The

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

No. 31.-Vol. 1.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free)

A FAMOUS MILITANT.



JOAN OF ARC.

Joan of Arc lives on still as the glory and inspiration of France.

To British women also she has left a great inheritance. She has taught them the loveliness of simplicity, purity, courage, and militancy.

Joan of Arc belongs to France, but she belongs also to the womanhood of the whole world, and the women of our country are one with the men and women of France in adoring her memory.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST (The Suffragette, May 9th).

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The Suffragette,

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON.

Telegraphic Address: Telephone No. "WOSPOLU, LONDON." 2724, HOLBORN.

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A Review of the Week.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ILLEGAL CONSPIRACY AGAIN FRUSTRATED

nce of their illegal conspiracy " to In pursuance of their inegal conspinacy to put a stop "to the Suffragette, the Govern-ment last Friday ordered the arrest of Mr. Edgar Whitely, the local secretary of the National Labour Press, Ltd., Manchester. National Labour Press, Ltd., Manchester. The arrest was made in consequence of the fact that Mr. Whitely's firm printed the last issue of the Suffragette. Mr. Whitely was brought before the magistrate and remanded until Tuesday, May 20th, bail being allowed on his giving a personal undertaking not to be concerned with the printing or publication of the Suffragette in the meantime.

Although the National Labour Press expressed themselves as willing again to print the Suffragette, negotiations upon the matter fell through, and another printer of sufficient courage and public spirit was found to vindicate the freedom of the Press by printing this week's issue.

this week's issue.

THOSE ON TRIAL!

Mr. Clayton to be released on bail. This refusal to grant bail the women answered by resorting to the hunger strike. The consequence was that they appeared in Court three days later in a condition of most distressing illness. Miss Annie Kenney was too weak to occupy her place in the dock, and had to be provided with a chair at the side. Mrs. Drummond was twice seized with sudden illness, and was eventually removed from the Court in a state of collapse. This brought the proceedings of the day to an abrupt close, and all the defendants, except Mr. Joseph Clayton, were released to an abrupt close, and all the detendants, except Mr. Joseph Clayton, were released on bail. The whole proceedings of the day were acutely painful to all concerned. We may be sure that the magistrate and all in Court will not soon forget the illustration which has been given to them of the terrible effects of even a short hunger strike.

Mrs. Drummond is now in a nursing home, and when her strength permits is to undergo and when her strength permits is to undergo

a serious operation.
On Tuesday the defendants, with the exception of Mrs. Drummond, who was too ill to be present, again appeared at Bow Street, and further evidence having been given were remanded to the following day, bail being allowed in every case save that of

Mr. Clayton.

Mrs. Drummond's bail, on account of her illness, was extended to July 8th.

A RECORD OF FACT.

The newspapers report the destruction by fire of two large mansions, a church, and sundry smaller buildings. Public buildings and museums of all kinds are closed to the public.

say. The State apartments at Windsor are, to the regret of the King, forbidden to visitors. In view of this state of affairs, visitors from America and foreign lands are, it is said, being kept away from this country.

it is said, being kept away from this country. Bombs are reported to have been found in St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere. The papers assure their readers that many of the bombs that have been found are genuine, others apparently are not; indeed, instead of seeing "Snakes," some people now see "Bombs!" Very great nervousness prevails everywhere. With the exception of a few politicians who still maintain a pretence at defiance everybody is openly wishing that women had the vote. "They have got to give them the Vote some day; then why not give it to them now?" is what the man in the street is saying. man in the street is saving.

THE CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT.

THE CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT.

The efficacy of the Cat-and-Mouse Act, the Government's lately enacted measure of coercion, has now been put to the test. On April 28th Mr. Hugh Franklin, who was fed by force 114 times, and who has made one of the most gallant struggles in Suffragist history, was released under a Cat-and-Mouse licence. According to the terms of that licence he was required to return to prison on May 12th. He has not yet returned, nor have the Government been able to find him. The same thing has happened in the cases of Millicent Deane, Phyllis Brady, and Ella Stevenson. The cats are sitting at the mouse-holes, but apparently the mice have left by other doors! We imagine that Mr. McKenna must be feeling greatly disappointed and disheartened at the escape of his victims from the torture he had in store for them. How much longer will the Government take to learn that coercion is futile when they are dealing with people so brave and clever as the Suffragette prisoners.

ANOTHER RAID?

ANOTHER RAID?

Even in dealing with men who are their political opponents, the Liberal Government show a leniency which is in startling contrast to the persecution meted out to women. Again we would draw attention to the Government's refusal to interfere with the lawless conduct of the leaders and the rank and file of the Unionist Party. Not only are Unionists in Ulster arming and drilling in preparation for Civil War, but Unionists in England are making ready to aid and abet them tion for Civil War, but Unionists in England are making ready to aid and abet them when Civil War begins. Thus we have Mr. Basil Peto, M.P., writing to say that the work of the British League for the support of Ulster, and the Union of which he is Vice-President, has aroused the liveliest interest and gratitude of the leaders of the Carson Ulster Defence Fund. He continues

"It was in the belief that there were in "It was in the belief that there were in this country many men who did not desire to see Ulster fight her battle alone, if the Govern-ment carry the Home Rule conspiracy to the bitter end, that the British League was formed. It already possesses agents all over the country, and more are wanted. The agents will meet Sir Edward Carson and the other leaders of Ulster defence at Londonderry House, on June 3rd, and between now and then every man in Great Britain who desires to assist Ulster in the last extremity should put himself in communication with the secretary at 25, Ryder Street."

We wonder how long the Government will wait before raiding the premises at 25, Ryder Street, and arresting Mr. Basil E. Ryder Street, and arresting Mr. Basil E. Peto, and other prominent members of the British League for the Support of Ulster and the Union! As for the Carson Ulster Defence Fund, the contributors to that Fund are obviously in no better legal position than the contributors to the funds of the W.S.P.U. Indeed, as the shedding of human blood is the method by which rebellious Ulstermen propose to achieve their purpose, it is clear that Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward

er a Sons (T.U.), Fetter Lane, E.C., and Published by the Woun's Pass, Lincoln's line Pass, Kingeway, London, W.C. April 25, 1918

Carson, those who are preparing for warfare in Ulster, and those who are preparing at the appointed moment to go over to Treland to co-operate in that war, are far greater sinners, morally and legally, than the Suffragettes can be held to be.

NEWSPAPERS THAT OUGHT TO BE STOPPED.

A certain section of the Press has, as yet, failed to realize that women are no longer political infants. Accordingly, several newspapers are making the preposterous statement that militancy has prevented the enactment of the Dickinson Bill. Every enactment of the Dickinson Bill. Every sane person knows that this Bill, being brought forward by a private member, and being without Government support, was foredomed to failure. Newspapers which contend that the Dickinson Bill would, in the absence of militancy, have passed into law, ought certainly to be "put a stop to," on the ground of utter incompetence. No wonder the Press is losing its influence with the public, when a section of it is capable of printing statements such as the one in question.

A GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL EFFORT.

The world will shortly have a very admirable opportunity of investigating the constitutional work of the W.S.P.U. On Tuesday, June 3rd, will open the Suffragettes' Summer Fair and Festival at the Empress Rooms. This festival will continue for ten days. A most delightful scheme of decoration has been devised, the nature of which is suggested by the name "All in a garden tays. A most dengineur scheme of decoration has been devised, the nature of which is suggested by the name "All in a garden fair." In view of the keen and universal public interest excited by recent events, the fair and festival comes at a most opportune moment. Those who have been alarmed by Mr. Bodkin's accounts of what the Suffragettes are like will no doubt be astonished when on arriving at the Empress Rooms they find, peacefully at work amid surroundings of great artistic beauty, a band of the most intelligent and charming women in the country. As a result of this "All in a garden fair," not only will public misunderstandings be dispelled, but members of the W.S.P.U. gathered from all parts of the country will have a much-valued opportunity of friendly intercourse with one another.

