

"The Suffragette," August 8, 1913.

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The

Suffragette

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

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

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To obtain new advertisements is not enough. Advertisers must be kept. The way to keep them is to give them the preference over rival firms who do not advertise in

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The Suffragette.

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A Review of the Week.

Mrs. Pankhurst Still at Liberty.
 Mrs. Pankhurst, who was released from Holloway prison on July 24, and whose licence expired on July 31, carried out her intention of attending the weekly meeting of the W.S.P.U. at the Kingsway Hall on Tuesday afternoon. A large crowd had gathered outside the hall. The police were conspicuous by their absence, and in consequence the crowds were most orderly and interested. Mrs. Pankhurst drove up to the main entrance of the hall and entered the building un molested.

We trust that this means an end of the policy of murder and that in future no more attempts will be made to break the spirit of the women by "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. Whether this is so the future will reveal. In the meantime we reserve judgment.

Facts Concerning Torture.
 Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst were both released from prison last Friday after many days' imprisonment, during which the very keenest anxiety was felt as to their fate. Both of them adopted the thirst and hunger strike; Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in addition added the sleep strike, which meant that she walked up and down her cell until she fell exhausted on the floor. Miss Annie Kenney suffered such intense agony during the days she was in prison that she was delirious for two nights before her release.

Miss Annie Kenney.
 [Though in such an extremely weakened state Miss Annie Kenney determined to take her place on the platform of the weekly meeting of the W.S.P.U. at the Kingsway Hall. Her licence, which is granted for eight days, had not expired, and in consequence no attempt was made to rearrest her. She is firm in her intention to again appear

at the meeting on Monday next, by which date her licence will have come to an end.

More News of Prisoners.
 Other prisoners fighting the iniquitous "Cat-and-Mouse Act" include Miss Mary Richardson and Miss Kathleen Jarvis. The case of Miss Richardson, whose statement appears in another part of the paper, is of great significance; our readers should note exactly what was said by the prison doctor. As Mrs. Pankhurst stated in her speech on Tuesday, these men cease to be doctors under the circumstances and become the instruments of the Government. What must be the opinion of the medical world of a doctor who would use such an appalling threat to a woman shut up alone in a prison cell in the exhausted condition consequent upon a five days' hunger and thirst strike?

The Government's Victims.
 A very important statement has been made by Miss Richardson, one of the "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners. While in Holloway the prison doctor said "It is coming to this: very stern measures will be adopted." When she retorted "You cannot do more than kill me," the doctor replied "It is not a question of killing you. Next time you will be kept fourteen days. When you are a physical and mental wreck then you will be sent to an institution where they look after mental wrecks." The Government are bent upon torture, and have the torturer's usual object, namely, that of securing recantation, which is proved by their offers, both direct and indirect, to cancel the sentence upon Suffragist prisoners if those prisoners will promise to renounce their fight for the vote. The Government have been sending a Home Office medical specialist to visit the prisoners. This has evidently been done with a view of ascertaining what is the longest period under which their victims can be retained in prison without actually dying within the prison walls. Another proof of this is afforded by the fact that Miss Annie Kenney was on the occasion of her fourth hunger strike kept in prison longer than she was during her first, second and third hunger strike. Other "Cat-and-Mouse" prisoners have had a similar experience. This is evidence of the Government's determination to destroy the body and by that means to break the spirit of their victims.

The Government and Mr. Lansbury.
 Mr. Lansbury, who on July 30 was sent to prison for three months in default of finding sureties, decided with his characteristic courage to adopt the hunger strike. After three days he was released under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" under a nine days' notice. The Government is obviously finding Mr. Lansbury a troublesome and embarrassing victim. Not only is he a man and a voter, and therefore a dangerous person to maltreat, but he was only a short time ago actually a member of the House of Commons.

It is one thing for a Liberal to apply the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" to voteless women and quite another to apply it to an ex-member of Parliament.

Prayers for the Government's Victims.

Moved by the urgent need in which Suffragist prisoners stand, a number of women attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral and elsewhere and sent up a prayer that the life of the prisoners might be spared, using the words:

"God bless Emmeline Pankhurst. Save her, save her, give her life, and set her free. Spare her, spare her, hear us while we pray to Thee."

We refer to this subject in our leading article.

Mrs. Sanders' Holiday.

Mrs. Beatrice Sanders, the financial secretary to the W.S.P.U., who is now at liberty under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" after two hunger strikes, is now, by her doctor's order, taking a holiday, which it is hoped will restore to her the health that she has lost owing to the Government's methods of torture. Before leaving home Mrs. Sanders paid several visits to the W.S.P.U. headquarters at Lincoln's Inn House in order to transact some important Union business which needed her attention.

Tampering with the Administration of Justice.

Mr. McKenna has been pertinaciously questioned in the House of Commons on the subject of the administration of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." In the course of this questioning Mr. McKenna had been forced to make some admissions as to the suffering involved by starvation. Another admission which was extorted from him is that he has offered to relieve the "conspirators" and other Suffrage prisoners of their sentences if they will, as he put it in the House of Commons, "abstain from breaking the law in future," but as it has been represented to the prisoners themselves, if they will do no more work of any kind for the W.S.P.U. It is thus that the Government tamper with the administration of justice.

More About the Piccadilly Flat Case.

The Government are still withholding from the public the facts relating to the Piccadilly Flat scandal. Mr. McKenna refused to give a straight answer to Viscount Wolmer's question as to why Miss Agnes Lake, who was concerned with publishing the SUFFRAGETTE, has received a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the third division, whereas Queenie Gerald, convicted of keeping a brothel, was sentenced to only three months' imprisonment in the second division. When Mr. Wedgwood said "May I ask whether the prisoner, Queenie Gerald, is still in prison or has she been let out?" Mr. McKenna made ambiguous reply as follows: "So far as I know the three months have not expired yet." This excites the suspicion that Queenie Gerald is no longer in prison, while women who are public spirited reformers are being slowly put to death by "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. The "Globe" and other newspapers are demanding that the names of the men connected with the Piccadilly Flat shall be revealed, but so far without success. There are a great many people who have the names of these men in their possession. Who is going to be man enough to give these names to the world and take the consequences?

