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The

Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

No. 42—Vol. I.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)

CAT AND MOUSE.



BY ORDER OF THE LAW.

LEA

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The advertisers in the paper should be regarded as friends and allies, and in exchange for their support Suffragists should give them the benefit of their custom. This is the simplest of all ways in which to help the cause, and means the addition of a very large sum of money to the funds of the W.S.P.U.

The Suffragette.

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CONTENTS.

Cartoon ... 713
Review of the Week ... 715-16
The End of a Conspiracy ... 717
The "Cat-and-Mouse Act" denounced in the House ... 718
An Important Letter ... 719
Suffragette Holiday Campaign ... 719
Women's Deeds and Men's Words ... 720
"The Only Remedy" ... 721
"Cat-and-Mouse" Farce Continues ... 722-23
"Cat-and-Mouse" Victims ... 724
The Struggle in Whitehall ... 725
Events of the Week ... 727
Campaign Throughout the Country ... 729-31

A Review of the Week.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney on the Platform.

The appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney at the Pavilion last Monday stirred the crowded audience assembled there to the greatest enthusiasm. Mrs. Pankhurst, only a few days released from prison, where she had endured a food and water fast, was so weak that she had to be wheeled on to the platform in an invalid chair. As her licence was not due to expire until Thursday, July 31, the police did not molest her. Miss Kenney, whose "Cat-and-Mouse" licence expired last Friday, was successful in reaching the platform in spite of the police. The audience, which had hardly dared to hope that she would win her way to the platform, gave her delighted greetings. Mrs. Pankhurst, who spoke, despite her bodily weakness, with fire and hopefulness, showed how the present situation is the strongest guarantee of victory. Her licence was sold for £100. The total sum raised at the meeting was £308.

An Attempt at Rescue.

After making her speech, Miss Kenney challenged the enemy by walking boldly and bravely to the main exit. Outside in the street she was arrested, but not until after a determined struggle by friends and supporters, both men and women, who tried to rescue her. Eventually she was captured by the police, who took her to Holloway, where she intends to pursue the hunger and thirst strike. No news had been received of her when we went to press, but her release is hourly expected.

"To Downing Street!"

Very stirring events occurred last Sunday in Trafalgar Square, Whitehall, and Downing Street. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, a "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoner at large whose licence had expired, eluded the vigilance of the police and spoke at the Trafalgar Square meeting. She called upon the audience to follow her to Downing Street, and her call had an enthusiastic response; for men and women followed her in great numbers. After a violent attack strenuously resisted, Miss Pankhurst was arrested, as were several

Mr. Lansbury Sent to Prison.

The appeal of Mr. George Lansbury has been dismissed, the judges deciding that the magistrate had acted within his jurisdiction in binding over Mr. Lansbury to be of good behaviour. As Mr. Lansbury refuses to be bound over he has been sent to prison for three months, the alternative laid down by the magistrate. Mr. Lansbury has announced his intention of resorting to the hunger strike, so that his release as a "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoner may be expected to take place very shortly. We have often commented upon the special and vindictive harshness which the Government show to men who champion the women's cause and the indulgence shown to such men as Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, who adopt a lawless policy in a man's cause. Mr. Lansbury's imprisonment is an illustration of this.

Trapping White Slaves.

Since the White Slave Act became law certain individuals, for reasons best known to themselves, have been trying to persuade the public that there is no truth in the allegations as to the kidnapping of women and girls that have shocked the conscience of the public. The strange policy of these individuals has received a serious check at the hands of Captain W. Faber, M.P. After giving notice of a question to the Home Secretary he has made an important statement to the "Daily Sketch." His question is as follows:

Whether, seeing that cases have occurred where girls have been forcibly induced to enter motor-cars with unknown women, even in the presence of policemen, he will issue an order that any policeman having such a case brought to his notice shall accompany the woman to any address that is given in order to satisfy himself that it is a genuine case.

Prisoners' Cravings.

Speaking before the British Medical Association, Miss Greta Allen observed that while in Holloway as a Suffragist prisoner she had craved for alcohol, vinegar, or coffee. As prisoners live under totally unnatural conditions it is not surprising that Miss Allen should have experienced such a craving. It is not, however, to be assumed that all Suffragist prisoners, or even the majority of Suffragist prisoners, crave for alcohol. We should have thought that much more general is the craving for sweet food and for fruit, these being conspicuous by their absence from the prison dietary. Miss Allen contended that if she, who is almost, if not a complete abstainer from alcohol in ordinary life—felt as she did owing to the fact of imprisonment, the men and women who are given to excessive drinking are certain as soon as they are released from prison to fly to drink.

The Holiday Campaign.

We are now in August, the great holiday month of the year. Nevertheless the battle still wages between the Government and the women who are being tortured in the name of liberty. Therefore while every Suffragette ought, when opportunity offers, to get change of air and scene in order to strengthen her for the Autumn Campaign, we urge upon all our readers, even during their holiday, to keep the needs of the movement in mind. One all-important way of serving the movement during August and September is to get new readers for the SUFFRAGETTE. A great

Holiday Campaign is being organised, and full particulars of this are to be found on another page of this issue. Wherever they go our readers find that the people whom they meet want to understand more about the movement. They want to know why women need the vote, and why the W.S.P.U. methods are thought politically necessary. The knowledge they seek is to be found in the SUFFRAGETTE, and those who take part in the Holiday Campaign and win new readers for our paper will be doing a very real service.

Peaceful Pilgrims.

The Hyde Park Demonstration, which was the culminating point of the great peaceful pilgrimage organised by the anti-militants, has had considerable attention in the Press. But, in accordance with men's favourite policy of playing off one section of women against another, the newspapers in their accounts have laid great stress upon the anti-militants' attacks upon the W.S.P.U. They have, in fact, represented it to be a demonstration against militancy rather than in favour of the vote. The "Times" report actually says:

The proceedings indeed were as much a demonstration against militancy as one in favour of the Suffrage.

The "Times" adds that "many bitter things were said of the militant women." The "Daily Mail" goes so far as to use the demonstration as an argument against votes for women, and makes the truly ridiculous claim that it proves that women could get the reforms they want by means of such demonstrations instead of by means of the vote itself. Some newspapers seem to think that the great success of the pilgrimage will convince militants that militancy is a mistake. Such a course of reasoning is indeed hard to follow, considering that the militants themselves have had so many fine, peaceful demonstrations, and have never experienced violence at the hands of the general public, but only at the hands of hoodlums and disreputable Liberal rowdies. The "New Statesman" says that it is perhaps to be regretted that the Pilgrims did not demand an interview with the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary. As regards our own comment upon the pilgrimage and demonstration, we confine ourselves to saying that this must have had an excellent educational effect. Unhappily, it is not in that way that the Government can be educated.

Protests Against Torture.

An important conference was held last Thursday at the Caxton Hall to consider in its various aspects the operation of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." The chairman, Sir Edward Busk, reported that before the conference met he had written to the Prime Minister asking him to receive a deputation in order that they might report to him the findings of the conference. To this request Mr. Asquith had made a negative reply. It was decided that notwithstanding Mr. Asquith's refusal, a deputation consisting of ten persons should proceed to the House of Commons, and demand an interview with him. The deputation on arriving at Westminster was informed that Mr. Asquith was away in Yorkshire, and they therefore demanded to see the Home Secretary in his stead. The Home Secretary declined to see the deputation, but offered to give an interview to Sir Edward Busk on the following day. This proposal was accepted, and in due course the interview took place, Sir Edward Busk afterwards reporting that Mr. McKenna's reply was wholly unsatisfactory. Before the deputation took its departure from the House of Commons Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Evelyn Sharp held a protest meeting in St. Stephen's Hall. They

were ejected with violence, and on the following day brought up at Bow Street, and on refusing to be bound over were sent to prison for fourteen days. While in prison Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Sharp resorted to the hunger strike. Subsequently it was announced that the Home Secretary had reduced their sentence to one of four days, the object of this move evidently being to avoid subjecting Lady Sybil Smith to "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. This action recalls the conflicting experiences of Lady Constance Lytton and Jane Wharton. The Liberal Government is made up of snobs and respecters of persons.

McKenna's Damaging Admission.

It is a scandalous thing that less than one sitting of the House of Commons should be devoted to discussing the doings of the Home Office throughout the year. Yet this is the arrangement made by the Government. It enabled them to curtail within the smallest possible limit the discussion of "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. The insufferable Home Secretary proclaimed that he is "perfectly satisfied with the way in which this Act has been administered," and that it has effected its purpose. This is a most serious and damaging admission, because it is an admission that the purpose of the Act is torture and revenge. Nothing else has been effected by it.

The Budding Cabinet Minister.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald is evidently qualifying for the post of Cabinet Minister, which, it is said, may be shortly offered to him. His correspondence with Sir Edward Busk shows that he has all the qualifications necessary for the work to which Liberal Cabinet Ministers in these days devote themselves. That is to say, he is well able to bear the spectacle of woman torture and perhaps to be directly responsible for it should he happen to become Home Secretary. He also fails to see that the vote is the true alternative to coercion and believes that the failure of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" can only be met by putting some other coercive measure—as he calls it—a more effective measure—in its place. Mr. MacDonald is also prepared to talk the most disingenuous rubbish on the political aspect of the Suffrage question, for he has in his letter to Sir Edward Busk the effrontery to say that but for militancy "the preliminary stages necessary for the vote being given to women would have been successfully overcome by now." Presumably Mr. MacDonald would have us understand that but for militancy a Woman's Suffrage Bill would now be standing in the same favourable position as the Home Rule Bill. Nobody living, and certainly not Mr. J. R. MacDonald, is so idiotic as to believe that to be true. Every Suffragist will appreciate strongly the fine and dignified replies made by Sir Edward Busk to Mr. MacDonald's letters.

Maternity Benefit to Go to Mothers.

In these days when women are so wide awake and the demand for the vote so vigorous, even the politicians have to walk a little warily where women's interests are concerned. Accordingly, the Insurance Act Amendment Bill has been so altered in committee as to provide that maternity benefit shall be paid to the mother and not to the father. The chief opponents of this proposal were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Roberts, another Labour M.P., who urged that to pay the maternity benefit to the mother instead of to the father would be to interfere between husband and wife. What they really mean is that to pay maternity benefit to the mother is an attack upon the barbarous old theory that the husband should be dominant over the wife. In fact they believe that husband and wife are one, and that one the husband. Those Suffragists who put their faith in the Labour Party would do well to take warning by the reactionary views of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Roberts.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions June 27 to July 2.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from June 27 to July 2, including names like Mrs. Littlejohn, Mrs. E. M. E. Pilliner, and various anonymous donors.

"Love and the Woman of To-morrow."

The Woman's Movement is treated by all thoughtful writers as a question which involves far wider issues than the granting to women of political enfranchisement, and Mrs. Almon Hensley in her new book treats the subject in its larger aspect. She realises to the full what the opponents of Woman Suffrage apparently fail to realise, namely, that the vote is simply the door to sex equality, with all that such equality connotes, and that when the door is open women are not the least likely to spend all their time upon the doorstep.

It is a very short-sighted and stupid observer who imagines that after justice is done to woman, and she is no longer disfranchised because of her sex, she will continue to fight or devote herself primarily to political issues.

When her hands are untied, says Mrs. Hensley, she will turn to her own special field of work, and occupy herself with those questions which, as the "Antis" are continually telling us, should be her particular care. But—and the book under consideration is chiefly devoted to showing us how big is that "but"—the work of woman free will be infinitely more valuable, infinitely more practical, than the effort of woman bound can by any possibility ever be.

In the gospel according to our author love plays an important part—love apart from sex, and love as it affects sex problems and sex purity. Marriage and maternity are treated at length, but, as Mrs. Hensley points out, so long as the problems connected with maternity are settled by the sex which does not experience it, it is impossible to do away with the many false conventions and misconceptions with which the question is surrounded.

"Love and the Woman of To-morrow." Almon Hensley. Dancie's 6s.

Treasurer's Note.

Now that the holidays are at hand all friends of the Woman's Movement are thinking how they can help forward the cause that they have at heart. Some will do this by assisting in the great holiday campaign to extend the circulation of the paper, others who are not able to take their part in this work can help by providing the funds so necessary for carrying on any great agitation. At this time the thoughts of many will be full of those women who are in prison, or are suffering under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," while others are holiday-making. The best way to help these women in their struggle is to convert that sympathy into financial help for the Union.

A working woman has just sent 2s. towards the fund with these words: "I felt until last week that I could not afford to give any more just yet, but having read what our wonderful leaders do and suffer, I feel obliged to send, if only the small sum of 2s. Please accept this as a tiny token of great gratitude and sympathy with our brave martyrs."

This is the true W.S.P.U. spirit, and does much to rejoice the hearts of those who are fighting against the cruelty and tyranny of those in authority. Let every member of the Union increase her subscription and help to show the Government that there is no end to the sacrifices which women are prepared to make, and that there is only one way to end our agitation—the granting of Votes to Women.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

Place "The Suffragette" on Order at your Newsagent's. PRICE 1d. OUT ON THURSDAY.

THE END OF A CONSPIRACY.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Everybody admits that one attack of gonorrhoea does not give immunity against subsequent attacks, and the idea that one attack of syphilis gives immunity from other attacks is not very seriously entertained by experts. As one authority says: "The reason why so few cases of re-infection are seen is because so few cases are really cured, i.e., they are syphilitic and cannot be infected."

As the hope of curing venereal diseases is so illusory, prevention is obviously the true policy. No individual can hope to avoid these diseases except by abstaining from immoral sexual intercourse, and similarly a nation cannot remain uninfected so long as prostitution exists.

Prostitution Must Go.

Therefore prostitution must go! At this shriek of protest will be raised. We shall hear the usual balderdash about "human nature" and "injury to man's health." Human nature is a very wide term and it covers a multitude of sins and vices which are not on that account any the more to be tolerated. It is human nature to rob and to kill. Cannibalism itself is in the nature of certain human beings. Robbing, killing, and cannibalism are nevertheless all forbidden, and the people who venture to let go their "human nature" in these directions are comparatively few!

Why is human nature to have full scope only in the one direction of sexual vice? The answer to that question is that men have got all the power in the State and therefore make not only the laws of the State, but also its morality. According to man-made morality, a woman who is immoral is a "fallen" woman and is unfit for respectable society, while an immoral man is simply obeying the law of his human nature and is not even to be regarded as immoral. According to man-made law, a wife who is even once unfaithful to her husband has done him an injury which entitles him to divorce her. She can raise no plea of "human nature" in her defence. On the other hand, a man who consorts with prostitutes and does this over and over again throughout his married life, has, according to man-made law, been acting only in accordance with human nature, and nobody can punish him for that.

Ridiculous and Wicked Theory. One is forced to the conclusion, if one accepts men's account of themselves, that women's human nature is something very much cleaner, stronger, and higher than the human nature of men. But Suffragists, at any rate, hope that this is not really true. They have more faith in men than men have in themselves and they believe that a man can live as pure and moral a life as a woman can. The woman's ideal is to keep herself untouched until she finds her real mate. Let that be the man's ideal, too!

Men's health can be preserved only at the price of prostitution—such is the ridiculous and wicked theory advanced by many men and some doctors. The truth is, that prostitution is the greatest of all dangers to the health of men. In the first place there is the risk amounting to certainty of infection by the terrible diseases we are considering. Not only so, but prostitution involves a futile and wasteful expenditure of men's energy—energy which they greatly need to enable them to hold their own in science, art, athletics, industry and commerce.

Ultimate Ruin of Men. And what of women's health? No longer will they accept the theory that their health and dignity are to be sacrificed to the health of the other sex. Merely to state the proposition that women should suffer physically and spiritually for the benefit of men is to show its falsity. Nature certainly never intended so monstrous a thing! Indeed, it is very plain to anyone with the smallest intelligence that the ruin of women means the ultimate ruin of men.

It did not need the doctors' manifesto to warn the more instructed amongst women that prostitution and the diseases caused by it are a menace to themselves and their children. But vast numbers of women are still without this knowledge. Innocent wives are infected by their husbands. They suffer torment; their health is ruined; their power to become mothers is destroyed or else they become the mothers of diseased, crippled, blind, or insane children. But they are not told the reason of all this. Their doctor and their husband keep them in ignorance so that they cannot even protect themselves from future danger.

Healthy girls enter into marriage without the smallest idea of the risk they are incurring. Nobody tells them, as Dr. John W. Barrett tells us in his article in the "Bed-rock," the "Scientific Review," that "we know, from very careful insurance medical records, that the great majority of men put themselves in the way of infection before marriage." Those who read this statement will have their minds prepared to receive the further appalling statement widely accepted by medical authorities that 75 per cent to 80 per cent of men have before marriage been infected with one form of venereal disease. Some of these men may seem to be cured, but we have seen how little cure in this connection means. Very sad cases are on record of men who marry when apparently cured, and yet infect their wife. It is therefore hardly too much to say that out of every four men there is only one who can marry without risk to his bride. Such facts are terrible indeed, and the sooner they are grasped the better for the individual and for the race.

Even after marriage danger arises over and over again unless the husband abstains from immoral acts. In a future article we shall show more fully what venereal disease means to a woman.

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Even after marriage danger arises over and over again unless the husband abstains from immoral acts. In a future article we shall show more fully what venereal disease means to a woman.