Those who can offer personal service, and goods for sale at the fair, should communicate with the secretary at Lincoln's Inn House.

All our readers are asked at once to set about making the fair known to all their friends and acquaintances.

Women Taxpayers Agency

Hampden House, Kingsway, W.C.

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ooking for. The LILLESHALL is the coal to suit them. Makes a bright, hot fire, with

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The Suffragette.

MAY 16, 1913.

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

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY MAY 16 1918

PRICE ONE PENNY-EVERY THURSDAY

IN PARIS at W. H. SMITH and SON'S, Rue de Rivoli.
IN VIENNA AT GOLDSCHMIED'S.
NEW YORK AT BRENTANO'S.

BUSINESS and Advertising communications should be addressed to the Business Manager, at the same address. Matter for insertion should reach the office by first post on Mondays at the latest.

SERIOUS VIOLENCE.

VERY serious violence has marked the Woman Suffrage Movement during the past seven years. The violence we refer to is, of course, the violence used by the Government and their followers against the Suffragettes. Suffragettes themselves have used no real violence until very recently indeed.

Every Suffragette activity, however mild and harmless, has been answered by violence. For a long time, as our readers will remember

Every Suffragette activity, however mild and harmless, has been answered by violence. For a long time, as our readers will remember, Suffragettes depended mainly upon asking questions and making interjections at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. How did the Government respond to this gentle and innocuous method of working for the Vote? By violence! Not by reason, not by giving a plain answer to a plain question, but by violence! Not by reason, not by giving a plain answer to a plain question, but by violence. Cabinet Ministers, when heckled by Suffragettes, would have done well to act upon the principle recently laid down by Sir Edward Henry in his letter to the Men's League for Woman Suffrage. What Sir Edward Henry says is this: "It is for speakers to get on such good terms with their audience that they can secure a hearing for themselves." Cabinet Ministers have never even tried to get upon good terms with the Suffragettes in their audience. They have instead permitted, and not only permitted, but incited, their supporters to lay violent hands upon the Suffragettes, and to hurl them forcibly from their meetings. Men who bring forward the question of Woman Suffrage at Cabinet Ministers' meetings are treated in the same brutal fashion. One man Suffragist, whose leg was broken as the result of being violently ejected from a Cabinet Minister's meeting, tested the legality of this Liberal militancy in the Law Courts, and secured substantial damages. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government's methods of dealing with the Suffragettes at public meetings is contrary to the law.

A recent case of Liberal savagery occurred at Llanstumdwy. When Mr. Lloyd George was speaking at that place, and the Suffrag-ettes called upon him to give votes to women, they were attacked by his partisans. Their

hair was dragged out by the roots; their clothes torn from them; they were assailed by offensive language; they were beaten, bruised, and trampled under foot. None of the perpetrators of this outrage were punished, although before it occurred all in the neighbourhood, including Mr. Lloyd George and the police, were well aware of what was likely to happen.

The Suffragettes have not been able to pursue even their by-election policy without being molested. This by-election policy consists in urging the electors to vote against the candidates of a Government hostile to the candidates of a Government hostile to "Votes for Women." On various occasions, and notably at the Mid-Devon by-election, W.S.P.U. speakers and workers have been mobbed, and all but killed, by Liberal partisans. It may be argued that the authorities were unable to prevent this, but the worthlessness of that argument is apparent when we remember how carefully Cabinet Ministers are guarded from mere verbal questions, or from the presenting of petitions by Suffragettes.

The refusal of the Government to provide

fully Cabinet Ministers are guarded from mere verbal questions, or from the presenting of petitions by Suffragettes.

The refusal of the Government to provide for the due protection of Suffragist speakers at meetings at Hyde Park amounts to a grave scandal. It is true that the Government argue that they are absolved, by the violence to which Suffragettes have lately resorted, from affording proper police protection at peaceful meetings held by militant or non-militant Suffragists. This defence for neglect of duty will not hold water, especially in view of the fact that the accusation against the Government is not want of success in protecting Suffragist speakers, but of refusing to attempt to protect them.

One of the gravest manifestations of the Government's policy of violence occurred in November, 1910, and more particularly on Black Friday, when a peaceful and unarmed deputation of women went to Parlament Square to seek an interview with the Prime Minister, and were cruelly attacked. What happened at that time was ascertained by careful investigation, and put on record by the Conciliation Committee. Evidence was collected by Dr. Jessie Murray and Mr. Brailsford, from the women who were victims of the Government's violence, and the evidence of fifteen of the women concerned was also taken by Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith, of whom the lastnamed has since become a member of the Government. Both Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Ellis Griffith stated publicly, in letters to the Times and other newspapers, that in their opinion there ought to be a public inquiry into the manner in which the women had been treated. Mr. Ellis Griffith expressed himself in particularly definite terms, saying: "I am amply satisfied that there was unnecessary and excessive violence used against the women who took part in the deputation, and that they were assaulted in a way that cannot be justified." The Conciliation Committee for Woman Suffrage, of which both these and many other Members of Parliament belonging to all political p

cocur:—

"The police were instructed, as we understand the answer given by the Home Secretary, to refrain as far as possible from making arrests. The usual course would have been, when the women persisted in attempting to force their way towards the House of Commons, to arrest them on a charge of obstruction. We are satisfied that this would have been at once the more humane and the more regular courseThe police, who are men of exceptional muscular power, may not always have realized the injuries which an ineautious use of their strength must inflict upon women. Had their

women who suffered this treatment. The Memorandum continues:—

"The intention of terrorizing and intimidating the women was carried by many of the police beyond mere violence. Twenty-nine of these statements complain of more or less aggravated acts of indecency...

"We claim that the evidence here collected suffices to justify our demand for a public inquiry into the behaviour of the Metropolitan Police on November 18th, November 22nd, and November 18th, November 22nd, and november 23rd. The object of such an inquiry should be to ascertain, not merely whether the charges of aggressive violence, torture, and indecency here made can be substantiated, but also to ascertain under what orders the police were acting. The order to make no arrests goes some way to explain their conduct, and must in itself have led to much unnecessary and dangerous violence. But it would not goes some way to explain their conduct, and must in itself have led to much unnecessary and dangerous violence. But it would not explain the frequency of torture and indecency, nor the more obviously unprovoked acts of violence which many of the men committed. A man acting under this order might feel that he was justified in flinging a woman back with some violence when she attempted to pass the cordon. But this order alone would not suggest to him that he should run forward and fell her with a blow on the mouth, or twist her arms, or bend her thumb, or manipulate her breasts. The impression conveyed by this evidence is from first to last that the police believed themselves to be acting under an almost unlimited licence to treat the women as they pleased, and to inflict upon them a degree of humbiation and pain which would deter them or intimidate them. We suggest that the inquiry should seek to determine whether such an impression prevailed among the police... Such an exhibition of brutality is calculated not to deter women of spirit, but rather to provoke them to less innocent methods of protest."

The Suffragettes do not harbour a grudge against the police force because of all this. They lay the blame on the Government, who gave the police their instructions.

