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The Suffragette

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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

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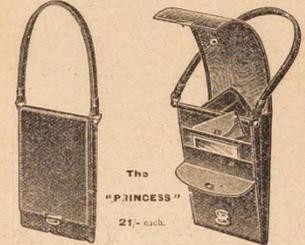


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A Review of the Week.

The "Conspiracy" Prisoners.

All the "conspiracy" prisoners, who resorted to the hunger strike, have been released, in spite of Mr. Justice Phillimore's threat that they should not be released under any circumstances whatever. Though they have not accepted the judge's advice that the prisoners should be allowed to die in prison, the Government are treating them with wanton cruelty. First came the unwarrantable act of taking starving women to distant and separate prisons, this involving completely solitary imprisonment. The issue of seven-day licences to women released in a state of exhaustion is a scandalous proceeding; though even this, incredible as it may seem, is outdone by the issue of a two-days licence to May Dennis, the Suffragette arrested at Doncaster.

The news of the release of the women and of brave Mr. Clayton was received by all W.S.P.U. members with great joy tempered by indignation and anxiety at the thought of the cruel ordeal that still awaits these brave, unselfish souls.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Position.

Mrs. Pankhurst's temporary licence expired last Monday. Up to the moment of our going to press, her rearrest had not been effected. In reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. McKenna has said that Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest depends upon her health and other circumstances. Asked whether Mrs. Pankhurst knows what these circumstances are, Mr. McKenna replied that she does not. Then who does, came the further question, met by the reply, "I do." This is an illustration of the arbitrary and unlawful manner in which the Home Secretary goes to work. It is intolerable that the liberty and life of his political opponents should depend upon the uncontrolled whims of Mr. McKenna.

Protests Against Cat-and-Mouse Torture.

The thinking and responsible public will not tolerate cat-and-mouse torture. Like forcible feeding, it is doomed. How much longer the Government continue to apply this torture depends upon the energy and the resolution of those who condemn it. We are glad to be able to announce that Sir Victor Horsley, Mr. Mansell Moullin, and other eminent medical men and women who took so large a part in resisting forcible feeding, are now exposing the danger and cruelty of the Government's cat-and-mouse policy. The debt of gratitude which the community owes to these honoured members of the medical profession cannot be over-estimated. In a finely expressed letter to the "Times," which we reproduce elsewhere, Mr. Bernard Shaw expresses the abhorrence which he and others feel for the cat-and-mouse methods of the Government. We publish in this issue the opinions of other eminent men and women on the subject of cat-and-mouse torture.

The Leicester Election.

Polling day at Leicester is to-day (Friday). Great hope is entertained of the Government's defeat. The campaign of the W.S.P.U. has been vigorous and successful. Last Sunday the Union held a great demonstration in the market-place which was attended by one of the largest audiences ever known in the history of Leicester. The enthusiasm displayed at this meeting was very remarkable. Arrangements for the day before polling include a procession and several meetings, at which W.S.P.U. speakers will make their final appeal to the electors to vote against the Government and keep the Liberal out. Votes for Women and the torture of Suffragist prisoners have been dominant issues in the contest. If the enthusiasm and friendliness of the Leicester public can be coined into the requisite number of votes on polling day the defeat of the Government candidate is ensured.

Labour and the Government.

A deeply interesting feature of the Leicester by-election is the revolt of the Labour rank and file against the Government. All official efforts to preserve an alliance with the Government and to prevent the intervention of a third candidate were in vain. Mr. E. R. Hartley was nominated as a Socialist and Labour candidate, and has received the support of prominent members of the local Labour Party. Leicester is leading the way in a great attack by Labour upon a decadent Liberalism and all its evil works. A handful of official Labour men have hitherto repressed the revolt against the present iniquitous Government, but the Leicester by-election is the beginning of the end, and the spirit of political independence to which the Labour Party owes its birth is asserting itself once more. We notice that the "Labour Leader" expresses regret at the official Labour decision not to contest the Leicester by-election, and says:

We deeply regret this decision, however inevitable it may have been. The great need of the movement is action which will finally and unmistakably make clear to the public that the Labour Party is a fighting force

independent of and antagonistic to Liberalism. Unless such action is taken the Labour Party will suffer with the Liberal Party at the next election; unless such action is taken all appeals for renewed enthusiasm will be in vain.

"An Intolerable Situation."

Another sign of the times is provided by an interesting article which Mr. Jowett, a Labour M.P., contributes to the "Clarion" of last week. Discussing the position of the Labour Party in Parliament he says:

The Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, and the Scottish Temperance Bills are being pressed through under the protection of the Parliament Act in return for the general support of the three Parliamentary groups concerned. There is one Parliamentary group, however, on which the Government often depends which has made no bargain, and is receiving nothing for its support. As the majority of the members of the Labour Party go in daily fear of putting the Tories in, and will take no risks, the Government gets their support, if not exactly for nothing, for a few odds and ends of no particular value.

Nineteen members of the Labour Party voted against the motion to reduce the salary of the President of the Local Government Board last week, and thereby expressed their approval of him. The rest of the members of the party almost without exception abstained from voting, or were absent. Why? There is no conceivable reason except fear of defeating the Government. . . . The majority of the members of the party hesitate to take any step which might conceivably injure the prestige of the Liberal Government. Behind each question, as it comes up, there looms the alternative of a Tory Government. But are we for ever to be cribbed, cabled, and confined by the fear of defeating the Government? The situation is intolerable. The present policy is injuring the movement.

One thing is certain, if the Labour Party were to lay this Government low, it would be the most popular act that it has ever committed since it came into existence.

More About the Conspiracy Trial.

The "conspiracy" trial has not ceased to be the subject of discussion. The judge's disgraceful address to the prisoners when he sentenced them is almost universally condemned. Another most unpleasant feature of these proceedings was the refusal to allow the prisoners to address the judge after the verdict and before sentence was passed. It is believed that prisoners have a moral, if not a legal right to address the judge in order to claim that leniency be shown to them, and that sentence be not passed upon them. This the "conspiracy" prisoners were by main force prevented from doing, as they were dragged from the dock by warders. We shall give next week further extracts from Miss Annie Kenney's speech, of which Sir John Simon said:

"Miss Kenney's speech was powerful and inspired by very deep feeling. I felt it thoroughly." Sir John Simon is nevertheless prepared to torture and kill such women as Miss Kenney and her fellow-prisoners rather than give them the Vote. He professes to be a Suffragist, it is true, but he is not for us or against us, and Sir John Simon's actions speak louder than his words.

Interesting Comments.

The reviews of last week contained some interesting comment upon the "conspiracy" trial. The "New Statesman" says: We are not very clear as to the exact offences for which some, at least, of the six employees of the W.S.P.U. were sentenced on Tuesday. Here, for example, are the

On Fri Miss Ker Mrs. San pored at gether wi arsted France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thru, on Mrs. whose im issue of I apprehen The chi stated as For hav Pankhurst, other men Political U other date image, n, belonging t the Malico Mr. Bod Mr. Willis of the Dir McDonald Drew, and fendants. Mr. Bod arrests sine trate. Ovi to be dealt to open th for a furthe had been g In the inspecor I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestibu Riots, 1831 documents. a bedroom, ney's room, some writin day the w residence in warrant to "I think it am an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defende velle that, thing at th letter addre the witness duced and the handw four docum Miss Kenne went to M

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions June 11 to June 21.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund, including names like Miss M. E. Kendall, Miss Minnie Evans, Mrs. F. S. Cooper, and a total of £149,292 8 9.

Dr. Ethel Smyth's New Songs.

There was nothing either dull or dead in the programme of the fine concert given by the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall last Monday. But the ardent life seemed to concentrate itself with peculiar intensity in the musical utterance of that composer whom every fighter in the great liberative war of women calls by the name of "Comrade."

Dr. Ethel Smyth's new songs, "Three Moods of the Sea," and her "Marching Tune" appeal not only to the cultured intelligence of the musician who can appraise at its proper worth her skill in building, and her sure command of colour. There is a fire in them calculated to kindle responding sparks beyond the limits of a purely aesthetic world. It has often been said that artists should confine themselves to their business, which is to create beautiful things, and it is quite true that artists should never consent to let their gifts be enrolled in the service of a party agitating for material interests.

But as Romain Rolland makes his composer-hero Jean Christophe say to the revolutionaries: "Le jour où vous marcherez pour une foi, alors je serai des vôtres." Ethel Smyth's powers as a composer have not suffered through her well-known devotion to that faith which brought her out of the complacent aesthetic world on to the highways of the real earth to see heart-breaking injustice and misery and to hear the cry of the oppressed. Rather her powers have been infused with a new heat, and tempered by a new and majestic control. Witness these new songs.

The three sea songs, settings of lyrics by Arthur Symons, a poet whose voice has been tragically silenced, are tone-pictures of blessed originality. They show a wonderful power of translating the moods of the sea into terms of music, and their rhythmic quality is superb. It is inevitable, however, that in these columns I should concentrate attention on the fourth song produced at the London Symphony Orchestra concert, on the "Marching Tune" which seems to sing as naturally from Ethel Carnie's fine defiant words as leaves from a tree: "Better death on the field with an honour-bright shield Than the soft bed that coward souls find."

facts of one case. Mrs. Sanders, charged with conspiracy and incitement, is in receipt of a responsible clerk's salary for doing a responsible clerk's work and no more. She has never spoken in public, written anything, or put her name to anything, and has as little to do with determining the policy of the W.S.P.U. as she had in swaying the councils of the Cabinet. No incriminating papers or articles were found at her house, which was ransacked by the police. Had she been described as "head bookkeeper" instead of "financial secretary," nobody would have regarded her as anything more than an employee, which, in fact, was all she was acting always under instructions, which, incidentally, specifically forbade her participating in any "militant" undertaking. The resonance of her title seems to have been the only reason for her receiving the severe sentence of fifteen months in the third division, with a proportion of the costs of the prosecution.

What applies to Mrs. Sanders applies to others of the "conspiracy" prisoners. The "Saturday Review" says:

The trouble for the Government, as to this trial, is yet to come. The game of cat and mouse has utterly broken down; and we do not see how, if Miss Kenney and her friends are resolved to play Mrs. Pankhurst's game to the end, Mr. McKenna can avoid making a scarecrow of the law. Mrs. Pankhurst's rearrest every twenty-four hours hardly needs an incursion of Mr. Bernard Shaw into the "Times" to point its absurdity.

The Home Secretary Snubbed.

The Home Secretary, who has been pursuing an intrigue with the object of inducing the Royal College of Surgeons to take action against Mr. Mansell Moulton and Sir Victor Horsley, has been severely snubbed by that body. They have written to him to say that the statements and documents relating to the case of Miss Lilian Lenton which he has submitted to them are "in many respects in direct conflict." They have also declined to take action which he desired them to take. In a letter to the Press, Sir Victor Horsley reinforces the assertion that Mr. McKenna's story is self-contradictory, and recalls the discreditable facts concerning the Home Secretary's treatment of Miss Lilian Lenton and his subsequent untruthfulness with regard to it.

Equal Treatment of Ulstermen and Suffragettes.

The preparations for and incitement to civil war in Ulster continue. Firearms for use in this war are being publicly offered for sale by auction and otherwise. Sir Edward Carson, in his Bristol speech, said:

I claim that there is one thing, and one thing only, which gives men the right to resist the law, and that is if a Government dares attempt to pass a law which drives men out of the rights of the Constitution.

Women say, and they are imprisoned for saying it:

We claim that there is one thing, and one thing only, which gives women the right to resist the law, and that is if a Government dares attempt to maintain a law that shuts women out of the rights of the Constitution.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law at any rate cannot quarrel with the logic of the proposition advanced by women. The question of the day is still, when will Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson be sent to prison, or, failing that, when will Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney and others be allowed the same licence as these two gentlemen and their associates?

TO LEICESTER ELECTORS.

"We ask the men of Leicester to remember that a vote for the Government in this election means a vote for coercion, a vote for torture, a vote for the slow but sure killing of women whose only crime is that they love freedom."—Christabel Pankhurst ("The Suffragette," June 20.)

Vote for the Women this Time!

KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT!

Let it be Votes for Women, not Death for Women under the coercive methods of a "Liberal" Government.

Leicester polls on Friday, June 27. The accounts and the photograph which we print below will give an idea of the sympathetic hearing the Leicester electors are giving to the women of the W.S.P.U. The W.S.P.U. calls upon them to let actions speak—deeds, not words only—and to deal a blow to the Government, whose treatment of women who are asking for votes has become a shame among the nations.

Will they respond?

Our correspondent writes:—The campaign is going splendidly, and Sunday's demonstration has been the topic of conversation for days. It has made a remarkable impression, and will undoubtedly be the means of turning many votes. The crowd, which is estimated at over 30,000, is said to have been the largest ever seen in Leicester, and real enthusiasm was shown at all five platforms. A collection of £2 10s. 6d. was taken—nearly in pounds.

SUNDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

For nearly an hour before the time at which the speaking was advertised to begin streams of men and women were pouring steadily into the Market Place, and filling the spaces round the wagonettes. As the women passed through with difficulty to take their places they were met with the same friendliness and good wishes that surrounded them everywhere here.

Even the children round the platforms stood without fidgeting for an hour and a half or two hours, gazing up at the speakers, and seemed to be gathered unconsciously into the spirit of the crowd. Now and again there were bursts of cheering, as when the release of the hunger-strikers was announced, but for the most part the huge meeting was distinguished, as others have been throughout the constituency, by grave thoughtfulness.

The growing interest among the women is marked, and there is every reason to expect the procession on the eve of the poll will be large and successful.

Mr. Lansbury and Miss Brackenbury spoke to over 300 children in the Co-operative Hall on Monday.



"Another mammoth meeting under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union."—"Leicester Pioneer."

Something deeper than emotionalism is stirred here. One member, who was acting as messenger, told me that just passing through the crowds she had heard, not once but several times, men saying to each other, "I'm not going to vote for this Government again." The wits who generally grace these occasions were absent; the men who called out "Serve 'em right," when the Cat and Mouse Bill was mentioned, were silenced with cries of "Shame" from the crowd.