Mr. Lloyd George on the Present Situation.

We wonder what the laughable Labour Party has to say on finding that it has once again been taken in. One of the excuses given by official Labour for its unholy alliance with the Liberal Government is that the question of the House of Lords must be "got out of the way." Instead of which the House of Lords is in the way still! For here we have Mr. Lloyd George going as a stormy petrel to Wales to announce in the old familiar strain that the House of Lords is the dominant issue in present-day politics that democracy stands in greater peril at this hour than it has for generations in this country. The Lords and their friends arrogate to themselves the right to say that they decline to allow Liberal measures which Parliament was elected to pass on to the Statute Book.

The world was told, and Mr. J. R. MacDonald believed, that the Parliament Act was to settle all that, but as the leaders of the Liberal Party can agree on no other issue they are bringing forward once again the well-worn question of the House of Lords in hope that the Labour Party at any rate will be taken in. One sentence in Mr. Lloyd George's speech is of special interest to Suffragettes. Speaking on the attitude of the House of Lords, he said:

If it succeeds it means the end of Constitutional Government in this Country and force will be found the sole hope of liberty in the Twentieth as it was in the Seventeenth Century.

And yet Mr. Lloyd George is torturing, with a view to killing, the women who have used force to gain their political freedom!

A Triumphant Lawbreaker.

Sir Edward Carson is still pursuing his unlawful courses and he is still at liberty. He announced with pride that he has ready a drilled and disciplined force of men who will make his rebel Government effective and carry out such orders as are made by that Government. Speaking at Portrush on Monday last, he said that the Government were reported to have issued a warrant for his arrest, but he knew nothing about it and he cared less. He made the Government this offer, he would be prepared at a few hours' notice to attend any place they named so that they might execute the warrant, but he felt sure that they would never produce or execute it. Sir Edward Carson evidently thinks that his sex and political influence are enough to protect him from the coercion and torture which Mrs. Pankhurst is enduring.

Judge or Jury.

We notice in certain quarters a reaction against the system of trial by jury. In substitution for this it is suggested that we shall rely on trial by a judge alone. Trial by jury has its defects, and very glaring these defects are so long as women are forced to submit to trial by jury entirely composed of the opposite sex. But trial by a judge will be worse still. For be it noticed that the impartiality of the judges, even if it ever existed, is now a thing of the past. The women of the W.S.P.U. have good and painful reason to know how biased by sex prejudice and by party prejudice His Majesty's judges can be. The apparent intention of the Government is to appoint a notorious political partisan to the position of Lord Chief Justice. This appointment will strengthen the already existing bias of the judiciary and will be a great public misfortune whose effects will not soon disappear.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions July 2 to July 7.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from July 2 to July 7, 1913. Includes categories like 'Already Acknowledged', 'Funeral Expenses', 'Poster Fund', and 'Summer Festival'.

Note.—In issue of July 25, Mrs. Branch, 10s. should be 20s., and Mrs. A. Burke, 20s., should be 10s.; and in issue of July 17, Miss Wainwright, for Memorial Fund should be for Funeral Expenses.

Books Received.

- List of books received including 'More Light on the Woman Question', 'The Banner with the New Device', 'Problems of the Sexes', 'The Mask', 'Way Stations', 'A Survey of the Woman Problem', 'Adventures Beyond the Zambesi', 'Mr. Fleight', 'First Aid to the Servantless', 'Towards Liberty', 'The Sentence of Silence', 'My Lady's Book', 'Syndicalism and the Co-operative Commonwealth', 'Filius Nullus—Nobody's Child', 'The Diwan of Zeb-un-Nissa', 'Love and the Woman of To-morrow', 'Why Girls Go Wrong'.

Treasurer's Note.

It is a reproach constantly brought against the English public that it is lacking in imagination, and possibly this may be true in reference to those causes which it does not understand; but once let an English man or woman approve of a good object and there is no fear but that imagination will not play its part in finding a way to help it forward. This has been abundantly shown by all those who have the cause of Woman's Suffrage at heart. In a hundred different ways people are coming forward eager to do what they can and spurred onwards by the noble sacrifices which others are making every day. Amongst the readers of the SUFFRAGETTE, a number which is increasing every week, there is no way better calculated to help on the cause than by subscribing to the funds of the Union.

Many people have constant demands on their time which makes paper-selling impossible, a comparatively small number feel able to speak or conduct meetings; but it is very few indeed who are unable to contribute even a small sum of money, and the treasurer earnestly hopes that everyone will send what they can and so take part in this, if in no other way, in the great victory which draws nearer every day—the victory of the emancipation of women.

EMMELINE PANKHURST.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

The Prime Minister has been holding forth on the subject of the prevention of tuberculosis. A most desirable thing, but when shall we hear the Prime Minister talking about another and even more terrible form of disease, and when shall we see him trying to prevent it? When, in other words, shall we see him striking at the cause of sexual disease?

The cause of sexual disease is the subjection of women. Therefore to destroy the one we must destroy the other. Viewed in the light of that fact, Mr. Asquith's opposition to votes for women is seen to be an overwhelming public danger. As we have said, sexual disease—or venereal disease, as it is commonly called—is more to be dreaded than even tuberculosis. It must first be remembered that the whole truth about the effects, direct and indirect, of venereal disease is not yet known. New discoveries are being made every day, and each discovery reveals fresh reason for the belief that venereal disease is humanity's greatest scourge.

As every-body knows, the more serious forms of venereal disease are two, namely, syphilis and gonorrhoea. One authority says that among the causes of death syphilis comes next to tuberculosis in frequency. This statement must be supplemented by others before we can realise the full gravity of the matter.

A Campaign of Silence.