There is another form of violence used by the Government to which reference has to be made, and that is forcible feeding. Originally alleged by the Government to be a humane form of medical treatment, forcible feeding is now universally recognized as torture. This cruel torture has excited great horror and indignation. The public are torture. This cruel torture has excited great horror and indignation. The public are revolted by the thought that rather than give women the Vote the Government have put them to torture. With cool audacity the Government have carried a measure which—upon its first introduction—they described as an alternative to forcible feeding, which yet on subsequent examination proved to be a measure enabling the Government to repeat forcible feeding over and over again on the same person, in respect of a single offence. Formerly, the Government, once they had been compelled, because of illness, to release a tortured prisoner, could not they had been compelled, because of illness, to release a tortured prisoner, could not recapture her unless she again broke the law. The Cat-and-Mouse Act has changed all that, and unless by courage and determination the Suffragettes can evade the repeated torture it contemplates, there will be even more cruelty and violence done to them in future than in the past. When people condemn violent methods they ought to remember that the Government are greater sinners than the Suffragettes where violence is concerned. CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

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FACTS OF THE WEEK AS

Mansions Destroyed at Dundee and Barrow.

DUNDEE MANSION DESTROYED.

Daily Telegraph, May 10th.

Early on Saturday morning Farington Hall, Dundee, was practically destroyed by fire. The members of the local fire brigade were present in full force, but were unable to save the building, which, within two hours from the time the alarm was raised, was reduced to a valueless ruin.

to a valueless ruin...

From the fact that the fire broke out in quite a number of places in the building simultaneously, the affair was from the first believed to be the work of Suffragists, two of whom were observed in the vicinity carly in the evening. They were carrying brown parcels at the time, and their movement area suspicious.

Shortly after 11 on Friday a caretaker of un adjoining house heard a sound of breaking class from Farington Hall, but although he tent out and made investigations, he failed went out and made investigations, he failed to discover anything wrong. An hour later he observed a lurid glare in the sky, and on making his way to the street again discovered that the building was ablaze. He lost no time in summoning the fire brigade, but by the time the firemen reached the mansion he fire had secured a firm hold.

Ten minutes later a portion of the roof gave way, and at intervals other portions collapsed. The woodwork of the old building proved a ready prey to the flames, and the untiring exertions of the brigade failed to make any impression upon the outbreak. The fire burned with great intensity, and, as already stated, the whole of the building, including a Gothic tower, was ractically destroyed

After the workmen had left for the day, After the workmen had left for the day, the ex-Lord Provost's son had made a thorough examination of the premises. At that time there was no indication of any-thing exceptional.

Traces of a Bomb.

A telegram received from our Edinburgh Correspondent late last night adds: As far as can be ascertained the flames originated in a lumber room at the back of the ground in a lumber room at the back of the ground floor. There is reason for believing that a bomb had been placed in the building. A handsome oak staircase, which gave access to the upper flats, bears evidence of having been blown up. While the rooms in the rear of the lower flat are ruined, the drawingof the lower flat are ruined, the drawingroom and other front rooms remain intact.
The theory is that the fire was the work of
Suffragists, and that they had planned their
operations with a view to bringing down
the roof. This actually happened.

In addition to the wrecking of the sair-

In addition to the wrecking of the stair-case all the rooms in the upper floors are more or less destroyed. In the course of Saturday a lady's umbrella was found in one of the rooms on the ground floor of the hall. Another discovery was a hammer, which it was ascertained was not the property of any of the workmen employed. The damage, which is set at £10,000, is only partly covered by insurance.

When the débris was examined to-day articles were found, including paper and rags, several tin flasks, and remains of a wicker handbag, all saturated with parafin. Later in the day the Chief Constable of the city received a copy of the Suffragette newspaper with the following words written on the front page:—

front page:—
"Faringdon Hall: A protest against
British tyranny. Blame Asquith and company. A significant demand for redress of a

inverse fetithe ortalessed." ance from the outclassed."

MANSION NEAR BARROW DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Barrow News, May 10th.

The valuable mansion, Oaklea, the old residence of the late Mr. H. W. Schneider, was entirely gutted by fire in the early hours of Friday morning, damage being wrought to the extent of thousands of pounds.

What time the outbreak actually occurred will, perhaps, never be known, and the origin of the affair remains just as much a mystery. It is thought that the fire is the work of

the Suffragettes, and a certain circumstance which is reported would seem to give an amount of colour to the statement.

In the grounds, a Suffragette paper was found, with the head of an arrow drawn on it, pointing to the words "White Slave The first attention of the outbreak was

The first attention of the outbreak was drawn to the burning building about five minutes past two by Mr. R. Greenup, who is caretaker of the grounds, and who resides in a cottage on the outskirts of the grounds bordering the main road. He was alarmed to notice great tongues

of flame shooting through the roof at the east end of the main section of the building.

east end of the main section of the building.

He at once endeavoured to get into telephonic communication with the Central Fire Station from a neighbouring house, but, unfortunately, was unable to do so......

In the meantime, the flames, which had got a good hold of the building, were making furious headway, and, after procuring assistance, Mr. Greenup endeavoured, with the scanty means available, to do what he could.

He had an emergency hose coupled up.

scanty means available, to do what he count.

He had an emergency hose coupled up, but on account of the weak pressure of water he was unable to stay the flames.

With great promptitude, the members of the local fire brigade arrived with the motor fire engine, under the charge of Superintendent J. Blezard.

From the first their task was a great one, and it hardly seemed possible that they would be able to save the complete ruin of

would be able to sale the building.

Even when they arrived the whole place was swathed in flames, and part of the roofing and overhead timbers had collapsed.

Indeed, the falling of ceilings and overhead structures made the work of the fire-

head structures made the work of the firemen extremely perilous, but they stuck to
their work with dogged persistence.
Gradually, the conflagration, after raging
for hours, assumed lesser proportions, but
not before the whole interior of the building
had been reduced to smouldering debris.

As was to be expected, the sight proved
a great attraction to the curious, and notwithstanding the early hour, and the remote
situation of the place, crowds of onlookers
found their way to the grounds.

At 10 o'clock the firemen were still in
attendance, playing with the hose on mate-

At 10 o'clock the firemen were still in attendance, playing with the hose on material which had not yet burnt out.

The result of the outbreak causes a depressing spectacle. All that remains of the stately residence are the four substantial stone walls, and the wash-house and a small outhouse, which are situated at the extreme east end of the building. The latter remains

practically intact.

We understand that there was really no

inted by W. Systicar & Sons (T.U.), Fetter Lane, E.C., and Published by the Woun's Pass, Lincoln's inn Sons, Kingsway, London, W.C. April 25, 1918

road naturally hampered the driver somewhat through Thwaite Flat. The fire bell was also rung, and a number of people hurried from the town to witness the conflagration, which is now the theme of general conversation and speculation in Dalton.

PAVILION DESTROYED AT FULHAM.

FULHAM.

The Standard, May 8th.

The bowling green chalet at Bishop's Park, Fulham, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. A post card, in a feminine handwriting and bearing a Kilburn postmark, was received at the Town Hall yesterday morning, and bore the words:

"Bishop's Park. When men play the game and give votes to women they will be allowed to play their own games in peace." Near the burned building were found placards bearing the words: "Votes for women" and "Justice for women."

The fire was discovered about 1.30 A.M., when the red glare attracted the attention of

The fire was discovered about 1.30 a.m., when the red glare attracted the attention of the park keeper, who gave the alarm. When the Fulham Brigade arrived the pavilion was a mass of flames, and all the men could do was to prevent the destruction of the trees and shrubs by which the bowling green is surrounded. The fire did not take long to burn itself out. The little place, which had only just been completed, and was to have been opened formally by the Mayor of Fulham next Saturday, was constructed of white creosoted wood, and had a thatched roof, which inflammable materials made roof, which inflammable materials the work of the incendiaries only too easy Among the ruins were found a couple of tins which had evidently contained spirit, and on the gravel path within a few yards of the fire was discovered a half-used box of

An attempt had also been made to destroy the green, which is renowned as one of the best in London. Little black patches show where quantities of acid were sprinkled over the grass, which was also cut in one place.