The last copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was sold out from every platform before question time was reached, and distracted messengers went from wagonette to wagonette in search of the papers that were no longer there.

Half-way through the morning two more platforms had to be found in order that the crowds on the outskirts might hear. And this in spite of the fact that the organisers and the demonstration had expected crowds of seven or eight thousand people.

The bewilderment of men and women who have taken the party Press-alive pictures of violent crowds and hostile public opinion seriously is very amusing. So is their dazed "But there is nothing about your meetings in the papers" (meaning the London papers).

Of course there is not! Here, as in all our campaigns, people's eyes are being opened to many things. Not only party politicians, but the party papers, are being judged in the hearts of the common people they have fooled for so long.

PRESS ACCOUNTS.

The "Daily Citizen."

One feature of the contest is the work of the Suffragettes and the consideration they are receiving at the hands of the public. Their platforms have drawn big crowds, and there has been no disturbance. On Sunday morning they held a demonstration in the market place which dwarfed anything else that either of the other parties have done.

The "Leicester Mail."

The Leicester Market Place was yesterday morning turned into a breach of promise court. The Government was in the dock on many

charges of broken faith, and the Suffragettes who are taking a very energetic part in the present election campaign acted as counsel for the plaintiffs and the jury comprised the public. Sceldom has such a remarkable scene been witnessed in the Market Place. . . . Mr. Hartley informed his hearers that if the working men had had as much pluck as the women they could have settled the whole thing inside five years, and the show would then have been run for the worker.

PROCESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

The Procession starts from the Boulevard at 6 p.m.

Colour Bearer.

Leicester Imperial Silver Prize Band.

Pageant of Countries Where Women Vote.

Emblematic Car (two symbolic figures, Woman bound and Woman free).

White-clad Children bearing Emblems.

Banner.

"Thoughts have gone forth whose power shall sleep no more."

Children carrying rose-wands.

Children's Decorated Car.

Leicester Banner.

Leicester W.S.P.U. Members carrying Silver Pennons.

Banner.

"Be just and fear not."

Members of other Societies.

Working Women carrying purple and green pennons.

Excelsior Band.

Banner.

"Deeds, Not Words."

Sympathisers.

General Public.

ROUTE.—Boulevard, Newarkes, Newarkes Street, Welford Street, Regents Road, Hastings Street, Waterloo Street, London Road, Gallowtree Gate, Clock Tower, Humberstone Gate, Charles Street, Northampton Square.

"MCKENNA METHODS."

Sir Victor Horsley and the Home Office.

THE CASE OF MISS LENTON.

The following letter appeared in the "Globe" on Monday, June 23: To the Editor of the "Globe."

Sir,—In reference to Mr. McKenna's recent answers to questions in the House of Commons I have at last succeeded in obtaining from the College of Surgeons disclosure of the documents comprising his secret attack upon me, and on which the College has been deliberating while refusing me any information. Mr. McKenna's accusations (which were directed against Mr. Mansell Moullin as well as myself) are briefly stated in an answer of his to the House on the 10.6.13 (Hansard, col. 1,425), and particularly in another (Hansard, col. 1,757), namely, that I had "made certain complaints against several members of the Royal College of Surgeons."

These accusations are wholly untrue. Neither Mr. Moullin nor I have made any such complaints, and we require Mr. McKenna to state when we made such complaints, and to whom.

What we have done has been to condemn, from a medical standpoint, Mr. McKenna's forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners, and particularly in the case of Miss Lenton, who was nearly killed by the liquid passing into the lung. Also, we have repelled in the Press Mr. McKenna's attack upon us in the House of Commons, where, of course, we could not reply to him. We have done nothing more, and, I may add, we do not intend to allow this latest attack by the Home Secretary on free speech and the democratic extension of the franchise to be hidden in the confusion of squalid personal considerations.

The College of Surgeons, after full deliberation, has adopted the following reply to Mr. McKenna:

Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Copy of reply to the Secretary of State adopted by the Council at a meeting on June 12, 1913.

The statements and documents referring to the case of Lillian Lenton, submitted to the President by the Secretary of State, are in many respects in direct conflict.

The Council would point out that they have no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, and have no power to hold such a judicial inquiry as would be necessary to enable them to decide the points at issue. They are, therefore, unable to enter upon the ethical questions involved, and are not in a position to determine whether anything has occurred calling for action on their part. (Signed) S. FORREST COWELL, Secretary.

This reply of the College to Mr. McKenna will excite mixed feelings, no doubt, and certainly will add to the strength of our reform movement within the College, but the first paragraph, in my opinion, admirably describes Mr. McKenna's dossier of documents. The allegations of the Home Secretary are in fact nothing but statements in "direct conflict," as will be seen directly. Moreover, there is a very serious omission among the Home Secretary's documents, which range from February 27, for he has withheld from the College of Surgeons the first Home Office

circular on the Lenton case which he issued on February 28. This document, which I give below, would doubtless have greatly added to the "conflict," but it would also have notably enlightened the College, and its omission from the dossier (considering also that its existence is referred to in a paper that is included) is a sad commentary on the methods of our "Ministry of Justice." The whole dossier Mr. McKenna described to the House of Commons as containing nothing which I had not seen. His words are (Hansard 10.6.13, col. 1,426). "The whole of this complaint is within the knowledge of the accused person. I have communicated to the Royal College of Surgeons the attack made by Sir Victor Horsley on prison officials."

This is grandiose language, but, unfortunately, wholly untrue, for not only have I made no such attacks, but the dossier of his complaint begins with three secret documents of the Home Office, which I asked him for on May 18, but which he refused to give me. These documents were never "within my knowledge." They are:

- (1) His full accusations against Mr. Moullin and myself.
- (2) A longer and still more perverted form of the same accusations elaborated in the form of a memorandum and signed by the Prison Commissioners.
- (3) A report made by a prison doctor admitting that Miss Lenton was in good condition immediately before the forcible feeding began, and that nevertheless within three hours of that operation she was in a state of most dangerous collapse and imminent death. (Mr. McKenna.)

The rest of the documents consist of eight newspaper cuttings, including medical criticism by Mr. Moullin and myself, of Mr. McKenna's forcible feeding, and in particular our exposure of the misleading character of the Home Office circular on the Lenton case issued on February 28, which he withheld from the College. It will be best, perhaps, for me to deal with this document now. It was issued under the following circumstances.

Miss Lenton, who was under remand, was suddenly and illegally released by Mr. McKenna on Sunday, February 23. The Richmond magistrates were greatly moved by this breach of justice, and protested. Someone (not named) wrote to the Home Office on the subject. Mr. McKenna therefore issued on February 28 the following "Home Office explanation," as it was termed:

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Home Secretary to say that Lillian Lenton was reported by the medical officer at Holloway Prison last Sunday to be in a state of collapse and in imminent danger of death consequent upon her refusal to take food. Three courses were open:—(1) To leave her to die, (2) to attempt to feed her forcibly, which the medical officer advised would probably entail death in her existing condition; (3) to release her on her undertaking that she would surrender herself for the further hearing of her case. The Home Secretary adopted the last course. (Signed) F. W. HARRIS.

The rest of the circular simply related to the magistrate's position in the matter. Anyone reading this document would be deceived into thinking (1) That Miss Lenton was

collapsed by her few hours' abstinence from food; (2) That she had not been forcibly fed; (3) That Mr. McKenna had had thoughts of forcibly feeding her, but had generously desisted on the advice of his prison medical officer; (4) That all he could do then was to release her. Whereas the real truth was:

- (1) She had been forcibly fed and nearly killed.
- (2) She was in a most dangerous state of collapse and shock due to the forcible feeding and fluid entering her lungs.
- (3) That to save a public scandal he released her immediately—i.e., in a few minutes (Hansard 18.3.13, col. 977), and hurried her away to a private house.

This is indisputable. The pages of Hansard and the documents are quite eloquent. On that Sunday afternoon frantic telephone messages from the prison reached the Home Office (see Hansard 18.3.13) and had to be sent on to "one of the officials." He was told that the thing (sic) might be a question of minutes. (Mr. McKenna, Hansard, col. 977). The "thing" referred to by Mr. McKenna was Miss Lenton's probable death! The "official" gave the necessary release, and after three stimulating hypodermic injections she was conveyed away in blankets and carried by the prison doctor and wardresses into her friend's house.

I mention these details because their medical significance lies in the fact that Mr. McKenna explained them on March 18 to the House of Commons as being the ordinary symptoms and treatment of an attack of simple pleurisy, which got well in a week. It will be noted not only that medically speaking there is here an absurd "conflict" of statements, but also that Mr. McKenna throws over his previous explanation on February 28 of the cause of the prisoner's collapse, namely, starvation, and substitutes a new one altogether, namely, pleurisy, on March 18. Of course, as the fact of the forcible feeding had to be admitted on March 18th, the previous explanation of February 28 was no longer watertight.

Again, there is here on the part of Mr. McKenna what the College of Surgeons would doubtless term a "direct conflict" of statements. In conclusion I will deal at the College of Surgeons and in the medical Press with Mr. McKenna's "accusations" in due course, and in the meantime would only direct attention to the fact that it still remains possible for a Minister of the Crown to bring secret intrigues to bear against those who oppose his anti-democratic ideas and actions.—Yours, etc. (Signed) VICTOR HORSLEY.

MR. HOUSMAN REFUSES TO SERVE ON JURY.

At the London Sessions on Monday Mr. Laurence Housman, upon being called to serve on the grand jury, said: "Before I am sworn I should like to say there are cases here which I have a conscientious objection to trying. I cannot conscientiously be a party to trying women while they are not on an equal footing with men, and therefore I ask your lordships to excuse me." Mr. Wallace, K.C., complied with the request.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

In the House of Commons on June 19:

Mr. CHANCELLOR (R., Haggston) asked the Home Secretary could he give any assurance that none of the six prisoners recently sentenced by Mr. Justice Phillimore would be forcibly fed without the intention being stated in the House beforehand.

Mr. McKENNA. None of the prisoners are being forcibly fed. I cannot give any undertaking such as my hon. friend suggests.

Mr. WEDGWOOD (R., Newcastle-under-Lyme): Was it not understood when the Cat-and-Mouse Act was passed that it would be taken advantage of and that forcible feeding would not be proceeded with?

Mr. McKENNA. I stated again and again in the course of the debate that, though I hoped to be able to avoid forcible feeding in view of the provisions of that Act, I could not give any undertaking that in no circumstances would I have recourse to it.

Mr. CHANCELLOR: In view of the anxieties of friends and relatives as to what is going on in the prison, will the Home Secretary inform them beforehand if it is intended to resort to forcible feeding?

Mr. McKENNA. I could not undertake to give any assurance as regards the friends of prisoners as regards the conduct of the prisoners. I have no desire, nor have the prison authorities, to give any prisoners should be forcibly fed, and we shall not exercise that power unless in the circumstances of the case we feel compelled to do so.

"THE WAY OF THE WOMEN-TORTURERS."

The "Daily Herald," June 23. The women-torturers had the courage of their crude and vindictive convictions. They shrink from absolute murder.

Miss Kenney, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake, who had been on hunger-strike from Tuesday, when they got spiritual quotations and severe sentences from Judge Phillimore at the Old Bailey, were released under the abominable Cat-and-Mouse Act at the week end.

This means that the disgraceful tactics employed in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst will be repeated against them. When they are thought to be sufficiently recovered for torture they will be retaken and tortured. When they are in the way of death again they will be released. The Government will face anything but their actual dying within prison walls. The Cabinet draws the line at murder in its cruder forms.

The consciences of the country are sick of this thing. Hundreds who dislike the militants and condemn their methods are as sick of it as other people. They know and feel that when all is said it is brutal and barbarous.

It is issuing Britain in an odious light. She may well be ashamed of herself and the Ministers she tolerates.

Her boasted traditions begin to look ironical, her reputation is getting tarnished, her rulers and regulators are in the way of making her name a byword among the nations.

Gifted and sensitive women with lofty ideals are driven to desperate courses. The Government that has broken its pledges to them, whose members have taunted and derided them, then punishes upon them, treats them savagely, but shrinks from killing them outright, thinking its purpose will be gained if they die by slow stages and outside the goals.

The Government's detestable hope is vain. The Cause will go on to victory; it is the Government that is doomed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON MILITANCY.

A REPLY. By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, LL.B.

Mr. Lloyd George has contributed to "Nash's Magazine" an article on Suffragist militancy. He has given to this article the title "Votes for Women and Organised Lunacy." It is as though one said, "Cromwell, the idiot," or "That fool, Hampden."

The inventor of that title "Votes for Women and Organised Lunacy" convicts himself of commonplaceness and ignoble thinking. It is by such men that we are governed at the present day. Alas, our poor country!

Mr. Lloyd George is mainly responsible for destroying what appeared to be a possibility of carrying the Conciliation Bill, a private member's measure of Woman Suffrage.

He busied himself for months in destroying the unity which existed between M.P.s of different political parties in favour of that measure. Finally, according to his own boast, he "torpedoed" the Conciliation Bill. Having done that, and killed for ever in women's minds all hope of the passage of a private member's Bill, Mr. Lloyd George supports and upholds the Prime Minister in resisting the demand for a Government measure.

In spite of all this Mr. Lloyd George has the effrontery to declare in this article of his:

I say unhesitatingly that the main obstacle to women getting the Vote is militancy, and nothing else.

Where does Mr. Lloyd George expect to go to? This is really much worse than any of his sayings and silences on the Marconi question.

Mr. Lloyd George contends that the militants have injured their movement and have destroyed a prospect of early victory before answering his criticism of militancy. point by point, we will make some quotations from an article which immediately follows his own in the pages of "Nash's Magazine." In this article, which is by Mr. Sydney Brooks and is called "The Progress of the Movement," we read:

It is only within the last seven or eight years that the Women's Suffrage movement has made itself felt as a political power. Yet it has existed in a more or less organised form for at least two generations.

