Dr. E. Davies Colley, London; Dr. Maudo Chadburn, London; Dr. L. Martindale, Brighton; Mr. Mansell Mollin; Sir Victor Horsley; Dr. Marie Stepan; Dr. Jeno Walker; Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson; Miss Clara E. Mordan; Professor S. J. Chapman; Professor Sir E. A. Schafer, F.R.S.; Professor Benjamin Moore, F.R.S.; Sir Edward and Lady Busk; Mr. W. H. Massingham; the Countess Brassey; Mrs. Hertha Ayton; John Russell, Esq.; Lady Birch; Mrs. E. de Rudolph; Muriel, Countess De La Warr; Mrs. Flora Annie Steele; W. Ion Blaise; Miss May Blaise; Miss May Sinclair; Mrs. Baillie Raynolds; Dr. Margaret Todd; Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Elizabeth Robins; Dr.

been subjected to this torture failed to go through with it. The conscience of the country seemed to be slowly awakening, great protest meetings had been held at Dublin and Manchester, and one was shortly to take place in London. The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was proving absolutely worthless; women who came under it were made more militant than ever. By this measure the Government were inciting women. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's policy at Leicester proved the utter folly of trusting to the Labour Party.

PRISON NEWS.

Will those friends and relatives of Suffragist prisoners who have been sending provisions to Holloway, kindly write to the Prisoners' Organiser at Lincoln's Inn House to this effect? It is most important that she should be in possession of these facts, and thus enabled to see that prisoners receive every attention possible.

CAT AND MOUSE ACT IN IRELAND.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday, June 28, in the Mansion House, Dublin, to protest against the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," particularly in its application to Ireland. The Pillar Room was filled, many people standing, and the proceedings were absolutely unanimous. A specially gratifying feature was the presence of large numbers of working men.

The speakers included Professor T. M. Kettle, Dr. Kathleen Lynn, F.R.C.S.I., Mr. Padraic Colum, Professor O'Hagan, Councilor T. Lawler, and The Pillar Room was filled, many people standing, and the proceedings were absolutely unanimous.

PRISONERS' FUND.

During the past week the following contributions have been received: Miss M. Wilson, 4s.; Anon., 2s. 6d. It is to be hoped that friends and members will realise that they can help to brighten the hours of their comrades who are shut away from the sun by subscribing to the Prisoners' Fund. The expenses in connection with this are many and various, and all are invited to spare a little towards helping to make it possible to give them the care they need.

In the event of any prisoner being released before the expiration of her sentence owing to illness, hunger-strike, or any other cause, will her friends or relations kindly send word at once to the W.S.P.U.?

All communications relating to prisoners should be addressed to Miss G. Harding, Prisoners' Organiser, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

As we go to Press Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Rachel Barrett, and Miss Lake have been arrested.

LEICESTER BY-ELECTION.

DROP OF OVER 4,000.

Result: HEWART (L) ... 10,863 WILSHERE (U.) ... 9,479 HARTLEY (Soc.) ... 2,539 Liberal Majority over Unionist in 1910 - 5,691.

The anti-Government campaign, conducted by the W.S.P.U. in Leicester, resulted in a drop in the Liberal majority of over 4,000 votes, and had it not been for the deliberate attempt on the part of the Liberal Party to intimidate the Labour electors into voting for the Liberal candidate, and for the confusion in the minds of the electors consequent upon the repeated statements and demands issued during the last two days of the election, there is very little doubt that the Liberal would have thus been defeated. The main causes of the Government's unpopularity in Leicester were the Insurance Act and its treatment of the women. But not even the eleventh-hour introduction of amendments removing the objectionable clauses in the Insurance Act could prevent the tremendous fall in the figures. Undoubtedly the women were mainly responsible for this. Everyone agreed that the feature of the election was the women's campaign. During the ten days of the election over 100 meetings were held by the W.S.P.U., and about 2,000 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE were sold. The women have been roused as they never have before, and work among them will be continued.

PRISONERS' FUND.

The organiser wishes to thank all those—far too numerous to mention individually—who helped so unflinchingly in the election and who contributed so generously towards the election expenses.

MARGARET WEST, Organiser, Leicester By-election.

"SURPRISING EXPANSION OF THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT."

In the "Standard" of June 26 a special correspondent, describing the by-election at Leicester, writes: "A noteworthy circumstance which must be recorded is the surprising expansion of the Women's Movement. The eloquence, the determination, and unflinching good humour of all sections of the advocates for Women Suffrage have made a deep and lasting impression. Yet it is only fulfilling the prediction of the late Duke of Rutland, who, when Lord John Manners, as Postmaster-General, used to champion the women's cause in Leicester. The new party grows in numbers, in intellectual and in political power."

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged £282 8 0 Anonymous ... 0 10 0 Anonymous ... 0 1 0 Miss Elsie Thompson ... 1 0 0 Lady Isabel Margesson ... 1 1 0 Miss Maude Burgess ... 0 5 0 Mrs. K. C. Leah ... 2 10 0 Mrs. E. L. Kempster ... 0 5 0 £282 8 0

PRISONERS.

NAME Date when Sentenced Length of Sentence Place of Imprisonment

Miss Louisa Gay .. Jan. 9. 8 months. Holloway Miss Jane Short .. Feb. 21. 6 months. " Miss Margaret Macfarlane .. Mar. 20. 5 months. " Miss Olive Hockin .. April 4. 4 months. " Mr. Donald McEwan .. May 19. 9 months. Calton Gaol, Edinburgh Miss Margaret Scott .. June 16. 1 month. " Miss Lennox .. June 17. 6 months. Horfield, Bristol.

As we go to Press Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Rachel Barrett, and Miss Lake have been arrested.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SCOTTISH CASTLE BURNT DOWN.

Railway Stations Fired.

BOMB AT NEWCASTLE.

More Pillar Box Raids.

SCOTTISH CASTLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"COMPLETELY BURNT OUT."