FIRE IN FINCHLEY ROAD.

The Daily Graphic.

Late on Tuesday night the Hendon fire brigade was called to a fire at 4, Hallswell Road, Finchley Road, an unoccupied house of two floors. Considerable damage was done, the roof being partially destroyed. A box of phials, each containing a liquid, was found on the premises, leading to the supposition that the outbreak was the work of Suffragists.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE HOUSE AT NEWCASTLE.

NEWGASTLES.

Daily Telegraph, May 12th.

What is believed to have been a Suffragist attempt to fire a house was frustrated at Newcastle by the alertness of those left in charge of the building. Caretakers at Dunholme, a large mansion, standing in its own grounds, in Westgate Road, were alarmed by the breaking of class.

grounds, in Westgate Road, were alarmed by the breaking of glass.

Hurrying downstains they found a pail filled with inflammable material outside a broken window. The contents included two tins of petrol, a piece of candle, fire lighters, and matches. The would-be perpetrators managed to escape through a fence. Among the articles left on the ground was an umbrella, which has been identified as one carried by a lady who, with others, called on Thursday last to inspect the house, which is for sale. The ladies especially inquired whether there was a good water supply.

BOATHOUSE BURNT.

BOATHOUSE BURNT.

We understand that there was really no furniture in the house, which for over twenty years has remained untenanted. It stands in the centre of extensive ground and is, we understand, leasehold property.

The Dalton brigade were called to the scene about ten minutes past five, and responded to the summons smartly, though the bad

RECORDED IN THE PRESS.

PAVILIONS.

Nottingham Rowing Club and the new Britannia Club houses were at one time in serious jeopardy. A search under the direction of Inspector Elvidge later in the morning was rewarded by the discovery on a heap of rubbish at the rear of the ruins of a woman's rush dress basket, two oval tin flasks similar to those used by miners, and a mallet. The flasks were new and smelt strongly of paraffin, and the mallet had been taken from the Britannia boathouse, which is in the course of erection. The object for which it had been taken was apparent. The indications were that the seat of the outbreak was at the rear of the premises, where the flames had raged the most fiercely. At this spot a window was found to have been smashed, and oil from the flasks had been poured through on to the floor. There was a slow combustion stove on the premises, but this was located in a spot which was apparently the last to be attacked by the flames.

The outbreak was discovered shortly after Sunday midnight by a resident in the vicinity, who noticed flames issuing from the back window of the club house. About half an hour previously both the City and County police officers had passed the boathouse, and nothing unusual attracted their attention. When the city's new motor fire engine, under Inspector Elvidge, arrived on the seene it was recognized that the outbreak was of a serious nature. Flames were breaking out through the roof and all the windows, and the great

recognized that the outbreak was of a serious nature. Flames were breaking out through the roof and all the windows, and the great wooden doors in front had been burned through, disclosing a veritable furnace within. For about twenty minutes the fire raged furiously, and it was obvious that the place was doomed. Other engines arriving, the firemen concentrated their efforts on prefiremen concentrated their efforts on pre-venting the flames spreading to the adjacent houses, in which they were successful. Most of the members of the Boating Club were away on a Whitsuntide Club outing, and had taken several of the boats with them, but a large number of valuable boats were destroyed. Up to last evening no arrests had been made.

May 16, 1913

FIRE AT BECKENHAM.

The Morning Post, May 12th.

The Morning Post, May 12th.

Another mysterious fire occurred at Beckenham, which had already been the scene of Suffragist outrage, on Saturday night, by which considerable damage was done to a large house, though in this case there is no absolute evidence that it is attributable to the militant section of the Suffragists. The house concerned is the Chestnuts, a large building of seventeen rooms standing in its own grounds at Gwydor Road, and the property of Mrs. R. Campbell, of Cymra House, Scarborough. The house has been unoccupied for some years, and is so surrounded by trees, as well as being in a somewhat out-of-the-way spot, that incendiary operations could be carried out with little fear of detection. The fire broke out in the back part, which is screened from the roads, and it was accidentally discovered by a man working in the adjoining allotments, who saw smoke issuing from one of the windows. The Beckenham Fire Brigade were promptly summoned, and they attended with such good effect that they were able to confine the actual fire to seven rooms and a portion of the roof, though practically every ceiling is so damaged by water as to need replacing. In one of the burning rooms a fireman discovered what looked like a wrapped up canister, and at once the thought of "bombs" occurred to him. An examination, however, by the superimendent revealed the fact that it was nothing more or less than a cylinder of paper wrapped up. a cylinder of paper wrapped up.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY

The Morning Post.

It is now known that Suffragists have It is now known that Suffragists have made an attempt to destroy the new pavilion on the Cambridge University football ground in Grange Road. Late on Thursday night a loud explosion was heard in the vicinity, and on Friday morning it was discovered that an improvised bomb had exploded in the pavilion, but that the tarred materials placed about the machine did not ignite. Consequently there was little or no damage done. A card bearing the words "Votes for Women" was found near by.

TWO BUNGALOWS FIRED.

Daily Telegraph, May 7th.

By means of burning candles and cotton ool soaked in paraffin an effort was made by means of burning candles and cotton wool soaked in paraffin an effort was made to fire two bungalows situated on the cliffs two miles west of Bexhill....Since the recent fire at the Hastings residence of Mr. Arthur du Cros, M.P., Lord de la Warr has maintained a special force of night watchmen and police to guard his property....Tuesday night's visitors, however, left the golf course and club buildings alone, and concentrated their efforts of destruction on two bungalow residences which Lord de la Warr has built on the cliff, about half a mile away. Both buildings are nearly completed, but neither was occupied....A policeman saw a light in one of the bungalows, and on going inside he found that the kitchen was in flames. There was a quantity of cotton-wool on the floor, and this was ablaze. The constable succeeded in extinguishing the flames and in preventing serious damage. In the neighbouring house the officer discovered two candles on the stairs nearly burnt out, as well as heaps of oiled cotton-wool.

WINDOWS DAMAGED.

Daily Telegraph, May 14th.

Daily Telegraph, May 14th.
Yesterday morning the large plate-glass frontage to the new premises of Messrs. Buntings, Ltd., drapers, Norwich, was found to have been defaced, and on twelve of the windows letters seven inches long, believed to have been scratched in with a glazier's diamond, spell out the words "Votes for Women," and three broad arrows also appear. The premises have only been opened a little over a week. Each window measures about 12 ft. by 10 ft. The cost of the windows defaced is roughly put at £1,200.

RAIDS ON LETTER BOXES.

Daily Telegraph, May 10th. It was discovered yesterday morning that every pillar box in Romford had had a quantity of fluid poured into it. Considerable damage was caused to the letters, and many of the addresses were rendered undecipherable. An envelope containing the fluid was found outside one box as if it had been heatily dependent as executable. nula was found outside one box as it it had been hastily dropped, and a systematic search was immediately made. Later it was found that the pillar boxes at Seven Kings, Chadwell Heath, and Goodmayes had been similarly attacked.

A considerable number of letters and post cards have been damaged by a corrosive substance placed in pillar boxes at Crickle-wood. In each case an empty bottle has been found in the box labelled "Mrs. Pank-

BOMBS.

The Press reports that during the week bombs have been discovered in various buildings.

The most important of these discoveries was that of a bomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.

BOMBS AT ST. PAUL'S.

The Morning Post, May 8th.