Firstly, owing to the campaign of silence now breaking down, medical certificates for the cause of death are often so arranged as to conceal the part played by syphilis, and therefore the available statistics do not fully represent the facts. Secondly, the syphilitic character of various ailments formerly supposed to be non-syphilitic is now being recognised. Various other ailments are coming under suspicion, and this suspicion that they are syphilitic is only too likely to be established by further medical research.

Thirdly, syphilis, by diminishing the power of resistance of the organism, renders the effect of all illnesses and accidents more serious. There is also this to be noted in drawing the comparison between tuberculosis and syphilis. Syphilis is a powerful predisposing cause to tuberculosis. Moreover, there is also a form of consumption which is definitely syphilitic. We may also add that syphilis is now recognised as being a strong predisposing cause to cancer.

Even in the present imperfect state of knowledge it is safe to say that syphilis, which is one only of the venereal diseases, outstrips tuberculosis as the most potent single cause of physical degeneracy and of mortality. A Special and Tragic Interest. For women the question of venereal disease has a special and a tragic interest. It strikes at them in their own person and through their children. A woman infected by syphilis not only suffers humiliation and illness which may eventually take the most revolting form, but is in danger of becoming the mother of deformed, diseased, or idiot children. Why are such children born into the world? women have often cried in

despair. The answer is—Syphilis! Mis-carriage is very frequently caused by the same disease. Indeed nothing, as one doctor says, is so murderous to the offspring as syphilis.

Rather different, though hardly less terrible where women are concerned, is the effect of gonorrhoea. In future articles we shall deal more fully with this matter. In the meantime, we may say that gonorrhoea is one of the most prevalent of all diseases. It is acquired before marriage by 75 per cent. or 85 per cent. of men, and it is very often contracted after marriage by such men as are not entirely faithful to their wives. To men the disease gives comparatively little trouble, and in the old days the doctors made very light of it.

Race Suicide.

But to women, owing to their physiological structure, it is one of the gravest of all diseases. A very large number of married women are infected by their husband with gonorrhoea. The common result is sterility which prevents the birth of any child, or may prevent the birth of more than one child. Race Suicide!

Generally speaking, the female ailments which are urged by some ignoble men as a reason against the enfranchisement of women are not due to natural weakness, but to gonorrhoea. Women—and there are so many of them—who "have never been well since they married," are victims of gonorrhoea.

An enormous percentage of the operations upon women are necessitated by this disease, which in many cases so affects the organs of maternity as to necessitate their complete removal. Race Suicide again. These are awful truths, so awful that the woman's instinct is to keep them hidden, until she realises that only by making these truths known can this appalling state of affairs be brought to an end.

Women have suffered too much from the conspiracy of silence to allow that conspiracy to last one minute longer. It has been an established and admitted rule in the medical profession to keep a wife in ignorance of the fact that she has become the victim of venereal disease. A bride struck down by illness within a few days, or within a few weeks, of her wedding day is told by her husband and the doctor that she is suffering from appendicitis, and under cover of this lie her sex organs are removed without her knowledge. Women whose husbands contract syphilis, and are in turn infected, are kept in ignorance of this, and are thus unable to protect themselves and to do their duty by the future.

The Only Cure.

Here we have the woman question in perhaps its most urgent and acute form. Have the Anti-Suffragist women any idea of what the wrongs of women really are? We beg them to realise that so long as the subjection of women endures and is confirmed by law and custom, so long will the race be injured and degraded, and women be victimised.

Sexual disease, we say again, is due to the subjection of women. It is due, in other words, to the doctrine that woman is sex and beyond that nothing. Sometimes this

doctrine is dressed up in the saying that women are mothers and beyond that nothing. What a man who says that really means is that women are created primarily for the sex gratification of men, and secondarily, for the bearing of children if he happens to want them, but of no more children than he wants.

As the result of this belief the relation between man and woman has centred in the physical. What is more, the relation between man and woman has been that of an owner and his property—of a master and his slave—not the relation of two equals.

From that evil has sprung another. The man is not satisfied to be in relation with only one slave; he must be in relation with many. That is to say, sex promiscuity has arisen, and from that has in its turn come disease.

And so at the beginning this twentieth century in civilised Britain we have the doctors breaking through the secreties and traditions of long years, and sounding the note of alarm. This canker of venereal disease is eating away the vitals of the nation, and the only cure is Votes for Women, which is to say the recognition of the freedom and human equality of women.

The Outcome of Enfranchisement.

The effect of women's enfranchisement will, where this question of redeeming the race is concerned, be manifold. There are three sets of people mainly responsible for dealing with the problem—the ordinary man, the ordinary woman, and the medical profession. The medical profession has until now viewed the question of venereal disease chiefly from the standpoint of the man. As woman's influence increases, her interests and the interests of her children—in a word, the interests of the race—begin to take their due place in medical consideration. This process will not be complete until the equality of women is recognised and enacted by the law. Then we shall have doctors taking the sound, balanced view that the moral and physical health of the race transcends their "obligations" to foolish individuals who, for the sake of indulgences of which they themselves are ashamed, would wreck the lives of themselves, their wife, and their children. We shall have doctors applying themselves to the task of helping men, it need be by medicinal means, to live as befits a highly evolved and self-respecting human being.

The outcome of enfranchisement will be to make women hate more than anything else in the world the very thought of selling themselves into slavery as under the conditions of the present day so many of them do sell themselves. The weapon of the vote will enable them to break down existing barriers to honest livelihood.

Upon men the effect of women's enfranchisement will be to teach them that women are their human equals, and not the sub-human species that so many men now think them, not slaves to be bought and sold and degraded and then cast away.

We know to what bodily and spiritual corruption the subjection of women has brought humanity. Let us now see to what cleanness and nobility we can arrive through her emancipation!