"Daily Telegraph," July 1. Ballykinrain Castle, Balfour, in the parish of Killearn, Stirlingshire, until recently the property of Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, was destroyed by a fire which broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning. The castle, which was unoccupied, was burned practically to the ground. From inquiries made by the police there is reason to believe that the outbreak was the work of an incendiary or incendiaries, and Suffragists are suspected.

The fire was first observed about three o'clock in the morning by a woman, who at once gave the alarm. The Glasgow Fire Brigade was telegraphed for, but by ten o'clock no standing, even the huge tower being destroyed. The stables which are next the castle were saved. The castle contained 100 rooms, and had been sold some time ago to a syndicate. It was empty, all the furniture having been removed. The damage is estimated at about £70,000.

The caretaker had been through the building on Saturday, and found everything correct. A gamekeeper, who resides at the stables, was round the building shortly before eleven o'clock the previous night, and saw nothing out of the usual.

Suffragists Suspected.

The report of the Glasgow Fire Brigade states that intimation of the fire was received at about 5.30 in the morning. A detachment of the brigade and the Salvage Corps made a rapid journey to Balfour, and on their arrival it was found that the fire had a firm hold on the buildings. Every attempt was made to subdue the fire, but in a remarkably short time the building was completely burnt out, and the roof fell in.

On the sill of one of the windows on the ground floor was found a parcel of soft soap wrapped up in a newspaper which had evidently been used to smash the glass without making a noise. The firemen attempted to enter the room, but the smoke was so dense that they could not do so. There seemed little doubt, however, that the fire originated in that apartment, while outbreaks may have taken place in other parts of the building.

No Suffragist literature has been found so far in the mansion house or grounds, but the fire brigade regard it as certain that the fire must have been caused by incendiaries; there have been no fires or illuminations of any kind in the house for about two years. The report concludes: "There seems little doubt that the fire has been wilfully caused, and the police of the district suspect the Suffragists. In connection with the mansion house is a small fire extinguishing apparatus, consisting of a hose and extinguisher. This was found to have been cut and rendered useless."

RAIDS ON PILLAR BOXES.

"PHOSPHORUS AND GUNPOWDER."

"Lewisham Borough News," June 26. Further postal outrages attributed to Suffragettes occurred on Sunday. About 8 p.m. some smoke and fumes were observed issuing from the wall letter-box at Lewisham High Street branch office, which has been attacked on many previous occasions. A large crowd assembled, and people were kept back by the police and prevented from posing further letters. Owing to the local sorting office being closed, considerable delay occurred before the box could be opened.

RAILWAY STATION FIRED.

WAITING ROOMS DAMAGED.

"Sheffield Independent," June 26. Another case of incendiarism, which there is cause to believe was the work of Suffragettes, is reported today. This time the Midland Railway station at Hazelwell, between Lifford and King's Heath, was the scene of the outrage. Last night the station was left safe and secure, as usual, after the staff had dealt with the last passenger train. This morning, soon after three o'clock, it was discovered that the general waiting room on each platform was on fire.

Word was at once conveyed to the King's Heath fire station, and the brigade turned out with a motor turbine. So timely was the discovery, and so prompt the brigade in arriving, that the fire had not assumed very serious proportions, and it was only found necessary to bring into service a large hand pump. With this and some buckets of water the flames were soon subdued.

The general waiting-room on the "up" or Sturcheley side had suffered the most, and it was evident that here the fire had been more severe than in the similar waiting room on the other side of the line. In each case a portion of the wooden seating had been badly burnt, and it was evident that the fire for the outbreak was quite distinct—had originated under these seats. Near the sources of the fire were found several household fire-lighters and other combustible materials, which evidently had been brought to give the flames a good start. In the case of the other room, the window looking out to the platform was broken, and it is a singular fact that here, as on the other side, the fire occurred at points immediately under the windows. Among the Suffragite literature found in the precincts of the station was a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE displaying portraits of the man Clayton, and women recently convicted on the conspiracy charge, and on the margin of the paper was written, "Asquith, release these from a lingering death." A similar appeal was written on another paper with the addition of the threat that, until this was done, the destruction of property would go on.

The police have the matter in hand, the investigations being entrusted to Detective-inspector Whitehouse and Detective-sergeant McArdle.

A BOMB AT NEWCASTLE.

"CANISTER OF POWDER."

"Manchester Guardian," June 30. A canister of powder, to which a fuse was attached, was found by the police early on Saturday near the main entrance of the Newcastle Labour Exchange. The fuse had been lighted but had gone out. The canister had been placed in a corner of the doorway, which is under a stone vestibule. Slips of paper were found near the place bearing the words, "Votes for Women" and messages referring to the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill." Some time ago the window of the Labour Exchange was smashed during the night, and stones wrapped in paper bearing Suffragite messages were found inside the building.

Martyrdom and Woman Suffrage.

The following letter appeared in the "Times" of June 25:

Sir—Your correspondent Mr. Algernon Gissing must, I think, be aware that the consecrated English phrase for the final sacrifice of a martyr is "sealing one's testimony with one's blood." That Miss Davison was a martyr is a fact, and must be recognised as a fact as much by those who object to her views as by those who agree with them. No intelligent Republican who knows the historical facts denies that Charles I. was a martyr. No similarly qualified Roman Catholic denies that Ridley and Latimer were martyrs. I am myself so lukewarm about martyrdom that one of the oft-quoted passages in my works is to the effect that martyrdom is the only way in which people can become famous without ability; but I know the difference between a martyrdom and a fatal accident. Therefore, when Mr. Gissing deniers to my calling Miss Davison a martyr I infer that as the quality of a martyr is a human quality, and that as Miss Davison, being a woman, was to him not a martyr, he finds something grotesque and exaggerated and funny in my application of the consecrated phrase to her act, much as if I had said of the giraffe which killed itself the other day that it had sealed its testimony with its blood. But Mr. Gissing must allow for the fact that his view and Mr. Asquith's is not my view. If I were writing of Miss Davison's dead body I should not describe it as a carcass. I regarded Miss Davison as a human being like myself and like Mr. Gissing. He will perhaps take the comparison as an insult. I cannot help that: natural history has no respect for personal susceptibilities.