Medical Question. In the article which appeared in this paper many months ago, we said that prostitution and its evils are a medical question and must be dealt with by medical men. The medical means which we indicated for doing away with prostitution already used by the Government to make prostitution unnecessary in the prisons. Prison doctors administer a medicine which keeps under control the "human nature" of men prisoners. It would indeed be an extraordinary thing if the medical profession which has discovered a means of regulating every other bodily function should be unable to tell men how to regulate the sex function and to prevent that excessive sex activity which, as they themselves admit, is fatal to the health of the race.

We look to the medical profession, therefore, to come to the rescue of men whose will-power fails them; to come to the rescue of wives whose life will otherwise be blighted by disease; to come to the rescue of children yet unborn who, unless help is forthcoming, will enter into a most cruel inheritance. A high privilege it will be to rid humanity of a most awful scourge.

Prevention is Better Than Cure. We repeat that where these terrible diseases are concerned prevention is better than cure. It is not only better than cure, but it is the only cure. For whether these diseases are curable even in the narrowest sense of the term is very doubtful, and even when cured they can be contracted again.

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THE "CAT-AND-MOUSE" ACT DENOUNCED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"THIS METHOD OF BARBARISM."

In the debate on the Home Office Vote, Mr. KEIR HARDIE said: I want to call attention to one or two points in connection with the administration of what is popularly known as the "Cat-and-Mouse Act."

"The Act is bound to fail." Then I desire to ask the Home Secretary whether he is satisfied with the administration of the Act himself? The idea of its being introduced and carried through under its present administration was to ensure that the law might be respected, and that these prisoners should not be able to go upon hunger-strike.

The intention of the Act. Mr. McKenna: I will reply to the questions put to me by the hon. member. He desired to know under what authority the Home Office on Monday last effected the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

meeting must, I think, agree that the hon. member's description is a real travesty of the facts. The police endeavoured to do their duty in a proper way, and were unlawfully and brutally resisted.

"I am perfectly satisfied." I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which the Act has been administered. It has effected its purpose. When we are confronted with the situation in which these women refuse to take their food, we have now power which we had not got before to liberate them in order to prevent them committing suicide, and yet, while we liberate them, we still retain power to enforce the law and to compel them to serve the sentence imposed upon them by the Courts.

An Undignified and Unsatisfactory Method. Lord ROBERT CEIL: My object in enforcing the law is to put a stop to crime. It is not in order to punish the criminal. The punishment of the criminal is a necessary evil, an evil which we all deplore, and which we would all see avoided if possible.

The intention of the Act. Mr. McKenna: I will reply to the questions put to me by the hon. member. He desired to know under what authority the Home Office on Monday last effected the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

The Public Health.

DOCTORS' DEMAND FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following letter appeared in the "Morning Post" of Tuesday, July 22:

SIR,—The increase in medical knowledge during the last sixty years has been extremely rapid and the control of health problems by the State and municipalities has become one of the most striking features of modern civilisation.

In all this organised effort there is one noteworthy omission. There has always been a conspiracy of silence as regards venereal diseases. The time, however, has come when it is a national duty to face the facts and to bring them prominently to the notice of the public.

We are living to-day in a new era as regards diagnosis and treatment. The microbes responsible for these diseases have been discovered in recent years; means of diagnosis far in advance of previous experience have been elaborated and treatment has been enormously improved.

Organised effort among the civilian population is impracticable until the public conscience has been aroused, and can only be attempted after a full and authoritative investigation.

of Medicine at the University of Oxford.

T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Cambridge.

JAMES LITTLE, Regius Professor of Physics at the University of Dublin.

FRANCIS H. CHAMPNEY, President of the Royal Society of Medicine.

W. WATSON CHEYNE, President of the Medical Society of London.

W. S. CHURCH, President of the Royal College of Physicians of England 1898-1905.

JOHN TWEDDY, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England 1903-1906.

HENRY MORRIS, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England 1906-1909, and immediate past-President of the Royal Society of Medicine.

J. MITCHELL BRUCE, late President of the Royal Society of London.

JAMES BARR, President of the British Medical Association.

ROBERT H. WOODS, President of the Irish Medical Association.

E. B. TAYLOR, Deputy Chairman of Representative Meetings of the British Medical Association.

W. P. HERRINGHAM, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

F. W. MOTT, Pathologist to the London County Asylums.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

B. BARRETT HAM, late Chief Medical Officer for Victoria and Commissioner of Public Health for Queensland.

JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, Physician to University College Hospital.

JOHN COLLIE, Medical Examiner to the London County Council, late Home Office Medical Referee Workmen's Compensation Act.

ANDERSON CRITCHETT, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital; late President of the Ophthalmological Society.

ALFRED PEARCE GOULD, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of London.

VICTOR A. H. HORSLEY, Surgeon to the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy.

MALCOLM MORRIS, Surgeon to the Skin Department of the Seamen's Hospital.

GEORGE H. SAVAGE, Consulting Physician for Mental Diseases to Guy's Hospital.

T. W. GIBBERD, Military Hospital, Rochester Row.

W. McANAM ETCHE, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Surgeon to the London Hospital.

J. ERNEST LANE, Senior Surgeon to the London Lock Hospital.

J. E. R. McDONNELL, Surgeon to the London Lock Hospital.

G. H. MAKINS, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

GEORGE R. MURRAY, Professor of Systemic Medicine at the Victoria University of Manchester.

D'ARCY POWER, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THOMAS SINCLAIR, Surgeon to the Belfast Royal Hospital.

CHARLES J. SYMONDS, Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, President-elect of the Clinical Society of the Royal Society of Medicine, late President of the Medical Society of London, and Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

NORMAN WALKER, Physician for Diseases of the Skin, the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.

MARY SCHARLEB, Consulting Physician for Diseases of Women, to the Royal Free Hospital.

THE SUFFRAGETTE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

Holiday Suffragette Organiser: Miss OLIVE BARTELS, Lincoln's Inn House.

The object of the campaign is to boom the sale of the "Suffragette" in holiday places, among all the holiday-goers in the British Isles. Its plan is to make use of every member of the W.S.P.U. on vacation, or whose home is in one of the holiday spots of this country, to carry on this work of the Union through the summer months.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

- 1. The Gypsy Wanderers. Younger members of the Union in charge of a Gypsy Queen, travelling through the country in bands with their dogs, camping by the roadsides, carrying their supplies in a cart, holding meetings and hawking papers in the villages along their route. Route No. 1: The Lake Country. Route No. 2: Kent. (Other routes to be announced later.)
- 2. Strolling Players.
- 3. Cafe Chantant.
- 4. Tents, Kiosks, and Bath Huts on the beaches for the sale of Suffrage literature and holiday wares.
- 5. Caravan Tour through the South Eastern Counties of Scotland.

THEIR WANTS.

- 1. Volunteers to give hospitality to gypsies, speakers, and workers.
- 2. Volunteers to take part in the gypsy campaign.
- 3. Paper-sellers, advertisers, stewards for meetings.
- 4. Tents.
- 5. Dogs for the gypsies.
- 6. Hostesses for garden meetings.
- 7. Promoters for single meetings where no campaign has been arranged.

EAST COAST CAMPAIGN. (Poppo Land).

Organiser: Miss MARGARET WEST, Woodview, Beeston Common, Sheringham, Cromer, Yarmouth, Sheringham, Felixstowe, Trimmingham, West Runton, Mundesley, Clacton. Special Organiser: Miss LITTLE, Holland House, Felixstowe. Secretary: Miss M. FISHER, c/o Miss Gilling, Woodcroft, Bath Road.



SELLING THE "SUFFRAGETTE" AT FELIXSTOWE.

REPORT OF THE ORGANISER.

The SUFFRAGETTE will be sold every morning from 10 till 11 in the shopping centres at Sheringham, Cromer, and Great Yarmouth during the Campaign, and it is hoped to arrange for a kiosk for the sale of literature, etc., to be erected on the beach at Sheringham. The daily meetings will be held at the various resorts along the coast between Trimmingham and Cromer, and it is hoped to arrange for a kiosk for the sale of literature, etc., to be erected on the beach at Sheringham.



A PAPER SELLER, CLACTON.

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

of home-made sweets and literature, and we should be most grateful for contributions. We hope to have our first open-air meeting on August 5. Will members who are willing to sell papers apply to Secretary (see above) for papers?

SOUTH WALES.

Organiser: Miss ANNIE WILLIAMS.

The Rhondda Valley.

The Rhondda Valley, with its teeming population, is regarded as the industrial centre of Wales—its economic battlefield—and it is here that Miss Annie Williams, the Cardiff Organiser, and her helpers, will concentrate for three weeks, beginning August 11. A dozen towns, linked by rail and train, will be visited for canvassing, paper-selling, and meetings, and the signs are propitious that the Campaign amongst these thousands of colliers and their wives will be intensely interesting. With Porth as a centre, it may be possible to touch as far north as Aberdare, and to Penryn, on the south. Funds and helpers are needed, and to those who can pay their own expenses the Organiser earnestly appeals. There will be hours of strenuous work in the crowded, growing valley towns, but



SELLING "SUFFRAGETTE" AT PIER GAP.

BY THE SILVER SEA.

Bourne mouth. Organiser: Miss BEERY, 221, Old Christchurch Road. Hastings and St. Leonards. Miss WILKES, 84, Claremont. Winchelsea and Rye. Miss JONES, Christabel Cottage. Beachill.—Miss GIBSON. Eastbourne.—Miss BAUL.

CAMPAIGN IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY

Secretary: Miss WEDGWOOD. Stratford-on-Avon. Campaign begins August 2, when Mr. Benson's Company opens the Shakespeare Festival.

ENGLISH RIVIERA.

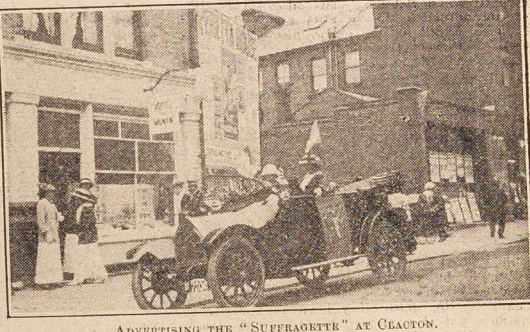
Organiser: Miss GRETA ALLEN. Torquay. Paignton. St. Ives. Ercombe. Miss ELLIOTT, 9, Chambercombe Park Terrace.

ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

Ile de Man. Organiser: Dr. HENRY JONES, 4, George Terrace, Douglas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS.

Lyme Regis.—Miss M. BEATTY reports that an evening meeting has been held and the SUFFRAGETTE has had a ready sale. Harrogate.—Secretary, Miss MARIE HIGGINS, 15A, King's Road. Oxford.—Special sale of the SUFFRAGETTE during the University Extension Lectures, August 1-25.



ADVERTISING THE "SUFFRAGETTE" AT CLACTON.

5 DOORS FROM LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE. THE Women Taxpayers Agency

(Mrs. E. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.) Recovers all Income-Tax Overpaid since April 5, 1909. Secures Abatement and Exemptions. Prepares Accounts for Super-Tax and Income-Tax. Conducts Appeals before the Commissioners. Advice on Investments in regard to Income-Tax. References to Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss Decima Moore, and many others.

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COAL THAT COOKS

is the coal the cook and housekeeper are looking for. The LILLESALL is the coal to suit them. Makes a bright, hot fire, with little or no ash, and keeps the range hot all the time. Why not have a ton to try?

SEND FOR LIST OF LOWEST SUMMER PRICES. Agent: Mrs. KAYE, Member W.S.P.U., 2, Tavistock Road, Baywater, W.

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The Suffragette.

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

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913.

Women's Deeds and Men's Words.

These are great days for the women of the W.S.P.U. Even the pain of knowing how the prisoners under torture by the Government are suffering is drowned in exultation. The courage of them! The glorious, indomitable spirit of them! These women are the real champions of their sex. It is the "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners, so few, yet so mighty, who are waging the effective battle for the vote. It is their unbroken spirit which is the weapon by which the Government will be overcome. With this sword of the spirit they cleave a way along which countless millions shall pass. Everything else that is being done at this time for Votes for Women is well enough in its way, but is the mere accompaniment of that grim struggle between "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners and the Government.

Every man experienced in politics knows that this is so. They may talk as they will about the injury done to the Suffrage cause by the W.S.P.U., but all the time their tongue is in their cheek. These men know that Votes for Women will come when, and only when, they have broken down the coercion used against them. The breakdown of coercion comes when a woman defies it even to the death and when other women in their turn are undeterred by what she has suffered. Then it is, we say, that coercion fails. When it fails, and when that failure is admitted, as eventually it must be, what is left for the Government to do? There is nothing left to surrender.

It is thus, as all the world knows, that men's political liberty has been achieved.

The prescription may be stated in this way. First demand your freedom and fight for it; then rise superior to all coercive methods which the Government use against you. In the end the Government will give you your freedom. That is all the prescription used by the great reformers of the past, and nobody has yet produced a better one.

Signs that the Government are feeling some political discomfort on the score of Votes for Women are provided by the utterances of the "Daily News" by their faithful vassal, Mr. H. W. Massingham. The "Daily News" in the editorial on the Suffrage question begins by claiming that the success of the anti-militants' pilgrimage and demonstration in Hyde Park is an argument against the methods of the W.S.P.U. This is really too ludicrous! As though the militants had not in Hyde Park and in all parts of the country held enormous, sympathetic, and orderly public meetings in support of Votes for Women!

They follow some extremely muddled and nonsensical observations on the subject of public opinion in relation to the Suffrage cause. Let us quote:

Militancy had a certain logical basis from the fact that, not having the vote, women have no constitutional vehicle for effecting their purpose. In the beginning, also, it will be agreed that it served as an invaluable advertisement of the cause. It gave urgency and reality to what had been an academic issue. But as a policy it was a mistake, founded on a failure to appreciate the psychology of the public. The assumption seems to have been that the English people are averse to woman suffrage and that they must be terrorised into surrender.

Now, this admits of a double answer. In the first place, the public, while they can be converted by argument (provided the newspapers do not apply a boycott, as the "Daily News" generally does), will not by argument alone be stirred into action. It requires a strike, or a Titanic tragedy, or some other upheaval to galvanise the placid British public (which for practical purposes means the enfranchised men) into action.

For example, in the Titanic tragedy some of them were personally concerned because they had friends or relatives whose lives were lost, and in addition many of them feared that in the event of another such calamity they themselves might lose their lives. Many scamen are perishing unnecessarily because Mr. Lloyd George has raised the Pilsen line, but since the average man is not a seaman, and is not likely to become one, the average man does not excite himself about these deaths, and Mr. Lloyd George's load-line policy still triumphs.

In the same way, if a strike hurts only the strikers it achieves very little. But when, as in the railway strike and the coal strike, the general public also suffer, and are brought within sight of starvation and ruin, then the public wake up to the grievances of the miners or strikers or whoever it may be, and they insist upon something being done.

Now for the second reply to the "Daily News" fallacies. It is this. The public (that is to say, the enfranchised men), however much in earnest they may be on any given question, are gagged and bound by the party politicians. This is in the main their own fault, and is due to their want of skill in using the vote. Women, and especially those of the W.S.P.U., will try to show them how to make a better use of the vote, but for the time being the electors are, as we have repeated, gagged and bound and, we may add, fooled by each political party in turn. Just now it is the Liberal Government who have gagged, bound, and fooled the public, and are preventing the will of the public from being carried into law by means of an Act of Parliament giving votes to women. Although the public are in favour of votes for women, and want votes for women, the Liberal Government stand in the way.

This obstacle could be removed by men if men were more awake and alive and politically skilful. As it is, women themselves have to clear it out of the way with very

little help from men. Hence the methods of the W.S.P.U. Obviously, arguing, pleading, and what Mr. Lloyd George calls coaxing, will not dislodge the Government from their road-blocking position they have assumed. Evidently a smile will not soften the heart of the Ministerial tiger. Everybody knows the truth of these sayings. Why do they any longer deny it?

Turning from this trifling on the subject of methods, the "Daily News" says in more serious vein:

We have to use the interval before the next General Election for a very definite purpose. It is clearly not enough to have a House of Commons committed to woman suffrage. We have had that a long time without result. The only sure way to success is to have a Government committed to woman suffrage.

A convert! A convert! This is what the W.S.P.U. has said for many a long year. The militants preached this doctrine to deaf ears. One by one converts have been made, and now even the "Daily News" accepts the truth in question.

Close upon the statement we have quoted follows the further statement that it should be the aim of the movement to commit the Government to Woman Suffrage at the next General Election. Before saying one word more we ask this question: When is the General Election coming? If it is coming immediately, and before anything more is done, then we agree with the "Daily News." If it is not coming immediately, then we demand that a Government measure for Woman's Suffrage shall come first. The "Daily News" then says:

The question cannot be permanently held up by Cabinet divisions which negative the overwhelming opinion of the party. There will be losses involved in securing a united Cabinet, but they will only be temporary losses, and in any case there are occasions when the issue must be held to be paramount. This is one of them.