LEA

On Fri... Mrs. Sar... appeared a... gether w... arrested... France c... manded... day, and... chemist... on Thur... Drew, m... whose in... issue of... apprehen... The ch... stated as... For hav... Pankhurst... other me... Political U... other da... damage, a... belonging... the Maltes... Mr. Box... Mr. Willia... of the Dir... McDonald... Drew, and... fendants... Mr. Box... arrests sin... trate. Ow... to be deal... to open li... for a furth... had been... In the... inspector... that at 11... went to... Miss Kenn... the ventil... Riola, 153... documents... a bedroom... ny's room... some writt... day the w... residence h... warrant to... "I think... an an extr... cause. Wl... The wifes... papers," a... the card h... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter addr... the witness... duced and... the handw... four docu... Miss Kenn... went to M...

THE "CAT-AND-MOUSE ACT" DOOMED.

A Speech delivered by Mrs. PANKHURST at the Kingsway Hall, August 5, 1913.

I think I ought to make it clear to you that I came into this hall, not in disguise, but quite openly. Why have I been allowed to come in unmolested to-day? Well, I hope I am right in drawing this conclusion: it is that the Government intend to abandon their coercive legislation against women. We have known, those of us who have been fighting the Government, fighting this coercive legislation, we have known all through the fight that the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was doomed to failure. We knew we should beat it. We knew we should illustrate in our own persons what we have already declared in our own meetings, what is the real fact about government—that government rests upon the consent of the governed, that you cannot govern people, however weak they may be, if they withhold their consent.

When I was at the meeting last Monday, covered by my licence—at least, so the licence was interpreted—I came in unmolested by the armies of police who were waiting to rearrest Miss Kenney at the place of the meeting. To-day I did not see any of these police as I came in, and I asked myself if they were occupied just for a change in trying to serve a warrant upon Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward Carson has been making most interesting speeches lately. They might be our own; they have such a familiar sound to me that it seems as if I were reading reports of some of the speeches I made before my arrest and trial, in the early part of this year.

One Way or the Other.

Well, when I was last in prison I stayed there, as you know, three days. I was so ill that I did not know what to do with myself, but nevertheless I refused all the time to allow the doctor to examine me. I felt I must end it one way or the other; that I could not bear it any longer, and so I intimated that I would not even lie in bed; that I would walk as long as I could, and when I could not walk any longer, I would lie on the floor.

I have come to the conclusion that doctors in prison, dealing with women who are striking for their convictions, cease to be doctors. I am not attacking the doctors in prison when I say that. I am simply stating a simple fact. All the doctor does, all he is expected to do, all he can do in prison, is to ascertain, more or less, how long you can safely be kept in prison. Now when a doctor allows himself to be used by the Government in that way, he ceases to be a doctor. I tried to explain to the doctor his position, when he said I had acted discourteously in refusing to allow him to feel my pulse, or ascertain the condition of my heart. I said "All you want to do is to find out how long you can safely keep me here without my dying on your hands, and I decline to relieve you of the responsibility."

"How Do You Think Women Feel?"

I say here deliberately, it does not matter so much for women of my age, because we have to a large extent lived our lives. I try to pull myself together to face the thing again, but the horrible part of it is to think of the young ones—Annie Kenney, my own

girl Sylvia—cheerfully and gaily even, giving their lives to be tortured under this piece of legislation, which is a disgrace—it would have been a disgrace to the Middle Ages—to a civilised country like ours in the twentieth century. I say to the men in this meeting, and I hope there are strange men, and I say to the Press men, "How do you think we feel when we read speeches made by Liberal politicians about freedom and the people's rights, and representative government? How do you think we feel when we read articles, especially in Liberal papers, about the rights of the people, and about liberty all over the world? How do you think women feel?"

You talk about women and a sex war. Why if you could realise the depth of contempt in the hearts of women! And yet with that contempt there is mingled feelings of the deepest pity; feelings of the deepest anxiety, because you know we read about the Press being a great educator, and it is still a great educator. It is one of the most powerful instruments for good or for evil that the world has ever known. And then we find the columns of the Press devoted to petty scandals; to miserable ridiculous newspaper correspondence, while all the time these terrible sufferings and terrible sacrifices that are going on, are either not referred to at all, or dismissed in a few contemptuous lines. Well, I think the men who come to these meetings, whether they come to satisfy their own curiosity, or whether they come doing their duty as Press representatives, have no illusions about this movement. I think they know that the game is very nearly up; that the movement that it was attempted to kill with ridicule, with misrepresentation, with cruelty, still goes on, and is bound to win.

A New Race of Women.

And think what our reward is; how much we have got out of it. Foreigners coming to this country after an absence of a few years tell us that English women are changed, that they are not the women they were a few years ago, that there is a new race of women. Yes, thank God, there is a new race of women, a new race of women who are determined to redeem the race; these women who are determined that the policy of hypocrisy shall cease, that the game of hushing up evil shall cease. I am very sorry for the doctor in Holloway, because I have great faith in human nature, and I believe the Government, in attempting to break down this movement, are doing a great deal to spoil the character of the people who are carrying out their instructions, and so I am sorry for that doctor. I believe there is good in him, and I only wish he had the courage to say, "I will be your tool no longer. I will be a man."

I support all that has been said about this great conference of doctors. They are going to discuss many things at that conference, and I understand they are going to devote the time left, after having listened to the tune of Mr. John Burns—who knows everybody's business better than his own, especially the business of women—in the little time left after his platitudes they are

going to discuss at last the greatest evil in the civilised world: they are going to discuss the problem of prostitution. Well, doctors are asking for a Royal Commission to settle the question. Many of us have thought they ought to have had it twenty years ago, but it needed the woman's movement to bring the subject to the front.

The Main Reason for Militancy.

That is perhaps the main reason for militancy. One of the things that made me a militant Suffragist after nearly thirty years of constitutional effort was the experience I had as a Registrar of Births and Deaths in one of the great manufacturing cities of this country. Whenever a woman came to register her baby's death, and brought the certificate in a sealed envelope, before I opened that envelope, and read that certificate, I knew what her baby had died of—inherited syphilis. Sometimes the name was put; sometimes other names were given. The father knew, or did not care to inquire, because there was a sort of conspiracy in those days between the medical man and the husband, so that the woman did not know what her baby died of. It is a good thing to have women in these official positions. It was worth the fight women had to enter the medical profession, because it was the beginning of the end.