And now, as Mr. Gissing has been pedagogue enough to lecture me, may I ask him a question? Suppose a Government of women, coming to the conclusion that he, being male, was not human, refused him the vote, excluded him from Parliament, and from the juries by whom persons of his sex had to be tried, turned him out of Court on occasions when questions most intimately affecting his sex were at issue, wrote up on the walls of the churches that a woman's property included her ox and her ass and her husband and everything that was hers, and absolutely refused to be moved from this position by any appeal to reason or feeling, merely pointing out superciliously from time to time that Mr. Gissing's letters showed an unbalanced mind, and that some of the best men had never had votes, had avoided serving on juries, and had been proud and glad to wheel perambulators instead of unsexing themselves by pushing into women's professions. What would Mr. Gissing do? I really want to know. We all want to know. I am quite sure that if he can suggest any alternative to militancy the militants will be the first to bless him; for it cannot be very pleasant to be imprisoned and forcibly fed or brought to death's door by starvation, or to be kicked to death by racehorses.

"Mias Kenney Won."

Meanwhile Miss Kenney and three of her friends, having said in the dock that they would not serve their sentences and would force the Government to release them, have kept their word. It was the Government's latest chance of showing your quite logical correspondent Mrs. Grosvenor that they could rise to her appeal and prove what stern stuff they were made of by letting Miss Kenney starve to death. But when it came to the point they crumpled, and Miss Kenney won.

What is going to happen now? Is the Home Office going to picket Miss Kenney's doorstep and persecute her illegally out of mere spite at having been beaten by her? That will not save the credit of the law. The proper way to surrender to Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney is to give them the vote. It is silly to go on shrieking "No surrender!" The surrender has taken place, and its ungraciousness cannot disguise its nature. The women who want the vote say in effect that we must either kill them or give it to them. In spite of lawyers' logic our consciences will not let us kill them. Then in the name of common sense let us give them the vote and have done with it. The women who do not want it need not go to the polls. They will no doubt feel their interests safe in the hands of Mr. Algernon Gissing.—Yours truly,

G. BERNARD SHAW.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS HECKLED.

An Account by An Eye-Witness.

Some members of the Men's Political Union contrived to be present at a hastily convened meeting of Reading Liberals on Tuesday, June 24. There were numerous stewards in the box for the purpose of leading the clapping and ejecting Suffragists. The Chairman and the seconder of the resolution having given their reasons to understand that Sir Rufus was a man of apostles honour, a man, quite naturally, asked the Attorney-General why it was he had betrayed the women. He was pounced upon and thrown out of the hall. The objection of a second man rather upset the seats in the body of the hall, much to his own satisfaction.

"My friends in Reading know I have done no wrong," exclaimed the speaker. "You lie," was the immediate reply, "you are torturing English women." The man who gave vent to this remark was thrown out with quite extraordinary brutality, but this did not prevent another member from rising to protest against such behaviour and from saying that the men who applauded those who had hurt the Suffragists would not have had the pluck to do as they had done. For having said this he was not much less than torn to pieces by the Liberals, being thrown out of the building in a very dishevelled and dazed condition.

Considerable disgust was expressed at the treatment the men had received. D. G.

MR. BIRRELL AT BRISTOL.

An Account by One who was Present.

To judge from the London papers, Mr. Birrell might have addressed a meeting in the Colston Hall, Bristol, in which there was hardly a sign of dissent, whereas, in fact, it was time and again a scene of the wildest disorder. G.I.L. was used with most unnecessary violence, the stewards and audience tried to throw him down a long flight of stone stairs. He got out at length minus his hat, collar, and tie.

The two women who were thrown out after him seemed to be very distressed, and had had their clothes torn.

J. T., who protested against the way the interrupters had been treated, says: "I was flooded by stewards, who set on me from behind, kicking me while I was down, until I reached the stairs, where they prepared to throw me down. I contrived to hold them off, being thrown down, I brought them all along with me. Their treatment has seriously affected my heart."

A Battle of Downing Street.

MASS MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

MARCH ON DOWNING STREET.

Following upon a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square organised by the Free Speech Defence Committee and the East End W.S.P.U., and addressed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Barbara Wylie, Mr. Joseph Clayton, and others, on Sunday afternoon, a section of the audience numbering about 2,000 people marched to Downing Street to hold a demonstration there.

The "Morning Post" says: "A stalwart double line of police was stretched across the entrance to the street, and the procession at this point came to a dead stop. Cheers were raised for Mrs. Pankhurst, and this expression of enthusiasm gave encouragement to a section of the crowd, who made a sudden rush towards the line of police. The Cap of Liberty could be seen high above the heads of the people, but in a moment it had vanished, the flagstaff and its decoration being seized by the police. At that moment the crowd was pushed back, and the singing of the 'Marseillaise' seemed to inspire many of the men and women to another rush, and they surged to-

wards the entrance to Downing Street."

The scenes which followed were described by all the newspapers on Monday morning under such headlines as "Suffragette Raid on Downing Street," "Red Cap of Liberty on W.S.P.U. Flag," "Attempt to Storm Premier's Residence."

Five men were arrested before the crowd at length dispersed. The five men arrested were Mr. George Edmonds, Mr. Stanley Cooper, Mr. Harold Wallenstein, Mr. John Quinn, and Mr. Edward Kingsland.

AT BOW STREET.

FIVE MEN FINED.

The five men who were arrested during the raid on Downing Street on Sunday afternoon appeared at Bow Street Police Court on Monday.

The defendants were Messrs. Stanley Cooper, George Edmonds, Harold Wallenstein, Edward Kingsland, and John Quinn. They were all charged with obstructing the police while in the execution of their duty, and Cooper and Edmonds were further charged with assault.

All the defendants were convicted. Messrs. Cooper, Quinn, Kingsland, and Edmonds were each fined 40s., with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment in the second division. Wallenstein was fined 20s.

PRESS VIEWS.

"THESE SPARTAN WOMEN."

The "Nation," June 28.