The militants said precisely this at the beginning of the present Parliament, and the "Daily News" did not agree with them. Why, then, should the "Daily News" say it now when this Parliament is nearly at the end? There are two reasons why. One is militancy, and the other is that, fearing a General Election to be imminent, the "Daily News" hopes to ensure that women shall support the Liberal Party when that Election comes.

Mr. Massingham's article, which also appears in the "Daily News," proceeds on very much the same lines. But he has his own special suggestion to make. It is, as all who know Mr. Massingham and his manoeuvres would expect, a thoroughly disingenuous and worthless suggestion. He admits that Mr. Asquith's promise of neutrality is insufficient, and says:

Really though not nominally the Party machinery in Parliament must be hostile so long as the Prime Minister's attitude is what it is.

That is precisely what the militants said when Mr. Asquith's promise was made and when Mr. Massingham was trying to induce them to accept it. We will give his own words:

Supposing the Prime Minister stood aside from a Government Bill, supposing the Liberals could face a General Election with a pledge that Mr. Asquith was willing to give the predominant view of his followers its full place in the Party councils.

What these words mean Mr. Massingham alone can say. Nothing more vague and feeble have we ever read. Such a bait as this will not, surely, catch even the smallest fish in the way of women's support. The only thing which sane women make himself and his Government directly and fully responsible for giving them the vote. Any proposal which differs from this differs because those who make it intend once more to deceive and to betray the women who are fighting for the vote.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

"THE ONLY REMEDY."

A Speech delivered by Miss ANNIE KENNEY at the Memorial Hall, July 24.

I am sure all of you will feel rather amused when you realise that I am here speaking for a few weeks ago to 18 months in the second division. You know the remarks that Judge Phillimore made. Here we are, in spite of all that he said at the Old Bailey. He said that if Mr. McKenna asked him, he would advise him not to let us out whatever happened. Well, of course, we made our position clear at the Old Bailey. We said that they would either have to let us out or they would have to kill us. They thought it would be better for their own sakes, and for their own political careers, to let us out than to allow us to die.

Now, no doubt when I go to prison again, as I shall have to do I expect, unless the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" is broken down—because I do not intend to run away—no doubt when I return to Holloway Mr. McKenna will try to make me suffer for having dared to appear at the Pavilion last Monday, and having had the impertinence to come and address an audience at the Memorial Hall to-night. What I shall feel will be what I felt before—"It is worth it" a bit of extra suffering there, even though you don't know what might happen to you. All the time you have a feeling: "Well, at least I did something to get the suffering; at least I did not get just out of the house and get arrested; at least I had a bit of a run for my money." And it does comfort you to know that you have met your friends, and you have met the members of the Union, before having to go to that horrible place—Holloway Prison. If there are any strangers here, and they think that we rather enjoy going there, let them join our Union and go there themselves, to see how they would like it.

"I Shall Refuse To Leave Holloway." Now one or two things may happen when I return. You know Mr. McKenna the last week has taken it into his head to give very short licences indeed. Mrs. Barnes received a day's licence. Miss Kitty Marion received two days' licence. Where is Kitty Marion? (Laughter.) Miss Barrett received four days' licence. Now I am wondering whether I shall get a licence for one day, or for two days, or for four days. Well, I will tell you what I shall do if I get a licence for one day or two days! I shall not leave Holloway at all! (Laughter and applause.) I know they will turn me out. You see the time comes when they don't even want the Suffragettes in Holloway. They will turn me out, and as soon as ever I get home I shall take the first taxi possible, and I shall go back to Holloway with a camp-stool and sit there. (Applause.) Of course, if the police come there they will make me walk on a little. Well, I can keep walking and coming back again, and if any of you want to see me you can come there. Of course, Mr. McKenna will think: "Oh, well, now she is outside of prison for a day she will be all right, because all her friends will take her and give her good things to eat, and when she comes back she will be better." Well, he is mistaken there. I shall not give up the hunger strike until I get a real release. If he only gives me one or two days' release I will not give up the hunger strike. I shall sit outside Holloway. I will take just a little stimulant so that I will not die outside. They will have to let me die inside. I have made this decision after serious consideration and serious thought.

If they ask us—the people who pretend to be so law-abiding—"Well, what can the Government do with you?" we can say: "They can do with us as they do with Sir Edward Carson, and Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Mr. F. E. Smith." Here are these gentlemen making militant speeches every day of their life, rousing up the men of Belfast to open rebellion, to crime. And what happens to these men? Nothing happens to them, because, as we said in the dock at the Old Bailey, there is a tacit agreement between the Government and the Opposition that whatever their opponents do when they are on the Opposition benches they shall not be sent to prison, because the day will come when the Government will occupy the Opposition benches themselves. Then they will be free to rouse up rebellion for measures that they believe in. We say that the Liberal Government has no moral right to attack the women of this Union until, at least, they have attacked Sir Edward Carson and his followers. Furthermore, we have far more cause for open rebellion than the leaders of Ulster have.

We say there is only one thing to be done. The "Cat-and-Mouse Act," or any other measure of coercion they may introduce, is no remedy. The only remedy is to bring in a Government Bill to enfranchise the women of this country. That is the only solution; and that is the only solution we will accept.

"Has the Act Succeeded?" Now, what are the facts of the case with regard to the "Cat-and-Mouse Act"? Has it succeeded? The "Daily Mail" tells us it has, and the "Daily Mail" ought to know. One day you get the "Daily Mail" saying how it has succeeded; how Mr. McKenna ought to bless himself for being so full of wisdom, for having conceived such a Bill, and then a few days after you see in the "Globe", "McKenna Must Go" "Failure of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.'" Which is right, the "Daily Mail" in its wisdom or the "Globe" in its wisdom? Now, when you read the "Globe" you felt there was more truth in it than there was in the "Daily Mail," because the "Globe" proved to the people that these women who had done all sorts of things to rouse up opinion could not be caught. Even the sleuth-hounds of Scotland Yard had not found them, and you know how clever and capable they are (laughter). You know that is the amusing part. We have a department all to ourselves in Scotland Yard in these days. Think what it costs the country. If I was a man and a voter I would ask a few questions of the Government with regard to the money that the Suffragettes are costing the nation. Here was the Government bringing in a Bill, having detectives watching prisoners' houses night and day, and even then they go nobody knows where. They have to be followed and tracked down, and then very few of them are caught, and the British voters are so stupid that they are allowing thousands of pounds of money to go out every year to protect the Government against what they call a "handful of women."

Now, is it not too absurd and ridiculous for words? The "Globe" puts it very clearly that something will have to be done, only it does not suggest the real solution. It says, "More stringent measures," and "McKenna must go." We all know what happened when Lord Gladstone was Home Secretary. We cleared him out. Lady Constance Lytton helped to put a finishing touch to Lord Gladstone. He had to leave the Government, and he had a place given to him in South Africa, and even there they don't want him, and are trying to get rid of him!

"There Lies the Difficulty." When all is said and done, it all comes to this: we are proving to the public that in every word we have said we have spoken the truth. We have not strung a lot of fine phrases together like Cabinet Ministers do

when addressing audiences. When we have said we were ready to die for the movement we have meant it. There lies the difficulty. There lies the difficulty of every successive Government, and every successive Home Secretary, unless they give women the vote. They have either to kill women or they have to give us our political freedom. Now who can be firm enough? What man is there among them who would like to face the electors of this country at the next election if women had died in prison during a hunger strike, because of the coercive measures of a Liberal Government? The Liberal Government is doing injury not only to this Government, but to future Liberal Governments in the days when women have the vote. When the women of this country have the vote what will happen? We shall get the Liberal Government if I remember, that sent Mrs. Pankhurst to prison for three years' penal servitude, that tortured women through forcible feeding, that passed the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." If this is Liberalism I want none of their Liberalism. I must have something far purer and nobler than Liberalism of that kind. I can imagine a licence to sell to-day. An American paid £5 for it. It is going over the seas, and it is going to be given to the President of the United States of America.

When our twopenny-halfpenny politicians go over to Canada and America, Australia and other places, and they are talking about the great things they have done for us, I can imagine people saying to them: "Yes, a lot you have done for women, killing them under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill'."

The Object of the Conspiracy Trial. In this week's SUFFRAGETTE there is a very good article again on the White Slave Traffic. When I read it I thought, "What does this mean? Does it mean another conspiracy trial?" Because it was the two articles on the White Slave Traffic that were at the root of the last conspiracy trial. The object of that trial was to suppress the truth. That is at the bottom of the opposition of a lot of politicians with regard to us. Read this article. There is going to be another next week. What do we find in the "Pall Mall"? A magnificent article on the social evil. As usual, Christabel Pankhurst has had to lead the way and to make them realise that doctors ought to be bold enough, and brave enough, and courageous enough, to ask for a Royal Commission, in order to deal with the evils arising from White Slavery. When you realise how abominable the whole thing is; when you realise how disgraceful that fat case was and all hushed up. If you read the doctors' manifesto, you will see the names of the men and women who are determined to have a Royal Commission. How the Suffragettes are tackling this question! No wonder they wanted to shut a lot of us away and suppress our paper. The truth is that they are afraid the Suffragettes will start pulling things out that they don't want to come to the public gaze. But I do not think we need trouble. The circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE is going up. The family party has been so enlarged that it is absolutely impossible for them to cope with this Union or to cope with this movement, except by granting the women their demand. The Union is all right and that is all that matters. Whatever the Press say, whatever our opponents say, turn a deaf ear to them. So long as we can keep clean and pure in our own hearts, whatever the enemy does to us it will make no difference; no difference whatever. We shall go sailing on until we reach the shore,

When we have said we were ready to die for the movement we have meant it. There lies the difficulty. There lies the difficulty of every successive Government, and every successive Home Secretary, unless they give women the vote. They have either to kill women or they have to give us our political freedom. Now who can be firm enough? What man is there among them who would like to face the electors of this country at the next election if women had died in prison during a hunger strike, because of the coercive measures of a Liberal Government? The Liberal Government is doing injury not only to this Government, but to future Liberal Governments in the days when women have the vote. When the women of this country have the vote what will happen? We shall get the Liberal Government if I remember, that sent Mrs. Pankhurst to prison for three years' penal servitude, that tortured women through forcible feeding, that passed the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." If this is Liberalism I want none of their Liberalism. I must have something far purer and nobler than Liberalism of that kind. I can imagine a licence to sell to-day. An American paid £5 for it. It is going over the seas, and it is going to be given to the President of the United States of America.

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When we have said we were ready to die for the movement we have meant it. There lies the difficulty. There lies the difficulty of every successive Government, and every successive Home Secretary, unless they give women the vote. They have either to kill women or they have to give us our political freedom. Now who can be firm enough? What man is there among them who would like to face the electors of this country at the next election if women had died in prison during a hunger strike, because of the coercive measures of a Liberal Government? The Liberal Government is doing injury not only to this Government, but to future Liberal Governments in the days when women have the vote. When the women of this country have the vote what will happen? We shall get the Liberal Government if I remember, that sent Mrs. Pankhurst to prison for three years' penal servitude, that tortured women through forcible feeding, that passed the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." If this is Liberalism I want none of their Liberalism. I must have something far purer and nobler than Liberalism of that kind. I can imagine a licence to sell to-day. An American paid £5 for it. It is going over the seas, and it is going to be given to the President of the United States of America.

When our twopenny-halfpenny politicians go over to Canada and America, Australia and other places, and they are talking about the great things they have done for us, I can imagine people saying to them: "Yes, a lot you have done for women, killing them under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Bill'."

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"There Lies the Difficulty." When all is said and done, it all comes to this: we are proving to the public that in every word we have said we have spoken the truth. We have not strung a lot of fine phrases together like Cabinet Ministers do

On Fri. Miss Ken Mrs. Sar peared on gether w arrested. Franco e manded day, and chemist, on Thur Draw, m whose m issue of approach The ch stated as For hav Pankhurst, other met Political U other dat damage, a belonging, the Malher Mr. Boc Mr. Wilks of the Dir McDonald Drew, and fondants. Mr. Boc arrests sine trate. Ow to be deal for a furth had been I in the inspector that at 11 went to Miss Kenn the vestib Riots, 1833 documents: a bedroom ney's room some writt day the residence n warrant to "I think am an exte cause. Wl The witness papers," al the card he The defend wrote that, thing at 11 letter addr the witness duced and the handw four docum Miss Kenn went to M

THE CAT-AND-MOUSE FARCE CONTINUED—MISS ANNIE KENNEY REARRESTED.

Mrs. Pankhurst Again Addresses the Pavilion Meeting.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

Mrs. Pankhurst Present.

SPEECH FROM AN INVALID CHAIR.

Licence Sold for £100.

TUMULTUOUS SCENES AT MISS KENNEY'S REARREST.

Four Arrests.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at the London Pavilion on Monday afternoon. Miss Annie Kenney, whose licence had expired, addressed the meeting, and towards the close of the proceedings, Mrs. Pankhurst was wheeled in on an invalid chair, and with a great effort succeeded in making a short speech.

At the close of the meeting Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested amid scenes of great tumult. The record of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrests and releases since she was sentenced to three years' penal servitude on April 3 are as follows:

- Released on April 12.
Rearrested May 26.
Released May 30.
Rearrested June 14.
Released June 16.
Rearrested July 24.
Released July 24.

Mrs. Pankhurst's present licence is issued for seven days.

THE PAVILION MEETING.

AN IMPRESSION BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

The London Pavilion on Monday afternoon was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was timed to begin at 3.15, but by half-past two the hall was already half full, and by three o'clock every seat was taken, and disappointed late comers ranged themselves against the wall or stood craning forward over the gallery-rail at the far top.

An air of expectancy pervaded the meeting, it was thought that one of the victims of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" might put in an appearance, but no one had foreseen the dramatic climax to the afternoon's proceedings when Mrs. Pankhurst, looking terribly worn and ill, was wheeled on to the platform in an invalid chair to address the audience.

Miss Annie Kenney appears. Prior to this Miss Annie Kenney, wearing a long coat and thick veil, had walked on to the platform, and throwing off her hastily-assumed disguise, had exclaimed with all her wonted vivacity, "I wonder if you recognise me?"

The enthusiastic cheers of the audience was sufficient assurance that they did. Having announced her intention of continuing the hunger-strike if she were rearrested at the close of the meeting, Miss Kenney referred to the sale of her licence, and

said that so many people were asking for them that the union would soon be able to open a shop and put up the announcement "Licences sold here. Come early and avoid the crush." (Laughter.) Trade was so brisk that she would ask for two on her next release. She had handed £17 to the Union from the sale of her licences, and as she paced her cell, with a sleepless night before her, she thought: "Never mind, I'm earning £1 a day."

"I will not accept a licence of release extending over one or two days in future," declared Miss Kenney. "That is no use to me; it is not long enough, so I shall return to the prison gates, and sit on a camp-stool and continue my hunger-strike."

After Miss Kenney had spoken, the Rev. G. H. Davis, from Hereford, addressed the meeting, emphasising the need of the women's vote to deal with the White Slave Traffic and the social evil.

"I Call Upon M. s. Pankhurst." Mr. Davis having finished his speech, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, the chairman, then quietly remarked, "I have another speaker, ladies and gentlemen. I call upon Mrs. Pankhurst."

Immediately the curtain at the back of the stage was drawn aside, and Mrs. Pankhurst was wheeled up to the chairman's table. The audience rose instinctively. There were cries of "Bravo!" from all sides of the building, but the hurricane of cheers was instantly quelled when it was observed how frail and emaciated Mrs. Pankhurst had become, and in a tense and dead silence the audience strained forward to catch every word that fell from the lips of their beloved leader.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whose face was drawn and pale, made an effort to rise, but sank back among the cushions of her invalid chair, and the nurse in attendance, anxiously watching her, placed a restorative near at hand.

Mrs. Mansell-Moullin then asked the audience not to disturb her by cheering, as she was there absolutely against doctor's orders and because she wished to address the meeting, and to show the Home Secretary that no torture could keep her away from meetings and prevent her addressing the members of the union.

Mrs. Pankhurst then slowly and deliberately began her address, which is fully reported in another column. There was a great outburst of cheering at the conclusion of her speech, and Miss Annie Kenney ran impulsively forward, and, throwing her arms round Mrs. Pankhurst's neck, kissed her several times on the lips and cheeks.

Then the invalid chair was slowly

pulled to the back of the platform, and disappeared behind the curtain. £100 for Mrs. Pankhurst's Licence.

A tremendous crowd waited outside the Pavilion to see Mrs. Pankhurst emerge, and it was only with great difficulty that she finally got away in a motor-car, amid the cheers of the sympathetic onlookers. The proceedings inside the hall meanwhile continued. Mrs. Pankhurst's prison licence was put up to auction, and after much eager bidding was finally knocked down to an Irish lady for £100. A collection followed, the amount collected or promised at the meeting totalling £308.

An able speech from Miss Perkins, an American Suffragist, brought the meeting to a conclusion.

MISS ANNIE KENNEY'S REARREST.

FIERCER STRUGGLE OUTSIDE PAVILION.

When the Monday afternoon meeting was over Miss Annie Kenney left the Pavilion by the main entrance, wearing the same disguise as when she entered. A ring of men and women formed round her, and escorted her from the building, while a large crowd of supporters waited outside.