Parliament has been petitioned on many subjects, but I should think, so often as on Woman Suffrage. From about 1870 to 1906 it raised petitions to the number of well over three thousand. Nothing came of them.

And from time to time an M.P. would bring in a Woman Suffrage Bill; one such passed its second reading by a majority of 32 as long ago as 1870. But no more was heard of any of these measures. Their discussion was looked upon rather as a whimsical break in the seriousness of House of Commons life, and as an occasion for a riot of Parliamentary humour, with Mr. Labouchere enacting the congenial role of *inter-adjutant*.

The public was not interested in the question. The Press boycotted it. Meetings multiplied, but they yielded no "copy." The temperate appeal to reason fell on deaf ears. It is safe to say that up to the end of 1895 the average Englishman had hardly given a thought to the movement, knew next to nothing about it, and was profoundly indifferent to its fortunes.

It has now been forced alike out of his ignorance and his apathy, if Woman Suffrage is to-day, as it unquestionably is, in the front rank of the political issues of the moment, the result is altogether due to the new tactics adopted by the women themselves.

Commenting further on these new militant tactics that have so revolutionised the agitation from an "academic" one into one which is "eminently and indeed painfully practical," Mr. Sydney Brooks says:

It is the barest truth to say that the ability, energy, and daring with which they have run their movement have never been exceeded by any form of political campaigning. There is no cause in the whole circumference of British politics that enlists anything like the same self-sacrifice and daring that Woman Suffrage arouses in its devotees.

In dealing with the practical working of militancy, Mr. Sydney Brooks says that the militants, "regarding themselves as outside the law, have proceeded to break it with the utmost ingenuity, and to evade the penalties imposed by devices that have demanded from them a far greater constancy than the *penitents themselves*."

Like some other of his sex, Mr. Brooks deems it proper to advise that militancy shall now cease. Hitherto it has done good,

alienated them was not the methods of the Suffragettes, but the fact that this *ceased to be an academic question*. Mr. Lloyd George has by his intrigues been largely responsible for unsettling the convictions of Liberal M.P.s.

The next count in Mr. Lloyd George's indictment of the Suffragettes reads as follows:

"The Dublin protest was," declares Mr. Lloyd George, "the cause of Nationalist antagonism to Votes for Women." This is either sheer ignorance on his part or deliberate misrepresentation. It is, of course, misrepresentation!

They saw that the Irish Nationalists were a powerful factor in the Ministerial Coalition. The next problem was how to destroy the last chance that the Irish Nationalists would support their cause.

"The Dublin protest was," declares Mr. Lloyd George, "the cause of Nationalist antagonism to Votes for Women." This is either sheer ignorance on his part or deliberate misrepresentation. It is, of course, misrepresentation!

Mr. Lloyd George is well aware of a fact that was discovered by the W.S.P.U. a year before the Dublin protest was made or thought of. That fact is that Mr. Redmond was in league with the Prime Minister to destroy the Conciliation Bill, and to destroy any and every other proposal for Votes for Women which might come before the present Parliament. The W.S.P.U. was at perpetual peace with the Nationalists until the Nationalists' intention to wreck Woman Suffrage became known.

Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that the militants made an unprovoked attack on the Welsh Party is a proposition wholly untrue as all his other assertions. He affirms that they are preparing to employ militancy are prompted by a desire to antagonise Unionist M.P.s. Considering that Unionists resorted to bloodshed as well as destruction of property for the sake of votes in South Africa, and considering that they are preparing to employ the same means in opposition to Home Rule, it is plainly ridiculous to allege that Suffragist militancy is more than they can tolerate. They would in that case be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

Mr. Lloyd George incriminates himself and the Government in the following most significant words, which cannot be too carefully noticed. He says:

If they had accepted Mr. Asquith's pledge of two years ago, and thanked him for it, and helped him to redeem it, Woman Suffrage would by now be an accomplished fact.

What is this but an admission that the Government were jointly responsible for the torpedoing of the Women's Amendments to the "Reform" Bill! This torpedoing was, by Mr. Lloyd George's own showing, not a surprise to the Government and not an act of which they had no previous knowledge. It was the result of arrangement between the Government and the Speaker. If Mr. Lloyd George does not mean that, what does he mean? Of course, the Women's Amendments would have been defeated, because the Nationalists and subversive party men were ready to defeat them, but the division list would have been an awkward one, and so the Government, in collusion with the Speaker, torpedoed the Amendments. They cannot deny that, in view of what Mr. Lloyd George has said.

A final point! Mr. Lloyd George concludes his article by saying:

Only a new movement altogether can now bring women to the goal of political emancipation, and it will have to be a sane, hard-headed, practical movement, as full of liveliness as you please, but absolutely divorced from stones, bombs, and torches.

We know not how the anti-militant Suffragists will like the accusation here implied that they are neither sane, hard-headed, practical, nor lively. As for the militants, they treat Mr. Lloyd George's own advice and criticism with the contempt they merit. Sane, indeed! The militants are far too sane to be deluded by Lloyd-Georgian fallacies. Hard-headed! The militants are much too hard-headed to follow this wild "she-wisp of a man. Practical! The militants are a great deal too practical to listen to fairy tales on the subject of making amulets without breaking eggs.

"Lively, forsooth!" Yes, the militants are lively, because they recognise that a merry heart and a sense of humour are needed to enable them to hold their own against the savagery of Mr. Lloyd George's Government.

Yet it is not by mere commonsense and in cheerful spirit—valuable things as these are—that great causes can be carried to victory.

"Utterly damned in the women's cause," says Mr. Lloyd George. Utterly damned indeed, were it not for the high courage and martial virtues of women whose very names some men are not worthy to speak. Utterly damned this cause of ours and not to be redeemed except by the love that is stronger than death and steels women to meet death in the name of liberty.

On Fri. Miss Ker Mrs. San peared at gether wi arrested France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thurs Drew, m whose im issue of I apprehen The ch stated as

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The Suffragette.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913. PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

Mr. Archer's Criticisms.

There is much discussion of militancy just now. A Cabinet Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has lately rushed into print on the subject. He gets a special reply all to himself, and his reply appears on another page. Another who condemns militancy is Mr. William Archer. He, misled perhaps by a false comparison between the struggle for the vote and one of those dramatic performances with which a lifetime's experience has made him so familiar, urges that although militancy "in the early years and months did splendid service to the cause of Woman Suffrage," it has now gained for the party which uses it "all the advertisement it can gain." Of course, militancy is a magnificent advertisement for Woman Suffrage, but advertisement is merely one of its by-products, its incidental services. Moreover, Mr. Archer surely does not suppose that the moment will ever arrive, short of actual victory, when advertisement can be dispensed with. The advocates of other causes are aware that not only sweet, but perpetual are the uses of advertisement. And therefore the party Press is choked full of advertisement of those various causes for which the political parties stand.

One of Mr. Archer's complaints is that present-day militancy is "War against society at large." Our retort is that men's militancy is war upon society at large. The South African War struck at homes and families, private citizens, private property. Every war does this. It is not, as all authorities on matters military can tell Mr. Archer, it is not enough to subdue the army of the enemy. Before victory can be achieved the civil population must be subdued—must be made so to desire peace and hate the continuance of war that they desire surrender.

Here is a very strange argument used by Mr. Archer. He says that he and others will be able to "appreciate what is admirable in ultra-militancy"—after it has been abandoned! We cannot follow him here. A policy is either morally right or morally wrong. If it is morally right it can properly be continued. If militancy in the past tense can be admired, it can be admired also in the present and future tenses. If only these critics would display a morality less muddled militant women might pay greater heed to their criticism!

Although when it is all over—Mr. Archer anticipates that he will be able to find some merit in militancy, he says it cannot and ought not to succeed. Says he: "It cannot succeed, because the militant army is not and never will be strong enough to conquer Britain and impose its own terms on a vanquished people." That is precisely what people are saying to Sir Edward Carson and his Ulstermen. What is his reply? He does not flatter himself that his rebel army is strong enough to "conquer Britain and impose its own terms on a vanquished people." But he declares that he and his army will fight all the same. Says he: "I do not deny that the forces of the Crown can put us down in Ulster. What a happy, contented lot we will then be. Yes; but we won't be alone in our feeling. There are millions of men in this country whose hearts throb as our hearts throb, and I venture to tell the Government that if to-morrow they put us down, as they could—I am not such a fool as to suppose we could fight the Army and the Navy—I tell them that if to-morrow they put us down, they would have paid a price in the putting down which would shake the whole fabric of society." Does Mr. Archer quarrel with the logic of that? If so, why is he not writing to the newspapers to condemn the militancy contemplated by members of his own sex? Sir Edward Carson believes that their friends and champions in England will not tolerate the violent suppression of the Ulster rebels. It is a

pity that a greater number of the men who, like Mr. Archer, profess to be Suffragists have not before now prevented the violence and coercion meted out to women. If they were better men they would have done so, and then "ultra-militancy" would never have occurred, and Mr. William Archer would never have had occasion to write his diatribe against it. Heckling and interruption at public meetings? Mr. Archer would, he says, permit. Does he know that women are rigorously excluded from Cabinet Ministers' meetings, and is he, as a man, ready to attend such meetings, and in heckling Cabinet Ministers on Woman Suffrage get his leg or his neck broken? While graciously sanctioning the perilous method of heckling Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Archer declares that ultra-militancy ought not to succeed, because its methods are a negation of the fundamental principles of the very democracy in the name of which it takes the field. The precedent established by the triumph of such methods would far more than outweigh the gain to political justice.

But King John ought to have thought of that hundreds of years ago, when he signed Magna Charta under duress, the barons standing over him with naked swords in hand. The Duke of Wellington ought to have thought of it when he conceded to popular violence that which he had denied in response to peaceful and reasoned appeal. Mr. Asquith ought to have thought of it (why did not Mr. William Archer argue the matter out with him) when he adopted the fatal policy of refusing to give votes to women when they asked for them quietly, and by that refusal drove them to revolt.

"I am not a new convert to Woman Suffrage," says Mr. Archer. "I have always believed in it, and have never been able to see any force in the opposition arguments." What women want to know is not whether men are in favour of their cause, but what they have done and what they are doing for it. Mr. William Archer and a host of other men, though rarely enough with cheap advice and thoughtless condemnation, have never done a single practical thing in support of women's enfranchisement.

If there is any shame or blame attendant upon militancy the shame and blame are on such men as these. It is nothing to them that women are outlawed, locked out of the Constitution, cheated and betrayed by the Government, tortured to the point of death when they rebel against these wrongs. To such critics we would say: "The mere fact that you belong to the male sex does not, as you seem to think, qualify you to pronounce judgment upon the policy of women whose experience and understanding of Suffrage principles and methods are infinitely greater than your own. Before you can teach us, you must learn, and your present ignorance of the history of the Suffrage cause is profound. When your knowledge is equal to that of the least-instructed Suffragette you will take once again to the pen and to the platform. But your denunciation will then be not of the militant women, but of the Government."

There are some people who doubt of militancy because, while they feel love and reverence for the militant women, they have lost faith in the public. We shall not deny that faith in the public is sorely tried. But we must remember, too, that the politicians and the Press are in league to deceive the public. "Liberty, others may despair of thee—I will never despair of thee," says the poet. And so the Suffragettes may say: "Let others despair of the public; we will never despair of it." We are handicapped by the intrigues of the politicians and the boycott of the Press, but, all that notwithstanding, none have ever got so near to the heart and the understanding of the public as have the Suffragettes.

The Suffragettes know the public. They know its weaknesses as well as its strengths—its faults as well as its virtues. In spite of those weaknesses and those faults the Suffragettes have a love for and a faith in the public. Let those who have not learnt to share that love and faith go out into the market places and to the street corners, and tell, with all the sincerity and earnestness that are in them, of the women who are risking their lives for the Vote!

The Government have been driven by public opinion to renounce forcible feeding. When the public understand what cat-and-mouse torture means they will be driven to abandon that. It is for all who have a voice to use it in denunciation of this torture, so that the public may hear the truth. Let every woman in the movement take example by those who are staking their lives upon their faith in the public and upon their faith in the conquering power of justice. Our brave fighters have no doubts and fears. They know that the analgesic and suffering inflicted upon them are the birth-pangs of liberty. CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Representative Men and Women Condemn the "Cat and Mouse" Bill.

"INTELLECTUALLY CONTEMPTIBLE."

I have already protested publicly against the "Cat-and-Mouse" Bill, as not only inhuman and sub-human, but as farcically inoperative, since the licence which alone legitimises the comparative freedom of the prisoner is invariably and immediately torn up. As a political expedient it is intellectually contemptible as it is morally degraded, and in the panic under which it was passed every constitutional safeguard of liberty and justice was thrown overboard. That a House which has passed such a Bill should turn itself into a Court of Honour is as grimly ludicrous as the scandalous waste of public time and money over the private indiscretions of a Ministry whose public record on this whole question is incompatible with any reasonable standard of political right-dealing. If Mr. Asquith really indignates the refusal of votes to women to be compatible with Liberalism, he should be all the more anxious to keep unspilt the reputation of Liberalism for justice, sympathy, and chivalry.

"SUPPOSE MRS. PANKHURST DIES."

The following letter appeared in the Times of June 19: Sir,—I am quite confident that when I say that the moment chosen for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst on Saturday last made the proceeding a revolting one I am giving expression to the feelings of a large body of your readers. There was no necessity to rearrest her until after the funeral. Any official or Minister realising the situation would, if he had a spark of decent feeling, have taken care to order an postponement. As no such order was given, we must conclude that the Government does not yet realise the situation. I suggest that the authorities, having had to let her alone. There was something to be said for not letting her out; there is nothing to be said for pursuing her, now she is out, with a game of cat-

"A FAILURE."