The Home Secretary lies, of course, disregarding the advice tendered him by Mr. Justice Phillimore, and every one of the Suffragettes sentenced to long terms has been released after three or four days' hunger-strike, during which even water was refused by these Spartan women. They have thus fulfilled their prophecy that they were coming out of prison, and so long as the Government do not consider death a proper penalty to award (or to permit) for violent Suffragism, all or most of such prisoners will be similarly released, after a similar trial of endurance. Their enlargement cannot be a matter of regret to those who have from the beginning suspected a serious failure of justice. The W.S.P.U. is carried on, as the world knows, as an autocracy, and it was all along unlikely that its office servants would be allowed possession of its secrets or a share in the direction of its propaganda. We have before us a full statement of the case of Miss Kerr, which seems to us transparently truthful. It declares that she was in no sense a leader, that she had nothing to do with organisation, that she only opened letters during the illness of the secretary, that she could not even recall to memory three of the numbers of people with whom she is said to have conspired, that she never committed a militant act, and never even took part in a militant demonstration. This she would have stated in court had she been asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on her. She was not so asked.

And what of Mrs. Pankhurst? We hate her policy; but in plain words she cannot be allowed to die as a result of the struggle between her and the law. Her physical state is such that, sooner or later, this will be the result of re-arresting her. The Home Secretary obviously desires to avoid

such an issue, which is politically (and morally) undesirable. The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" is an expedient; it has failed, as we predicted it would fail. But its success would, in Mrs. Pankhurst's case, be a worse thing than its failure.

"METHODS OF BARBARISM."

The "Referee," June 29.

The Government is making a horrible hash of the Suffragette worry. Having made up its mind that it has exhausted the resources of civilisation, it has fallen back upon the methods of barbarism. For these are the methods of the tragically ridiculous "Cat-and-Mouse" measure. To torture women till they are at the point of death, and then release them until they have recovered sufficiently to be rearrested and tortured again, is a refinement of cruelty which suggests the Spanish Inquisition rather than British Justice. The thing is repugnant to all decent-minded men, and some other "way out" will have to be found.

Take the case of Mrs. Pankhurst. Like thousands of men who believe that women who pay taxes should have votes, I have not the slightest sympathy with the madder methods of militancy, but I cannot as a man help feeling something like shame at the methods employed by Mr. McKenna in his futile endeavours to crush the campaign of the women who are willing to sacrifice everything—home, comfort, life itself—in their determination to make the fight for the Franchise a fight to a finish.

The death, say, of Mrs. Pankhurst or some other prominent militant under the "Cat-and-Mouse" torture will mean the revolt of the whole of English womanhood and a considerable amount of English manhood, too. If the Government cannot deal evenly, soberly, and decently with the question of the Enfranchisement of Women, the sooner it makes way for a Government which can and will, the better.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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. Mansel and Miss Brackenbury.

The weekly meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Thursday, July 10, at 8 p.m., will be addressed by Mrs. Dacre Fox, Mrs. Theresa Gough, and Miss Bartels.

Cases. Members and friends are reminded that Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Given come up for trial at the Guildford Assizes on Thursday, July 3. Will as many as possible try and be present to show their sympathy?

THANKS.

The "Conspirators" desire to tender their warm thanks for the flowers and fruit for all the kind messages which have been sent them.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE."

Paper Sellers. More sellers are wanted! Many of the regular sellers are now going away for their holiday, and others are asked to come forward and take their places. It is suggested that those who cannot give any fixed time each week should take two dozen or more papers early in the week and dispose of them at their leisure, either by selling them in the street in their spare time or disposing of them among their friends. Unsold copies, if returned to Lincoln's Inn House by the following Wednesday, will be taken back.

Posters. Money to enable more posters of the SUFFRAGETTE to be shown is still coming in well, but many more subscriptions are wanted for whom posters are or view of all the stations advertising in other ways will be begun. Many strangers both from the country and from abroad will be in London during the coming months, and helpers must see to it that every where there are posters calling attention to the SUFFRAGETTE—the paper supposed to have been suppressed by the Government. It costs 2s. or 3s. per year to have a poster shown at a railway bookstall. Subscriptions for a whole, half, or quarter of the year will be welcomed, and should be sent to Miss O. Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House. Subscription lists will be published in the SUFFRAGETTE.

Festival Parades. Poster parades will start from Lincoln's Inn House every Saturday at 10.30 a.m., every Monday at 2.15 p.m. (ending at the Pavilion at 3 p.m.), and every Thursday at 6.30 p.m. Those willing to help in this way should send in their applications to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

GREAT FREEDOM DEMONSTRATION.

To Demand Freedom of Speech & Press. On Sunday, June 13, a great demonstration to demand freedom of speech and of press for men and women will be held in Glastonbury Park, Cricklerwood, at 4 p.m., under the auspices of the Allied Trades Unions and other societies. Processions, with bands and banners, 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. All members and friends are invited to join. The speakers at the six platforms will include Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. Ben Hillier, Mr. Joseph Clayton, Mrs. Annie Lee Bennett, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, and many others.

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 and may be seen by the reports below, throughout the country.

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting. Open-air meeting corner of Caistor Road, Balham, Mrs. Tyson and Miss Greer. Crowd attentive, and paper-selling good. Next meeting, Tooting Broadway (see Programme) (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss May Havers, 7, Sainfoin Road).

Bow and Bromley. Jumble sale held last Friday and Saturday. Good sum realised. Meetings have been held nearly every week and increasing volume may be seen by the reports below, throughout the country.

Nearly 400 SUFFRAGETTES sold in Bow and Bromley, and it is hoped to have a record sale next week. (Hon. Org. Sec., Miss Z. O. Emerson, office, 321, Roman Road, E.)

Bowes Park and District. A very interesting paper given on Tuesday last by Miss Irene Smith from the Anti-Suffrage point of view. Discussion followed. The whist drive on Saturday last very successful. Thanks to those who cannot give any fixed time each week should take two dozen or more papers early in the week and dispose of them at their leisure, either by selling them in the street in their spare time or disposing of them among their friends. Unsold copies, if returned to Lincoln's Inn House by the following Wednesday, will be taken back.