Miss Kenney, however, was recognised by the police, who broke through the ranks of her bodyguard, and amid cries of "Shame!" "Towards!" "Don't kill her!" succeeded in forcing her into a taxicab. Hats were damaged and clothes torn in the scuffle, while women climbed on to the top of the taxicab, which had been ordered by the police for their prisoner, and for a time all the traffic in Piccadilly was held up. It is stated that the police used their fists freely in the struggle.

The taxicab containing Miss Kenney had not proceeded far when it was found that the tyres had been cut and the police were forced to stop and to put their prisoner into another cab.

Four arrests were made, the arrested persons being Miss Mary Richardson, Mr. Harry Ryan, Mr. Michael Scully, and Mr. Harry Bark.

MRS. PANKHURST'S STATEMENT.

"SLOW JUDICIAL MURDER."

After my arrest at the Pavilion I was taken to prison in a taxi-cab by two men, one in uniform, one in plain clothes. On arriving at the door of the reception-room I refused to get out of the cab, saying that I would not acquiesce in slow judicial murder. I was then lifted out of the cab by the police, and afterwards taken to a cell in the converted hospital. It was suggested, as I was evidently exhausted and ill, that I should undress and go to bed, but I refused to do that, stating that I should not do so while I remained in prison. I lay on the outside of the bed all that night without undressing.

Later in the evening the doctor came to my cell and wished to examine me. I refused to allow it. On the following morning (Tuesday) I was again visited by the doctor, and again refused examination. I was later visited by the governor and the matron; became very ill all day, and was visited again by the

doctor in the evening. He begged me to allow him to feel my pulse, "as a small concession." I refused.

"Very Cheap to Keep."

I was very ill during that night. On Wednesday morning the governor came into the cell and said: "You have been reported for refusing to eat your food." I said: "I have taken neither food nor water." To this he replied: "You are very cheap to keep." He then sentenced me to three days' close confinement to cell and deprivation of all privileges, and went out.

I was visited by the doctor twice that day, but persisted in refusing to allow examination. I was also visited by a medical representative of the Home Office, to whom I complained as I had already done to both the doctor and the governor—the pain I still felt from the treatment I received when arrested at the Pavilion. He asked me to allow him to examine me, but I refused.

I said to the prison doctor that his desire to examine me was not prompted by intention to help me as a patient, but to ascertain how long it was safe to keep me in prison, and I was not prepared to assist him and the governor in any way, or to relieve them of responsibility. I added that it must be quite obvious that I was very ill and unfit to be there.

"The Vote or Death."

Wednesday night was one of intense suffering, and on Thursday morning I must have presented an almost unrecognisable appearance. I fully expected, when visited by the doctor and governor, that, seeing how ill I looked, they would announce my immediate release. But this was not the case. After they left me I decided not even to lie outside the bed, as I had done until then. I told the wardress who brought something into the cell that I should walk up and down the cell as long as I had strength to do so, and when exhausted would lie on the floor. This I did until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the governor came to tell me that I was to be released.

In spite of the suffering involved in this protest against the Government's treatment of women, I mean to carry on my work as a speaker until the close of the Session, so far as my strength allows, and if rearrested shall resume the hunger and thirst strike. In all seriousness, we say that the Government must give us the vote, or give us death.

MRS. PANKHURST'S SPEECH.

"WE SHALL FIGHT ON."

Mrs. Mansell, dear members of the Union, and friends who are here from all over the country, and at this season of the year from all over the world, I am here this afternoon, as Mrs. Mansell said, against the wishes of my doctors. I am here because I want to say to you that the end of our long and weary struggle is very near at hand. I have not the strength to go into all the reasons that led me to say that. You can judge of that for yourselves in the newspapers, in the changing attitudes of the politicians, and especially in the breaking forth of the long-suppressed public opinion of this country as manifested in Trafalgar Square yesterday, and in many other ways. The long conspiracy against this

movement is breaking. We have known—and those of you who have been in touch with the movement have known—that the talked-of public opinion in the Press has been a manufactured public opinion, expressed by the worst elements of the population—the element in the population that would not be there if women counted because it never would be born.

We have always pitied the hooligans who have assaulted us, because we have known why they existed. We have known that they existed because of evil conditions, because of bad laws, because of a craving of the most abominable kind, and when we have looked at the faces of the under-sized abortions who have insulted us, seeing their young faces distorted with vice and disease, it has given us courage to fight in this movement, to bear what we have borne in prison, and to go on with our weary struggle.

The End is In Sight.

Well, the end is in sight, but it is not yet here, and we have to continue this fight until the very end, because I assure you that if we of the Women's Social and Political Union, the vanguard of the woman's army, the fighting force, if we relax our efforts, we should go back to where we were before we started. We are not going back; we are going on. We who are fighting this battle will continue it, no matter what comes to ourselves, until the victory is assured—until the treaty of peace is signed, and the vote is ours.

We shall never stop militancy until there is no longer need for militancy, and I want to say to you who are here, interested in this movement, wanting to know the truth about it, coming to feel—as an American woman over here said to me only yesterday—that—seeing what was happening, she could understand why women were in revolt here in Great Britain—I want to say to you, if you realise from the speech about white slavery you have listened to—a little of which I have heard in the wings—if you realise that this woman's fight is against those evil forces which are destroying humanity, then you can help us, too. We will find the fighters, and you can help us to fill the war-chest.

I am the treasurer of this Union, and I have come here to Miss Kenney was clever enough to find out the actual financial anxieties; I am here as treasurer of the Union, and I want to say, on the eve of the holidays, with the end of the session in sight, and the downfall of this hateful Government in sight, I want to say to you we have the reserve that the Press have talked about, but we don't want to touch a penny of that reserve. We want to pay our current expenses out of current contributions, and as treasurer of this Union I want to announce to you this afternoon, and to you, too, Miss Kenney, because you looked after it last week, that a lady who was here last week, and had to leave before the collection, sent me £20 to open the collection. Another friend who cannot be here, for various reasons which I need not go into—she is an active fighter in the movement—told me to announce £5 from her. She fights and pays as well.

I want to say to you that I have got licences as well as Miss Kenney. Miss Kenney was clever enough to find out the actual financial value of a licence. I tore up my first licence, and I understand the police have it, so I cannot tell you that—and the other licences have gone here and there, and I don't know where they are, but I have the last licence, and as I am not a rich woman, I am going to give my sovereign this afternoon—and I propose to sell my last licence for what it may fetch at this meeting.

My last words to you this afternoon are: We shall fight on. We should fight on if we thought we were going to lose this fight, but we know that we are going to win the fight; and I know we are going to win very soon. I am going to be here next Tuesday I shall be stronger then; and if the Union decides that there is to be another meeting before the session ends, I will come to that meeting—come what may to me in the interval.

WATER-STRIKING AND ITS DANGERS.

A MEDICAL STATEMENT.

"Hunger-striking is a pleasure when compared to water-striking." It was in these words that a released

prisoner summed up her experiences. To abstain from food for a few days is a possible thing which may be prescribed with advantage in a few picked cases. To abstain from water is quite a different matter. In the first case there is a risk, especially with weak, diseased, or over-worked people. In the second case the risk is intensified tenfold.

"It Might be Too Late."

The effect on the nervous system is to excite some people and render them sleepless; in others to cause drowsiness and dozing. It is quite possible that a prisoner might lapse into a coma which might or might not be immediately noticed by prison officials. It is probable that if the prisoner became comatose during the night, the official in charge would consider that she was sleeping, and her condition would not be recognised until the medical officer's visit, when it might be too late to intervene successfully. We know that the night wardress in Holloway has not the keys of the cells, and in the event of an emergency has to spend

MEDICAL REPORTS.

Mrs. Pankhurst has improved considerably since her release. When she came out of prison she was much jaundiced, and had a number of bruises, caused by the treatment of the police at the time of her arrest.

Miss Kenney did not take the rest which she needed so much during the week in which she was out of prison, and she has gone back again in a quite unfit condition. Grave anxiety is felt as to the effect which the hunger and thirst strike will have on her this time.

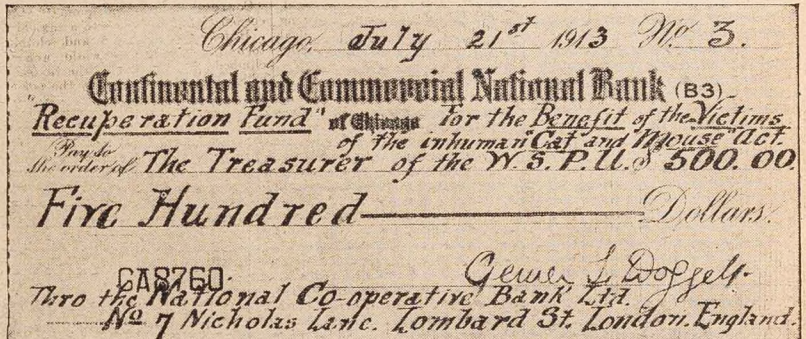
Much anxiety is felt with regard to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Her health has not recovered from her previous imprisonment.

LATEST NEWS OF VICTIMS.

News has just come of Mrs. Rigby having been rearrested on Tuesday. She was taken back to Walton Gaol, accompanied by a wardress and detective.

Latest news of the released prisoners in Birmingham:

HOW THE CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT HELPS THE UNION.



Facsimile of Cheque presented by an American.

"Genuine Torture."

Hunger-striking is painful, water-striking is genuine torture. Hunger-striking reduces weight quickly, water-striking reduces it with alarming rapidity. When no fluid is taken the tissues are depleted of moisture. The muscles waste, the skin becomes shrunken and flabby, and the facial appearance is altered. Under these conditions the natural functions of the body are suspended. The bowels and the kidneys cease to act normally; the poisons which are unable to pass out of the body are retained and absorbed. When absorption occurs the patient feels shivery; the

"One of the Most Dangerous Experiments."

Prisoners have been discharged suffering from headache and disturbance of vision, chorea, neuralgia, heart trouble, anaemia, and indigestion, not to mention the further effect of shock upon the nervous system. It takes a great deal longer than two days or seven days, the time allowed by the Government, for them to recover from the water-strike. From the medical point of view, it can only be regarded as one of the most dangerous experiments, and one cannot understand the Government's courage in keeping prisoners in prison in a toxic and weak condition.

time in going and returning to fetch the keys. On a recent occasion one of our prisoners, who has a weak heart, had two serious attacks of dyspnoea during the night. No immediate assistance could be brought to her, and there is the same delay in cases of fainting and vomiting.

Miss Ward is doing as well as can be expected after a seven days' hunger and thirst strike.

Miss Shepherd is also doing fairly well.

Miss Nellie Hall is very ill, with a high temperature and throat very swollen.

"Eliza" is also in a bad condition. The prison wardress made her walk up the drive to the house where she is now staying, and consequently she collapsed immediately upon arriving.

Mrs. Mary Wyan, who was rearrested July 25, was released from Holloway Tuesday afternoon, July 29.

Miss Dulcie West's fine was paid by some unknown person on Tuesday, much to her annoyance. She went to Bow Street Police Station on Tuesday and broke a window there the same evening, and was rearrested.

"CAT-AND-MOUSE" VICTIMS.

Mrs. Wyan's Determined Protest.

Remarkable Street Scenes.

The Failure of the Act.

News of the Prisoners.

Mrs. Mary Wyan was released from Holloway Gaol under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" shortly before four o'clock yesterday, and was conveyed in a taxicab by two wardresses to a nursing home at Campden Hill Terrace, a residential street of Kensington High Street.

Mrs. WYAN'S STATEMENT.

In an interview with a Press representative Mrs. Wyan said: "I was taken up and committed on the evidence of one policeman. I protested against it before the magistrate, but I was sent to Holloway Gaol for fourteen days. It was so unjust as the injustice of the whole thing that I went on hunger-strike. After three days they let me out. My licence expired on July 24, and then, feeling that they could not take me up again, I went to Holloway and asked them for my discharge. They arrested me, and I again went on the hunger-strike. I petitioned the Home Secretary to look into my case, and he replied that if I would consent to be bound over he would remit the rest of the sentence.

"To that I would not agree, so I went on hunger-strike on Saturday morning, and have been ever since. This morning I was very ill, and the prison authorities, feeling their responsibility, told me that the Home Secretary had released me, asked if it was under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." They said "Yes." Then I refused to leave Holloway. Three or four wardresses dressed me. They took me in a taxicab to the nursing home. One of the wardresses rang the bell, and another pushed me out of the cab. They had evidently telephoned from the prison to the nursing home. I am very weak and have had nothing for four days, and I sank down on the pavement. Someone placed a chair for me by the gateway and left me."

AN IMPRESSION BY A BYSTANDER

brought up a stretcher to the house at Campden Terrace. Chief Inspector McBrien, Divisional Inspector King, and other police officers approached Mrs. Wyan and asked her if she was willing to go into the nursing home. She resolutely refused, and said she intended to remain outside all night, and, in fact, until the prison authorities undertook their responsibilities. Inspector King lifted her on the stretcher. She offered no resistance, and was conveyed to High Street Police Station, and will subsequently be removed to Kensington Union, in Marlow Road.

As the stretcher was wheeled away a small crowd gathered, and cries were raised of "There goes the Suffragist! Give women the vote!"

I have always said that the most enthusiastic upholder of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" needs only to be brought face to face with the victims of this cruel law to change his opinion.

Well, this is just what the Government, in its vast stupidity, did for our movement yesterday evening, when Mrs. Mary Wyan, after a four days' thirst and hunger strike, sat from half-past four in the afternoon till after midnight—more than eight hours in all—in the public street in a residential quarter of Kensington, just as she had been turned out of prison because the authorities feared the consequences of keeping her there any longer in her exceedingly critical state. Crowds collected and would not go away, in spite of orders from the one, two, three, and finally four police officers who were constantly telling them to move on.

It was not a question of free speech at a public meeting. It was the private talk of individuals making indignantly comment to each other in half-whispers about an infamous law passed by a Liberal Government, which was stopped by police orders in Kensington yesterday evening.

But in spite of all efforts of intimidation, the crowd steadily increased. Just the kind of crowd usually most difficult to get to take any interest in the working of this infamous Act. Servants who had run up from the area-ways to find out what was happening, and a little later mistresses of the servants, who had left their dinner tables for the same reason—all sorts of commonplace, workaday people, who never can be got to a Suffragist meeting, who had stopped on their way home to dinner out of mere curiosity to find out what was going on, wouldn't go away again till they knew the outcome of it, or, if they went away, returned again and again through the evening.

Mrs. Wyan, though evidently in a state of great physical exhaustion and suffering, was perfectly clear in her answers to anyone who chose to question her—so perfectly cool and reasonable and collected that when a rumour arose that the police were going to take her to an insane asylum one of the reporters of the Press who had personally interviewed her cried out in utter disgust: "That would be impossible. You can't prove a woman like that insane."

The Home Secretary and the Governor of Holloway telephoned to for special instructions, placed the whole responsibility of the situation in the hands of the police. The police were evidently at their wits' end what to do. They begged Mrs. Wyan to go away; they threatened her with the workhouse; but she remained perfectly gentle and quiet, but unalterably firm. "I am too weak to argue with you," she replied to a hectoring police inspector; "but I shall never give in."

But the crowd, without an exception, were entirely sympathetic, even awestruck, in the face of so much courage and so much suffering. One woman—not a member of the W.S.P.U., but who has since declared her intention of becoming one—stood for hours so that her shadow might fall between Mrs. Wyan and a street lamp whose light would otherwise have streamed in her eyes.

MRS. PANKHURST. Mrs. Pankhurst was released from Holloway on Thursday, July 24, in a very grave condition.

MISS ANNIE KENNEY. Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested on Monday last as she was leaving the Pavilion meeting. She was taken at once to Holloway.

MISS MARY RICHARDSON. Miss Mary Richardson, released from Holloway on licence in a state of collapse on July 23, was rearrested July 28 in connection with Miss Kenney's arrest. She was to appear the following morning at Marlborough Police Court, but on the evening of July 28 she was rearrested at Holloway and charged with breaking windows. She appeared the next morning at the North London Police Court and was sentenced to two months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

MISS MARY GRAY. Miss Mary Gray, who was arrested in Birmingham in connection with the disturbance which took place during Mr. Asquith's visit, was released on Monday morning.

MR. HARRY JOHNSON. Mr. Harry Johnson, journalist of Doncaster, who was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour on a charge of breaking into a house for unlawful purposes, was released from prison on licence on July 27, after having been on hunger strike since July 22. He was taken in a taxi to the home of his parents and the house where he is staying is closely watched by detectives.

MRS. HUMPHRY MACKWORTH. Mrs. Humphry Mackworth's fine was paid by some unknown person on July 24. It is needless to say she is very much annoyed that such a thing should have been done without her consent.

MISS BELL. Miss Annie Bell, released under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," who was due to return to prison July 24, was rearrested on Monday afternoon for breaking a window.

RELEASES FROM BIRMINGHAM. Miss Florence Ward and Miss Nellie Hall were released on licence from prison in Birmingham July 29. Later on the same day Miss Shepherd and "Eliza" were also released.

MISS KATHLEEN NICHOLSON. Miss Kathleen Nicholson, who was arrested in Birmingham in connection with the disturbances which took place in honour of Mr. Asquith's visit, was released from prison on Saturday, July 26, after a five days' hunger and thirst strike. She is in a serious condition, her heart being weak, and she is ordered by her doctor to lie flat on her back all the time and keep absolutely quiet.