The "Cat and Mouse Act" is an admission—a very tardy one—that forcible feeding is a failure. The public had at last begun to realise something of what forcible feeding meant, and to understand the statements issued from the Home Office. How complete the failure is shown by the indecent haste with which the Bill was rushed through both Houses. It could not have been more expeditious had the very existence of the Empire been at stake. The object is the same. The women's movement, or that part of it that matters, must be crushed in any way, by any means, and the responsibility for any awkward occurrence pushed on to someone else's shoulders. The women may die; they will die, if that there is no doubt, if this treatment is continued, and some people will say they have been killed; but they will not die actually in the prison. They will be sent home just in time to avoid such a scandal, and an ineffect. Is it possible that the House of Commons does not yet realise the consequences of what it has done? At any rate, whether the House of Commons does or does not realise it, there is no question that the country will not stand it.

"MOSTLY FOOLS."

To express an opinion on the Cat-and-Mouse Act would be to express an opinion of those who framed and passed it; to express an opinion upon those who framed and passed the Act would be to express an opinion of those who elected and support the present Government, and upon the public who allowed the Act to be put in force; and who am I to criticise a nation? It is, I think, more in keeping with my character and with my insignificance to speak reverently of one man than critically of a great people, and I therefore confine myself to the harmless and modest statement that my respect for the sagacity and integrity of the late Thomas Carlyle grows stronger every day.

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ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

and-mouse that will produce on public feeling all the effect of vindictive assassination if she, like Miss Davison, should seal her testimony with her blood.—Yours truly, G. BERNARD SHAW.

In a second letter to the "Times" on June 25, Mr. Bernard Shaw said: "Miss Kenney and her friends, having said in the dock that they would not serve their sentences and would force the Government to release them, have kept their word. The women who want the vote say in effect that they must either kill them or give it to them. In spite of lawyers' logic our conscience will not let us kill them. In the name of common sense let us give them the vote and have done with it."

A "DIABOLICAL" ACT.

My opinion of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act is that it is diabolical. But I do not believe it was intended to be diabolical. It was framed in entire ignorance of the material with which it had to deal. To make the Act efficacious and deterrent it was necessary that Suffragettes should be appalled at the prospect it opened before them. They have not been appalled, and so the remedy has failed, and will fail.

"BRUTAL & DEGRADING."

It is time that the public awoke to the real meaning of the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act. I have had some weeks of experience of the working of this Act, and no more ingenious or spiteful form of torture has ever been invented. Mrs. Pankhurst has thrice been released from prison, each time in a precarious condition of health. She has been twice rearrested without any inquiry being made as to her fitness to undergo a further term of imprisonment. On each occasion when she has been released she has been closely imprisoned in the house chosen for her residence, and she has had no opportunity of getting fresh air or change of scene, as we have been informed that if she went out for a drive she would be arrested immediately. Each time she comes out weaker in body and with less recuperative power, and each time her recovery is slower. What refinement of cruelty this is, the whole forces of the Government concentrated on crushing the life out of a good woman with a long record of social service. The doctors and nurses find themselves in an amazing position. They use every means at their disposal to restore the patient to health, and before she is convalescent, without consulting them, she is taken from them, only to be returned in a few days on a stretcher, half-killed, and accompanied by a notice which gives them seven days in which to make her able to go through it all again. And this is going on *ad infinitum*, and will go on, not only in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, but also in the case of other women and men, unless the public cries "Halt!"

The true meaning of it all is murder—murder by Act of Parliament, for which the Government is not alone responsible. The House of Commons passed this Act knowing what it meant, and in face of the declaration of one member that it would prove ineffectual, and of another that it was "devilish."

The Act is brutalising and degrading. It degrades the Legislature that enacted it; it degrades the nation that tolerates it.

FLORA MURRAY, M.D.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Irish Women's Reform League, a strictly non-militant society, have sent copies of the following letter to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the chief party Whips, the Irish M.P.'s, and the public Press: "We consider it to be nothing short of a public scandal that a woman of admittedly pure life and motives, like Mrs. Pankhurst, should be deliberately done to death by her political opponents under the terms of the Act, and in view of her very grave condition, and the fact that she is very unlikely to survive another period of imprisonment, we demand that the Act be immediately suspended and then repealed."

"We all know that the Government's avowed object in bringing in the Act was to stamp out militancy, on the plea that if militant Suffragists found that they had to serve out their whole sentences—hunger-strike or not—they would very soon give up getting themselves arrested; but if militancy has only increased—both in extent and violence—since the introduction of the Act, and is increasing still, the Act has palpably failed in its object, and therefore ought surely to be removed from the Statute Book."

The Willesden municipal employees protest against the inhumanity of the Home Office in arresting Mrs. Pankhurst, and thus preventing her paying a last tribute to her friend, Emily Davison.

The Birkenhead, Brixton, Lewisham, and Gillingham Branches of the I.L.P. have passed indignant resolutions on the Cat and Mouse treatment of Suffragist prisoners, and the Birkenhead I.L.P., which calls on the Labour Group for a united protest in the House against such barbaric methods as are now being employed by the Government against women.

The Manchester Men's League for Women's Suffrage has passed the following resolution: "That this league views with grave concern the action of the authorities in regard to the repeated rearrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst, and urges the immediate suspension and repeal of the Prisoners' Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health Act, as savouring of a species of legal persecution entirely at variance with the spirit of the Declaration of Rights, which secured 'the right of the nation to a pure and merciful administration of justice,' and which threatens to cast a shameful odium upon the English people by endangering the life of an honourable and respected woman, whose sole aim has been to secure human rights of representation for her sex."

The Poplar Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage have passed the following resolution unanimously: "That this meeting of the Poplar Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage emphatically condemns the action of the Government in arresting and convicting Miss A. Kenney, Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Clayton, etc., on the evidence tendered; views with contempt the prejudiced summing-up of Mr. Justice Phipps (2) Phillimore, which was in reality a second speech for the prosecution; and demands their immediate release and the repeal of the Act (Prisoners' Temporary Discharge) under which the present Government is perpetrating deliberate and extended cruelty to women which equals, if it surpasses, the horrors of the Congo and the Putumayo, and is a disgrace to a so-called civilised country."

CAT AND MOUSE TORTURE.

Death for Women or Votes for Women?

TRIUMPH OF THE HUNGER-STRIKERS.

Prisoners Fight Their Way to Freedom.

ARE THEY TO GO THROUGH IT AGAIN?

Prisoners' Statements.

All the "conspirators" sentenced at the Old Bailey on June 17 to various terms of imprisonment were released under the "Cat and Mouse" Bill on Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday, in consequence of the hunger-strike.

Following upon their conviction they were conveyed to separate prisons, Miss Kenney being taken to Maidstone, Miss Barrett to Canterbury, Mrs. Sanders to Lews, Miss Lennox to Bristol, and Miss Lake to Warwick. Miss Kerr alone remained at Holloway. Mr. Clayton was sent to Wormwood Scrubs.

Miss Kenney, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake were released on Saturday after four days' hunger strike.

Mrs. Sanders was released on Monday evening, and Mr. Clayton on Monday night.

Miss Kerr was released on Wednesday morning after eight days' hunger strike.

MISS KENNEY.

Miss Annie Kenney was released from Maidstone Prison at 4.15 p.m. on Saturday, June 21.

By a curious coincidence, Mr. Justice Phillimore, who sentenced Miss Kenney and the other "conspirators," was on Circuit at Maidstone, and drove down the street in his State carriage a few minutes after the cab containing Miss Kenney had passed.

She was brought in a cab, accompanied by a nurse, down to the Central Hotel, a few minutes after her discharge was written out.

She was helped upstairs, and though she had kept up wonderfully until then, collapsed as soon as she got into bed. A friend writes:

"The prison doctor had warned her that it would be most unwise—indeed risky—to attempt to come up to London until after 24 hours, and later (about 8 p.m.), when Dr. Johnston saw her, he absolutely refused to allow her to travel up to town on the Sunday unless we could procure a motor-ambulance for the journey. Both doctors told us that Miss Kenney's heart was bad, and that the greatest care must be taken of her.

Miss Kenney insisted on being taken back at once to London, but after she had been in bed for a few moments, and the excitement of feeling free had worn off, she agreed to take the prison doctor's advice, and not travel until the next day. Her diet has

had to be extremely simple, peptonous, milk and brandy-and-soda being the only things that she has been able to take. On the journey to London yesterday (Sunday) she had to be given brandy twice, and was in a very low and completely exhausted condition when we arrived at our destination, the ambulance man having to lift her bodily out of the ambulance and take her up to her room."

MEDICAL REPORT.

Miss Kenney arrived in London on Sunday in an ambulance, and accompanied by a nurse. She was in a weak and prostrate condition, suffering from indigestion and much discomfort.

Whilst in prison she appears to have had some trouble with her heart, and a period of absolute rest is now essential.

Miss Kenney is gradually improving in her general condition, but she is still unfit to see people or to write letters. We have several days in which to prepare her for a repetition of this strain.

NEWS OF MRS. SANDERS.

Mrs. Sanders was released at six on Monday, and taken to a nursing home in Lewes. On Tuesday afternoon she was brought up to London in a very weak condition. She was quite unable to walk, and had to be moved in a bath chair at the station, and carried into the house on arrival. She had a very bad night, but is a little better.

MISS KERR.

Miss Kerr was released from Holloway at 11.30 on Wednesday, and went to friends. We hear she was very ill indeed. She suffered terribly from sleeplessness in prison, and on her release was given a sleeping draught to gain some much-needed rest.

MISS RACHEL BARRETT.

Released on Saturday, June 22.

Miss Barrett arrived at Victoria Station, London, from Canterbury, at 6.10 on Saturday, having insisted against the doctor's wishes on returning to town immediately on her release. She was very feeble, and was assisted into a motor-car, and taken straight to a nursing home, where she will be looked after.

In spite of her weakness her great anxiety was for news of her comrades, and she would not rest until all that was known of them had been told her.

MISS BARRETT'S STATEMENT.

After we left the dock in the Old Bailey, we waited some time in the cells below—each in a separate cell. Some of our number saw a visitor; then we were taken to the yard where the prison van was standing. We got into it with the wardresses who had attended us in the dock. Annie Kenney was not there, and this gave us some uneasiness, but we concluded that she had been sent on alone for some reason.

On arrival at Holloway I went through the usual formalities of giving up my property and signing a book for it. I noticed, when I signed, that Annie Kenney's name was not there, and I felt certain that she had been sent to some other prison.

From the reception cell I was taken to a first division cell in Ward K, where I passed the night. In the morning, about 9 o'clock, one of the wardresses came into my cell, and said I was to get up as I was to be taken away by train. She was not allowed to tell me where. I was surprised, and rather alarmed for a few minutes; however, I dressed and got ready to go. When I was ready and waiting to go, one of the doctors came in and tried to persuade me to take some tea before I started on the railway journey, as I had had nothing since I left the Old Bailey. I refused, of course.

I drove away in a taxi with two wardresses and a man. I asked the wardresses where we were going, but they said they did not know themselves. Finally, we arrived at Victoria. The man took our tickets, and we got into a reserved carriage marked "Faversham." We changed at Faversham, and then I learned that we were going to Canterbury. A cab was awaiting us at Canterbury Station, and we were driven to the prison. The matron met us at the door, and I was taken to a cell. She asked me at once whether I intended to refuse food. I said I did, whereupon she made the staggering statement that if I did I should lose all my privileges and have to wear prison clothes. I said I absolutely refused to do so. She appealed to me not to give unnecessary trouble to other people. I replied that I was prepared to give a great deal of trouble to other people if it was for something that I thought right.

After a little more parleying, the matron and two wardresses forcibly removed my clothes and dressed me in the hideous prison garb. I was then taken to another cell—of the usual prison pattern, containing a plank bed, rolled-up bedding, tin utensils, and a shelf.

In the afternoon I was taken to see the governor. I told him I did not intend to take any food while I was in prison, and he did not argue with me or try to persuade me—which was a relief. I told him I protested against wearing the prison clothes, and should continue to protest. Later on I saw the doctor, who examined me. He also neither argued nor persuaded.

I went to bed early, and was very sick all through the night. The next day, when the prison doctor came, he ordered me to be taken upstairs to the hospital, where I remained for the rest of the time. In the afternoon the governor came and told me they would have to take my fingerprints. I said I absolutely refused to have them taken, and would resist with all my strength if they attempted to do it. He said it had to be done,

and he and two wardresses tried to do it. I struggled hard all the time, with the result that all they got were a few black smudges not at all like fingerprints, so far as I could see.

In the evening the doctor again examined me, and a wardress sat up with me all night. Again I was very sick. On Friday the governor informed me that he had received orders from the Home Secretary that I was to be allowed my own clothes.

Soon after, the matron came in and said they must take my fingerprints again, as those they had were not satisfactory, and I prepared myself for another fight. This time the matron, two wardresses, and a man (I thought possibly a warder from the men's prison) came in to do it. I struggled very hard. The wardresses and the man seemed very unwilling to hurt me, but at last, when they were not succeeding, the man adopted the plan of pushing his nail under my nail to the quick—which hurt very much, and caused me instinctively to keep my finger still for an instant. Then the paper was quickly pressed on, and some sort of an impression produced. They were very dubious about it, but they thought it might do. From what I saw of it, however, I do not think it will be set up as a model in Scotland Yard.

That night again a wardress sat up with me. On Saturday, at about one o'clock, the governor and doctor came in and told me I was to be released, and that Miss Sprout was in Canterbury and would come and fetch me. I then took some Brand's Essence and hot water, and soon after got up and dressed, with the help of the matron.

At three o'clock the governor read to me my licence, liberating me under the usual Cat-and-Mouse conditions until Saturday next. At half-past three, Miss Sprout came and took me away in a taxi, and we drove away to the station and came by the first train to London.

All the time Miss Barrett was in prison they brought her prison food at every meal-time, as if she had been an ordinary prisoner. This food they left in the cell until the next meal-time. She says: "I was not tempted to eat it, however, and I think it would have been just the same if the food had been much more appetising than the prison food. I felt as if, for the time being, food and I had nothing to do with one another. Of the two wardresses who accompanied me from Holloway to Canterbury, one remained in Canterbury all the time I was there."