An explosive machine was found near the Bishop's Throne in the chancel of St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning a few minutes prior to the celebration of early Communion, and there is no doubt in the minds munion, and there is no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the contrivance was designed and placed there by some one associated with the militant Suffragist Movement. The "bomb," as it is described by the police, was carefully wrapped in brown paper and in part of a recent issue of the militant newspaper the Suffragette. During the afternoon it was examined by Major Cooper-Key, Royal Engineers, one of the experts on the staff of the Home Department, and it is understood that he came to the conclusion that had it been successfully fired the damage done would have been extensive. It was so placed that it would have destroyed the Bishop's Throne and part of the choir, and might have caused a destructive fire. Fortunately the mechanism had apparently failed to work.

The explosive contained in the machine

The explosive contained in the machine was not gunpowder, but of the nitro-glycerine type of mixture. It amounted to about \$\frac{3}{4}\$ lb., and was in a metal holder, which would have offered considerable resistance, though not so much as would have been the case had it been of harder metal. The means by which an explosion was to be brought about were very ingenious. The works taken from a small watch were fixed outside the case, and small watch were inxed outside the case, and were connected through a tiny battery with the explosive contents. It had been necessary to alter the clockwork to some extent and fix a temporary contact, and this failed to be effective. Major Cooper-Key ascertained that without doubt the machine ought to have exploded about midnight. .

The Discovery

A man named Harrison discovered the A man named Harrison discovered the bomb. He was dusting the chairs in the choir and the chancel generally, and his attention was attracted by a slight ticking noise which he heard as he bent down to clean the Bishop's Throne. He then saw on the floor the brown paper parcel, and at once took it to the Dean's verger, who had it put in a bucket of water and handed to one of the police constables on duty outside the south door of the Cathedral. . . . The parcel was taken to Bridewell Police Station with every precaution, and was opened there and minutely inspected by Major Cooper-Key. He will present an official report upon the

PRINTER ARRESTED.

At Manchester on Saturday before Mr At Manchester on Saturday before Mr. Edgar Brierly, stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Whitely, manager of the National Labour Press, Manchester, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of conspiring with Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and ranknurst, amiss Christabel Pankhurst, and others, unlawfully, and wickedly to incite members of the Women's Social and Political Union and others to injure and spoil real and personal property to the amount of £5 and upwards. Mr. Whitely, who undertook the printing of last week's Suffragette, was arrested on Friday night.

The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor by Mr. Wingate

After formal evidence, Mr. Whitely was remanded on bail till Tuesday week, on giving an undertaking not to take part in the publication of the Suffragette in the

Miss Kerr, Mrs. Sande peared at I gether with arrested at France on manded in day, and Mr on Thursd whose impri

issue of THE apprehended stated as fol demage, noting belonging to t the Malicious Mr. Bodkin

McDonald Col fendants. Mr. Bodkin to be dealt v

In the cou that at 11 o Miss Kenney a bedroom, w cause. What a duced and the

"ALL IN A GARDEN FAIR."

The Suffragette Summer Festival.

TO BE HELD IN THE

EMPRESS ROOMS, HIGH STREET, KENSINGTON. JUNE 3rd to 13th, 1913.

The date of the Festival is now fast approaching.

The Fête is to last ten days, and it will be open to the public from 2.30 to 10.30 P.M. laily. A vast amount of stock will be needed or make this possible. We appeal to each nember individually to set to work to decide that is the utmost she can do and then The date of the Festival is now fast approaching.

The Fête is to last ten days, and it will be open to the public from 2.30 to 10.30 P.M. daily. A vast amount of stock will be needed to make this possible. We appeal to each member individually to set to work to decide what is the utmost she can do, and then to write without delay to one or other of the stall holders, and say what help she can give. Leaflets have been issued setting forth the attractions of the Festival, &c. Everyone can help by getting these widely distributed. Come and call at Lincoln's Inn House any day, and get a number of handbills to give away.

See to it that wherever you go you spread the fame of this wonderful Garden Fair of ours. Arouse everybody's interest.

The entrance will be a country barn, where Mrs. Marshall will dispense her farmproduce.

where Mrs. Marshall will dispense her farmproduce.

Flowers also will be on sale in this Suffrage
Meadow. Flowers of all sorts, both garden
and wild. A veritable paradise of flowers.

Passing through the meadow you will find
yourself in the big-walled garden. Here the
greater number of stalls will be found. You will
wander beneath pergolas and down winding
paths, surrounded by trailing flowers and
creepers. There will be billows of blue and
white waving above you; everything calculated
to make people entirely forget the heat and
rush and bustle of June in London.

Children dressed as brownies, elves, and
gnomes will be there to sell you the Suffragette, when you sit down to rest on the rustic
benches that will be provided.

All this and much more you are to tell your
friends. Publish the wonder of this unique
Summer Festival far and wide! Let all
London come to it! See to it that the Summer Festival becomes also the Summer sensation of June, 1913, and sellow set the development.

ion of June, 1913.

The stall-holders and sellers are to be dressed in flowered muslin frocks. Everyone should have something bright and pretty and summery in their wardrobes at this time of year. Picture hats are to be worn.

Everyone will want to help in the following

Refreshment Buffet. No one needs to be told that this is an essential feature of such an ambitious entertainment. Mrs. Morris, with the help of a Committee, has taken over the entire management. But the Committee appeal for support from all quarters. They need helpers, both for waitresses and those willing to assist with the preparation of food,

the is also suggested that members should ask their tradespeople if they are willing to contribute anything to this section. It would afford them a good advertisement, as it will be announced who are the donors of tea, coffee, &c., used at the Refreshment Stall, should these articles be provided by tradespectable.

neip us here. Will all those who possibly can concentrate on this most important section, and help to make it a great success? No offers are too small to be acceptable.

Any offers of help should have "Refreshments" marked on the envelopes, and be sent to the Refreshment Sec, Mrs. Hatfield, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
The Cafe Chantant.
Twice daily, once during the afternoon and once during the evening, an entertainment will be given in the big room upstairs. The Actresses' Franchise League are making themselves responsible for this, so everyone will know what good things to expect.
Light refreshments, ices, lemonade, cakes, &c., will be served during the performance,

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

THE FLOWER STALL.

THE PROVISION STALL.

The spoils of the farm-yard will be need to the state of the

hers.
5. THE HAT STALL.
Two hundred beautiful hats wanter nat can you do ?
THE TOY STALL.

6. THE TOY STALL.

All Suffrage mothers will want to take mething home to the children. There ust be heaps of toys for them to choose

THE SWEET AND CONFECTIONERY STALL.

Home-made cakes! Home-made sweets!

tow the world what grand cooks the

THE AMERICAN NOTIONS STALL Tapes and ribbons; needles and threads poks and eyes; buttons and pins. The et hings everybody must have. See to nat everybody gets them at the Suffrageti

THE PRACTICAL STALL.

Grocery stores in miniature. What c

THE BASKET STALL. Baskets are so suggestive. If people st g and attractive baskets on sale they ar t afraid of buying more things than the a carry away. We must have

SUMMER FROCK AND BLOUSE STALL See to it that those who have shoppe ith the Suffragettes will not need to go taris in the future. 2. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDER-

Paris in the luture.

12. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERLINEN, etc.

Useful and dainty! Are you clever with your needle? If so, you can turn your talents to good account here.

Remember the Festival will last ten days. A lot of selling can be done in that time.

Promise contributions for the Refreshment buffet. You must see to it that there are lots of good things for people to eat, or what will they say of the Suffragettes.

Give us articles for the lucky tub. Send offers of personal service.

Above all make the attractions of the Summer Festival widely known amongst all your friends and acquaintances.

All members and friends willing to help, to communicate or, better still, arrange to have a talk—with the FESTIVAL SECRETARY, Miss Joan Wickham, at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. Chief Steward, Miss Mary Allen, Lincoln's Inn House.