Money to enable more posters of the SUFFRAGETTE to be shown is still coming in well, but many more subscriptions are wanted for whom posters are or view of all the stations advertising in other ways will be begun. Many strangers both from the country and from abroad will be in London during the coming months, and helpers must see to it that every where there are posters calling attention to the SUFFRAGETTE—the paper supposed to have been suppressed by the Government. It costs 2s. or 3s. per year to have a poster shown at a railway bookstall. Subscriptions for a whole, half, or quarter of the year will be welcomed, and should be sent to Miss O. Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House. Subscription lists will be published in the SUFFRAGETTE.

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Festival Parades. Poster parades will start from Lincoln's Inn House every Saturday at 10.30 a.m., every Monday at 2.15 p.m. (ending at the Pavilion at 3 p.m.), and every Thursday at 6.30 p.m. Those willing to help in this way should send in their applications to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

GREAT FREEDOM DEMONSTRATION.

To Demand Freedom of Speech & Press. On Sunday, June 13, a great demonstration to demand freedom of speech and of press for men and women will be held in Glastonbury Park, Cricklerwood, at 4 p.m., under the auspices of the Allied Trades Unions and other societies. Processions, with bands and banners, 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. All members and friends are invited to join. The speakers at the six platforms will include Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. Ben Hillier, Mr. Joseph Clayton, Mrs. Annie Lee Bennett, Mrs. Penn Gaskell, and many others.

to make meeting a success. On Sunday last Miss Eliza Myers received quite an ovation from huge crowd which assembled on Common. Mr. J. E. Phillips, who spoke first time on our platform, also held crowd. All papers sold out. New member enrolled. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. F. M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.)

Forest Hill and East Dulwich. The members' rally is postponed for a week, and will take place at Wynthorpe, Longton Avenue, on Thursday, July 17, 7.30 p.m. Will any members who can make cakes or help in any way with refreshments kindly communicate with hon. sec.? More help is needed for shop, and offers of help for August will be specially acceptable, as regular helpers will not all be available. Will all who can help please say so as soon as possible? Best thanks are due to Mrs. Doyner for her excellent address on Saturday night, which attracted a large and interested audience. (Hon. Sec., Miss A. E. Metcalf, shop, 6, Imperial Buildings, Forest Hill.)

Fulham and Putney. Many members attended Trafalgar Square demonstration. Will everyone write to Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna urging the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill," and do their best to induce voters to do the same? Tickets for Queen's Hall protest meeting, Tuesday, July 8, can be had at shop. Many thanks for following: "Daily Herald," Fund—Miss M. M. Cullen, 24, Friar-church Lane, S.W.; Mrs. A. Friend, 14, St. Michael's, S.W.; Mrs. A. Friend, 14, St. Michael's, S.W.; Mrs. A. Friend, 14, St. Michael's, S.W.; Mrs. A. Friend, 14, St. Michael's, S.W.

Hackney. Splendid meeting at Victoria Park last Sunday. Many thanks to donors of articles for jumble sale. Will members please try to get names of those who contributed to send in their names who will allow posters of SUFFRAGETTE, or pay for their being shown? Good meeting at Church Road, Hampton, last Wednesday, speaker, Miss Clarke. Members attended well at splendid demonstration on Sunday at Trafalgar Square. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Ives, 28, The Crescent, South Tottenham.)

Hendon, Golders Green, and Finchley. Members are reminded of two fixtures for near future. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst will speak at a drawing room meeting in Garden Square, Friday, July 11, 8 p.m. hostess, Mrs. Beldon. On Thursday, July 10, Mrs. Beldon. On Thursday, July 10, Mrs. Beldon. On Thursday, July 10, Mrs. Beldon. On Thursday, July 10, Mrs. Beldon.

Chelsea. Will members and friends make a point of attending "At Home" at Mrs. Monica Mason's, 33, Oakley Street, July 27? Please bring cake or candy with you. Thanks to Miss Adams for her splendid speech on June 26. Town Hall was filled with women only, who followed the speaker with the closest attention and appreciation. Three new members welcomed. There is a great need of more paper-sellers, as some have gone away. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. H. B. Moseley-Mason, for working women's tea, 2s. 6d. All members are asked to concentrate on jumble sale, July 24. Parcels of goods should be sent in at once. Many thanks to those who have already sent contributions, but many more are wanted to make sale a success. Will fresh paper-sellers come forward for July 25? (Shop, 203, King's Road, telephone, 2528, Kensington.)

Croydon. Jam-making season is commencing. There is a large sale for home-made jams, so will members having it made? Home-made marmalade now on sale at shop. Can any member bottle or preserve fruit? Will members volunteer to sell papers at various local functions that are taking place this month? Thanks to those who sent in bundles for jumble sale. Sale will be held in September, so please keep clothes worn out in holidays. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Mumford, 2s.; Mrs. Cashman, 2s. 6d.; Friend, 2s. 6d.; C. J. Rowland, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. C. J. Rowland, Swan, shop, 50, High Street.)

Ealing. The Victoria League meeting on Tuesday, 23rd, on the White Slave Traffic, was most appreciated. The Ealing W.S.P.U. poster parade a great feature. Thanks to members who joined parade and helped kindly made herself responsible for should be addressed to Mrs. Towell, 5, Bathurst Road, or Mrs. Crouch, 122, Wellesley Road. This car will be a representation of forcible feeding. In consequence the car will be held on Saturday night, 6 to 8, to spare office going; afterwards, from 3 to 6, on Saturday night. Will any member supply a poster for Ford Station? These cost 2s. per annum. Gratefully acknowledged: Monthly sale jumble, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Miller, 1s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. C. Cresswell, 15, Grace Burdidge, 347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

Islington. A special poster fund is being raised to pay for cost of a SUFFRAGETTE poster to be shown at railway station opposite office in Goswell Road. Will members who are willing to subscribe towards it, kindly send in their subscriptions to secretary? Friends are also reminded that daily jumble sale is still being held, have sent parcels, etc. More things are needed, and should be sent direct to Mrs. Verden, 9, Danvers Terrace, Islington. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Cresswell, 15, Grace Burdidge, 347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