MISS LENNOX.

Miss Lennox was released from Horfield Gaol, Bristol, at ten a.m. on Saturday, and was taken by a medical woman to a quiet country spot some miles out of Bristol. She went through the ordeal of the hunger strike, and has come through more-determined than ever never to submit. Though frail in body, she has that indomitable spirit that can never be crushed, and even if the Government try their worst persecutions upon her, they will never break her will. A friend who has seen her writes:

"Although she is lying weak and exhausted after her trying ordeal, one feels that this spirit is keeping her going, and that there is an unquenchable fire within her. She looks pale and thin, and shows signs of physical exhaustion, and needs all the rest and care that the kind friends who have taken her in can

A PROTEST MEETING.

"REPEAL THE ACT!"

The National Political Reform League will hold a mass meeting in the Queen's Hall, London, on Tuesday, July 8, to protest against the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act, and to call for its repeal.

MISS LENNOX'S STATEMENT.

During each day dainty and savory food was brought, and left by my bedside. Besides the usual four meals, tempting extras were brought in at odd moments.

I was examined by the doctor twice daily, and also had daily visits from the governor and chaplain, who tried to persuade me to take my food. On Friday morning, as the governor was leaving, he turned and said: "By the way, have you any objection to your finger prints being taken?" I said, "Most certainly." But he said, "It's usual." I said, "In the case of common criminals, yes, but not with Suffragettes, and you certainly shan't get mine without a fight." He said, "Very well," and walked away.

As I came in from exercise that morning, turning a corner to go upstairs a man standing behind a warden suddenly stepped out and took a photograph; it could not have been satisfactory, as the warden was very dark, and I also saw the same man as I was discharged on Saturday morning take one as I left the prison.

On Saturday morning, at about 9.30, the Governor came, and said he had an order for my discharge, and read over the terms of my licence under the Cat and Mouse Act. I am due to return to Bristol Prison on Saturday next, June 28. If I leave Bristol for longer than 12 hours I am supposed to give them 24 hours' notice. Although friends called for me, and we gave the Governor the address we were going to, a wardress accompanied us, and two detectives followed in a taxi.

This particular wardress had travelled with me from Holloway, and was sent to Bristol especially to look after me.

On Thursday and Friday night an extra woman from the locality was called in to sit up with me all night.

MISS LAKE.

I was released yesterday from Warwick, and brought here at 1.30 p.m. The fight was soon over. I refused water almost entirely. On Friday I had a nurse with me all night. I suspect that my heart made them nervous, as when the hospital physician examined me he made some remarks that "the prison doctor said (couldn't catch the rest of the sentence). I'm quite comfortable here, the nurses and doctors do all they can medically and

otherwise to make me comfortable. I am secretly much amused to have eight separate visits from the doctors, not because I am seriously ill, oh no, but just to take a peep at this strange creature, the Suffragette.

The officials in Warwick Prison tried in solo and in chorus to get me to eat, putting steaming beet tea to tickle my nose!

I was not allowed to associate with other prisoners, so that it meant practically solitary confinement.

The date of my rearrest is stated on the discharge paper to be the 28th inst.

Some unknown sympathiser has sent me in some flowers, with love from a Suffragette. She did not leave a name, and the doctor would not let me see her.

MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton was released on Monday night in a state of exhaustion and weakness. He is much emaciated and has sustained a severe nervous shock. His condition shows a slight improvement.

MRS. PANKHURST.

IN THE HOUSE.

June 23.

Mrs. Pankhurst is still very weak, and her progress towards recovery is slow.

The date of the licence under which she was liberated on June 16 expired on Monday, but so far there has been no attempt on the part of the Government at rearrest.

The house in which Mrs. Pankhurst is recuperating is closely watched by detectives.

The latest medical report is as follows:

"There is some improvement in Mrs. Pankhurst's condition. Her recovery is greatly retarded by want of air and exercise."

How the "Cat and Mouse" Bill Works.

- April 3.—Sentenced at Central Criminal Court to three years' penal servitude.
- April 12.—Released in consequence of Hunger-Striking.
- May 26.—Rearrested at Woking when proceeding to London to speak at the Pavilion Meeting.
- May 30.—Released in consequence of Hunger-Striking.
- June 14.—Rearrested when about to take part in the funeral of Miss Emily Davison.
- June 16.—Released in consequence of Hunger-Striking.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"The New Statesman," June 21.

We greatly doubt whether Mr. McKenna is fully alive to the facts as to Mrs. Pankhurst's physical condition. He is, of course, kept informed of the reports of the prison doctors, but are these sufficient to deny that this convention is a wise or proper one. But on occasions such as the present it is worth remembering that it is a convention, that prison doctors are prison doctors, and that a great deal is hanging on the soundness of their opinion in this case. We understand that on her third release last Monday, after some 48 hours in prison without food or water, Mrs. Pankhurst was in a state of prostration which fell little short of being beyond remedy. If she is arrested again without being allowed time to become convalescent she will in all probability be released only to die. We are not concerned here to offer any comment upon the new form of capital punishment legalised by the Cat and Mouse Bill: we have only to point out that it will not be open to Mr. McKenna, or anyone else, to say after the event that he did not know what was happening. If Mrs. Pankhurst should die, the Home Secretary will have personally to shoulder the whole responsibility: he cannot and will not be allowed to shelter himself behind the backs of his medical officials.

The arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst before instead of after the funeral procession of Emily Davison was, perhaps, the coarsest blunder the Home Office has yet been responsible for in its struggle with the Militant Suffragists; and that is saying a good deal. Such epithets as "sickening" and "filthy" were very freely applied to it on Saturday; and it is difficult to pretend that the exact shade of feeling aroused could have been expressed otherwise. Mrs. Pankhurst's desire to join the procession gave the Government just one chance of outraging the prevailing feeling. It took it. And it is probably quite sincerely convinced that the great heart of England was with it on the occasion. *Quem Deus vult perdere, etc.*

"The North Mail," June 18.

Mrs. Pankhurst has managed to achieve the triumph she has possibly had in view—she has aroused amongst thinking Englishmen the uncomfortable belief that their present treatment of her is scarcely in consonance with the accepted notions of British fairplay. This, they feel, and rightly feel, is not the way to treat a woman, whose courage however misplaced, has risen superior to the processes of a law specially strained to meet her case. It is evident that Mrs. Pankhurst's condition is gradually becoming weaker; that her powers of resistance are failing under the strain to which they are subjected. Her hunger-strike on this occasion has lasted only forty-eight hours. Now, she is released again, and her state is evidently precarious.

If this in-and-out process is to continue, the inevitable result will be that Mrs. Pankhurst will die. We venture to say that her death under such circumstances will not be a tragedy of which the British people will be proud. . . .

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE PHILLIMORE.

By FREDERICK L. FARRINGTON.

My Lord, I do not desire to take any undue liberty, but I am constrained to address you a few comments on your extraordinary utterances when summing-up and before passing sentence in the recent conspiracy case. I recall that some twenty years ago you were Parliamentary candidate for South Oxfordshire... at that time, and for some years after I regarded you as a sincere protagonist of Liberal and Radical principles. But *Tempora mutantur et nos mutantur in illis*. I was delighted when I learnt you had been promoted to the Bench, and felt sure that in your high office would act in accordance with those principles. I anticipated that always you would temper justice with mercy, and deal tenderly with the victims of our iniquitous social system (?), that you would be a bright example of devotion to the highest ideals of justice, mercy, and truth. My Lord, I and many others are greatly disappointed. Your better instincts have been warped, and the legal groove in which you have for so long moved has "cribbed, cabined, and confined" your one-time generous impulses, and your recent deliverance was characterised by professional cant and savoured strongly of hypocrisy. You said, "How sad it was that in this day there should be people who could bring themselves to believe that they were entitled to do such things as the prisoners before you had done, and the law not only of England, but of God, said that men must not do evil that good might come." My Lord, you must be living in a world of your own, or have closed your eyes to the events of the past few years. Your affectation of sorrow that intelligent persons should have destroyed a few thousand pounds worth of property is simply ludicrous. Perchance you have never heard of the treatment meted out to the women during the last few years on numerous occasions when they have vainly endeavoured to act in quite a constitutional manner. Some of us have been eye-witnesses of the brutal and bestial treatment to which they have been subjected at the hands, not only of an ignorant crowd, but by those who claim to be enlightened supporters of a Liberal (save the mark!) Government. You, my Lord, like others of your class, make a fetish of property. You have no word of condemnation for the upholders of a social system which in countless cases destroys body and soul without compunction, and who affect indignation when their paltry belongings are attacked. You are learned in the law of England, but I hope it is no impertinence to ask whence you derived your knowledge of the Divine Law? Does that law approve of forcible feeding and other mild (?) methods adopted to "civilise" individuals in the name of law and order? If anarchy, such as you deplore, exists, it draws its justification not only from the events of history, but from the actions of those now in power, who have at every turn forsown Liberal principles, have insulted an intelligent democracy, and have proved themselves quite incompetent to appreciate the time-spirit. The Government, by its misdeeds and its faithlessness, is the sole cause of present anarchy so far as the Woman's Movement is concerned. By its inhuman treatment of the women and its denial of justice it is rapidly converting thousands of law-abiding persons into rebels. The Government alone will be responsible for the very

serious developments which its policy of repression has made inevitable. Your remarks as to Christianity being the religion which had done most to elevate the position of women were absolutely irrelevant, and betrayed a remarkable ignorance of ecclesiastical history. I beg respectfully to suggest that you should make yourself acquainted with the utterances of the opinion of the Early Fathers. Thus the eloquent Chrysostom, "Through woman the devil has triumphed, through her Paradise has been lost—of all wild beasts the most dangerous is woman." No, my Lord, with one or two exceptions the professors of Christianity have always been found barring progress and most determined obstacles in the path to economic and social freedom. You spoke of the prisoners having done their best to destroy the benefits to civilisation, and you referred to the police as one of its special benefactors. I suggest that the presence of the police is itself a strange commentary on the character of our "Civilisation." However that may be, the police loom large in your Lordship's eyes, but your suggestion that the women owe their lives, their property, their honour, etc., to the "police" is the very epitome. You went out of your way to commend to the prisoners a statement of a modern writer (remarkable for the clarity of his conceptions) that the belief that the end justifies means is "Treason to the Almighty." If, in your opinion, the end does not justify the means, how are we to regard the "law" itself with all its hideous paraphernalia of punishments, gaols, forcible feedings, Cat and Mouse antics, floggings, its gallows, and its executions? My Lord, you are manifestly in the wrong place. You are guilty of "Treason to the Almighty." Your sophistry is of the finest description. In conclusion, and I trust I have not wearied you, there is a way, and only one way, whereby Anarchic and rebellious acts may be prevented, namely by doing justice to the women and granting them the symbol of citizenship—the vote. This should be apparent to the greatest dullard. I remain, My Lord, your faithful and obedient servant. FREDK. L. FARRINGTON.

IRISH SUFFRAGISTS.

UNDER THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT.

Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Ryan, and Miss Walsh, sentenced to six weeks for breaking a fast in the United Irish League offices as a protest against the Anti-Suffrage attitude of the Irish Party, were released on June 18th, after five days' hunger-strike, on Cat and Mouse licence, this being the first attempt to apply the Act to Ireland. They had already served more than three weeks of their sentence, having struck when refused the same political privileges already accorded to all other Irish Suffragists. The released prisoners are very weak and exhausted, and one (Mrs. Ryan) is suffering from heart trouble. This is the second hunger-strike undergone by Mrs. Palmer during the last twelve months, the first being entered upon as a sympathetic protest last summer against the harsh sentence passed on Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, and their treatment as convicts in the same gaol. Their licence, the terms of which they are ignoring, expires on July 2.

It has lately become evident that the Press is closed not only to Suffragists, but to all who criticise the actions of the Government in connection with the fight for the vote. Men and women of the highest distinction, whose views on other matters are eagerly welcomed by editors, find their communications rigidly excluded from the columns of the newspapers. The SUFFRAGETTE will therefore be glad to receive copies of such letters for publication as space permits. They must be accompanied by a statement giving all details and asserting us that the letter in question has been refused by the paper to which it was sent. From those received a representative selection will be made. The result will be a number of remarkable and weighty documents, the suppression of which on the part of those who are supposed to represent public opinion is not the least disgraceful feature of public life under the present regime. The following is among those sent us this week: "IN DEADLY EARNEST." REFUSED BY "THE NATION."

"IN DEADLY EARNEST." REFUSED BY "THE NATION."

Sir,—There is something ungenerous in endeavouring to measure the precise ethical effect of a brave act of self-sacrifice. It has its own fragrant beauty, like the breaking of the alabaster cruse of ointment, and we are not disposed to judge meticulously what would have resulted had the proceeds been more prudently and economically administered. Granted that your contributor is right in saying that the supreme devotion is sterile unless made for some end that men can recognise as adequate, yet men are not so base but that they can recognise other ends than utility. The last word is not with the daily newspapers, nor with "the utilitarian mind of the West." There is something more than utilitarian, something even super-moral, in our appreciation of a fine deed of human heroism. It is felt to be not merely useful. There is in it a splendor of lavish loyalty. And it is in this spirit, I suggest, that generous souls should regard the death of Emily Wilding Davison. It is true she was not another Telemachus. She made no protest against the sport that went on immediately before her dying eyes. Beyond and through that ultimate carousal of horses she saw another sport more sinister and brutalising—our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters mobbed in public parks, carried into prisons and out again in ambulances, and on the verge of death from exhaustion; baited, mocked, and maligned in the daily Press, and become a theme for laughter in the Parliament of the greatest people in the world. Let her have been wrong in her intellectual judgment. Yet she was a lady of intellect, having won academic distinction in two Universities, and she did what she did after mature and deliberate thought. She offered herself a living endyring sacrifice to her highest moral conviction when life was still ardent and precious. She did not die only for votes for women, nor merely in proud protest against the calculated outrages with which our Liberal statesmanship insults her sex. She died for the holiest spirit that her soul could recognise, and the occasion of her self-sacrifice must have been to her the most glorious and triumphant instant in her life.