Lightning Sketches.

Mrs. Temple Bird and Miss Streatfield have again offered their services. Miss Powell has also promised to help.

also promised to help.

Punch and Judy.

A Punch and Judy Show is being arranged.

It provides one of those never failing bits of fun which the grown-ups go to for the sake of the children.

on by W. Brander & Sons (T.U.), Fetter Lane, E.C., and Published by the Woman's Passe, Lincoln's Inn Scase, Kingsway, London, W.C. April 25, 1915

Side Shows.

Please remember that all communications on this subject should be addressed to Miss Birch, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C. The Lucky Tub.

The Lucky Tub.

The lucky tub is to be in the shape of a bird's nest. All the articles are to be wrapped into oval parcels to represent eggs of various sizes. This is the one grand and unique opportunity for disposing of white elephants. Remember there is magic in the Suffrage Cause to transmute base metal into gold!

Contributions to be sent to Miss Birch, Side Show Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, and marked "Lucky Tub."

Farm Produce Stall-Flower Stall.

Farm Produce Stall—Flower Stall.

Help is urgently wanted for these stalls. We want chickens, eggs, cream, butter, cooked food, cakes, pickles, jams, chutneys, lemon curd, fruit, vegetables, salad, flowers, plants, rock plants, and last, but not least, promises of fresh country produce every day. So send us what you can and let us know what day or days contributions will arrive.

The Misses Lilley, Holland House, Clacton-on-Sea, and Mrs. Marshall, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., will be pleased to receive promises, and to send particulars to inquirers. Best thanks to those who have already helped.

Millinery Stall.

Millinery Stall.

«Of course you are all going to buy your summer hats from this stall, but have you sent one to Mrs. Pott for it? If not, we hope you will, or will get your milliners to do so. Fifty hats and motor bonnets have been promised so far, just a quarter of what is needed. All kinds of hats are wanted. We want to record a great advance in the next issue of the Suffragette, so send money or promises at once, and hats (with the prices marked), not later than Wednesday, May 28, to Mrs. Reginald Pott, 11, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington. Practical Stall.

Reginald Pott, 11, Scarsdae vinas, Rensington, Practical Stall.

Will all Suffragettes write to the makers of their patent household dodges, foods, soaps, or cosmetics, or to the firms with whom they deal, and ask them to send some contribution to the Practical Stall. Goods will be collected by Mrs. Reinold at 4, Park Mansions, Henry Street, N.W.

All contributions thankfully received.

The Bookstall.

Please remember that we must have books,
There are so many book-lovers in the Suffrage
world. Will they all make an effort to contribute something? Jigsaw puzzles to be a
feature of this stall. They are always popular.

route sometaming? Jigsaw puzzies to be a feature of this stall. They are always popular. Toy Stall.

A prize is offered for the largest and most varied collection of toys ranging in value from 1d. to 6d., the suggestion being that members collect these toys amongst their friends. Collections must be sent in by May 31 to Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham, London, S.W., marked "Penny Toy Competition," and accompanied by an entrance fee of 3d.

Many thanks to all who have sent promises of toys and monetary contributions in response to last week's appeal. Amongst others, Mrs. J. Gonne has promised to "create" some of her inimitable dolls, and Mrs. B. Brewster is making a supply of the delightful donkeys and rabbits that were such favourites at the last Fête. A member has offered to supply dolls to any friends who will dress them. Who volunteers? Odds and ends of materials, ribbons, &c., suitable for dressing dolls will be welcomed, and a special appeal is made for soiled gloves and beads.

soiled gloves and beads.

Sweet Stall.

We must have any number of home-made sweets and cakes. Relays of sweets will be required to keep the stall stocked during the ten days. Please send a promise of what you can provide to Miss Cooke or Miss Green, the Sweet Secretaries, at Lincoln's Inn House, and mark "Sweets" upon the envelope. Basket Stall-

People always want baskets.

Promises have already been received, but we still want more. Who will take over the management of this stall? It has not yet been apportioned.

(Continued on p. 520.)

PROCEEDINGS AT BOW STREET.

Serious Illness of General Drummond.

THURSDAY'S EVIDENCE.

Bail still refused to Mr. Clayton. Bail still refused to Mr. Clayton.
On Thursday, May 8th, Mrs. Drummond,
Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Kerr, Mrs. Sanders,
Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, Miss Lake, and Mr.
Clayton again appeared at Bow Street, and
were charged on remand before Mr. Curtis
Bennett with conspiring together, and with
Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst,
and other members of the Women's Social and
Political Union, on October 1st, 1912, and on
subsequent dates to cause damage to property.
It will be remembered that on the previous
Monday Mr. Muir on behalf of the defendants
applied for bail, which was allowed in the cases
of Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake
only.

only.

It was then pointed out that Mrs. Drummond was in a very bad state of health, and that she was suffering from an internal complaint, but the magistrate in spite of this information still refused bail, whereupon the defendants to whom bail was refused immediately decided to go on hunger strike

refused bail, whereupon the defendants to whom bail was refused immediately decided to go on hunger strike.

Owing to this fact, when they again appeared in the dock on Thursday they showed signs of weakness and exhaustion. Both Mrs. Drummond and Miss Annie Kenney appeared to be on the verge of collapse, and twice during the proceedings Mrs. Drummond became very ill, on the second occasion her condition being so serious that she was unable to return to the court. In consequence of this circumstance the cases were adjourned until May 13th, the magnistrate allowing bail to all the defendants, with the exception of Mr. Clayton, to whom it was still refused.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Travers Humphreys (instructed by Mr. William Lewis) appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. R. D. Muir.

Muir.

Mr. Bodkin read extracts from a speech delivered by Miss Barrett at the Essex Hall, Strand, on February 20 last.

The Treachery of the Government.

The Treachery of the Government.

In the course of the speech Miss Barrett referred to the burning down of Mr. Lloyd George's house at Walton-orthe-Hill. She also spoke of the treachery and trickery of the Government, and proceeded:—

"We have got to tackle the subject in a very different way to that in which we have tackled it before....There are to be no laws, no order, and no safety in this country until women get the vote. That is our position, and we approach it very solemnly...We hear that there has been a fire; it does not give us a shock. We say, "Thank goodness for that." When we hear of a bomb being thrown we say again, "Thank God for that."

Thank God for that."

Detective-Inspector Hawkins said that on April 30 last he went to Miss Kenney's flat in Mecklenburgh Square, W.C., and there found a number of papers. Among them were a sketch plan of the Loughborough Junction district, and a detailed plan of some forage stores there occupied by Messrs. Osborne and Young.

Another document found in Miss Kenney's flat was marked "Confidential," and read:—

"If Miss Christabel desires an exceptional opportunity of bringing her cause to the notice of both Houses of Parliament, let her send an experienced lady shorthand typist to apply for a position at Ashworth's type-writing staff at the House of Lords. Let her accept any salary or give her time for nothing. She must be unknown as a Suffragette... When the police are familiar with her and recognise her as a person employed at Ashworth's, she will pass without question beyond the barrier."

Mrs. Drummond's Serious Collanse.

Mrs. Drummond s Serious Conapse.

The proceedings at this stage were interrupted by a painful incident. Mrs. Drummond,
who had shown signs of being in a very weak
state of health, collapsed, and fell on the
floor of the dock. Two of her companions
lifted her back into her seat, and there she lay
gasping, while the matron was fetched. Mrs.
Drummond was eventually led out of court
between a gaoler and the matron, and the hearing of the case was suspended until she was
well enough to return some five minutes later.

The Y.H.B.

The Y.H.B.