Kennington. It is hoped meeting in Empire Rooms Thursday will be well filled, to protest against the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill." Do friends willing to subscribe towards it, kindly send in their subscriptions to secretary? Friends are also reminded that daily jumble sale is still being held, have sent parcels, etc. More things are needed, and should be sent direct to Mrs. Verden, 9, Danvers Terrace, Islington. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Cresswell, 15, Grace Burdidge, 347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

Workers will be needed all next week to prepare for carnival. The Cranbrook Ward car will be entitled "The Awakening of Woman." Two members have promised to be responsible for making of the flowers, but there is much more work of various kinds. Decorators will be needed at Mr. Cranbrook's ward, Thursday, on Friday evening and Saturday morning, July 11 and 12, any time. Any inquiries re car that Mrs. Towell has so

North-West London.

There is much work to be done for Gladstone Park demonstration, Sunday, July 13, with the three processions. Each member will give just a little time to help what women can be achieved! Members are specially asked if they can assemble in the Broadway from 6 to 8, to spare office going; afterwards, from 3 to 6, on Saturday night. Will any member supply a poster for Ford Station? These cost 2s. per annum. Gratefully acknowledged: Monthly sale jumble, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Miller, 1s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. C. Cresswell, 15, Grace Burdidge, 347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

Wimbledon. Very successful meeting held on Common on Sunday, the crowd evidently appreciating Mrs. Tyson's excellent address. Papers sold out, and re-ordered again this week. Will all who can help communicate with her at shop, also those members who gave in their names to hon. org. a short time ago? An additional SUFFRAGETTE bag is needed. If some members would be present one to union as their special effort during hon. organizer's absence the gift would be much appreciated. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. Lamartine Yates, shop, 9, Victoria Crescent, telephone, 1022 P.O. Wimbledon.)

Woolwich. Helpers needed for meeting on Tuesday (see Programme). The SUFFRAGETTE subscribers obtained this week: (Hon. Sec., Miss A. M. Clifford, Miss D. Gregory, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton.)

Home Counties. Mrs. Tuckwell is again leading her beautiful garden, and all members are invited to attend and bring friends (see Programme). The beautiful prospect by members for Miss Davison's funeral was thoroughly appreciated, and all who subscribed towards it are sincerely thanked. Will those members who take shop duty do their best to be really punctual in their days, and if unable to do so, to do it, so as to ensure shop being always open? Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Stewart, 25, A. Friend, 10, (Org. Sec., Miss M. Allen, shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth. More volunteers for paper-selling needed during summer months. Will members spare one hour in the week for this work? Will all members who have not yet paid their annual subscriptions kindly do so before the end of this month? (Hon. Sec., Miss B. Berry, office, 221, Old Christchurch Road.)

Brighton and Eove. Besides an open-air meeting Miss Franklyn gave a most interesting address to members in the office Saturday, 28th. More paper-sellers are needed. Will visitors to Brighton, Seaford, or Bognor willing to help communicate with organizer? Meetings as usual. (Org. Sec., Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant.)

Bathbourne. A very large and attentive audience listened to Mrs. Leigh's most impressive speech at Eastern Bantards last Wednesday. Those members who subscribed so generously towards beautiful laurel wreath sent in honour of Miss Davison's funeral are most heartily thanked; also all those who went over to Lewes Prison last Sunday to help with demonstrations held outside to demand release of Mrs. Saunders. Paper-sellers urgently needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Barton, 22, 2a. (Org. Sec., Miss M. Allen, Sec. Miss B. Goldingham, shop, 58a, Grove Road.)

Folkstone and Dover. Very many thanks to those who subscribed to lovely wreath sent for Miss Davison's funeral; also to those who sent subscriptions for funeral expenses. Will a member lend garden for "At Home" during July, as organizer wishes to hold meetings in both towns if gardens are promised? Much good is done by these "At Home" so it is hoped that offers will be sent in at once. (Org. Sec., Miss M. Allen, Trevarra, Bouverie Road West.)

Hastings. Members are heartily thanked for good work done during organizer's absence; also for beautiful wreath sent to London for Miss Davison's funeral. A member is needed to take on sale of SUFFRAGETTE at pitch while Miss Hogg is away. Miss Hogg has been for some weeks selling as many as three dozen copies in an hour at this pitch, and her splendid work must not be allowed to drop. Who will come forward to carry this on? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Marr, 10s. (Org. Sec., Miss M. Allen, office, 8a, Claremont.)

Portsmouth. Amount collected for Clayton Defence Fund, which is being sent to the secretary, is 1s. 6d. Will members please send their contribution at once towards station poster, which is due this month. A well-attended meeting held in Town Hall Square on Thursday, June 26, when speaker was given a good hearing. (Hon. Sec., Miss G. H. Peacock, 4, Eastman Road.)

Westminster and St. George's. Miss Kelly and Mrs. Temple warmly thanked for speaking at working women's meeting, Miss McDermott and Miss Gibbs for singing, and canvassers for their hard work beforehand; also Miss Hill and Miss White, for so kindly typing notices. Goods for rummage sale gratefully received from Miss Symonds, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Ingham, Miss Frisby, Mrs. Pailly, and Mrs. Bray, but more are still needed. Sale is now fixed for July 19 to members only, and Monday, July 21, for general public. A fund has been opened in shop towards helping Mrs. Clayton's wife and children. Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received. Many thanks to those who have already subscribed. It has been decided to have an inexpensive banner. Will any members willing to help with the making and in their names to hon. sec., as also those who will help canvass the district agents and railway stations of the district regarding the paper? Paper-sellers urgently needed. Will those who kindly came forward two or three weeks ago volunteer again, also new ones? Gratefully acknowledged: Donation, 2s.; subscription, 2s.; Mrs. Wainwright, 2s. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss Gladys Shedd, shop, 17, Tophill Street, Westminster.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham. The meeting at Rushin Hall on Thursday a huge success, numbers being unable to obtain admittance. Miss Canning spoke, and she also addressed a large meeting in the Bull Ring on Friday. Many thanks to Miss Keiff for arranging the very successful garden meeting held on June 23 at Stockford; speaker, Miss Canning. Will members please make a point of coming to members' meeting in shop on Wednesday? Tea is now provided at shop every afternoon, 3.30-5.30. Paper-sellers badly needed. Will members please give all spare time to this? (Org. Sec., Miss G. Frances, office, 97, John Bright Street.)