And even "the utilitarian mind of the West" can understand this. Physical bravery and moral heroism of the highest order are not so common that we can afford to reduce their witness or dilute their significance. The fruitfulness of a sacrifice can never be completely sterilised by mistaken methods or objects. If the deed be conscientiously for Righteousness' sake it must necessarily be, at the same time, in some measure externally, and wholly internally, for Righteousness. Any high and magnificent expression of moral purpose, though eventually judged to be wrong in form, avails powerfully for good—because it is for the sake of what the sacrificer feels of the final justice of things. Even politicians ought to understand that it augments the moral capital and strengthens the spiritual forces and energies of the world. It bequeaths a spirit of courage and fidelity, an ardour of ethical enthusiasm, which is the sustaining atmosphere of our best life. Our moral consciousness, however economic and utilitarian, instinctively responds to the inner spirit of the martyr, even when our intellect dissents from the martyr's judgment. Such sacrifices are always in some measure even the attainment of the moral truth which we prudent compromisers only grope after. Only at this critical moment of moral self-committal, when we dare fling ourselves away on the adventure of our faith, do we touch Reality, soul to soul. The inner spirit is then one with the very Essence of the Moral Life of the Universe, and the intellectual error is cancelled or absorbed by that Life of Life that made the sacrifice possible. In these days, when even the most honourable of our daily newspapers has suffered itself, in commenting on this thrilling deed, to be stained with darkest infamy, it were well to recall the burden of "Countess Cathleen": "The light beats down: the gates of pearl are wide. And she is passing to the floor of peace. And Mary of the seven times wounded Has kissed her lips, and the long blessed hair Has fallen on her face: the Light of Lights Looks always on the motive, not the deed. The Shadow of Shadows on the deed alone." —Yours, etc., J. M. LLOYD THOMAS. The Old Meeting Church, Birmingham, June 17, 1913.

MR. HOBHOUSE.

Mr. Hobhouse was once more reminded of his shortcomings at a banquet in the Wharfedale Rooms on Sunday evening. When he rose to reply to the toast, "Our Guests," one of them got up and asked him when the Government meant to do justice, and whether he was satisfied with his inciting speech to women about Nottingham Castle. After the head waiter had turned her out a member of the M.P.U. asked whether he was proud of the way the Government was driving women like Mrs. Pankhurst to death. He was at once pointed upon and removed.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total £282 8 0.

FACTS REPORTED IN THE PRESS.

COUNTRY HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Canal Embankment Damaged.

CHURCH BURNT DOWN.

Fire at a University.

COUNTRY HOUSE BURNT DOWN.

"A NOISE LIKE THUNDER."

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"THE WHOLE STRUCTURE DOOMED."

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CANAL EMBANKMENT.

FIRE AT A UNIVERSITY.

THE HURST PARK FIRE.

DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

"WE WILL TRUST ANYONE WHO IS A SUFFRAGIST."

MORE PILLAR-BOX RAIDS.

LETTERS IN FLAMES.

CARTRIDGES IN A CHURCH ORGAN.

The offenders had a free run of the house. There is every indication that a fire was started at the foot of the staircase, and by the opening of doors a draught was created which fanned the flames in all directions. If any inflammable materials in the form of oil or shavings were employed they were completely obliterated by the fire and falls of roof. It seems that at about 6.30 last night the gardener in the employ of Mr. Mellor went to the rounds of the rooms, and found everything all right, and before going home he locked up the place securely. A supposed attempt to blow up the embankment of the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon Canal is also attributed to Suffragettes, or someone acting at their instigation. A man living in the neighbourhood of Mill Pool Hill found that a large hole had been blown out of the canal embankment, and discovered some fuses similar to those used in mining operations, and a long tool for boring purposes. The hole bore evidence of blasting. If the embankment had been broken through eleven miles of water would have been emptied, with disastrous consequences to the locality. A paper on which was written "Votes for Women; mind your canals," was found near the scene, and it is stated that a day or two before the outrage was discovered two women and a man were seen on the embankment. "Manchester Guardian," June 23. The east wing of the Gatty Marine Laboratory at St. Andrews University was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, and there is clear evidence that it was the work of Suffragettes. Fishermen at sea observed smoke issuing from the roof of the building, and on returning notified the coastguardsmen, who summoned the fire brigade. A window-pane had been covered with soft soap to facilitate breaking the glass with safety. About a dozen small tins, which had apparently contained a highly inflammable liquid, were found inside, and the floor at this part was entirely consumed. Many valuable scientific drawings and materials have been destroyed. The laboratory was opened in 1896. Fortunately the building was insured. From a police examination of the house it is plain that considerable ingenuity was exercised in order to obtain access to the interior. The glass panel of a door at the rear of the premises was broken, soft soap and a newspaper being used to deaden the sound. Then the door was unlocked, and

possibly the church itself, was discovered early on Saturday morning. Shortly after seven o'clock the verger went into the church and found the door leading into the interior of the organ open. Inside on a ledge were a number of wax matches, and on the top of them were placed some five ball cartridges, oily rags, an oilcan, paper, and other inflammable materials. Close by was a taper, taken from a box in the church. The taper had evidently been intended as a fuse. One end had been lighted, but probably owing to a draught, had fortunately been extinguished before it had burnt very far. Lying in the vestry were copies of the SUFFRAGETTE and "Votes for Women." "The Standard," June 19. The fine parish church of Rowley Regis, three miles south-east of Dudley, was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire originated in the organ-chamber, and there can be little doubt that it is the work of Suffragette incendiaries. For a month past the heating apparatus of the church has been under repair, and the gas supply for lighting the building was completely cut off yesterday. The district has received attention lately from the militant Suffragettes, and the event of to-night has roused public indignation to a high pitch. The outbreak was discovered at half-past eight, and several fire engines arrived, but the brigades were almost helpless, owing to the lack of a proper water supply. This deficiency is doubtless due to the great altitude of the site of the church, which stands on one of the highest points in the whole of the country around. At the time of despatching this message the fire is still raging, and the whole structure is doomed. The roof has collapsed. Less than ten years ago the church (St. Giles), which is right at the top of Rowley Hill, was rebuilt at a cost of £6,000. It is a fine brick erection in the perpendicular style, and consists of chancel, nave, aisles, side chapel, and an embattled western tower, containing a clock and eight bells. The original church dated back to about the year 1200. There was a curious Norman font in the church, and some memorial brasses dating from 1717. The register goes back to 1539. Money is now being collected for the purpose of spending several more thousands of pounds on the building. "Thames Valley Times," June 18. Two further instances of what is probably the work of phylful Suffragists were revealed at Twickenham on Sunday night, when two postmen discovered letters destroyed by phosphorus. The first discovery was made at 10.30 p.m. at the box in the wall in Park Road. Immediately the door was opened the contents of the box burst into flames. Evidently the phosphorus which had caused the flames had not been placed in the box very long, or the whole of the letters might have been destroyed. As it was, the postman quickly extinguished the flames, and only about a dozen letters were damaged. Five minutes later the pillar box at Cambridge Park was opened, and a similar state of affairs was revealed. When the letters were taken out of the box a large envelope was found, addressed as follows: Our Message to Mr. H. H. Asquith, 10, Downing Street. This envelope was conveyed to the Post Office, where it was opened, and found to contain two glass chemical test-tubes. "Western Morning News," June 17. In Upton pillar letter-box, Torquay, last evening, was found an envelope containing three cartridges, and the wording on the envelope was "To do away with militants, give justice to women." In the Castle Circus Street box several letters were found more or less burnt. A similar outrage was committed at the box in Forest Road. The police subsequently watched all the letter-boxes in the town and neighbourhood, but up to a late hour last night no clue had been obtained to the offenders.

THE HURST PARK FIRE. DEFENDANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Given, who are charged with setting fire to the Grand Stand at Hurst Park and doing damage to the extent of £7,000, were again before the Kingston County Bench on Saturday. Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., defended. Mrs. McLaughlin, Lambeth, said that Miss Marion occupied a top floor room at her address at the beginning of this month. The carpet produced had formed part of the furniture of the top front room. Mrs. Isabel Casey said she knew both defendants, but had not spoken to Miss Marion before she called at her house. She met Miss Given at the Suffrage Fair at the Empress Rooms on June 7. The defendant remarked that she was going to a party and would probably lose the last train. She asked witness if she could give her a bed. She said she was going with a friend. "We Will Trust Anyone Who is a Suffragist." Mr. Bodkin: Did she say who the friend was?—No. I did not inquire. It was no business of mine. What? They were going to occupy your house?—They are Suffragettes. That is good enough for us. We will trust anyone who is a Suffragist. Mr. Bodkin: I will have that taken down. Detective-Sergeant Hunt spoke to going to Miss Marion's lodgings where he matched the carpet found near the racecourse with a piece found in her bedroom. In a cupboard in the room witness found a large can—produced—which contained three-quarters of a gallon of paraffin, and an empty bottle labelled "benzoline." Other things included a quantity of Suffragist literature and a picture of the ruins of Mr. Arthur Du Cro's house at St. Leonards. The defendants were committed for trial at the Guildford Assizes. They pleaded not guilty, and reserved their defence, being allowed the same bail as before.

WINDOWS BROKEN AT SCOTLAND YARD.

Mrs. Gertrude Elizabeth Shaw, of Tansfield Road, Sydenham, was charged at Bow Street Police Court on Saturday with committing wilful damage. It was stated that at 12.30 that afternoon the defendant went to New Scotland Yard and, with a hammer, deliberately broke a window in a passage leading to the Lost Property Office. The defendant, who told the magistrate that her action was a protest against the treatment Mrs. Pankhurst had received at the hands of the Government, was ordered to pay 2s. 6d., the value of the window, and a fine of 40s., or, in default, to be imprisoned for twenty-one days. Mrs. Shaw refused to pay the fine, and was taken to Holloway Prison, where, it is understood, she is hunger striking.

PROTEST AT PORTSMOUTH

At Portsmouth Police-court on June 19, Mr. Frederick Blesley was fined for breaking a window of the Town Hall Police Station, doing damage to the amount of 12s. Asked if he pleaded guilty, the prisoner replied, "I had a purpose in doing it."

The defendant proceeded to state that thirteen years ago he was in South Africa getting the vote for Uitlanders with magazine rifles, and he felt much more keen about getting votes for British women than he did for those German Jews. When the women, some of whom he knew, were found guilty at the Old Bailey that was the last straw with him. He admired them very much, and he thought they were entitled to have the vote. They set a store on breaking windows, and he looks the window to show his sympathy. He had assisted by speaking at meetings, but he thought he ought to do something more. The Bench ordered the prisoner to pay 41s. 12s. value, 5s. 6d. costs, and 2s. 6d. fine. The money was paid.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT ASCOT.

HORSE BROUGHT DOWN: MAN BADLY INJURED.

Cup-Day at Ascot (June 19) was made memorable by a sensational and tragic incident. During the course of the race a man, subsequently identified as Mr. Harold Hewitt, carrying a flag in one hand and a revolver in the other, issued from the bushes on the outside of the course, and placed himself directly in front of the leading horse. The horse fell and threw his jockey, who, however, received only very slight injury. Mr. Hewitt himself was carried unconscious from the course, and was taken in a very critical condition to Ascot Cottage Hospital. The motive of Mr. Hewitt's action is at present unknown. It has, however, been suggested by various organs of the Press that the action was intended as a protest against the refusal of votes to women.

SUFFRAGIST ARRESTED.

At Leicester Mrs. Hawkins was served with a summons on June 25 while attending a by-election meeting in the market place. She is charged with placing deleterious fluid in two pillar-boxes on May 23, and will appear on July 2.

The poem "London," by Miss Davison, which we published last week, was reprinted from the "Daily Citizen."

PRISON NEWS.

Miss Arabella Scott, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on May 21, was released on licence for the second time on June 16, from Calton Gaol, Edinburgh, under the Cat and Mouse Bill, after a hunger strike of four days. The latest news of Miss Scott was that she was improving gradually.

Miss May Dennis, who was committed to the Assizes on June 5, charged with burglary and intent to commit a felony, was released on June 17 under the Cat and Mouse Bill after a hunger strike of over eight days; the licence expired on June 19. On June 20 the newspapers report the disappearance of Miss May Dennis in the disguise of a van boy.

Mr. Harry Johnson, who was charged with Miss May Dennis and committed to the Assizes, was released from Wakefield Gaol on bail on June 19.

PRISONERS' FUND.

A special appeal is made to members to subscribe to this Fund. There are many expenses in connection with the prisoners. Those who come out after the hunger-strike need every care and attention, and some are not able to provide it for themselves.

When prisoners are released before the expiration of their sentences it is the custom of the authorities to communicate with their relations or friends. It is requested that the news be sent on to the Union without delay, as there are no other means of getting information.

One way of raising funds is by means of a jumble sale. This will be held on Saturday, June 28, in aid of the Prisoners' Fund and the North Islington branch, and friends are urgently asked to send in contributions. So far, very little has been sent in, so will friends please look up their old things and send them off at once? Clothes of all sorts, men's, women's, and children's, and every kind of household effect will be welcome. They should be sent to Miss C. Blye, 93, Grove Road, Holloway, and ordinary labels should be used. All communications relating to prisoners should be addressed to the Prisoners' Organiser, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Table with 5 columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Rows include Miss Louisa Gay, Miss Jane Short, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, Miss Olive Hockin, Mrs. Lilian Forvester, Mr. Donald McEwan, Miss Margaret Scott, Mrs. Shaw.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

London Meetings. The meeting at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday next, will begin at 3.15 p.m. The speakers will be Mrs. Mansel, Miss Brackenbury, and Professor Bickerston.

The usual weekly meeting will be held on Thursday evening next at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, at eight p.m., when the speakers will be Miss Brackenbury and Miss Phyllis Ayrton.

The Hon. Secretary.

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

Paper Selling.