We are told it is the business of women to bring the race into the world; to nurse the babies; to bring them up to be good men and women, the future fathers and mothers of the race. So it is, and we have found out that the business cannot be properly done until proper measures are taken to ensure the health of the race. You get them notifying measles; you get them notifying small-pox; notifying all the diseases that are gradually disappearing; but the worst disease of all, the most contagious, the most destructive of mind and soul and body, has been left untouched.

Daylight in the Darkness.

But we are going to have some daylight thrown into the darkness. We hope we are going to have words of light and leading from this conference of doctors, but I have not very much faith myself. I certainly have not any faith in legislation—not until women get the vote. We had an example in the Piccadilly case of what sentimental legislation by men is worth. No, we are concentrating on this fight for our political enfranchisement, so that we can have real legislation, and when we have got real legislation it is not going to be dead-letter legislation. It is going to be enforced. It is going to be administered, because women are going to be in the position to see that it is done.

I hope that my being here this afternoon is evidence that we have passed one of the stages in our difficult journey, and are one stage nearer the goal. I want to say that all that is happening in every department of our public life is encouraging us to go on with this fight for the enfranchisement of women, and we shall never lay down our weapons until the fight is over.

THE SUFFRAGETTE HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN.

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

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

SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. The Gypsy Wanderers.
 - ROUTE 1: THE LAKE COUNTRY. Access 16.30.—Upper Lake District, surrounding Keswick, Kendal, etc. Send in your name to Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Steatham, London, S.W.
 - ROUTE 2: KENT.—Gypsy Queen: Miss Lily McDonnell. Further particulars later. Other routes are being arranged.
2. Strolling Players.
3. Cafe Chantant.
4. Tents, Kiosks, and Bath Huts on the beaches for the sale of Suffragette literature and holiday wares.
5. Caravan Tour through the South Eastern Counties of Scotland.

WANTS.

1. (a) Volunteers to give hospitality to Miss Tyson's gypsies in the Lake countries. This is especially necessary because the climate of this district makes camping out of doors inexpedient.
- (b) Helpful information respecting suitable places for meetings, etc., along the route.
- (c) Contribution towards the necessarily heavy expense of transporting volunteers who cannot pay their railroad fares to the starting point of this campaign.

2. Paper-sellers for Tunbridge Wells.
 - Hon. Secretary, Miss Isabel Haynes, 11, Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells.
3. Volunteers for a poster parade during Cowes week.
 - Send your name to Miss Helen Sprott, 35, Carlton Crescent, Southampton.
4. Volunteers to advertise the "Suffragette" in Felixstowe.
 - Send your name to Miss M. Fison, Woodcroft, Bath Road, Felixstowe.
5. Volunteers to provide sweets for the shop during the summer campaign at Scarborough.
 - Address Mrs. Morgan Brown, or Mrs. Richmond, Organisers for August.



Suffragette Meeting by the Sea, Lyme Regis.

6. Paper-sellers wanted at Ilfracombe.
 - Send your name to Miss Eldridge, 9, Chambercombe Park Terrace.

EAST COAST ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Daily meetings along the coast between Tringingham and Sheringham at 5.45 p.m. Miss Leonora Tyson to speak at Felixstowe on August 13. Photograph of SUFFRAGETTE barrow and paper-sellers at Felixstowe appearing next week. There was a splendid opening meeting at Cromer August 1. Special brakes will be run to Sussend Church from Cromer and Sheringham for special afternoon suffrage service on August 10. Other meetings are being arranged to be addressed by Miss Brackenhury, Miss Perkins, Miss West, and possibly Dr. Helen Hanson. Probable dates of Cafes Chantants, August 12 and 15. Bills giving details will be posted in all coast resorts.

SOUTH WALES.

Organiser: Miss ANNIE WILLIAMS, 100, Queen Street, Cardiff. Campaign begins August 11.

WEST OF IRELAND CAMPAIGN.

Organiser: Mrs. KATHLEEN WARD, Rushstown, Toomard, Ballinasloe, co. Galway.

CAMPAIGN ON WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.

Organiser: Miss LAURA M. UNDERWOOD. This campaign has already been in progress since July 18. Excellent meetings have been held in Dunoon, Rothsay, Whistlefield, Helensburgh, and Larva. Over 600 SUFFRAGETTES are being sold weekly.

ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

Ile of Man. Organiser: Dr. HELENA JONES, 4, George Terrace, Douglas.

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

CAMPAIGN ON THE NORTH COAST.

Scarborough. Organisers (through August to September 15): Mrs. MORGAN BROWN, Mrs. RICHMOND.

The summer campaign in Scarborough has really been in progress through the last month, under the direction of Miss V. Key Jones, St. Nicholas Cliff, Scarborough, and many meetings have been held on the sands and at the piers. An excellent meeting at Bridlington July 24, addressed by Miss Ada Suffield. A very good meeting at South Cliff July 29, addressed by Miss Key Jones and Mrs. Cooke. Saturday afternoon meetings on the Marine Drive have been a great success.

The shop at Scarborough is prettily decorated, and numbers of people all day are outside reading the "cuttings" of interest and coming in for the SUFFRAGETTE.

The sale of the SUFFRAGETTE has been doubled in the last week. Special plans have been arranged for further increasing the sale in other adjacent villages and seaside resorts, as well as in Scarborough itself. Many thanks to all members acting as stewards at meetings and shops.

SUFFRAGETTES ON ROYAL DEESIDE.

The Suffragette Flag was unfurled off Deeside last Thursday evening, when Miss E. L. Andrews and Miss Joan Dugdale held a most successful meeting on Aboyne Green.