Leicester. Leicester has had a splendid week of speaking, paper-selling, and general propaganda work. Over 2,000 copies of the SUFFRAGETTE have been sold. Much sympathy and interest have been expressed everywhere, and many converts have been made. Several new members have joined. It is hoped that more members will come forward for pitch in order that the weekly paper-sellers may continue to increase. (Org. Sec., Miss G. Hazel, office, 14, Bowling Green Street.)

Nottingham. Thanks to Mrs. R. and Miss Hutchinson for their kindness in having garden meeting at 3, Lattershall Drive, today (Friday), 4 to 7.30 p.m. After tea there will be cricket putting, etc.; also a raffle. At 6.50 Nurse Hutchinson has promised to speak. Admission, 1s. Helpers, please come at 6.30. Regular shop-minders are still badly needed. (Hon. Sec., Miss Isabel Hadley, office, 1, Pauline.)

Worthing. A successful meeting held on sea front on Friday afternoon. Date of next meeting will be given later. More paper-sellers are wanted. Gratefully acknowledged towards Miss Davison's funeral expenses: Mrs. Hewitt, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Dougie, Foodway, Evington, Sussex; local headquarters, 29, Upper High Street.)

Tunbridge Wells. Many thanks to visitors who have come forward to sell papers and to keep the shop during last few weeks. Regular shop-minders are still badly needed. (Hon. Sec., Miss Isabel Hadley, office, 1, Pauline.)

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Williams & Thomas, Drapers and House Furnishers, Renowned Summer Sale commences Monday Next, July 7th, HALF-PRICE REMNANT DAYS, Fridays, July 11, 18, 25, and August 1. Drastic Reductions in ordinary stock, and Desperate Bargains in Manufacturers' Oddments bought at Large Discounts. Broadway and Angel Lane, Stratford. T.1: East 937; Stratford 780.

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Printed by the SUFFRAGETTE, 2, Peter Lane, E.C., and Published by the Women's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, London, W.C. April 25, 1913.

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Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Table listing events in London from Friday, July 4, to Friday, July 11, including speaker names and times.

COUNTRY.

Table listing events in various country locations from Friday, July 4, to Friday, July 11, including speaker names and times.

Walsall. Will members do their part in subscribing towards funeral expenses of our brave comrade, Miss Davison, who has given life itself for cause we have at heart?

WEST OF ENGLAND

Bristol. Members will be sorry to hear that Miss Alice Walters is for the third time in prison for seven days, owing to refusal to pay her dog tax.

WALES.

Cardiff and District. Organiser in "At Home" to members and friends on Wednesday afternoon, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

Pontypool and District. Many thanks to Mr. Caron for printing bills free of charge as a practical proof of his sympathy.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Cambridge and District. The secretary has been away helping in Leicester bye-election, but paper sales have been well kept up during her absence.

NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Doncaster. SUFFRAGETTE on sale at office, Saturday, 2.30 to 6.0. Organiser will help take the office Monday and Thursday, from 10.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 6.

Waller, Is. Mrs. Brightmore, 2s. 6d. Miss A. Sifford, 2s. 6d. Miss A. 21. Miss A. 21. Miss A. 21.

Huddersfield. A very successful meeting, at which Mrs. A. J. Webb spoke on the White Slave Traffic, held in Mayor's Reception Room, kindly lent by Mayor for meeting.

SCOTLAND.

Newcastle and District. The jubilee sale will be held on Saturday, July 26, instead of 19th. The "Miner's Gala Day" will this year be held at Morpeth on Saturday, 19th.

Scarborough. Miss Key-Jones spoke to an interested audience on Esplanade on Saturday afternoon. Papers sold well and good collection taken.

Sheffield. Garden party great success. Considerable amount added to funds. Many thanks to all who helped in any way.

NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Barrow-in-Furness. Miss Grew thanks all members who have looked after things and sold paper so splendidly during her absence at bye-election.

Liverpool and Cheshire District.

Last week an interested audience gathered to hear speeches of Mrs. Webb, Mr. Jamrach, and Mrs. Cousins on the White Slave Traffic, which were much appreciated.

Manchester.

Paper-sellers are urgently needed for tomorrow (Saturday), when Manchester Suffragists commence their pilgrimage to London.

Freston.

The account of jubilee sale on June 27 is deferred until Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Leach, and Miss Ainsworth can report next week. We are hoping for a splendid demonstration in Preston Market Place at 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 12.

Wallasey. On Saturday afternoon a most successful garden party was held at Beaufort House, Wallasey, through generosity of Mrs. John Griddle.

Dundee.

Mr. Grant spoke in Ayrbroath on Saturday, when Miss Macgregor's goods were sold to pay her taxes. The usual weekly meetings have been very well attended.

Edinburgh. Good meetings were held at the Mound and Haymarket on Saturday. A most successful country meeting was held at Musselburgh, also on Saturday.

Glasgow. Work in Glasgow is practically over for the season, as everyone is on holiday. Our meetings have begun at Dunoon and Aberdeen. People most anxious for more meetings.

Speakers' Class. Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Adelphi, London, W.C. Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

REPORTS FROM OTHER SOCIETIES.

Men's Political Union for Women's Emfranchisement. Large and interested audiences were addressed on Tuesday outside Lancaster Batic by Miss Jacobs and Mr. Irving.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage.

The Federation attended in large numbers the procession from Aldgate and Trafalgar Square demonstration on June 29. Many new members made during East End campaign.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society.