MISS GRAY'S STATEMENT. I have been released to-day (Monday) after a hunger and thirst strike of over 144 hours. I began at the police station, finding we were not to be allowed bail; we slept that night on bare boards. I was tried first and found the court crowded, chiefly with men, from whom I got a good hearing. We left for the prison in a wretched little van; on the way my companions broke all the windows and tore away the perforated zinc. We exercised twice a day. I kept a vigilant guard on the dose of my salt so as to prevent food, which included jelly, Bovril, and milk, being thrust

in. A number of wardresses came to take my finger prints, I had two desperate struggles with them, then the doctor told them that would do, and they left me, they never even managed to uncloze my fists, or get the vestige of a print. I had a tussle before leaving the prison because I refused to sign a receipt for my licence, which I find is dated July 25, although I was not released until July 28. I am ordered to give myself up again on August 2.

"CAT-AND-MOUSE" PRISONERS.

The "Globe" gives the following statistics with regard to the "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners: It is now possible to give particulars of the operation of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" in respect to the 25 cases that have been dealt with under the Act, and the statistical story thereof is set out in the following table:

Table with columns: Name, Sentence, No. of days to No. date actually served. Lists names like Miss Stevenson, H. Franklin, Mrs. Pankhurst, etc.

Totals... 1,230... 363. Of the above 25 "mice," no fewer than ten have left the country and are returned as "missing." The following table gives the earliest date on which some of the prisoners will complete their sentences at the present rate:

Table with columns: Name, Date. Lists names like Miss Scott, Miss Kenney, Miss Driven, etc.

MISS MARY RICHARDSON'S RECORD.

The following extract appears in the "Globe" of July 30: July 8.—Sentenced to two months' imprisonment in connection with a scene at Bromley Public Hall the previous night. July 12.—Released under "Cat-and-Mouse Act." July 18.—Sentenced to two months' imprisonment for window-breaking at the Home Office.

July 23.—Released under "Cat-and-Mouse Act." July 28 (afternoon).—Arrested outside the Pavilion in connection with yesterday's disturbances. Released on bail. July 28 (evening).—Again arrested; this time on a charge of window-breaking outside Holloway. July 29 (to-day).—Sentenced at North London, again to two months' imprisonment.

Within the next few days Miss Richardson will undoubtedly be again released under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." It is interesting to learn from the "Westminster" in regard to window breaking, that it "is now nearly extinct, thanks to what seem for the most part to be the operation of the Act which is now so much denounced."

THE STRUGGLE IN WHITEHALL.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST REARRESTED.

VIOLENT SCENES.

Twenty-four Men and Women Arrested.

The great free speech demonstration organised by the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage and the East London Federation of the W.S.P.U., which was held in Trafalgar Square last Sunday, was the occasion of a conflict between Suffragists and the police. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst managed to elude the police sufficiently to speak at the meeting, but was recaptured afterwards in spite of the efforts of her supporters—twenty-three of whom were also arrested.

About 20,000 people assembled in Trafalgar Square last Sunday to attend the great free speech demonstration. Interest was added to the proceedings by the fact that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, whose licence under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" had expired, was billed as one of the speakers. Her appearance was evidently expected by both friends and foes, for large reserves of police were waiting in the neighbouring streets, ready to take action if necessary. A large number of the demonstrators had marched in procession from the East End, and they entered the square singing the "Marseillaise" and holding high the red cap of Liberty. The crowd was essentially a working class one, and enthusiastically in sympathy with the women's cause.

Though many eyes searched the crowd on the plinth for Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, she remained unobserved until the meeting had proceeded quietly for about three-quarters of an hour. Her name was then called, and she made a dramatic appearance on the front of the plinth. This was the signal for a great outburst of cheer, and Miss Pankhurst then made a spirited speech, though she was evidently in a very weak condition of health.

The moment the resolution had been carried Miss Pankhurst jumped down from the plinth and, surrounded by a strong bodyguard of men, proceeded to make her way down Whitehall. She had reached the Horse Guards before the police could get near her, and by that time a cordon of police had been drawn across the end of Downing Street and across the top of Whitehall.

A De mine! Fight. A scene of great disorder followed, and in the end Miss Pankhurst was seized and taken to Cannon Row. She and her supporters made a stiff fight, and there were many determined efforts at rescue. A number of those concerned in these attempts were arrested and charged at Bow Street the next morning. One woman was arrested for breaking a window at the Home Office, while another threw a stone at 10, Downing Street. Miss Pankhurst smashed a window while detained at the police station.

Until a late hour hundreds of people marched up and down Whitehall and listened to speeches from the Column, and the police had great difficulty in clearing the square. It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George, motoring back to town from

was fined 20s. for each offence, or seven days. Miss Dulcie West, who hurled a hammer through one of the windows at the Home Office, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and 40s. damages; in default, 21 days.

"An Incurable Offender." Miss Maud Joachim was charged with obstruction. She had seized the bridle of a horse ridden by a police officer. She was, Mr. Muskett described her, an incurable offender, and she was fined 40s. or a month.

Mrs. Alice Ward Brown, who was bound over, said she was only going to Downing Street, as she had a perfect right to do. A woman, who declined to give her name or address, was next charged. It was stated that she struck a constable with an umbrella in Downing Street. Defendant, who declared that the constable had pushed her against a horse, was fined 40s.; in default, 20 days.

Mrs. Daisy Cole was charged with obstruction in Whitehall. She expressed her regret, and was discharged with a caution. Mr. Wm. James Palmer was charged with obstructing the police. Police-constable 69VR, to have addressed a large and disorderly crowd in Northumberland Avenue, saying, "Come on, men, come and break the windows at the National Liberal Club."

Miss Billing, who declared that the police evidence was false, was fined 40s., with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. She again attempted to address the magistrate, and was forcibly removed from the dock. Mrs. Gwendoline Cook was charged with obstruction. It was stated that the defendant tried to get Miss Sylvia Pankhurst from constables who had her in custody. The defendant said she made no attempt to rescue Miss Pankhurst; she only tried to get to her assistance, knowing that she was a sick woman. She was ordered to be bound over in £10 to keep the peace for 12 months.

Evidence Denied. Miss Alice Rose was similarly charged. It was stated that defendant got out of a cab near Miss Pankhurst, and, turning to the crowd, said, "Come on, boys; rescue her!" The prisoner, giving evidence on oath, denied having said anything of the kind. The Magistrate told her she would be bound over. The defendant: I decline to be bound over. Miss Kathleen Jarvis was next charged. It was stated that when Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was being conveyed to the police station Miss Jarvis took hold of her shoulder and said, "You shan't take her." The defendant said that whenever she saw anyone arrested under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," she would do her level best to rescue her. She could not help it. She was fined 40s.; in default one month.

Charges of obstruction and assault were preferred against Mrs. Mary Pascoe, the evidence being that she tried to force her way through the police cordon. Mrs. Pascoe was fined 40s. or a month for each offence.—Miss Jane Fall, for trying to rescue Mrs. Pascoe from custody, was bound over to be of good behaviour for 12 months. Miss Eva Watson was charged with throwing a missile to the common danger. She had, it was stated, thrown a stone at a window at No. 10, Downing Street, after the crowd had been dispersed, but failed to hit it.—The Defendant: I hope to be more successful next time. I thought I would leave my card.—She was fined 20s., or five days. Miss Frances Dickenson, who was charged with obstruction and assault,

SEQUEL TO PAVILION MEETING.

POLICE-SERGEANT EXPRESSES REGRET.

At Marlborough Street Police Court, on July 28, Major Henry Francis Fisher, 42, residing at Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, was charged, before Mr. Denman, with assaulting Detective-Inspector Riley while in the execution of his duty, and with assaulting Detective-Sergeant Cox.

There was also a summons against Sergeant Cox for assaulting Mrs. Grace Murrel Cook. Major Fisher's case was taken first. Mr. Macnaghten, for the defence, said that his client was sitting in the stalls at the Pavilion when he saw a man in plain clothes struggling with four or five women. He seized hold of the man and pushed him into the manager's office. When he had found out that the man was a police officer he had expressed his regret. Mr. Muskett (for the prosecution) said that the police had accepted this explanation of the matter, and Major Fisher was then discharged.

Mr. Cook Struck on the Head. Mr. Muskett said that with regard to the summons against Sergeant Cox he wished to take the same course as had been taken by his friend Mr. Macnaghten. There was a scene of great disorder in the Pavilion on the 21st inst., and Inspector Riley was pushed by violence into the office, where the electric light was switched off. Sergeant Cox went to the assistance of his superior officer, and there was no doubt that he used a stick which he had in his hand. In the struggle in the dark this stick appeared to have been struck on the head or some other part of the body with the stick. Counsel trusted she would accept his assurance that the sergeant was quite unconscious of having struck her, and he expressed his regret for what had happened, and apologised to her. He trusted, as in the case of Major Fisher, that she would accept the sergeant's apology, and that there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. A. E. W. Marshall, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, said he was pleased to hear what Mr. Muskett had said. The lady went to the corridor to see what was the matter, and she was pushed into the office, and assaulted with the stick, which she thought ought not to have been used in any public building. She was so injured that she had to go home, where she was attended by a doctor. As, however, Sergeant Cox had apologised, she did not wish to be vindictive, and would not press the matter.

The summons against Cox was then withdrawn.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The W.S.P.U. wishes to deny emphatically the statement which appeared in the papers this morning to the effect that "before offering her licence Mrs. Pankhurst had said that, not being rich, she would take the proceeds and give a sovereign to the funds of the Union."

What Mrs. Pankhurst did say was: "As I am not a rich woman, I am going to give my sovereign this afternoon—and I propose to sell my last licence for what it will fetch at this meeting." Mrs. Pankhurst was obliged to leave the meeting, and the licence was then sold for £100, all of which went to swell the funds of the Union.

LEA

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MR. ASQUITH VISITS HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Suffragist's Protest.

AN IMPRESSION BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

As we reached the town the buildings were a festive air; the people an expectant one. Was it the anticipation of joy in seeing their notorious townsmen, or anticipation of the possible excitement due to the "Suffragette scare." The crowds were by no means dense, though it was substantially augmented by numbers of plain clothes officers—in the regulation boots.

Everywhere mystery reigned. The familiar cry of "Official programme" was lacking, and one could only learn the route by the continuous line of police. I followed this clue up, and soon I sighted the Premier's hasty procession, led by the Chief Constable of the West Riding. Three cars—exceeding the speed limit—rapidly approached. A woman darted out and flung a SUFFRAGETTE at the Premier's car, calling out "Stop torturing women, you old scoundrel—Mrs. Pankhurst's torturer." She was immediately seized and taken to the police station. Her action was the only excitement I saw.

Her action was far from unpopular; many women clapping in the crowd. Opposite the Town Hall a woman threw a SUFFRAGETTE into the car most deftly, but it was considered unsuitable reading for Mr. Asquith and put out. Three Suffragettes were eventually detained at the police station until the Premier was safely away, but many in the crowd reminded him of their presence, and their cry, "Votes for Women" was decidedly popular. On leaving the Town Hall the half-hearted cheering was mingled with some boating, and so one disappearing Premier again vanished with police escort to act his part in another farce elsewhere.

Admission to the Town Hall was by ticket only. Great care was taken that only the few faithful gained the presence of this great man. How much does he cost the country, one wonders. Can we afford this mode of progress?

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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE.

The National Union of Women Suffrage Societies' pilgrimage began about four weeks ago, and its propaganda has been carried along the roads to London from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, Criccieth, Cardiff, Land's End, Portsmouth, Brighton, the Kent Coast, and the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast. The pilgrimage closed on Saturday afternoon with a united demonstration in Hyde Park. Several processions marched from different quarters of London to take part in this meeting. The processions were timed to enter Hyde Park simultaneously at Hyde Park Corner, the Marble Arch, Alexandra Gate, Kensington Gore and Victoria Gate, Bayswater. There were 19 platforms arranged in Hyde Park, each being assigned to a different Federation. They were decorated in red, white, and green, with the various banners clustered round them.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Henry Fawcett, hon. president of the National Union; Mrs. Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Association; Miss Margaret Ashton; Mrs. Philip Snowden, and others. The resolution demanding a Government Bill for the enfranchisement of women was put from each platform and carried.

THE CAXTON HALL CONFERENCE.

REPEAL THE ACT!

On July 24 a conference of various political and social bodies and medical men was held at the Caxton Hall to discuss the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." As a result of the conference Sir Edward Bask (formerly Vice-Chancellor of the London University) led a deputation of well-known men and women to the House of Commons to demand the repeal of the Act.

Mr. Asquith had not returned from Yorkshire, but the Home Secretary agreed to see Sir Edward Bask alone on the following day. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then attempted to address the members of Parliament who were about, the police interfered, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Evelyn Sharp were arrested. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was later released on bail.

On the following day the defendants were charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, and were sentenced to be bound over for twelve months with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment. All the defendants refused to be bound over and were conveyed to Holloway prison.

Meanwhile, Sir Edward Bask, who headed the deputation, was received in audience by Mr. McKenna, and presented the petition of the conference for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." Mr. McKenna, in reply, said that he could hold no hope that the Act would be repealed.

MR. MCKENNA AGAIN CLIMBS DOWN.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith, and Miss Evelyn Sharp, who were sentenced on Friday in connection with the deputation from the conference on the "Cat-and-Mouse Bill," were released yesterday morning. They were informed by the governor on Saturday that he had received a new commitment by the Home Secretary changing the sentence of 14 days to one of four days, and they would therefore be released on Monday morning. The hunger-strike was led by Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Evelyn Sharp.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE DEPUTATION.

By MRS. CECIL CHAPMAN.

On Thursday last I was nominated a member of the deputation to carry the memorial adopted by the conference from the Caxton Hall to the House of Commons. We proceeded under the leadership of Sir Edward Bask, to the Strangers' entrance. Here Sir Edward Bask exchanged a few words with the policeman on guard at the door, explaining that he was leading a deputation carrying a memorial to the Prime Minister, and he named the members of the deputation, including myself. The policeman allowed him and those nearest to him to pass through the door, but he closed the door before I had time to reach it, as I was on a step below. I remonstrated, and explained that I was a member of the deputation, and that Sir Edward Bask had given him my name as one of them, but the policeman refused to let me through. I remained standing at the door, which was continually being opened to allow members and others to pass through. It was obviously solely because of my being a woman that I was kept out of the lobby. The policeman began to be rude in his manner, and said I was obstructing the entrance and, to my amazement, I found myself seized by the shoulder, and felt his knee pressing my back as he shoved me away from the door towards the wall. I said, "What do you mean by treating me in this manner? What justifi-

fication have you for such conduct? I am taking your number—A459." He left go, and seemed satisfied with having pushed me out of the way, for he made no further effort when I immediately returned to the exact spot from which he had removed me. Next, an inspector appeared through the door, and I renewed my demand to him to be let into the lobby with the other members of the deputation. He asked me to write my name down, which I did, and the name of Sir Edward Bask, and he took my card, leaving me with the expectation that he was going to verify my statement by inquiry from Sir Edward. He returned with a number of policemen, who took their stand inside the lobby on either side of the door.

This situation lasted for a minute or two, and then I realised that the policemen collected in two lines inside the lobby were not there for nothing. The doors suddenly flew open, and the police formed up in a line behind us across the glass partition, and in a moment I found myself, together with the other two on the upper landing, in course of being precipitated down the stone steps. Again I felt the knee of a policeman in my back. We were precipitated upon the ladies collected on the next landing, shoved, pushed, helter-skelter was the order. There was a moment of dangerous pressure. I heard a cry in the turmoil, but could not distinguish from whom. The police did not stop with their pressure until we were well out on to the pathway some distance from that House of all the lumbags.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

The "New York Times," in a leading article, says: "The idea of American visitors to England is that there is more excitement here than there about the goings on of the militant Suffragettes. As may seem so, in the parlour of the Carlton or the quiet corridors of Claridge's, London is a pretty big town, very much bigger than Paris was at the outbreak of the Terror. Who does not remember Carlyle's remark about the September massacres? When the slaughter was going on five hundred thousand human beings were being horridly brutal, as if nothing were amiss." Viewed, as we view it, in perspective, the uprising of the hysterical women in London and other English cities seems one of the strangest things in history. The appearance of the two convicts, Mrs. Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, at Monday's meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union (which, it seems, has not disbanded or lost membership), justifies some sort of excitement. The imprisonment of women for a few days, their release after they have starved themselves into illness, their reappearance as vociferous agitators, their rearrest and reimprisonment, to be followed by repetition of the same incidents, excels in grotesqueness any invention of the romancers. Only a few days ago we were solemnly told that all was over. But the story repeats itself day by day.

THE "CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT."

SOUTHAMPTON MEETING.

On Wednesday evening a well-attended public meeting, convened by the National Political League, was held in Hartley Hall, Southampton, to protest against the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." The following resolution was passed with only three dissentients: "That this meeting desires to enter its emphatic protest against the present coercion policy of a Government which makes no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlies the existing arrest. In particular it draws attention to the grave results of the administration of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' the torture of which the Government is using as a protection against facing a death in prison. Further, it calls upon the members of the Cabinet to fulfil their pledges and to put an end to the grave disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand."