A large number of papers were sold at the Church demonstration in Hyde Park last Saturday, and many thousands of Dr. Ethel Smyth's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, reprinted as a leaflet from last week's SUFFRAGETTE, were distributed. Many sellers have come forward to help with plans for increasing the sale of paper, but more are still wanted. A poster parade, advertising the SUFFRAGETTE, leaves Lincoln's Inn House every Saturday morning at 10.30. To make these parades really effective from 15 to 20 women should take part. Members who can give an hour or two every Saturday, or every other Saturday to help with these parades are much needed. They should send names in to Miss O. Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House. A motor or petrol launch is wanted for advertising the paper at Henley. Can anyone lend one for this purpose?

Posters.

A generous response has been made to the appeal for subscriptions towards the poster fund. Every station in London must have a poster displayed in order that this may be done more money is needed. Each poster costs 2s. a year. Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Harding, Lincoln's Inn House.

GREAT FREE SPEECH DEMONSTRATION.

A great demonstration will be held in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next, June 29, at 4 p.m., under the auspices of the Free Speech Defence League, the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, and the W.S.P.U. Members and friends are urged to join in the Procession, which will leave Aldgate for Trafalgar Square 3.15 p.m. The speakers will include Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss B. Wylie, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Bonwick, B.A., Mrs. Walker, Mr. J. Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., and Mr. Frank Smith.

HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY.

WHAT THE INSPECTOR SAID.

By One Who Was Present.

I came across the stranger in the park on Sunday—that stranger, who reads of things in the papers, and then goes out and looks for them. He had read stirring tales of peaceful and God-fearing British citizens, outraged past bearing by the tactics of the Militants, breaking up their meetings in righteous wrath, and hurling them from the sacred precincts of the Royal parks. He had read also of the guardians of the law, ever alert to see that no man or woman trespassed against the Law of the Medes and Bodkins (that altereth not), pouncing upon the purple, white, and green whenever it was flaunted in the face of authority. So he had come to see these things, and, finding them not, sought the assistance of a police inspector, as all wise citizens should when in any way perplexed. The inspector was regarding with complete equanimity three flourishing meetings held by the W.S.P.U., each with flags flying, and each composed of a large, orderly, and at times enthusiastic audience.

Questioned by the stranger as to the meaning of this phenomenon, the inspector replied, "Oh, as long as they behave themselves we don't interfere with them. It got out of hand for a time, and had to be put a stop to—temporarily only of course—but now we don't mind." "But what about the public indignation?" asked the stranger. "Well, that was mostly from boys and people who did not think. Now they are beginning to think, and it is simming down," replied the inspector. "Ah, that's very interesting," said the stranger. And, indeed, it is very interesting. I drifted away, and presently came across a man and his wife taking the sun and the afternoon at their ease on the grass. "I thought they didn't allow these meetings no more," said the woman. "Ah, looks like it, don't it?" said the man, surveying the three groups, which look now have totalled some three thousand people, with an air of lazy contentment. "Just then one of the meetings was brought to a close with a storm of cheers for the women's cause, and much waving of hats. 'Not much need to forbid them neither,' added the man. 'McKenna and Co. please copy. The other two meetings, which had been begun at about 4.30, went on until nearly seven, and were then closed in the same enthusiastic manner. Two hours later, returning from the tea pavilion, replete and peaceful, I saw, in the gathering dusk, groups of people dotted all over the park still discussing the only question that really matters.

IMPORTANT.

The Women's Social and Political Union are able to state emphatically that the alleged attempt to wreck the London-Plymouth express is not the work of Suffragettes, as such action would be contrary to the policy of the Union. No interference with the railway system is sanctioned by the W.S.P.U.

Strongly worded protests from the National Political League (signed by Mary Adelaide Broadhurst, M. de la Warr, Mary Neal, and Margaret Milne Farquarson and the Women Writers' Suffrage League, signed by Floa Annie Steel (President), Elizabeth Robins, Beatrice Harraden, G. Baillie Reynolds, Margaret Todd, M.D., Evelyn Sharp, May Sinclair, Alice Meynell, Margaret Woods, E. Ayrton, Zangwill, Vice-Presidents) appeared in the Press on Wednesday.

"A CHRISTIAN MARTYR."

PRESS VIEWS.

THE DUNDEE ADVERTISER.

Great funeral processions of distinguished personages pass from time to time through London's streets, but never have the public witnessed one like the solemn progress of the remains of Miss Emily Wilding Davison. The pageant in itself was magnificent as a spectacle; as a tribute to an honoured memory it was undeniably moving and impressive. . . . The attitude of the public was respectful and reverent, and every man bared his head while the coffin passed.

THE BIRMINGHAM POST.

Not even the most convinced opponent of Women's Suffrage who happened to see the funeral procession of Miss Davison pass through the London streets could fail to be impressed with the deep earnestness of those who were participating, and the reverent bearing of the great crowds all along the route. Some fear had existed on the latter head, because the manner of the death had been such as to arouse a bitter feeling among what is termed "the sporting element" of the population; but, except at one or two points, any manifestations of hostility were trivial, and even at these were promptly hushed down, for every looker-on felt in the presence of death self-incurred for the sake of a cause. The sympathy, indeed, was manifested for the Suffragist rather than the Suffrage, as was carefully explained to me by a woman in the throng, who, while showing herself a convinced "anti," declared that she envied the courage of any member of her sex who held a cause so high as to be ready to risk death in its aid.

A SUFFRAGE FUNERAL.

By Mrs. AYRTON ZANGWILL.

(From "The Morning Mercury.") We, who meant to walk in that procession, had been told that there would be disturbance. We had been told that we should be mobbed, perhaps injured. . . . If the authorities wished thereby to frighten us from coming, they took the wrong course. The effect of their words was to add the hesitants to our ranks. . . . "But what about the public indignation?" asked the stranger. "Well, that was mostly from boys and people who did not think. Now they are beginning to think, and it is simming down," replied the inspector. "Ah, that's very interesting," said the stranger. And, indeed, it is very interesting. I drifted away, and presently came across a man and his wife taking the sun and the afternoon at their ease on the grass. "I thought they didn't allow these meetings no more," said the woman. "Ah, looks like it, don't it?" said the man, surveying the three groups, which look now have totalled some three thousand people, with an air of lazy contentment. "Just then one of the meetings was brought to a close with a storm of cheers for the women's cause, and much waving of hats. 'Not much need to forbid them neither,' added the man. 'McKenna and Co. please copy. The other two meetings, which had been begun at about 4.30, went on until nearly seven, and were then closed in the same enthusiastic manner. Two hours later, returning from the tea pavilion, replete and peaceful, I saw, in the gathering dusk, groups of people dotted all over the park still discussing the only question that really matters.

THE NORTH MAIL.

For causes which men accept as greater, men and women have done as she did throughout the ages, and have been hailed as martyrs. It is not extraordinary that those who think as she did laid on her grave the tribute due to martyrdom. For the rest, we regret, as all must regret, that a life so full of brilliant promise should have been thus sacrificed. Miss Davison's death is an event filled with all the true elements of tragedy. Few men join with friends in sorrow, if not in praise.

"ONE WOMAN HAS DIED."

A correspondent reminds us of the following passage which occurs at the end of Mr. Philip Gibbs' "Intellectual Mansions," published in 1910. "John," she said, "this business, as you call it, will not be settled until many more women have been brutally handled, and until something happens, something rather terrible, I mean, which will shock the people of England into understanding at last that the claims of women must be granted. I think the time is ripening for that. . . . the men are wanting a victim, and the women are ready for the sacrifice." "The nation will not soon forget the shock with which it learnt the news of the first woman killed in the cause of Women's Suffrage. It was shocked out of its stupidity, out of its laughter at the tactics of these women, out of its jeers and scoffings. A leading article in the "Times" next morning pointed the moral of Phillida Fraque's death. 'When women are ready to die for an ideal it must be taken seriously, it has a power beyond the mere force of political convictions. One woman has died, one woman has made the great sacrifice, and the time has come to acknowledge, before other martyrs are made, that the women's claim must be granted.'

To the Editor of THE SUFFRAGETTE.

DEAR MADAM.—I feel I must write and pay tribute to those members of our Union who were responsible for the arrangements connected with Miss Davison's funeral. Knowing, as we do, how many of our leaders are either in prison or on their way there, I think it is nothing short of miraculous that we have among us those whose abilities are such that whatever difficulties arise they meet with such success. Last Saturday's procession will remain to me as a real letter day in my life. Surely Emily Davison will be satisfied with the result of her sacrifice.—Yours truly, FEROLINE MAUD WEBBE.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions have been passed by various societies: This, the Export Branch of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union, extend their greatest sympathy to Mrs. Davison and Emily in their bereavement, and wish to place on record their appreciation of a noble woman, whose zeal and unselfish motives enabled her to sacrifice her own life in the fight for women's emancipation.

The Knightsbridge Branch of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks desire to place on record their deep sorrow on learning of the death of Miss Emily Wilding Davison. This branch recognises and admires the courage and heroic spirit which dominated her life, and the splendid example she has left to all who are rightly struggling for freedom will give fresh energy and power to the cause she loved so well, and for which she died.

The Church Socialist League, Bethnal Green, renders tribute to memory of a noble heroic woman.

The taxidriers' branch "Daily Herald" expresses its sincere sympathy with the relatives and friends of Emily Wilding Davison, who died in the Cause of Freedom.

Among many other messages of sympathy received are resolutions passed by the Women's Freedom League, the Irish Women's Franchise League, and the Kensington Branch of the I.L.P.

L'Association de Propaganda Feministe prend la part la plus vive au malheur qui vient de frapper la National Women's Social and Political Union par la mort de Miss Wilding Davison.

The Crewe and District I.L.P. Federation, representing the Crewe, Shavington, Sandbach, and Willaston branches, has passed the following resolution:

That this meeting wishes to express to the members of the W.S.P.U. how deeply they sympathise with the brave workers in the cause of woman's freedom, for the tragic fate that has taken from their ranks such a noble woman as Miss Davison—fearless in life, fearless in death.

A similar resolution has been passed by the Brixton I.L.P.

The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies has unanimously passed a resolution expressing "its strong appreciation of the brave act of Miss Emily Davison in giving the supreme sacrifice of her life for a great cause."

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

About £160 has been paid or promised towards the cost of the funeral. Will those who have not yet fulfilled their promises at the London Pavilion kindly do so with as little delay as possible? The sum of £300 should be made up in order to clear expenses.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Among the many hundreds of wreaths and floral offerings sent as a tribute of reverent admiration to the funeral of Emily Wilding Davison, flowers were received from the following:

- Workers' Education Association. "With deepest regrets." The Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James. "With admiration from her fellow-workers on the W.S.P.U. staff." Christabel Pankhurst. "With the love and admiration of a comrade." In memory of E.W.D., from the prisoners in the dock at the Old Bailey. Central Labour College. Church League (Rev. F. M. Green). Mrs. Ayrton. "With reverent admiration and gratitude." M.P.U. "In honour and remembrance of a heroic sacrifice." Mrs. Israel Zangwill. "From a Jew to a Christian Martyr." Poplar Working men and women. "Sincere sympathy." Mr. Lansbury. Civil Service Association. Men's Federation.

"The love of liberty with life is given, and life the inferior gift of heaven." New Constitutional Society. "A tribute to a great act of sacrifice." "In veneration of love and heroism." Canterbury members. "There the tears of earth are dried, there the hidden things are clear, there the work of earth is tried, by a juster Judge than here."

Woman's Freedom League. "To mark an appreciation of, and an admiration for Miss Davison's heroic life and death." Gillingham W.S.P.U. "In loving memory of our dear comrade, E. D. She died that others might be saved from worse than death."

Federated Council of Suffrage Societies. "As an expression of strong appreciation of the brave act of Miss Emily Wilding Davison in giving the supreme sacrifice of her life for a great cause, from the representatives of the F.C.S.S." Miss Evelyn Sharp. "A tribute to a brave woman and a gallant deed."

A small token of respect from a few E.C. postmen, G.P.O. ("Herald" League).

Princess Sophia Duleep Singh. "With sincere sympathy."

Mr. and Mrs. Harben. "Is it nothing to you, all we that pass by?" Bow and Bromley W.S.P.U. "Rest with honour."

Lady Constance Lytton. "Deeds not words." Kensington members. "From each heart that died came strength for ten."

Ada Wright. "The noble army of martyrs praise thee." Chelsea W.S.P.U. "In loving recognition of our noble warrior." Mrs. Arnelice Semmett. "As unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in our hearts." "In tender reverence."

North Islington W.S.P.U. "To their comrade fallen in the fight, a gallant soul."

Hastings and St. Leonards. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The staff of "Votes for Women." "In deep admiration, and to the honour of our comrade. She had the step of the unconquered." Forest Hill and Dulwich W.S.P.U. "To freedom's cause till death."

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Programme of the Week.

Table with columns for location (LONDON, WEST OF ENGLAND, WALES, EASTERN COUNTIES, NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, COUNTRY), date (Friday, Saturday, Sunday), and time. Lists various meetings and events across different districts.

Nottingham. By kind permission of Mrs. R. Hutchinson, garden party is now fixed for Friday, July 4. We have secured a clairvoyante, palmist, and are hoping to arrange some children's dances. Tickets, 2s, include tea. Entertainments from 4 p.m. to 6.30; speeches at 6.30. Members are asked to bring their friends. Thanks to Mrs. Holgate and all those who have worked so splendidly during organizer's absence. Contributions to campaign fund are needed. Members' meeting tonight (Friday, 27th), at 8 p.m. prompt, at office. (Org. Miss C. Marsh, office, 29, Bridge-smith Gate).