Warnings as to the intentions of certain Territorials encamped in the neighbourhood, had been freely expressed beforehand, but where is the Suffragette whom a Territorial could deter? So the meeting was held and the Territorials came, listened, and were conquered! Miss Dugdale dealt specially with arguments for Women's Suffrage from the soldier's standpoint and gave them a few statistics on soldiery of the present day, which seemed to hit pretty hard. At the conclusion they joined in giving the speakers a hearty cheer. Militancy was explained, by request, and the audience, chiefly Liberals, followed the arguments advanced with keen interest. Allusions to the illiberal policy of the Government raised no dissent; the SUFFRAGETTE was sold out and when questions were asked for a man in the crowd cried out "No need; we're all in favour of you." Meetings will be held at Ballater, Braemar and Aberdeen.

BY THE SILVER SEA.

Bournemouth. Organiser: Miss C. HOWARD SHAW, 221, Old Christ Church Road.

Hastings and St. Leonards. Miss WELLS, 28, Claremont.

Winchelsea and Rye. Miss JONES, Christabel Cottage.

Bexhill. Miss GIFFORD.

Eastbourne. Miss EARLE.

Swanage. Miss ANNIE AINSWORTH.

N.B.—Lighthouse at Swanage is closed to visitors because of Suffragettes. A notice to that effect is posted outside.

CAMPAIGN IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.

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

ENGLISH RIVIERA.

Organiser: Miss GRETA ALLEN. Torquay, Paignton, St. Ives, Ilfracombe. Miss ELDREDGE, 9, Chambercombe Park Terrace.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGNS.

Harrogate. Secretary, Miss MARIE HUGHES, 18a, King's Road.

STOP PRESS.

As we go to press we hear that the sales on Bank Holiday were most successful. The little purple, white, and green flags given away with each copy of the paper proved a great attraction. Hampstead Heath, where the "Suffragette" was in great demand, was gay with our colours.

LEA

On Fri Miss Keir Mrs. Sar peared a gether w arrested. Franco e mande day, and chemist, on Thur Drew, m whose in issue of appren The ch stated as For hav Pankhurst, other met Political U other data damage, a belonging the Malher Mr. Bos Mr. Willa of the Dir McDonald Drew, and fondants. Mr. Bos arrests zinc trate. Ow to be deal to open tl for a furth had been In the inspecor that at ll went to Miss Kenn the vaults Riola, 1133 documenta a bedroom ncy's room some writi day the residence warrant to "I think an an extr cause. Wl The wifes papers," al the card he The defend wrote that, thing at tl letter add the witness duced and the handw four docum Miss Kenn went to M

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is the coal the cook and hous keeper are looking for. The LILLES-HALL is the coal to suit them. Makes a bright, hot fire, with little or no ash, and keeps the range hot all the time. Why not have a ton to try? SEND FOR LIST OF LOWEST SUMMER PRICES. Agent: Mrs. KAYE, Member W.S.P.U., 2, Tavistock Road, Bayswater, W. Telephone: 1113 PAUL. Westbourne Park Coal & Iron Co., Mileage Station, W.

The International Suffrage Shop's Farewell

We say good-bye to the public, and have to announce A Great Closing Sale Remaining Stock, Fashions, and all Property of the above—Books, Photographs, Stationery, Chairs, Shelves, Counter, Ribbons, etc. Offers for the Shop Fittings, Furniture, etc., will be received August 10th-20th, and the articles allotted to the highest bidder on August 22.

The Suffragette.

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

LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

Obtainable at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son and Messrs. Wyman, in Scotland at Messrs. Menzies, and at all Newsagents, or by post 6d. per annum, Foreign, 8s. 6d. per annum. In Paris at W. H. Smith and Son's, Rue de Rivoli. In Vienna at Goldschmidt's. New York at Brentano's.

Telegraphic Address: "Wospola, London." Telephone: 2724 Holborn.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to the Editor, THE SUFFRAGETTE, LINCOLN'S INN HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C. Letters requiring answers should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. No responsibility is accepted for uncollected communications.

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.

The Appeal to God.

Some of the finest among the clergy will, on Thursday, after we go to press, present themselves at Downing Street in order to see the Prime Minister and make their protest against the Government's mishandling of the Woman Suffrage question, and against "Cat-and-Mouse" torture. Unfortunately, the Church as a whole is not associated with this action. Indeed the Church has, and not for the first time in history, failed the nation in a great crisis. It is for this reason that women themselves

have entered the churches and have called out to God against the woman torture now being committed by the Government.

The Church as a whole is silent before this horror. The heads of the Church are afraid to condemn torture done under the pretence and cloak of law. A Church whose seed was the blood of martyrs has no pity for the martyrs of the present day.

Not by the ecclesiastical dignitaries is any fight made against wickedness in high places. When their day of judgment comes it will be said to them:

"I was in prison and ye visited me not; I was tortured and ye came not to my aid." And these dignitaries of the Church will answer:

"Lord, when saw we thee in prison and under torture and did not minister unto thee?" The answer that will be made to them is this:

"Verily I say unto you inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

The Church's ministers have never brought upon her so great a shame as this of passively watching women slowly and surely put to death by the Government. We know what excuses will be made. "These women are criminals." "If they submitted they would not be killed." "We can do nothing to save women who use violence." There is an answer to all this.

As to the excuse that the Suffragettes are criminals let it be remembered that the Founder and Head of the Church was a criminal and as a criminal was put to death. While he still lived he said that he would send among the people prophets and wise men, and he foretold "Some of them ye shall kill and crucify, and some of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues and persecute them from city to city"—a prophecy that has many times been fulfilled and is being fulfilled at this present day.

A Church that owes its existence to one who rebelled against human law in vindication of Divine Law has no right to withhold aid from the selfless and devoted criminals who are rebelling against the oppression of their sister women.

"If they submitted they need not be killed." If Christ had submitted he need not have died on the Cross. There is answer enough to that!

"We can do nothing to save women who use violence." If that is so, why does not the Church cross out of the Bible these words?

"The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force."

"Let him who hath no sword sell his garment and buy one."

"If my Kingdom were of this world then would my soldiers fight."

In these words we have it shown that there is a violence which is righteous as well as a violence which is unrighteous. In the story of the money changers violently driven out of the temple and their tables overturned—there also the same principle is laid down.