STOP PRESS.

As we go to press we hear that Mrs. Rigby has been sentenced to nine months' hard labour, less no attempt to deal in a statesmanlike way with the grievance that underlies the existing arrest. In particular it draws attention to the grave results of the administration of the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' the torture of which the Government is using as a protection against facing a death in prison. Further, it calls upon the members of the Cabinet to fulfil their pledges and to put an end to the grave disorder in the State by granting to the women of the country the enfranchisement which has again and again been acknowledged by a large majority of the House of Commons to be their just demand."

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

A copy of the SUFFRAGETTE dated July 4, containing an article entitled "The Policy of the Labour Party," by Christabel Pankhurst, has been sent to every I.L.P. secretary in the country. It is thought desirable to send it also to every Trades Council and Labour Association, and those who are willing to subscribe to the cost of carrying out this scheme are asked to send their contributions to Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

A member of the Independent Labour Party writes as follows: "I will try and give you my honest opinion of the policy defined by Miss Pankhurst. As a Socialist, I have every reason to believe that the policy indicated in the article is the only sane thing the Labour Party, under existing circumstances, could do. In fact, I firmly believe that any organisation formed for economic and political justice for the whole human family will sooner or later be compelled to adopt the tactics outlined by Miss Pankhurst. Her policy appeals to me because I see the vast opportunities it offers in wringing social justice from the exploiters. The important point is: Will the Labour Party accept the proposal? I fear not. Be that as it may, there is still one hopeful sign in the Labour and Socialist Movement, which should gladden the heart of every Suffragist. The rank and file are beginning to rebel; they are getting tired of hanging on to the coat-tails of the Liberal (?) Party. Leicester was a rude shock to the official mind; there are going to be more Leicesters in the future if the Labour Rip Van Winkles don't go a little faster. May I suggest that your organisation forward a copy of Miss Pankhurst's article to every I.L.P. secretary in the country and also to every Trades Council and Labour Association? I think you will find this good propaganda." Before closing I should like to tell you how I admire the glorious fight of the women of the W.S.P.U. It is grand."

As soon as Mr. Keir Hardie had finished his speech Mr. McKenna rose to reply, and at that moment there was a loud crack caused by the firing of a toy pistol in the Strangers' Gallery.

Immediately a rush was made by detectives and attendants to the spot, and the young man who had fired the pistol, who is reported to be a member of the M.P.U., was roughly ejected. He was detained in custody till the rising of the House at 11.25 p.m. The pistol fired had a dummy barrel filled with lead and the cap used was a large percussion one, quite harmless in character.

The man ejected gave his name as Ernest Washington. His reason for firing the pistol, he said, was because "the Government are killing the women."

AN EDINBURGH PROTEST.

"BESMEARED WITH PAINT."

"Edinburgh Evening News," July 24. The Suffragettes in Edinburgh are apparently once again on the war-path. In the early hours of this morning a number of policemen in going their rounds found that property in different parts of the city had been wilfully besmeared with paint.

Between 11.15 last night and 2.40 this morning a number of premises were discovered besmeared with a fawn-coloured paint. The premises so treated were 4, Broughton Place, 21 and 35 Forrester Road, 9, 11, 17, 29, 33, 35, 49, 71, and 91, Lothian Road. The public seats in the North Meadow Walk were also similarly besmeared.

The charges were heard at the North London Police Court on the following morning, the accused being Miss Kathleen Jarvis, Miss Mary Richardson, and Mr. William Stevenson. Miss Jarvis, who broke a window at the governor's house, was called first. She said that she considered it every citizen's duty to break windows while slow murder went on under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." She was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Mr. Fred Burt, who was charged with obstruction, was fined 20s., or 14 days. Both the fines were paid.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The King Again Petitioned.

PROTESTS AT HOLLOWAY.

Police Court Scenes.

TOY PISTOL FIRED.

Just before the debate on the Home Office Vote was concluded in the Commons at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, July 23, some sensation was caused by the firing of another toy pistol in the Strangers' Gallery.

Mr. Keir Hardie, the Labour member for Merthyr, had raised the question of the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, and asked the Home Secretary by what right the police entered a private house for the purpose of making the arrest. The method of administering the "Cat and Mouse" Act, he said, was calculated to bring the law into contempt.

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The man ejected gave his name as Ernest Washington. His reason for firing the pistol, he said, was because "the Government are killing the women."

WINDOWS BROKEN AT HOLLOWAY PRISON.

THREE SUFFRAGISTS ARRESTED.

Three hundred Suffragettes and sympathisers marched on Monday evening from Bow to Holloway Prison, where a splendid meeting took place. Whilst a woman was speaking from a taxicab near the prison a crash was heard on the prison premises, and the police arrested a woman who had smashed a window in the doctor's residence.

Another woman was also arrested for window breaking, while a man was taken into custody on a charge of obstructing the police.

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Mr. Fred Burt, who was charged with obstruction, was fined 20s., or 14 days. Both the fines were paid.

THE KING PETITIONED AT GOODWOOD.

TWO WOMEN DETAINED.

WOMEN CHARGED AT GLASGOW.

Combustible Materials Found.

A Suffragist incident arose at Chichester in connection with the King's visit to Goodwood. Before proceeding to Goodwood House His Majesty inspected the local detachment of the National Reserve in the railway station yard.

When he was nearing the end of the front line of Reservists a woman in nurse's uniform suddenly appeared from the station precincts, and, running to His Majesty, she bowed low and was about to present a petition to him when she was seized by Mr. Spencer, the King's private detective, and led away.

A second woman was also detained, but both were subsequently released by the King's desire.

The following appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" of July 30: "The nurse who presented the petition was one of Queen Alexandra's own nurses, and she was wearing one of the armlets received at the Marlborough House presentation."

"She was standing quietly beside her friend, Miss Hope (who also carried a petition), and when the King passed she stepped up to him, bowed, and said, 'Will you receive this petition, sire?'"

ANOTHER PAVILION BATTLE.

THREE MEN AND A WOMAN CHARGED.

The conflict between Suffragists and the police outside the London Pavilion last Monday, when Miss Annie Kenney was rearrested, had a sequel at the Marlborough Street Police Court the following morning, when three men appeared to answer charges of obstructing and assaulting the police. Miss Mary Richardson was also charged, but she failed to appear, as she was answering a further charge at the North London Police Court.

Mr. Harry Ryan, 28, of the Men's Society for Women's Rights, was charged with assaulting the police, two policemen giving evidence that he had struck them. Mr. Ryan denied the evidence, and his face bore traces of the rough treatment he had received at the hands of the police. He was given 21 days' hard labour, without the option of a fine.

Mr. Harry Bark said that he had merely tried to prevent a constable from ill-treating a woman, and alleged that one constable kicked him in the back, while another struck him. He was fined 40s., or 21 days.

Mr. Fred Burt, who was charged with obstruction, was fined 20s., or 14 days. Both the fines were paid.

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NEWTON HEATH EXPLOSION.

DEFENDANTS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Four Sentences Unexpired.

Miss Richardson was also sentenced to two months' hard labour. As she left the dock she said that she had been sentenced four times this month, and all her sentences were unexpired.

Mr. William Stevenson, of Bow, who was charged with obstructing the police, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Two women were charged at Glasgow on July 24 with attempting to set fire to a large mansion in the west end of the city late the previous night, and were remanded.

The house in question was formerly the residence of the ex-Lord Provost Sir J. Muir, in close proximity to a similar mansion just bought by the Government for the headquarters of the West Scotland Postal Surveyors, in Park Street, Glasgow.

Both places are at present untenanted. A search of the premises revealed combustible materials lying against some of the doors. On a piece of paper was a written protest against Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest. On a card was the message "Beware. Destruction of Property is the Beginning."

The woman declined to disclose her identity. The police watched the mansion during the night, and at eight o'clock the following morning a second woman, besmeared with soot, emerged from the house. She was also arrested.

Later in the day both were remanded on the charge of attempted arson. The second woman gave the name of Margaret Morrison.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mrs. Cecil Chapman and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, two members of the deputation to the Home Secretary after the "Cat-and-Mouse" Conference, are taking out a summons against the policemen who assaulted them at the House of Commons on that occasion. The case is coming in next Tuesday, and any ladies who were present and could give evidence are asked to write to the New Constitutional Society, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

Replied to Mrs. Baines, the witness said: "I have never heard you speak or seen you there."

Detective-Sergeant Bole, of the special branch of the C.I.D., then produced books which were seized when the police raided the W.S.P.U. offices in London, and read entries to show the female prisoners' connection with the organisation.

Three witnesses were called, who identified the defendants as persons who were seen on the night in question near the place where the explosion occurred.

The case was then adjourned until the following day, all the defendants being admitted to bail.

MR. LANSBURY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

He States that he will Refuse to be Bound Over.

The appeal of Mr. George Lansbury was heard in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Monday last. It will be remembered that as a result of making speeches in support of the militant Suffragette movement, he had been ordered by Sir John Dickinson at Bow Street to enter into his own recognisances in £500 each for his good behaviour for 12 months.

In support of the application it was urged that many crimes and misdemeanours, including damage to letter-boxes, breaking windows, and malicious destruction of buildings by burning, had lately been committed by the Women's Social and Political Union. It had been proved before the magistrate that the appellant was a supporter, though not a member, of the Women's Social and Political Union, and had made a number of speeches advocating violence, details of which were set out in the case. The magistrate had thought that the speeches constituted a direct incitement to serious crime.

Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C. (for Mr. Lansbury) said that the offence with which Mr. Lansbury was charged, delivering seditious language, gave no jurisdiction to a justice of the peace to bind over the person, or in default send him to prison. He further contended that there was nothing in the speeches which was an incitement to violence, except a few words as to which Mr. Lansbury said he had been improperly reported. It was also argued that under his commission as justice of the peace he had only jurisdiction to bind over persons who were "pillors and barrators," in other words, wandering robbers, and it could not be said that Mr. Lansbury came within that description.

Judgment.

Without calling on the Attorney-General, Mr. Justice Bray delivered judgment, saying that passages in the speeches of the appellant clearly incited to violence; there was abundant evidence on which the magistrate could find the facts as he did. In his opinion it was much too late now to go behind the decisions and the statements of the law which had so long been laid down in the text-books. Mr. Shearman had contended that the decisions were erroneous and should be reopened. He claimed to have shown that the Statute had been misconstrued, the wording of the Statute was obscure, but it was unnecessary for him to express any opinion as to what was its true construction, nor need he say whether a conservator of the peace had or had not had the power alleged. Whether he had or not could not be demonstrated now, but many learned authorities had laid down that he had, and it was far too late now to question the fact.

The decision of the magistrate must be affirmed. Mr. Justice Avory concurred, believing that the same decision was arrived at over 200 years ago.

Mr. Justice Lush agreed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Lansbury's Statement.

Following the dismissal of his appeal, Mr. Lansbury said: "I signed an undertaking at Bow Street to surrender on a convenient day when the appeal was settled. I wanted to surrender now, but the Crown authorities would not accept my surrender now, but fixed Wednesday, at 4.30, at Bow Street. I have already declared that under no circumstances shall I be bound over, and that if I go to prison I shall attempt the hunger-strike."

PRISON NEWS.

Miss Kathleen Jarvis, who was arrested on Sunday last in connection with Miss Pankhurst's arrest, was fined 40s., or one month's imprisonment. The fine was paid by someone unknown. The same evening she was rearrested at Holloway and charged with Miss Richardson with breaking windows. They were both sentenced to two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Mr. William Stevenson, of Mile End Road, Bow, was arrested on Monday night the same time as Miss Jarvis and Miss Richardson. He was charged with assault and obstruction and was sentenced to four months' without the option of a fine. Miss Maggie Macfarlane was released from Holloway, July 29, at the expiration of her sentence.

Portsmouth Trials.

Mrs. Rigby's case comes up again at the Liverpool Sessions, which begin July 30; the exact date as to when she will appear had not been settled. Miss Ethel Moorhead, artist, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dorethea Chalmers Smith, who were arrested in Glasgow under suspicious circumstances, appeared at the Western Police Court on Monday; the case was remanded.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miss Jane Short, who was released July 18, wishes to thank all those who have been so kind in sending books, food, etc., to her during her imprisonment. As the names of the senders are not known to her, she cannot write and thank them personally, as she would like to do.

PRISONERS' FUND.

Contributions towards the Prisoners' Fund during the past week show that members and friends realise the fact that they can help greatly to make things easier for those who are following in the footsteps of our leaders, and bravely risking their lives by going through the unthinkable sufferings of the hunger and thirst strike. All who can spare even a very small amount should make a point of adding to this fund, and thus show in a practical and splendid way their sympathy and admiration.

It would be a good idea if friends would start a little private collection towards this end; a sum could easily be realised in this way with very little trouble, and the amount handed in to the prisoners' organiser to be used for the prisoners.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount (£ s. d.), Total. Includes Anon., S. E. Outram, Mr. W. H. Albright, etc.

All communications relating to prisoners should be addressed to Miss G. Harding, Lincoln's Inn House.

THE SCOTTISH DEPUTATION IN EDINBURGH.

The Edinburgh Bailies and Councillors have returned to their native land, full of fire and enthusiasm for Woman Suffrage, and with a clear understanding of militancy. A number of the deputation addressed crowded audiences in Edinburgh on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was held in the Meadows, and a greater contrast to the organised police-protected hoodlumism of Hyde Park could hardly be imagined. Short work would have been made of interrupters during the thoughtful, well-reasoned speeches that were listened to by attentive crowds of men.

It was evident from the stirring words of Councillors Barrie and Crawford that, having seen the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" in action, having witnessed the rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney, these sturdy Scotsmen are bent on making their country speak in no uncertain terms in the cause of justice against oppression. A practical outcome of the deputation to Mr. Asquith was announced in the formation of a Scottish Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, with branches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other centres.

PRISONERS.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Lists names like Miss Louisa Gay, Mr. Donald McEwan, etc.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

BISHOPS LEAD IMPORTANT DEPUTATION.

A letter signed by many distinguished clergy, including the Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Kensington, has been sent to the Prime Minister, urging him to receive a deputation in order that they may express in a "public and constitutional" way their opinion on the "Cat-and-Mouse Act."

Mr. Asquith has declined to receive the deputation, but so deeply do its members feel on this matter that they will not take a refusal, and have decided to wait upon the Prime Minister at Downing Street on Thursday, August 7.

Letter to the Prime Minister.

The following correspondence has passed between the clergy and the Prime Minister on the matter: To the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury.

DEAR SIR,—Much abhorrence has been felt by many of the clergy of the country at the present political situation with regard to the question of Women's suffrage.

In particular the administration of the so-called "Cat-and-Mouse Act" is in their opinion exciting much unrest and widespread indignation; it is, moreover, seriously endangering the moral standard of the nation, as well as the stability of law and order in the State.

They therefore desire to express, in a public and constitutional way, their opinions on this matter, and they respectfully ask you to receive a deputation of their representatives in order that they may place before you, from the point of view of humanity in a Christian country, the effect of the Government's treatment of the whole question, as they have met in their own country.

As members of the deputation come from considerable distances, it will help the leaders in their arrangements if you will kindly be good enough to reply at your earliest convenience and fix a time to receive them on Thursday, Aug. 7.

Amongst those who are supporting the deputation are from whom its members will be chosen are: Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kensington, Rev. Canon Peter Green (Manchester), Rev. Canon Talbot (Bristol), Rev. Canon Davis (Hereford), Rev. A. E. Corniber (Manchester), Rev. C. Baumgarten (Coventry), Rev. John T. Tamplin (Portsmouth), Rev. A. E. Morgan (London), Rev. E. A. Mould (Barnwell-Furness), Rev. V. A. Boyle (Brighton), Rev. A. M. Mitchell (Newington-le-Willows), Rev. Bernard Heywood (Manchester), Rev. Bethune-Baker (Cambridge), Rev. Vibert Jackson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), and others.

Believe me, yours faithfully, (Signed) Rev. Lewis F. Donaldson, Organiser of the deputation.

Mr. Asquith's Reply. To this letter Mr. Asquith has sent the following reply: DEAR SIR,—The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, and to say that if you will submit the views of the members of the proposed deputation to him in writing, he will give them his careful consideration.

It does not, however, appear to him that any good object would be served by his receiving a deputation with reference to an Act which has so recently been passed into law, after full debate in Parliament, and he is, therefore, unable to accede to your request.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) F. W. LETHBRIDGE.

In spite of this refusal, the members of the deputation have determined to present themselves at 10, Downing Street on the morning of August 7.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings.

Owing to August Bank Holiday, the usual weekly meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, will be held on Tuesday, August 5, when the speakers will be Miss Marie Mansell and Mrs. Dacre Fox. Mrs. Mansell will be in the chair.

There will be no meeting at the Memorial Hall on Thursday, August 7, as these meetings will be discontinued during the summer months.

Notices to Members.

The offices will be closed from Saturday mid-day, August 2, until Tuesday morning, August 5.

The Hon. Secretary.

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

Special Holiday Campaign.

A notice of the Special Holiday Campaign will be found on page 715. Help of all kinds is needed. Those who can assist in this work should communicate at once with Miss Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House, stating where they are spending their holidays, and the date. Details should also be sent as to the time they are prepared to give to this campaign and any suggestions or plans to help in this work.