Detective-Inspector Lawrence said that at Miss Lennox's address he found nine letters ranging between October 30, 1912, and March 24, 1913, and signed either "C.P.," or "Christabel Pankhurst." These letters, he said, gave instructions with regard to the preparation of the Suffragette newspaper. He also found a circular describing a branch of the Union called the "Y.H.B." The letters apparently meant "Young Hot Bloods."

The society was to consist of young Suffragettes who were willing to support the committee of the Women's Social and Political Union in any militant action. No married women were eligible for membership, and every member must be prepared to undertake some definite form of active work in conexion with the W.S.P.U.

Blacked-Out.

A copy of the Suffragette of April 18 last was produced, and Mr. Bodkin observed that some part of the reading matter had been blacked

out.

Witness explained that that was done by the printers by direction of the general manager.

Mr. Bodkin observed that the general manager did not appear to have ordered the blacking out of the following words, appearing under the heading of "Last Words from the General."

"It does not cost much for paraffin_oil and shavings."

Mrs. Drummond again becomes Ill.

At this point the court was again stopped owing to Mrs. Drummond becoming seriously indisposed a second time. In a half-fainting condition she fell forward, and was assisted from the dock by two constables, and led from the court-room.

the court-room.

As Mrs. Drummond after an interval of twenty minutes was still too ill to return the magistrate adjourned the case until May 13.

The magistrate said he would allow bail for all the women. Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake as before, in their own recognizances of £500 and two sureties in £250 each; Mrs. Drummond, Miss Kenney, and Mrs. Sanders in the same amount; and Miss Kerr in her own recognizances of £300, and two sureties in £150.

An undertaking was given on behalf of these

in £150.

An undertaking was given on behalf of these defendants that they would take no part in the militant movement during the remand.

The magistrate again refused to take bail for Mr. Clayton.

Tuesday's Evidence. Mr. Clayton still refused Bail.

Mr. Clayton still refused Bail.

The hearing of the conspiracy charges was resumed at Bow Street on Tuesday before Mr. Curtis Bennett.

Mrs. Drummond was too ill to appear.

Dr. William Hill Fenton, senior surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, went into the witness-box, and said he saw Mrs. Drummond on Friday for the first time.

Mr. Clark: Is she to have an operation performed on her?—She ought to have.

When can that be performed?—I should think it will take about a fortnight's nursing up from now to get her into a condition to stand it.

In what condition is she now?—In a state of

up from now to get her into a condition to stand it.

In what condition is she now ?—In a state of collapse and suffering from starvation—from the results of it.

How long, in your opinion, will it be before she can come here ?—She will be able to come out of bed about three weeks after the date of the operation. I should think it would take another four or five weeks before she would be fit to stand trial again.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Four or five weeks from now?—No. After the operation she will be three weeks absolutely in bed. At the end of that three weeks she will probably be able to get out of bed and spend an hour on a sofa or in a chair. It is one of those things one cannot very well predict.

Take the average.—Four or five weeks after that.

Witness: Must I say that?
Mr. Curtis Bennett: Write it down.

Mr. Curtas bennet: Write it about.

Dr. Fenton then wrote the address on a piece of paper, which was handed to counsel.

Mr. Curtis Bennett intimated that so far as Mrs. Drummond was concerned there would be a remand until July 8, and the same bail as before would be allowed.

Negotiations for the Printing of the "Suffragette."

the "Suffragette."

Mr. Herbert Barr, a traveller employed by Messrs. Speaight & Sons, stated that about the end of October he commenced negotiating for the printing of the Suffragette with Mrs. Pankhurst and a Mr. Jarman. He submitted an estimate, and eventually settled the matter with Mrs. Pankhurst. He pointed out that there was a certain amount of danger in that kind of thing. Mrs. Pankhurst said the firm was in an exceptional position, because her daughter, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, had received a legal training, and was a specialist in constitutional law. The cost of printing the Suffragette was £35 or £36 a week, and the accounts were paid by cheques signed by Mrs. Sanders.

Engagement of Halls for Meetings.

Mr. John Hilton Carter, manager of the Royal Albert Hall, stated that meetings of the Women's Social and Political Union were held there on October 17 and April 10 last. On each occasion an indemnity against damage

was given.

Mr. Frank Glenister, manager of the London Pavilion, said that several agreements had been entered into for the letting of the hall for meetings of the Women's Social and Political Union. According to the last agreement, which was signed by Mrs. Mabel Tuke on behalf of the Union, thirty meetings were to be held, and the Union were to pay \$750 by way of rent. Twenty-eight of those meetings had already taken place. Witness did not know any of the defendants. The management supplied the attendants. Witness had attended nearly all the meetings, which were held from three to five o'clock on Monday afternoons.

Mr. Bodkin—Do you admit the police?—

And police reporters?—Yes; there have been no orders to bar them—not from the management at any rate.

Answering further questions, the witness said that there had never been any necessity for police in uniform to attend the meetings; no disturbance worth speaking about had ever occurred. On one occasion a few seats were broken, but that was all.

"For Valour."

Detective-Sergeant Hayman, of Scotland Yard, said that at Mrs. Sanders's address in Brynmaer Road, Battersea, he found a framed testimonial to that lady signed by Mrs. Pank-

Mrs. Sanders's courage, daring, and sufferi

Detective-Sergeant Lenahan said that while the police were raiding the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union a messenger boy delivered a parcel containing a silver medal with four clasps. The medal bore the words "For Valour" and different dates were en-graved on the clasps.

The hearing was again adjourned until the following day.

bollowing day.

Bail was allowed to all the defendants, except Mr. Clayton, to whom it was still refused.

Mr. Clark: May Clayton have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Marshall? He is in the informatic

infirmary.
Mr.: Curtis Bennett: That rests with the

a chair. It is one of those things one cannot very well predict.

Take the average.—Four or five weeks after that.

That means something like two months from now altogether?—Yes, it does, practically.

Fr

B

On Friday Miss Kerr, Mrs. Sande peared at 1 gether with arrested at France on manded in day, and Mr chemist, of on Thursda Drew, mans whose impri issue of THI apprehended

stated as fol For having Pankhurst, A other dates the Malicious

Mr. Bodkin of the Directo McDonald Col Drew, and M fendants.

Mr. Bodkin trate. Owing to open the had been given In the cou

inspector Haw

that at 11 o' Miss Kenney a the vestibule Riots, 1831." documents. T a bedroom, wh ney's room, as day the witne residence in Ke warrant to him am an extreme The witness r papers," show the card he had wrote that but thing at this 1 letter addresse the witness's

duced and the

the handwritin Miss Kenney's went to Mr.

THE SUFFRAGETTE SUMMER FESTIVAL.

Continued from Page 518.

"Yankee Notions" Stall.

"Yankee Notions" Stall.

Americans in London! Rally to help the vanguard of the Suffrage movement by sending articles for this stall! This is an opportunity for all Americans to show some appreciation of "The fieree spirit of liberty" that characterizes the Suffragettes. Everybody can contribute something. Do it Ioday!

Of course, our English friends will contribute, Here is a list of articles required:—
Bodkins, buttons, bootlaces, blouse-holders, cotton-plaits, collar-supports, combs, clothes-beaters, dress-shields, darning-eggs, clastic, fasteners (patent), fringe-nets, glove-menders, hairpins, hatpins, hair-curlers, hooks and eyes, hair-nets, hook-o-loopo, heel protectors, hussifs, hair pads, hand sewing-machine, modes, mending cotton, needles, needlecases, pins, pincushions, pearl buttons, "pleat-at-home," polishing cloths, safety pockets, silk plaits, skirt holders, shoe laces, safety pins, stocking supports, studs, thimbles, thread, tapes, velvet grips, whalebones.

Sec., Miss Lewis, 6, Kildare Gardens, Bayswater.