Office opened daily 4.5, Saturdays 12.1. Grateful thanks to Miss Gaddy for splendid jubilee sale, and to all helpers. There will be a public meeting at Lecture Hall of Mutual Co-operative and Industrial Society, 15, Frankfort Street, Plymouth, on Saturday, July 5, at 7 p.m.

The Forward Gynic Suffrage Union.

A fairly good contingent of men and women turned up on Sunday under the Red Dragon at Free Speech Demonstration. A meeting will be held at Hyde Park on Sunday, July 20, 5 p.m.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

Professor Edith Morley's goods, which were on Tuesday sold by public auction at Messrs. Markers's Rooms, Reading. Short speeches of protest were made in auction rooms by Professor Morley and Miss Kineston Parkes, and an open-air meeting was held after the sale.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible. The class is held at Lincoln's Inn House every Friday at 7.45 p.m. sharp. Entrance free, but weekly proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

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 will be glad to hear that the Liverpool Street pitch has doubled its sales during the last few weeks.

Women's Tax Resistance League.

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. They will be collected from here under distraint, and disposed of privately. W.S.P.U. members who are clerks or secretaries are asked to join the Clerks' W.S.P.U., which was formed especially to bring the movement to the notice of women working in City offices.

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PETER ROBINSON'S OXFORD STREET Great Summer Sale OPPORTUNITIES for money-saving abound in every Section of the House during this Great Annual Clearance Sale, which is now in Progress, and ladies should not miss the extraordinary Bargains we are offering in all kinds of new, smart and fashionable goods. The following examples are indicative of the splendid Values offered in the Costume Department. Sale of Model Tailor-mades 8 1/2 to 15-guinea Gowns for £5. 128 Model Tailor-mades—all distinctively design—the three depicted on right being representative of the Styles. They are made in a variety of materials, including all the most fashionable French fabrics. Originally 8 1/2 to 15 guineas. All to be cleared at £5. Sale of Model Tailor-mades. 18 to 25 guinea gowns now 7 1/2 gns. 45 Original and exclusive Model Tailor-mades—all in the newest materials, including the ultra-fashionable Silk and Wool fabrics—no two alike in style. The three depicted by sketch on left are fair examples. In all smart colourings, also several in Black and Navy. Originally 18 to 25 gns. All to be cleared at 7 1/2 gns. Peter Robinson, Ltd., Oxford Street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGLE INSERTION, 1d. per word. MINIMUM, 1s. 6d.

(Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: The Advertisement Manager, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 3s. 6d.; en pension, 3s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.

APARTMENTS or BOARD RESIDENCE. Highest references. Room and breakfast, 3s.; breakfast, tea, and dinner, 5s. daily, 30s. weekly. Vegetarians catered for. Also a nice little bed sitting room, furnished, 8s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. WINTER, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, 50/- per week from 30s. Close Baker Street, next to ground, and sitting room, bathroom; do own cooking. Garden. 11 miles from London. 15s. per week, inclusive. Permanency desired. Vegetarians preferred.—Box 510, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

BRIGHTON—A comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet.—Miss WENZEL, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702.

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

DOUBLE BEDROOM offered to Two Ladies in charming Surrey Cottage, use of sitting room, bathroom; do own cooking. Garden. 11 miles from London. 15s. per week, inclusive. Permanency desired. Vegetarians preferred.—Box 510, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

EXCEPTIONAL BED-SITTING ROOM.—Electric; quiet house. Suit working member or business gentleman. Near tube and train.—R. J. Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.

HOLKERSTONE.—BOARD RESIDENCE. "Bella Christa," 14, Castle Hill Avenue. Pleasantly situated, close to Lea, Sea, and Gains. Separate tables. Cycle accommodation.

HASTINGS.—Bedroom, breakfast, and high teas from 15s. 6d. per week. Also would be glad to hear of lady wishing to rent a small house, nicely situated on hills, overlooking the sea.—Write Miss HURST, 10, Clive Avenue, Mount Road, N.

HERNE BAY.—Member cordially recommends "Limore," facing sea. Comfortable Board-Residence. Excellent cuisine. July, 25s. Weekends, 10s. 6d.—POPPELWISS, N.

LADY FARMER can Receive One or Two Lady Pupils; slight physical cases accepted; tubercular treatment available.—Miss SANDERSON, Colehill, Warwickshire.

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

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

CHARMING FURNISHED FLAT, MAIDA VALE.—Very open. Two Reception and Two Bedrooms, Bath-room, Kitchen, and Scullery. Every convenience. Very light. £22s. weekly.—Box 512, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

FURNISHED FLAT in good private house from mid-July. Sitting room, 17 by 12, two bedrooms, fitted kitchen; use of bathroom and large garden.—PARLEY, 12, Dalmeny Avenue, London Road, N.

LARGE FRONT BED-SITTING-ROOM, Part Furnished or Unfurnished; suit Business Girl or Two Chums.—O'BRIAN, 12, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

NOTTING HILL GATE.—Two Furnished Rooms, for one month or longer, 15s. weekly, including gas.—The Mail.

WIMBORINGTON, ESSEX.—PRETTY COTTAGE TO LET, Furnished. Three Beds, Two Sitting-rooms, Kitchen, Out-house, Garden well stocked. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, if desired.—Miss RIDLEY, Helenscott, Ipswich.

39, BLENHHEIM CRESCENT, NOTTING HILL, W.—MAISONNETTE. Clean. Self-contained. Comfortably furnished; five large bright rooms, good kitchen, bath, geyser; quiet house; suit three or four ladies; access all parts.—Miss MILTON.

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THE "LEAGUE OF JUSTICE." Programme of uncompromising militancy without violence or law-breaking, to win the Vote and break up unjust monopolies. Participants.—Hon. Organising Secretary, 2, Lyddall, Hampstead, N.W.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GOLD SCARF PIN was FOUND at ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY, on June 18, and is now at Lincoln's Inn House. Also, a GLOAK 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.

WILL any Member of the Union with a KNOWLEDGE OF HORN'S kindly communicate with Miss ALICE CONWAY, at Lincoln's Inn House?