Paper Sellers.

A very urgent appeal is made to members to come forward and give time to selling the paper on the London pitches. Many of the captains and sellers are now taking a well-earned rest, and their places must be filled for the next few weeks. Now is an excellent opportunity for those who have up to the present been lookers-on to do something for this great movement. Will all those who can help kindly communicate with Miss Rogers at Lincoln's Inn House, stating what time they can give to this most important work?

Bank Holiday.

Next Monday, August Bank Holiday will be a splendid opportunity for getting the SUFFRAGETTE into the hands of the public. There must be paper-sellers at the Crystal Palace, Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, and at every place where holiday makers are gathered together. Paper-selling parties are also going down to Margate, Herne Bay, and other seaside resorts by the cheap excursion. Members are urgently requested to send in their names at once to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House for this very important piece of work.

THE PIMLICO CAMPAIGN.

The strike in the Army Clothing Factory being over, the campaign that has been held for the past two weeks in that district is closed. The meetings have been most orderly, all the speakers being listened to with great attention and the SUFFRAGETTE selling well. Grateful thanks are due to all those who so kindly came forward and helped to make the campaign a success.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Already Acknowledged £406 11 11. Miss Graham ... 1 0 0. R. Pitt, Esq. ... 5 0 0. Mrs. H. C. Saunders ... 0 0 0. Mrs. Lily Girdlestone ... 0 10 0. Additional collected by Mrs. Saunders ... 13 6 0. The Misses A. and C. Whistley ... 2 0 0. Mrs. Diplock ... 0 10 0. G. Moss Esq. ... 0 2 6. A. Fisher Esq. ... 0 2 6. £420 2 11.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

Proof of the large amount of educational work which the W.S.P.U. is responsible for over the country is furnished by the reports appended below. Readers will note that apart from the ordinary campaign a special holiday campaign is now in progress.

LONDON.

Best thanks to Mrs. Knizer for her generous donation of 10s. The secretary will be glad to receive further help towards SUFFRAGETTE POSTER-FUND-2s. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Mace, Selborne, Hadeley).

Battersea.

The Battersea members with their banner joined procession, and marched to Trafalgar Square on Sunday last. Members and friends are requested to send contributions and articles for jumble sale. Volunteers wanted to sell the SUFFRAGETTE, which is going strong. New members are coming in. Received: Ann, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. Wall, 37, Park Road, Wandsworth, S.W.).

Bow and Bromley.

Many thanks to all members who helped with Sunday demonstration. Seven new members welcomed this week. Weekly meetings were all sold out by Saturday morning. Several meetings have been arranged in Bromley Public Hall for Miss Pankhurst and Mr. Lansbury (Hon. Sec., Mrs. W. Lansbury, 101, St. Stephen's Road, shop, 321, Roman Road).

Boves Park and District.

Saturday's meeting at Alderman's Hill a great success. Miss Margaret Wright delivered splendid speech. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Will members please note that these meetings will not be held during August owing to holidays, but will commence again on Sept. 6, when Miss Bonwick will speak? It is hoped that members will do their best to keep paper pitch going through August, as sales are so good. Many thanks to all water-sellers during week. (Hon. Org., Miss Ellis Garrett, 4, St. Oswald Road, Palmers Green).

Chelsea.

Shop closed, July 31, 6 p.m.—Sept. 1. Every Thursday it will be open from 11 till 1.30, for exchange of library books and sale of SUFFRAGETTE. Will paper-sellers please call then for their stock? The sale of work and entertainments at Chelsea Town Hall will be held on Nov. 29 and 30, and stalls already undertaken include curio, provisions, sweets, books. It is hoped that members and friends will return from their travels with a good collection of things for sale. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. Edwards, shop, 33, King's Road; telephone, 2353 Kensington).

Clapham.

Miss Jacobs addressed splendid meeting on Sunday. Summarized again sold out. Who will take place of a member on holiday at Tube Station on Friday, 6.30 to 7.30, from Aug. 6, for three weeks? Weekly meetings after Aug. 3 will be discontinued until Sept. 7. Please note that office will be closed through August. SUFFRAGETTE may be obtained of E. Hale, 3, Lavender Sweep. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Eley, 1s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Strong, office, 34, Elspeth Road, S.W.).

Croydon.

Members are asked to keep their holiday books and magazines for sale, second-hand, at office, also clothes, etc., for September jumble sale. Shop now closed for month of August, and will reopen Monday, Sept. 1. Gratefully acknowledged: Dr. M. McDougall, 6d.; Miss Cockedge, 2s.; Mrs. Green, 1s. 2d. (Hon. Org., Mrs. Cameron Swan, shop, 25, High Street).

Fulham and Putney.

With so many members away on holiday, shop-repairs are badly needed. Will any members or sympathisers who are to be at home in August offer their services? Shop-minding is not difficult work, and is often enhanced by pleasant conversations with customers, some of whom come to talk suffrage under cover of a purchase. Sympathisers are reminded that even if they cannot afford to buy, they can help the cause by buying their eggs, tea, and jam at the shop. Many thanks to "Miss Sympathiser" for donation of 1s. towards rent. Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. C. Furley Smith, and Miss L. Cutten, Shop, 99, Fulham Road.

Hackney.

Fine meeting on Monday last; speaker, Miss Glover. Sold out of SUFFRAGETTE very quickly. Will members and friends take some copies on their holidays for sale? Members, please note new office will be closed for a few weeks. Thanks to all members and friends for splendid meeting on Sunday. (Hon. Org., Mrs. E. Ives, 38, The Crescent, South Tottenham).

Hampstead.

A paper-seller is needed for Heath Street Tube and Hampstead Heath Station during August. Mrs. Plester has kindly undertaken to act as shop secretary during the month. A jumble sale arranged for Aug. 8. Contributions will be gladly stored by Madame Alice Godfrey, 2, Crossfield Road, Wetherby. Mrs. Plester was released from Holloway on July 26, after serving a term of five months' imprisonment. Miss Brackenbury addressed splendid meeting on Hampstead Heath last Sunday afternoon. All open-air meetings discontinued through August. (Hon. Org. Sec., Miss D. D. Solomon; Sec., Miss G. Babin; shop, 178, Finchley Road, N.W.; telephone, Hampstead 4560).

Hford.

Successful meeting at Katherine Road on Wednesday; speaker, Miss Wingrove; Mrs. M. E. Webb, SUFFRAGETTE sold out at Rofford on Thursday. Excellent meeting at Balfour Road, Saturday. Thanks to Miss W. Swain and Miss Swain. Further subscriptions towards Miss Haslam's car in carnival will be very welcome. Treasures have been marked for jumble sale. Will members please note? Gratefully acknowledged: Monthly subscription, Mrs. Robertson, 1s. Papers, etc., at 132, Wellesley Road, during secretary's absence. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road).

Islington.

Very enthusiastic meeting held at Huntington Street last Wednesday, when Miss McGuire and Miss Pepper spoke. Members and friends are asked to note that no meetings will be held during August owing to holidays. Contributions towards poster fund from Miss Caserley and Miss Dunn are gratefully acknowledged; also monthly subscription from the Misses Fallon. Will members please send in their subscriptions as early as possible to hon. sec.? Daily jumble sale still being held. (Hon. Sec., Miss Caserley and Miss Grace Barbridge, 347, Goswell Road).

Kensington.

The shop will be open during August not only on Thursday for papers, but every day from eleven till four. Will paper-sellers please turn up as often as possible? Open-air meetings continue to be well attended. Many thanks to speakers: Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Dalglish, Shop Office, 143, Church Street Telephone: 2116 Western.

Kingston and District.

Paper-seller thanked for coming forward so splendidly. Fresh pitches opened in Surbiton and Kingston. Funds for Kingston posted weekly; smallest amount acceptable. Saturday open-air meetings will begin in September. Subscriptions for office rent wanted; also goods for jumble sale in September. Will members make new garments during holidays for sale? Jams and home-made sweets wanted. Office closed for August. Gratefully acknowledged: Sale of plants, Mrs. Maxwell, 2s.; Miss Blakeman, 2s.; Mrs. Lynn, 2s.; "A Friend," 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Burton, 4s.; Miss Pearce, 5s.; C. R. O., 6s.; A. E. V., 2s. (Hon. Asst. Sec., Miss E. Marquetti, office, 54, Clarence Street, Kingston).

Lewisham.

Members supported demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday. Supply of SUFFRAGETTE sold out while forming up. It has been decided to keep office open for Saturday. Members and friends will be welcome. Acknowledged: Donation, per Mrs. Leigh, 10d. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. O. Llewellyn, 114, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee).

North Islington.

Mr. Butler Wright addressed a large audience and had a very good meeting on Saturday night at Jones Bros. The last meeting until Sept. 13 (when Miss E. Myers speaks) takes place to-morrow (Saturday) at this pitch, after which office will be closed. To-morrow afternoon, Aug. 2, all members who are in town are invited to office to have tea with Mrs.

Please see Pendered, whose first visit it will be since her imprisonment. All are cordially invited at 4.30. (Hon. Sec., Miss Constance Bryer, office, 19, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park).

North-West London.

Will those members who are not going away make every effort to sell SUFFRAGETTE during August? A member will be at office every Thursday and Friday morning in order to meet sellers and do other business. Another sum of 10s. has been paid by members of this union towards funeral expenses, and this fund is now closed; but contributions towards Freedom Demonstration will be gladly received. Excellent outdoor meetings have been held. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Eleanor Penn Gaskell, office, 30, High Road, Kilburn; telephone, 5605 Hampstead).

Pinner.

Good attendance of members at Wednesday's general meeting, when it was decided that sale of work should take place in October. It is hoped that everyone will help towards making this event a huge success. Meeting in village on Saturday well attended. Miss Shore gave excellent address to large and attentive audience. Paper-sellers are still needed for August and September. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss P. Verden, Fimcrest).

Streatham.

Please remember sale of home-made articles on Saturday next. More paper-sellers are needed, especially on Saturdays at stations, from 12.30-1.30, where a brisk sale is effected. Sunday meetings have been excellent on Common. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Shop will only be open in meetings during August. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Leonora Tyson, shop, 5, Shrubbery Road).

West Ham.

Thanks to Miss Jacobs for splendid meeting. SUFFRAGETTE sold well, also a pitch. Sale of seaside garments for children bids fair to be most successful. The following are thanked for gifts: Miss Rowe, Miss Wildcombe, Miss Somers, Miss Layton, Miss Farweather, Mrs. and Miss Friendlander, Miss Mrs. Swain, Friend (present of books), Miss Fould (subscriptions towards picnic). Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Randall (for spring-cleaning shop). More volunteers for paper-selling wanted. It is most important that this work should not be allowed to fail during holiday season, so please come along, if it's only for one hour a week. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Muriel A. Bruce, 10, Wellington Road, Suresbrook; shop, 32, Romford Road, Stratford, E.).

Westminster and St. George's.

All helpers thanked for their splendid efforts at the rummage sale, and Miss Webb, Miss Burton, Mrs. Ruth von Guesz, Miss M. E. Webb, Mrs. M. E. Webb, and Misses Casey for goods safely received. Financial results most satisfactory. Collecting cards 19 and 20, on which 2s. 10d. and 1s. 6d. were respectively, were gratefully acknowledged. Anyone willing to take card away, on holiday, urged to apply to hon. sec. 1s. 6d. sent towards expenses of Miss Davison's funeral, in gratitude to Mrs. Dacre Fox for so kindly coming to the rescue at drawing-room meeting. Paper-sellers who can give any time up to Aug. 15 are urged to do so, and to communicate at once with Miss Captain, 17, Tophill Street, who will make arrangements for giving out papers. Shop closed, Aug. 1 to 25. Gratefully acknowledged: Donations, 10s. 3s. 6d., 6d., 10s. (Hon. Org. Sec., 17, Tophill Street, Westminster).

Wimbledon.

The Wimbledon Union's membership list steadily increases. Two new members welcomed this week. Excellent meeting held on Common on Sunday, Mrs. Beaver having large and appreciative audience. SUFFRAGETTE sold out. It is hoped that members will not allow increased local circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE to decline. If more convenient, arrangements can be made for papers to be sent to members taking holidays. Shop stewards required for Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28 and 29, also for Sept. 4 and 5. Mr. Goodchild is thanked for making poster boards. (Hon. Org. Sec., Mrs. Lamartine Yates, shop and office, 9, Victoria Crescent; telephone, 1932 P.O. Wimbledon).

Wimbledon Park and S. Wimbledon.

Mrs. Huggett and Mrs. Beatty addressed a very sympathetic meeting on Tuesday evening in Haydn's Road. The banner of the union was carried in the march from Aldgate to Trafalgar Square, Sunday afternoon, and was promised on 15th. When holidays are over it is hoped to start a vigorous campaign in South Wimbledon. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Margaret Beatty, 5, Elm Grove, Wimbledon).

LEA

On Fri. Miss Ker Mrs. San peared a gether w arrested. Franco e manded day, and chemist, on Thur drew, m who, m apprehen The ch stated as For hav Pankherst, other met Political U other dat damage, n belonging to the Mahler Mr. Box Mr. Willis of the Dir McDonald Drew, and fendants. Mr. Box arreste sine trate. Ow to be deal to open t for a furth had been i In the inspector that at 11 went to Miss Kenn the vestib Rinda, 183 documents. a bedroom n's a room some writt day the r residence in warrant to "I think an extr cause. Wl The witness papers," at the card le The defend wrote that, thing at t letter ad the witness duced and the handw four docun Miss Kenn went to M

Woolwich.

Good meeting held in Bessford Square last Tuesday (July 22); thanks to Miss Kelly for her fine speech. Welcome to Dr. Jessie Campbell as new member. Suffragette selling well. Will members volunteer to take place of sellers away on holiday? Names to be sent to Miss Gregory at once. A new pitch is being started in Plumstead on Friday evening. Who will sell on that evening in Woolwich on a pitch that has been worked up? Please remember paper-selling is most important. Received with thanks: Dr. Campbell, 1s.; Mrs. Lane, 6d.; Man in Crowd, 1d. (Hon. Secs., Miss D. Gregory, Miss A. M. Clifford, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton, S.E.)

HOME COUNTIES.

Bexhill. Will members try to spend an hour or two on Bank Holiday selling paper in streets? So many visitors will be in town, and so much good work can be done in this way. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Bird, 5s.; Miss Bourne, 1s.; Miss Earle, 2s. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, shop, Marina.)

Bournemouth. The hon. secretary would be glad to hear from members who are coming to Bournemouth for August, and who would be willing to do a little speaking, paper-selling, and poster or parcel parading, etc. The parcel parade on Friday, July 25, to advertise the SUFFRAGETTE was most successful. Office closed in afternoon during August. Gratefully acknowledged for parcels: Miss Symons, 5s.; Miss Morgan Jones, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Blackledge, 2s.; Miss Blackledge, 2s.; Miss S. A. Turle, 1s. 6d.; Miss Calderwood, 1s.; Miss Berry, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Salvi, 1s.; Miss Oler, 1s. 6d.; Miss Parshee, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Whipp, 1s. 6d.; Mrs. Sanderson, 1s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Miss B. Berry, 221, Old Christchurch Road.)

Brighton and Hove. During organizer's absence a small committee of workers will carry on the work, and it is hoped there may be extra paper-selling and extra meetings during August. The Medical Congress brought to Brighton many workers and sympathisers, whose visits to office were much appreciated. (Org., Miss G. Allen, office, 8, North Street, Quadrant.)

Eastbourne. Miss Earle will be in charge of shop during Miss Goldingham's holiday. Will members do all they can to help with shop duty, selling SUFFRAGETTE in streets, etc. Miss Elsa Myers will speak on Wednesday at Eastern Bandstand. Members are asked to come and bring donations. Gratefully acknowledged: "Deeds not Words," 2s.; (Org., Miss M. S. Allen; Sec., Miss Goldingham; shop, 33, Grove Road.)

Folkstone and Dover. Will members get as many friends as possible to attend meeting on Wednesday? (See Programme.) Paper-sellers are much needed in Dover. Sale of SUFFRAGETTE in Folkstone increasing each week. Mrs. and Miss Wetherall, Miss Harrison, and Miss Bradish have reported increase of four dozen last week. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, Trevarra, Beauver Road West.)

Hastings. Many thanks to Mrs. Tagg for great success of meeting held in her garden. All listened with keen interest to Miss Nayler's excellent speech. New members were made, and a good collection taken. Sales of SUFFRAGETTE, too, this week have been splendid, Miss Hogg having sold nearly four dozen in an hour. Will all members who are in the town on Bank Holiday try to give an hour or two during day to selling paper to numbers of visitors who will be there for "Fagorn"? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Tristram, 2s. 2d.; Miss L. MacLunn, 2s. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, office, 8, Clarendon.)

Oxford. Office closed from Aug. 4 till end of month, except on Mondays, when secretary will be there from 10.30. Letters for hon. sec. should be sent to Orchardlea, Foxcombe Hill. (Hon. Sec., Miss Graham, office, 49, Cornmarket.)

Portsmouth. At a meeting of local branch of I.L.P. a resolution was passed "protesting most strongly against the cruel 'Cat and Mouse Act,' the occasion for which was the failure of the Government to keep their pledge to the women; and they call upon the Government to keep their pledge." Gratefully acknowledged: "A Blue

Programme of the Week.