Violence indeed! If the Church will show no compassion for women because they use violence then the Church must cease to offer prayers for national success in warfare and must never again rejoice when such success is achieved.

Let it be remembered, too, that many times over in the history of the Church violence has been used in the name of religion. Ministers of religion cannot therefore sit in judgment upon women.

The heads of the Church, straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, are afraid by condemning a great wrong to seem to encourage destruction of property; yet though the Government are destroying women's lives we do not hear the voice of the Archbishops crying out to the Prime Minister, "Thou shalt not kill!"

The Church has been degraded into the position of hanger-on and lackey of the Government. It is true that when the property and worldly status of the Church are threatened there is an outcry and the Government are denounced in Hyde Park and in the House of Lords. There is no question then of politics being outside the province of the Church. But when the Government are oppressing women and denying their human equality—which is to deny the Christian doctrine of their equality before God—and when women are being murdered by politicians, then the Church is compliant—shamefully and obsequiously compliant.

At this crisis in our national affairs when women are offering up their life as the price of other women's redemption from misery and degradation, the heads of the Church have fallen into every error condemned by Christ. If he came among them now we believe they would not know him. For anything they would care, he might once again be in prison and we should witness a second crucifixion.

At last women have taken the law into their own hands. They have gone into the churches to send up their own prayers to heaven for mercy and for justice. They know that their action is contrary to rule and regulation, but they are fortified by a great example: "What man shall there be among you that shall have one sheep and if it fall in a pit on the Sabbath day will not lay hold on it and lift it out; how much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day." How much better than a sheep are the women now being tortured to death! Wherefore it is lawful for other women to do well even in the churches. In praying that the life of Emmeline Pankhurst, Annie Kenney, and others who stand in the same peril shall be spared, women have been true to the spirit and example of Christ. Knowing that, they are lifted above all human criticism.

The Church is the heritage of women as well as of men, and if men let the Church fail in her mission then it is for women to assert themselves. Christ is their Saviour as well as the Saviour of men. He never hardened His heart against women and His trust in them was never betrayed as men betrayed it. He would not question their right to offer up prayers in their own behalf at a time when men are letting great women be done to death. Worldly justice is not as yet given to women, but Divine justice is theirs, and if the recognised ministers of religion will not ask it for them, then women will ask it for themselves. The appeal they make is from man to God.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE W.S.P.U. RAID.

By H. BAILLIE-WEAVER.

Nothing proves more clearly the inferior status of women and the urgency of the need for obtaining the Parliamentary franchise for them as a first step towards equality between the sexes, than the tendency of men to take liberties with their own laws and rules when applying them to women. It would be difficult to find a better instance of this tendency than the proceedings connected with the arrest in May last of Mrs. Drummond, Miss Kerr, Miss Lake, Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Mrs. Sanders, their preliminary appearance at Bow Street and the subsequent trial of the five latter (in the absence of Mrs. Drummond, who was incapacitated by serious illness), together with Miss Annie Kenney and Mr. Clayton, who were afterwards added as defendants. I propose to examine these proceedings somewhat in detail and quote some legal authorities on some of the points they raise.

In the Absence of any Representative.

The police opened the proceedings on April 30 by raiding the head offices of the W.S.P.U. in Kingsway, arresting the six persons above mentioned and removing what the "Daily News" described as "a pantechnicon load of books and documents." In the process of doing this they are reported not only to have made the said arrests, but also to have cleared the premises of a number of people, against whom no charge was preferred, to have then, in the absence of any representative of the parties interested, overhauled everything, breaking open boxes for the purpose, to have removed not only books and papers, which did not even all belong to the Union, but also a considerable sum of money, various cigarettes and pieces of chocolate and the flag of the Union from the staff on the roof of the building, to have closed down the premises for a few days, and then to have allowed the officials and employees not arrested to return and carry on the business as before.

The first question which arises is under what statute or rule of Common Law did these very drastic and unusual measures purport to be taken? Mr. Bodkin, who throughout appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated at Bow Street, according to a report in the "Daily News" of May 1, 1913, that the proceedings were a charge of conspiracy by the six defendants and others to contravene the "Malicious Damage to Property Act, 1861." Presumably, therefore, the raiding of the premises of the Women's Social and Political Union was authorised by the provisions of that Statute, and yet such cannot be the case, for when you turn to that Act it would appear, as pointed out by Mr. Horace B. Samuel in his letter in the "New Statesman" of May 3, 1913, that it authorises only a search for and removal of explosives and things of a similar nature. Books, papers, money, cigarettes, chocolates and flags hardly seem to fall into that category, unless of course, the Director of Public Prosecutions has pushed his dread of the superior powers of women to the length of believing that some members of the Women's Social and Political Union have discovered a method of rendering property of the kind highly explosive. Of this there was not then, and is not now, any evidence.

Under What Powers?

It would appear, then, that the Director of Public Prosecutions was proceeding under some other powers. But under what? Mr. McKenna, who is the head of the department to which the Director of Public Prosecutions belongs, stated, according to the same issue of the "Daily News" in answer to this question when put to him by Mr. Keir Hardie, that the action of the police had been taken because the Women's Social

and Political Union "is an association of persons which is charged with conspiring to incite to commit criminal offences." If the warrant to arrest and search, under which the police acted, was clearly bad for both purposes. General warrants to arrest unspecified persons such as members of an association with whatever criminal offences they are charged, or to seize the property of such persons, whether specified or unspecified, are unknown to English Law, Statute or Common. In Note V on "General Warrants in Leading Cases in Constitutional Law," by Ernest G. Thomas, this proposition is laid down on the authority of three cases, viz.: Leach v. Money, which decided that a general warrant to seize some person not named is illegal; Wilkes v. Wood, which decided that a warrant to seize the papers of a person not named is illegal; and Entick v. Carrington, which decided that a warrant to seize the papers of a person named is illegal. Sir Erskine May, in his "Constitutional History," vol. II, pp. 255-262, states that the only warrant recognised by the law, which can in any way be called a "general warrant," is a search warrant for articles stolen, fraudulently obtained, unlawfully pawned or forged, and none of the property removed from the W.S.P.U. premises on April 30, 1913, by the police had been either stolen, fraudulently obtained, unlawfully pawned or forged.