Summer Frocks and Blouses.

Summer Frocks and Blouses.

We want dainty blouses and beautiful frocks.
We cannot have too many of them. Who
will help? There must be members abroad
who could send us something dainty and
original.

Children's Clothing, Underlinen, &c.

Children's Clothing, Underlinen, &c.

Everything for children will be needed here.
All sorts of dainty little garments are appealed for. We want under-linen for people of all ages and to suit all tastes. Then there are ties and veils and gloves to be provided. And who will send handkerchiefs? See to it that this stall is full to overflowing.

Besides the above there will be two other stalls, the first of these to be:—

The Enquiry and Parcel Stall.

The Enquiry and Parcel Stall.

Paper and string will be provided here, and parcels will be scientifically tied up. Stamps will be on sale, and it will also be the place to which ene goes for everything that comes under the heading "Useful Information."
The last stall is one to be devoted to the sale of the Suffragette.
This stall will be placed near the entrance, so that everyone passing either in or out shall have no excuse to overlook it.

PRISON NEWS.

News of Miss Kenney, Mrs. Drummond, Miss Kerr, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake will be found on another page.

News of Mr. E. G. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton has been in hospital at Brixton Prison since he was taken there. Meetings have been held outside to protest against the refusal of bail,

Mrs. Baines, who was arrested at Hyde Park on May 4th, has been released in a state of collapse after hunger striking since her imprisonment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fete and Fair.

THE Summer Fair and Fête will be held at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, from June 3rd to 13th inclusive.

Prices of Admission.

Season tickets (to admit all the week), 5s. Evening Season, 2s. 6d.

Daily Admission.

Opening day, 2s. After 6.30 P.M., 1s. Every other day, 1s. Children half-price. Early application advised to The Ticket Secretary, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

PRISONERS.

Miss Louisa Gay Mrs. Maud Brindley Miss Jane Short Miss Margaret McFarlane Miss Olive Hockin	Date when sentenced. Jan. 9th. Feb. 7th. Feb. 21st. March 20th. April 4th. April 22nd.	Length of sentence. 8 months. 5 " 6 " 5 " 4 " 5 "	Place of imprisonment. Holloway. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
Miss Olive Hockin Miss Evelyn Manesta Mrs. Lilian Forrester Mr. Clayton Miss Marie Niell	April 22nd.	(Remanded, Bail refused.)	Brixton.

Volunteers for Paper Selling.

A very special appeal is made for paper sellers, and all who can spare time should apply at Lincoln's Inn House.

The Hon. Secretary.

All communications should be address the Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) at Li Inn House.

Poster Parades.

VOLUNTEERS are needed for the poster parades which leave Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, every Thursday at 2.30 P.M., and on Saturday mornings at 10.30 A.M.

Speakers' Class.

Hon. Instructor: Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.: Miss L. Blundell, Lincoln's I... House, Kingsway, W.C.

Kingsway, W.C.
Owing to events moving so rapidly, members will again be requested to speak on the present situation. All communications regarding the above class should be made to Miss L. Blundell. Miss Leo's private classes (for members of the W.S.P.U. only) take place every Saturday, at 41, Norfolk Square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton; at 4 r.M. Full particulars of these Classes can be obtained from Miss Leo.

Rules.

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. sharp.

3. Entrance-fee, 3d. weekly; proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.

4. The library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post 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.

Notice to Readers.

MEMBERS who have not yet received copies ordered of The Suffragette will realize that the omission is due to recent events, and will they kindly forward their names to Lincoln's Inn House, and state when their subscriptions for the paper were sent in.

Special Notice.

THE East-End demonstration, which is to take place on Sunday, May 25th—Women's May day in East London—promises to be a tremendous success.

tremendous success.

In addition to the Bow and Bromley W.S.P.U., who, in conjunction with the Hackney, West Ham, and Poplar Local Unions, are organizing in the East End all the other London Local Unions and the Actresses' Franchise League, the Cymrie Suffrage Union, the New Constitutional Society, the Men's Political Union, the Men's Pederation, the Herald League, the Bow, Bromley, and Poplar Trades' Council, and many other trade union and labour organizations are co-operating in the procession and demonstration in Victoria Park.

A campaign of preliminary open-air meetings

A campaign of preliminary open-air meetin is being held all over the East End, and gre

is being held all over the Bast End, and great interest in the demonstration is being aroused. Very beautiful almond branches which will be carried by the demonstrators are being made by Miss Fischer and other friends, who will be glad to receive further help in their

work.

All who are willing to help in this direction, or in advertising by chalking, poster parading, handbill distribution, and so on should apply to Miss E. N. Dalgish, 321, Roman Road, Bow, E.

Pavilion Meeting.

The Meeting at the London Pavilion, on Monday next, will begin at 3.15. Readers will be pleased to know that Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author of 'Women and Economics' and other works, will speak. The other speakers will be Miss Naylor and Mrs. Dacre Fox.

saver & Sons (T.U.), Fetter Lane, E.C., and Published by the Woman's Passe, Lincoln's line Passe, Kingeway, London, W.C. April 25, 1913

OUR PRINTER.

The printer of our present issue is not unknown in Suffrage circles. Though he has consistently deprecated what he calls our "methods," he undertook the work believing that the freedom of the press was in danger, and also gravely doubting the wisdom of those who seemed bent on depriving Suffragettes of legitimate forms of expression.

Medical Report concerning Mrs. Drummond.

Mrs. Drummond has been suffering from an internal complaint for some years, and the recent hard work in which she has been en-gaged has aggravated her condition. It was obvious on May 6 that she was suffering great discomfort owing to the fact that she had been in Holloway, where the treatment she was undergoing could not be carried out.

Mr. Muir appealed to the magistrate for bail on her behalf, pointing out that she was suffering from an "internal complaint." The magistrate refused his application, saying that she appeared to him to be suffering from bad behaviour. She then returned to prison behaviour. She then returned to prison where she began a hunger strike, which told markedly upon her, in her already weak

condition. condition. Severe vomiting and pain set in, and on the 8th she again appeared in the dock in a state of prostration, which must have been apparent to every one. Two attacks of sickness and fainting necessitated her removal from the fainting necessitated her removal from the court, which finally adjourned, bail being granted

to her.

The next day Mrs. Drummond was moved by her doctor into a nursing home, and the advice of a well-known specialist was pro-

She will be unable to leave her bed for at least a fortnight, and at the end of that time she has been advised to undergo a serious operation. It is wonderful that Mrs. Drum-mond should have been able to continue her work, and to exert herself so much on behalf of the cause, considering the amount of pain and weakness which she has had to bear.

A Leeds Suffragist.

A Leeus Sullragist.

As we go to press we learn that Mrs. Cohen, who was arrested at Leeds on a charge of inciting to crime, is to appear at the Court at the first available date after the decision of the Court of Appeal in regard to Mr. Lansbury's case. Mrs. Cohen has given an undertaking to refrain from taking part in the Militant Movement in the meantime.

A Hunter's Comment.

A Hunter's Comment.

A BIG-GAME HUNTER who met Mrs. Tuke in South Africa, and had an interesting conversation with her on Woman Suffrage, afterwards sent her the following comment:

"The Lion.—The British emblem of strength and bravery. What has the lioness been forgotten? In real life the lioness is much more formidable than the lion, and hunters who know will tell you, 'Never shoot the lion if he comes first—if you did, the lioness would be on you; but wait for the lioness and shoot her first, and the lion will in nine cases out of ten slink off—at least, he will show indecision and give you time to get him.' The people of England are much more like their national emblem than hey thought—strong and powerful, but have not yet realised that the lioness is every day becoming more necessary to save the lion from himself."

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