LONDON.

Friday, August 1.
Bethnal Green Road, Salmon and Ball, M.F.W.S. Mr. H. H. 8 p.m.
Bostock, Mr. F. H. Greenfield
Walthamstow, Tower Corner, 8 p.m.
Macleodson, Rev. C. A. Wills
Chair, Mrs. Gladman 7.30 p.m.
West Ham, The Grove, Stratford, Miss Ross, Chair, Mr. Chas. Dear 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 2.
Battersea, Strath Terrace, Mrs. E. Duval 8 p.m.
Bethnal Green Road, Salmon and Ball, M.F.W.S. Mr. H. H. 8 p.m.
Bow, Ford Road, Miss Emerson 8 p.m.
Hford, Balour Road, Mrs. Bouvier 7 p.m.
Kington, Holloway Road (outside Jones Bros.), Mrs. Hughes, Miss Kirby 8 p.m.
Wimbledon Broadway 8 p.m.

Sunday, August 3.
Battersea Park, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Duval 3.30 p.m.
Clapham Common, Miss A. Kelly 3 p.m.
Hyde Park, W. 4.30 p.m.
Victoria Park 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 5.
Bow, Obelisk 8 p.m.
London Pavillion, Piccadilly Circus, W. Miss Marie Naylor, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Chair, Mrs. Mansel ... 3.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 6.
Bethnal Green Road, Salmon and Ball, M.F.W.S. Mr. F. H. 8 p.m.
Bow, Ford Road 8 p.m.

Thursday, August 7.
Battersea, Princes Head, Mr. E. Duval, Mrs. Mason ... 8 p.m.
Bethnal Green Road, Salmon and Ball, M.F.W.S. Mr. P. H. 8 p.m.
Greenfield, Mr. H. B. Macpherson 8 p.m.

Friday, August 8.
West Ham, The Grove, Stratford 7.30 p.m.

COUNTRY.

Friday, August 1.
Birmingham, Sparkhill, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Hodges ... 8 p.m.
Birmingham, Walsall, Mr. Russell, Miss Halley ... 8 p.m.
Birmingham, Redditch, Miss Dale, Miss Sadd ... 8 p.m.
Pontypool, At Home, Miss Annie Williams, Hostess: Mrs. Hedley 3.30 p.m.
Reading, The Butts, Miss Garrett 7.30 p.m.
Southsea Common, Lady's Mile, Miss Helen Sprout ... 5 p.m.
South Shields, Clarendon Pier, Miss C. Wilcox ... 8.15 p.m.
South Shields, Mrs. Blanche, Miss C. Wilcox ... 7.30 p.m.
Sunderland, Mrs. Crow, Miss E. Fussell 7.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 2.
Birmingham, Stebbage Lane, Miss Mitchell, Miss Eastgate ... 8 p.m.
Birmingham, Strickley, Miss Halley, Mrs. Ward ... 8 p.m.
Birmingham, Warston Lane, Miss Dale, Mr. Russell ... 8 p.m.
Newcastle, Gosforth, Mrs. Crow, Miss C. Wilcox ... 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, August 3.
Pontypool, Greyhound Hotel, N.U.R. Miss Annie Williams 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday, August 6.
Cardiff, 100, Queen Street, Miss Annie Williams ... 3.5-5.30 p.m.
Dover, Stone Apron, Miss E. Wylie 3.15 p.m.
Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand, Miss Elsa Myers ... 6.30 p.m.

Friday, August 8.
Dundee, Panmure Street, Miss Grant 8 p.m.
For Holiday Campaign see Page 719.

Woking. Very successful meeting held on Friday last. Paper-sellers abundantly wanted. Will any member staying in town, and able to sell, please communicate with Hon. Sec., Miss M. Douglas, Finton, Sussex; local headquarters, 39, Upper High Street.

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham. Successful open-air meetings held in surrounding districts. Four new paper-sellers have come forward this week end. Street sale of SUFFRAGETTE is excellent. Will all who can be asked to help with paper-selling on Bank Holiday at Erling Park. Shop closed, Aug. 2 to Monday, Sept. 1. Gratefully received: 5s. from Anon. towards shop fund. Subscriptions towards this are still needed. (Org., Miss Olive Garrett, shop, 49, Market Place.)

Southampton. An enthusiastic meeting demanding repeal of "Cat and Mouse Act" held in Southampton last Wednesday by National Political League. Many thanks to Mrs. Franklin for arranging a most successful garden meeting, and to Mrs. Oliver and Miss Howe for speaking; also to all those members who sent contributions for stall. Miss Warner has kindly undertaken to distribute copies of the SUFFRAGETTE to local clergy. More paper-sellers urgently needed, especially for mornings. Gratefully acknowledged: Anon., 5s.; Miss Kumblands, 2s.; Mrs. Pope, 5s. (Org., Miss H. Sprout, 35, Carlton Crescent.)

Leicester. Everyone is glad to hear that Miss Grew is coming to organise in Leicester after holidays, when a roving campaign will be carried through. It is hoped that all members will come to members' meeting in beginning of September to discuss important plans for autumn. Details later. More shop-helpers will be needed, as some of those who have kept shop for so long have left the town, and it is most important that the shop should be kept open all day. Copies of the SUFFRAGETTE can be obtained from Mr. Sidwell, Granby Street, during holidays. (Sec., pro tem., Miss V. West, office, 14, Bowring Green Street.)

Nottingham.

Thanks to all who helped at demonstration. Members are asked to help to increase circulation of the SUFFRAGETTE while on their holidays; also to remember the sale in autumn, and to make things for it in their spare time. Miss Eva Moore has kindly promised to speak and recite for us during her visit to Nottingham last week in September. Office will be open on Thursday mornings, Fridays and Saturdays in August. Contributions to campaign fund are needed. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Woolby, 1s.; Miss Austin, 1s.; Miss Halliday, 1s.; Miss Palmer, 6d. (Org., Miss C. A. L. Marsh, office, 5, Bridlemath Gate; telephone, 4511.)

Stratford-on-Avon. Will all members who visit town during Shakespeare Festival, which begins Aug. 2, help with paper-selling? Subscriptions urgently needed towards poster, which it is hoped to have at station by that time. Received with thanks: Miss Lambert, 1s.; Miss Gibbs, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Miss Ethel Wedgwood, 3, Chestnut Walk.)

WEST OF ENGLAND

Bath. Excellent meeting held at Pansdown St. John on Sunday evening; speakers, Mr. Holvey and Miss Kerr. A resolution was passed calling for immediate repeal of the "Cat and Mouse Act," and for Government measure for Votes for Women. Signatures were also collected for petition for repeal of the "Cat and Mouse Act." SUFFRAGETTE sold out. Papersellers wanted for Bank Holiday. Gratefully received: Mrs. Charles, 2s. 6d.; towards Miss Davison's funeral expenses: 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., Miss J. Owen, 21, St. M. Leon, 21. (Hon. Sec., Miss King, shop, Tower Street.)

Bristol. Paper-sellers are wanted to sell round bandstand on Downs every evening from 8 to 9 p.m. Who will help in this very important work? Miss Russell would be glad to name. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. C. E. L. (for Bowers sold), 2s. (Org., pro tem., Miss A. M. Walters, office, 37, Queen's Road.)

Hircombe. Visitors willing to help with paper-selling during August please communicate with hon. sec. Will members and friends begin to collect for jumble sale, which will be held in autumn? (Hon. Sec., Mrs. West, Miss Edridge, 9, Chambercombe Park Terrace.)

Harrogate. Will members, especially speakers, spending their holidays in or near Harrogate kindly communicate with the hon. secretary for Stray meetings during August and September. Crowds have been most interested in these outdoor meetings, and there is a general demand for their continuance. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hughes, office, 18a, King's Road.)

Newcastle. Jumble-sale a great success. Everything sold, profit of 25 being realised. Many thanks to all who helped. Open-air meetings still going well, and sale of SUFFRAGETTE continues excellent. Shop will not be closed during August, and offers for shopkeepers are wanted, morning or afternoon. Who can help in this way? (Hon. Sec., Miss Emily V. Fussell, office, 71, Blackett Street.)

Scarborough. Very good meeting held on Monday afternoon on North Side, speaker, Miss Key Jones. Miss Saffell spoke to well-attended meeting at Marine Drive entrance on Saturday. SUFFRAGETTE sold well. Volunteers urgently needed to sell papers on Br 2 Holiday. (Hon. Sec., Miss Vickerman, office, 35, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

Sheffield. Important members' meeting, Wednesday, Aug. 5 8 p.m., at office. Every member should do her best to attend, as autumn work will be discussed. Members are asked to volunteer for paper-selling in Bridge Street on Friday night, addressed by Miss Edith Pridden (chair). SUFFRAGETTE is selling particularly well just now, but more street sellers are wanted. Will anyone volunteer to sell on Saturday afternoon? (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Mrs. Pulliner, office, 11, Stow Hill.)

Pontypool and District. Last Monday afternoon at Boock Grove a most successful Suffrage tea was given by Mrs. Strangward and Mrs. White. Mrs. Butler was in the chair. Mrs. Pulliner gave a most interesting address, and Miss Claire Butler gave two charmingly rendered recitations. A good collection was made. Thanks to Miss Pridden and Miss Cook for speaking at open-air meeting Tuesday night, which was another tremendous success. Volunteers wanted to sell SUFFRAGETTE in Abergavenny streets. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Butler, office, Crane Street.)

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Cambridge and District. Miss Gidwell held very successful meeting in Market Square on Wednesday, July 23. Good collection taken and many SUFFRAGETTE sold. Three meetings being arranged for Miss Charlotte Marsh this week. Thanks to members for refreshments for women's meeting. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Smith, 5s.; extra on SUFFRAGETTE (per Miss Pratt), 7s. 3d. (Org., Miss O. Barwick, Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss Lummis, 45, Fulbrook Road.)

Clacton. The SUFFRAGETTE sold well last week, but more help for street selling is still urgently needed. A special effort will be made to have record sale on August Bank Holiday. Will members who are willing to help please communicate as soon as possible with hon. sec.? Mrs. Roberts has kindly consented to mind shop one half-day each during holidays. Who can volunteer for another half-day once or twice a week to take Miss Batten's place while she is away? (Hon. Sec., Miss K. Lilley, shop and office, 47, Rosemary Road.)

Ipwich and District. During August shop will only be open in meetings from 11.1, and on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when friends will be welcomed to tea. Many thanks to all who have already sent in promise of help for autumn exhibition. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Davison's funeral expenses—Two Members, 7s.; sale of lavender, 2s. For Miss Pratt's Defence Fund—1s. 7d.; Miss M. Leon, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Miss King, shop, Tower Street.)

North-Eastern Counties. Llargely attended meeting held in Hall, Dunegan, July 21, 8 p.m.; chair, Miss Sheppard; speaker, Mr. Cameron Swan (Parliamentary secretary to the M.P.U.), who lectured on "Woman's Position in the State." Questions followed. The Song of Liberty ("Scots who ha'e") was sung by Mr. Cameron Swan. (Hon. Sec., Tigh-an-Eas, Dunvegus.)

Halifax. Paper-sellers are going well in Halifax. Six dozen SUFFRAGETTES were sold in the streets on Saturday afternoon and evening. Many thanks to Miss Russell, who was in the chair. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. C. E. L. (for Bowers sold), 2s. (Org., pro tem., Miss A. M. Walters, office, 37, Queen's Road.)

Harrowgate. Will members, especially speakers, spending their holidays in or near Harrogate kindly communicate with the hon. secretary for Stray meetings during August and September. Crowds have been most interested in these outdoor meetings, and there is a general demand for their continuance. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. Hughes, office, 18a, King's Road.)

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North-Western Counties. Miss Grew addressed Vickerstown Branch of Women's Co-operative Guild on Tuesday evening. Owing to a members' meeting being called for Wednesday the Rampton Square open-air meeting had to be abandoned. It has been decided to take part in Hospital Parade on Aug. 30 with a

symbolic tableau. Details later. Offers of help wanted immediately. SUFFRAGETTE sales better this week. Mrs. Robinson wants sellers to be at shipyard on Friday, 4.30, instead of Saturday, 11.30, as yard closes and men are paid then. (Org., Miss Elizabeth Grew, 5, Powerl Street, Vickerstown.)

Scotland. **Edinburgh.** The new organizer, Miss Frances M. Parker Cantab, is to be with us in the beginning of August. Members are requested to come to office to welcome her. Members and sympathisers are also requested that a much larger sum than has been subscribed is still required for Legal Defence Fund here. Contributions of any amount will be gratefully received. Donations already given will be announced later. Many thanks to Miss Isabella Watson for her kind donation of 210 to advertise the SUFFRAGETTE in Edinburgh tramway cars for a year. (Hon. Sec., Miss J. Oswald, office, 27, Frederick Street.)

Skye. Largely attended meeting held in Hall, Dunegan, July 21, 8 p.m.; chair, Miss Sheppard; speaker, Mr. Cameron Swan (Parliamentary secretary to the M.P.U.), who lectured on "Woman's Position in the State." Questions followed. The Song of Liberty ("Scots who ha'e") was sung by Mr. Cameron Swan. (Hon. Sec., Tigh-an-Eas, Dunvegus.)

Clerks' W.S.P.U. Members are reminded that paper-selling is especially important during August, on account of the large number of foreign visitors to London. It is therefore hoped that everyone will make a special effort to keep the Liverpool Street pitch well supplied with sellers. Papers will be sent to those members on holiday who are willing to take some to sell. Jumble sale should be sent to Miss Casserley, 347, Goswell Road, E.C. (Hon. Sec., Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead.)

Reports from Other Societies. **Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.** Splendid meetings held during week in Regent Park and in Bittenham, Regent's Park on Sunday. Thanks are due to members who carried banners in procession to Trafalgar Square. Owing to Bank Holiday, no meetings will be held on Friday and Sunday. Thursday members' rallies will be discontinued until middle of September. The membership is growing steadily, and subscriptions to special fund have been coming in well. The hon. treasurer will be glad to receive donations and collections from those members who have not been able to send in on or before July 14. Office will be closed on Aug. 4. Thanks are due to organizers of faneel dance on Saturday last, which was a great success. An M.P.U. branch has been formed in Harrow, and ten members have been enrolled. Full information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, R. H. Purcell, Esq., The Grange, Northwick Road, Harrow. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage. The Trafalgar Square Demonstration on Sunday, July 27, was a magnificent success. The resolution demanding the immediate enfranchisement of women, release of all Suffragists, repeal of the infamous "Cat and Mouse Act," and abolition for all time, of the "crime" of incitement was carried with very few dissentients at all platforms. Warm thanks. Federation are given to all those who worked so divinely in preparing for Demonstration, both in and out of place on holiday on August 2 the general meeting is postponed to August 2. (Hon. Secretary, Office, 34, 35, Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.)

Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas. The idea of a Woman Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas, which originated in New Zealand in March, 1912, has met with ready and enthusiastic approval from very many women of different political sympathies in Australia. An invitation has now been sent to the leaders of the Suffrage societies in South Africa and Canada, inviting the co-operation of these societies in the formal establishment of this union. The news has been communicated to the London Woman Suffrage Press, and replies expressing recognition of the significance of the step in the

progress of the women's movement are now beginning to arrive. The outline scheme for the political union among the women of Greater Britain has been sent to the president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who will announce the news officially to the great congress which is held this week in the ancient city of Budapest, Hungary. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Harriet C. Newcomb, the Women's Club, Sydney, N.S.W.)

Actresses Franchise League. Delegates were sent to Conference held at Caxton Hall on Thursday on the subject of the "Cat and Mouse Act," who accompanied deputations that met with such discourteous treatment at House of Commons. Meetings will be held in Hyde Park at 6 p.m. on Sundays during August and September. (Organising Secretary, Miss Winifred Mayo, office, 2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C.)

Notice to Readers. It has come to the notice of the Committee of the M.P.U.W.F. that a man is going about among Suffragettes impersonating Mr. Victor D. Duval, and the Committee warns the public against this impostor.

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

Household Removals. CARPENTER'S DEPOSITORY. Douglass Street, Westminster VIC. 2698. EST. MATES FREE.

"THISTLE" LUNCH AND TEA ROOMS. (MISSOS NEIL & GRAIG) 33 & 34, FAYMARKET, LONDON, W. (Close opposite the Tavard). HOME MADE SCOTCH DAINTIES A SPECIALITY.

Jig Saw Puzzles for the Holidays—ANNE AUSTEN'S EXCHANGE, 61, New Bond Street, London, W. Sends all over Europe. Terms from 3s. 6d. according to size. Puzzle Toys for Sale.

FROM ONE OF OURS OF APPLE CRUARD in the Best Apple-Growing STATE in AMERICA.

Special Notice to Members.
Before starting on their holidays, Members are earnestly requested, as a point of honour, to make all possible purchases with their Own Firm, the "Woman's Press."
Notepaper (crested and plain), Postcards, Seals and Sealing-wax, Cigarettes, Haberdashery, Scarves and Ties, Soap, Chocolates, Playing Cards, and Books are indispensable holiday accessories.
Hours of Shopping: 10-6.
The Woman's Press, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