Newcastle and District. Goods are now being received at shop for jumble sale on Saturday, July 27. Open-air campaign now in full swing, and excellent meetings held in country districts. These unable to attend party in campaign are asked to send in subscriptions, however small, towards bringing their friends. Thanks to Mrs. Holgate and all those who have worked so splendidly during organizer's absence. Contributions to campaign fund are needed. Members' meeting tonight (Friday, 27th), at 8 p.m. prompt, at office. (Org. Miss C. Marsh, office, 29, Bridge-smith Gate).
West of England. Bath. There will be a garden meeting and jumble sale about the middle of July. Old clothes, etc. will be gratefully received at 12, Walcot Street, or Bathaston Villa. Acknowledged with thanks: Election Fund—Anonymous, 1s. Clayton Defence Fund—Mrs. Fedden, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Davis, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hoskin, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Clegg, 1s.; Mrs. Holford, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec. Miss A. E. Tollemache, shop, 12, Walcot Street).
Iffracombe. A cross of flowers in the colours was sent up to Miss Davison's funeral, in reverence and gratitude for her sacrifices. Paper-sellers are much needed. Who will volunteer? (Hon. Sec. Mrs. de Sautey Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue).
Sheffield. Garden sale, Saturday, June 29, 3.30, Farnwood Road, 3 to 8 o'clock. Invitations to be had at shop. Offers of help urgently needed. Members' meeting at shop on Wednesday, July 2, 8 p.m. Will members try and attend? A jumble sale will be held early in autumn, so please begin to save jumble now. Two pitches are asked to make at least one article for sale, which will be held later on. Several meetings have been held during the week, and the shop of shop and extension of propaganda work, but many more are wanted to make work a real success. Scraps and sale increased again. Every paper sold out by Saturday night. Sale can easily be doubled again, if more will volunteer to sell in streets regularly, or from house to house. (Hon. Sec. Miss E. M. Schuster, office, 29-28, Chapel Walk).
York. "At Home," June 24, postponed to July 2. Will members make every possible effort to make the "At Home" the most successful ever? Propaganda, new members, and collection. These "At Homes" have been splendid, increasing the membership extensively. Open-air meeting, Exhibition Square, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss Leonora Tyson. The organizer looks forward confidently to a good show of garments ready for first sewing meeting early in September. Two pitches are asked to make at least one article for sale, which will be held later on. Several meetings have been held during the week, and the shop of shop and extension of propaganda work, but many more are wanted to make work a real success. Scraps and sale increased again. Every paper sold out by Saturday night. Sale can easily be doubled again, if more will volunteer to sell in streets regularly, or from house to house. (Hon. Sec. Miss E. M. Schuster, office, 29-28, Chapel Walk).
Eastern Counties. Ipswich and District. Members are asked to note that this year will be having a stall at Women's Exhibition, to be held in Public Hall early in October, and home-made jams, pickles, etc., will be in good demand. Will all those now making strawberry jam save one pot, at least, and ask their friends to do the same, as ten days will be a long time to keep a stall supplied, if selling is brisk? Members will be glad to hear that the Ipswich L.P. has passed a resolution strongly commending the Government's treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Kenney, and the others. (Hon. Sec. Miss King, shop, Tower Street).
North-Western Counties. Barrow-in-Furness. Splendid sale of papers again, but twice the number could be sold if there were more sellers. Who will volunteer, both for shipyard and station pitches? Will members who have not yet answered letters sent out by organizer please do so as early as possible. (Org. Miss Green, 20, Beach Crescent, Walney Island).
Liverpool and Cheshire District. To-night (Friday), 8 p.m. White Slave Traffic meeting, Assembly Rooms, Hardman Street; speakers, Mrs. Webb, Mr. Jamrach, Mr. Cousins, Admission, 1s. 6d. Miss Woodcock is holding many open-air meetings, notices of which to be had at office. Office subscriptions now due. Gratefully received: Mr. Kenney, 210; Mrs. Bernard, 21; Mrs. Martin, 5s.; Mrs. Foster, 3s.; Miss Scholesfield, 2s. 6d.; collection, 22 12s. 2d. (Org. Miss H. Johns, office, 2, South John Street).
Manchester. Enthusiastic meeting held in Stevenson Square on Sunday afternoon; speaker, Dr. Helous Jones. Good collection. Date fixed welcome to released prisoners, Mrs. Williamson Forrester and Miss Manors, will be announced later. SUFFRAGETTE sale increasing. More sellers urgently needed. (Hon. Sec. 32, King Street West).
Preston. On Preston Market Square on Saturday afternoon Miss Naylor held a great crowd of people for nearly two hours. SUFFRAGETTE sale was sold out before the end, and many pennies offered in vain for more.

THE SUFFRAGETTE

June 27, 1913. Clerks' W.S.P.U. Jumble sale goods have been disposed of privately through kindness of Idington member, and a good sum has been raised. Will members with further parcels communicate with hon. sec.? The Hollowell Hall meeting was so successful that it is hoped to hold another very shortly. Donations will be welcome. Papers are going splendidly at Liverpool Street, but sellers are still needed. Contributions towards wreath are gratefully acknowledged. (Hon. Secs., Miss Cynthia Maguire, 29, Priory Road, W. Hamstead; Miss P. A. Fryor, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington.)

Wallasey. Very many thanks to all who sent subscriptions for wreath for Miss Davison; also to Miss Hoy for so kindly acting as our representative, and conveying floral tribute. Will each member do her best to be present at garden party at Kelvin Road, Wallasey, on Saturday, June 29? Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards will give short addresses. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Hoy and Mrs. Criddle. (Hon. Sec., Miss Lee, 58, Belvidere Road).
Scotland. Dundee. Large open-air meetings have been held in Perth and Arbroath, and paper has been sold out. Many thanks to those who arranged these meetings and gave help with the banner of one or other of the Societies. (Hon. Sec., Miss Parker, office, 61, Northgate).
Edinburgh. Two meetings in honour of Miss Emily Wilding Davison were held at Leith Links on Sunday. Several open-air meetings have been held during week. Miss Helen Murray (Boone) gave a delightful address on her American experience at New Café, before large and interested audience. Mrs. Finlayson Gault presided. Members are requested to look at programme of this week, and to attend open-air meetings. (Hon. Sec., pro tem., Miss J. Oswald, office, 27, Frederick Street).
Glasgow. The "Daily Herald" League is organizing a meeting for Sunday, June 29, 3 p.m., at Nelson Monument, Glasgow Green, to protest against vindictive and unjust sentences passed on leaders and staff at Lincoln's Inn House and the inhuman treatment of Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. John and Mrs. Crawford will speak for W.S.P.U.; and there will be three men speakers. Outdoor meetings have been held every day this week in different parts of Glasgow. In addition to Mrs. John and Mrs. Crawford, the speakers have been Miss White, Miss H. McLean, Miss Alice Perry, Miss Jane Thomson, Mrs. Olga Miss Rose, and Mrs. Stewart. (Hon. Sec. Miss Laura M. Underwood, office, 32, Satchell Street).
Speakers' Class. Hon. Instructor, Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Egin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec., Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Speakers are urgently needed. An appeal is, therefore, made to members to come forward and aid themselves for this all-important work. All communications regarding the above class should be made to Miss L. Blundell. Miss Leo's private class (for members of the W.S.P.U.) only take place every Saturday, at 41, Norfolk Square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayton, at 4 p.m. Full particulars of above class can be obtained from Miss Leo.
Rules. 1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible. 2. The class is held at Lincoln's Inn House every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. 3. Entrance fee, 1d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature. 4. The library books are only to be kept for one week, and must be returned or sent before the next class. 5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted except intending speakers.
Bow and Bromley Speakers' Class. Members are reminded that there are only three more classes before the holidays, and members are asked to try up and make the most of Miss Rosa Leo's instruction before the holidays. Excellent speakers were made last Monday by all the members, Mrs. Walker (of Poplar) and Mr. Ashley being especially good. Several speeches were made by new members, and all promise great things, and they all have real facts which they can give of the situation of the East End and how they have been helped. SUFFRAGETTE sale increasing. More sellers urgently needed. (Hon. Sec., 32, King Street West).
Truth About White Slavery. Mrs. Hugo Annes, of this International Private Commission, will reply to Mrs. Billington Greig's article in the "English Review" every night of the week from June 30 to July 6, Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith Road, starting at 7.45, before the White Slave play.

The Great Summer Sale at the REGENT ST House of Peter Robinson commences on Monday, June 30

ATTRACTIVE as the bargains always are at our Great Annual Clearances, we intend that those offered at this Sale shall eclipse anything in way of value giving we have ever before attempted. Surplus stocks in every department consisting of high-class goods of all kinds (for which our Regent Street House is famous) have been marked at prices that cannot fail to appeal to the bargain-loving public. The following are representative examples of the many extraordinary bargains to be offered in the Robe Department.



Write for a Catalogue. R.S. 6.D.—Smart Blouse Robe in white cotton voile, trimmed with fine tucks, cmf rodery, and initial n Irish crochet lace. Only requires joining. Sale Price 16/9. R.S. 17.D.—Stylish Blouse Robe in printed cotton voile, smartly trimmed with good quality lace, and satin waistband. Only requires joining at the back to complete. Sale Price 29/6. R.S. 18.D.—Dainty Blouse Robe in ivory cotton crepe with self stripes, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and buttons and waistband of contrasting colour. Only requires joining at the back to complete. Can be had in ivory with saxe, helio, violet rose, or black. Sale Price 25/9. SHOPPING. Ladies who find it inconvenient to attend this Sale in person BY POST. Should make use of our Post Order Service—their instructions will receive prompt and most careful attention. All purchases sent carriage free in the U.K. Peter Robinson Ltd. of REGENT STREET

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

(Four insertions for the price of Three.)

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

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ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, distasteful, costliest quarters, sumptuous bedrooms, with hot and cold water, fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d. on pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.

APARTMENTS or BOARD RESIDENCE. Highest references. Rooms and breakfast, 3s.; breakfast, tea, and dinner, 5s. daily, 20s. weekly. Vegetarians catered for. Also a nice little Beddington Farm, 8s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. WINTER, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street, Underground, and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone, 433 Paddington.—Mrs. CAMPBELL, 2 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON.—A Comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet.—Miss TURNER, W.S.P.U., Sea View, Victoria Road, Brighton, N.T. 11, 1792.

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FOLKSTONE.—BOARD RESIDENCE, in "The Grange," 11, Castle Hill Avenue. Pleasantly situated, close to Lees, Sea, and Golf. Separate tables. Cycle accommodation.

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

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

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 87, St. George's Square, Westminster, bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss DAVIES.

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FURNISHED FLAT in good private house from mid-July. Sitting room 17-by-16, two bedrooms, fitted kitchen; use of bathroom and large garden.—PARLEY, 12, Dalmeida Avenue, Condon Road, N.

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THREE-ROOMED FLAT to LET, Plainly Furnished, 10s. per week. Clapham Road.—Apply Box 504, SUFFRAGETTE Office.

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ANTIQUES.

MARY CASEY, 29th, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—Genuine Old English Furniture and Glass. Everything at low prices. Every piece guaranteed. Specialities, XVIII century chairs and blue and white pottery and porcelain.

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DRESSMAKER, to give Entire Time to Making of Customized Costumes at home.—Apply by letter to MISS BEAR, 16, Campden Hill Court, W.

LADY PROFESSIONAL, would like Home with liberal-minded, educated people, private house, Hampstead, Golders Green, telephone.—Box 408, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

MEMBER wants UNFURNISHED SITTING ROOM about 22 feet square, moderate-sized bedroom, small kitchen, bathroom if possible, near Regent Street. Strictly moderate rent; top floor. For September 1.—Box A.L., SUFFRAGETTE.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN Desires Light Housekeeping, private house, pleasant locality, Hampstead, Golders Green; telephone.—Apply Box 500, the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WANTED.—Gentlemen's Cast-off Lounges, Suits, Trousers, also Children's Clothes. Send parcels, FLORENCE MILLETT, 43, Saville Street, W., and P.O. sent by return.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Experienced LADY GARDENER (over 25 years of age preferred) to take sole care of small fruit and flower garden.—Apply Mrs. MACKWORTH, Oakbank, Carleton, Monmouthshire.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIST wishes to dispose of several OIL PAINTINGS (landscapes); size 20 by 15, unframed; price 2s. each (post 6d.).—A. BURNE, 1, Werrington Street, Pancras Road, N.

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TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking in the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests that donations of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Edin. Avon, W. Separate Classes for Mrs. Mr. J. J. Spangwill writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall with out weakness..." while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BIRTH. ETES.—On the 25th inst., at 24, Haver Crescent, Golders Green, to Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Etes, a daughter.

A GOLD SCARF PIN was FOUND at the Church on a Saturday, and is now at Lincoln's Inn House. Also, a CLOAK was brought to the Office by a Clergyman, who offered to carry it for a lady in the "F." Section of Procession, and afterwards lost sight of her.

GUIDE TO LONDON.—Sightseeing completely arranged. Young ladies clubroom. Secretary work undertaken.—Miss G., Box 502, SUFFRAGETTE Office.

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETS TUESDAY, JULY 1, 8 p.m. Speaker, Miss TANNER, of "The Way." Non-members cordially welcomed.

WILL any Member of the Union with knowledge of HORSES kindly communicate with Miss ALICE CONWAY, at Lincoln's Inn House?

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Mr. Steel-Maitland in the House of Commons, May 1st, 1913.

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A. E. JARVIS, 10, Holland Street, Kensington, Stationer, Newsagent, and Printer.—SUFFRAGETS and "Votes for Women" always in stock.

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LEA

On Eric Miss Ker Mrs. Sar appeared at gether wi arrested France o manded in day, and chemist, on Thurs Drew, m whose im issue of f apprehen The che stated as

For hav Fankhurst, other men Political u other date damage, n, belonging t the Malicio Mr. Bod Mr. Willia of the Dir McDonald Drew, and fendants.

Mr. Bod arrests sine trate. Ovic to be dealt to open th for a furthe had been g

In the inspector I that at 11 went to Y Miss Kenne the vestibu Riots, 1831. documents. a bedroom, ny's room, some writin day the w residence in warrant to "I think it an an extr cause. Wh The witness papers," sh the card he The defendt wrote that, thing at th letter addre the witness duced and the handw four docum Miss Kenne went to M