Misuse of a Legal Power.

Under what warrant, then, did the police act in this case? In other words, what was the warrant, copy of which they produced, when they entered the premises of the Women's Social and Political Union? I cannot discover that they produced any, except the copy of the warrant to arrest the individual defendants under the Malicious Damage to Property Act, 1861. It comes to this, then, that either the police had no warrant to search, in which case search for and removal of any kind of property was unauthorised, or they had a warrant to search only for explosives, which they improperly extended to other things. As Mr. Samuel says, it is hard for a lawyer to believe that the Director of Public Prosecutions would sanction such a misuse of a legal power, in order to make a fishing inquiry over the whole machinery of the Union and get possession of evidence which might be useful to the prosecution, or, I would add, of funds the loss of which might cripple the Union, but it is to my mind at least as hard to believe that the police would have so acted without instructions.

But it may be asked, "Have not the police, independently of any search warrant, a general power to search the persons of those whom they arrest and also to retain things which may be evidence of crime?" True, but as pointed out by Mr. Horace Samuel, in the excellent letter from which I have already quoted and which I strongly recommend everyone to read, they can only retain such things when they have come into their possession "without wrong on their part." Consequently that principle cannot be held to justify the obtaining by unlawful means of documents or other property, more especially when, as in this case, such property does not belong to the persons arrested.

Absolutely Contrary to Practice.

Even the Irish precedent, to which Mr. Samuel refers, as going further than any English one, did not involve that wholesale interference with the property of persons, other than the persons arrested, which was the salient feature of the proceedings I am considering, and, further, the Irish case would appear to be in direct conflict with the view expressed on one occasion by Chief Justice Cockburn in connection with an arrest of

persons on a conspiracy charge—which was precisely the charge in this case—viz., that the police had no power to search for documents the premises of the persons arrested. And assuming, for the sake of argument, that, under warrant or otherwise, they had the right in this particular case to search generally for incriminating matter, it would appear absolutely contrary to ordinary practice to make an indiscriminate seizure of everything they could find on the premises, incriminating or otherwise, without regard to ownership and in the absence of anyone representing the Union or any of its members, and then take everything away and examine it in the absence of the accused or of the real owners. I venture to assert that, whether the police proceedings were authorised or not by the Director of Public Prosecutions, they would never have been attempted in connection with an organisation of men of anything like the size and importance of the Women's Social and Political Union.

(Two further articles will follow.)

"Women as World Builders."

Mr. Floyd Dell has based his book on the Women's Movement upon the study of ten women whom he regards as its leaders. Psychologically interesting but otherwise ridiculous is his explanation of the genesis of the movement as an "obscure rebellion of men" against the "pretty slave" of other days who no longer satisfies their need of womanly comradeship. The present agitation, thus, "is but another example of that readiness of women to adapt themselves to a masculine demand." Incidentally this novel theory is a pretty example of men's readiness to adapt everything under the sun to the ministry of their own unshakable self-complacency. Fortunately the author is not dominated by this point of view, and when he leaves it behind him he says many things that are just, sympathetic, and sometimes even enlightening.

Of course, Mr. Dell, in the way of most men who write about women, has his own thesis to propound as to their nature and destiny. Women, he asserts, are the sternly practical sex, intimately concerned with the material facts of life and determined, so to speak, to get their money's worth out of the political machine. He might be interested to know that a man of much weight in his generation (Buckle, the historian of civilisation in England) once wrote a learned treatise, in which he proved to his own satisfaction that women were the great imaginative force, the idealists of the world, who found truth deductively and stimulated the use of the deductive process in men. Obviously both these friends of woman cannot be right: as a matter of fact both are wrong. Women are simply human beings, classifiable into the different mental and moral categories among which male humanity is distributed. To deny this is to deny them their birthright.

Mr. Dell in practice rises superior to his own theory. He recognises, he can dwell upon, the radical differences which separate from one another the women with whom he deals, which make of them contrasting human entities rather than sex beings all bringing the same characteristics into play.

Though his book is not in itself an important contribution to the literature of the movement, Mr. Dell has shown that if he would approach the subject with more humility and deal with it at greater length he might write something not lacking in real value.

A. L. "Women as World Builders." By Floyd Dell. Chicago; Forbes and Co. 7s. 6d.

THE INIQUITOUS "CAT-AND-MOUSE" ACT BREAKING DOWN. GREAT MEETING AT THE KINGSWAY HALL.

MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN SPEAKS

No Attempt at Rearrest.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

No Police Present.

ORDERLY CROWDS.

Miss Kenney Again Appears.

ANOTHER £300 COLLECTED.

The meeting held on Tuesday afternoon at the Kingsway Hall (the Pavilion not being available for this occasion) was not the least remarkable of that extraordinary series of protests against Government persecution of the Movement as carried on by the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act.

Mrs. Pankhurst, whose licence had expired the preceding Saturday, again addressed the meeting and was not rearrested by the police.

Miss Kenney, who had been released from prison on Friday, after four days' hunger and thirst strike, also made a short speech, in spite of her doctor's prohibition. She also left the building before the meeting was over unmolested by the police.

The record of Miss Kenney's arrests and releases since she was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on June 17, are as follows:

- Released, June 21.
- Rearrested, July 2.
- Released, July 5.
- Rearrested, July 14.
- Released, July 18.
- Rearrested, July 28.
- Released, July 31.

A collection of £300, the third in succession which has reached that figure in the last three weeks, was a notable incident of this meeting.

KINGSWAY HALL.

August 5, 1913.

The meeting had been transferred from the Pavilion at short notice, nevertheless there was a large crowd outside the doors of the Kingsway Hall long before the hour when they were allowed, by police instructions, to open. There was an audience that more than filled the hall, and men and women sprang to their feet with cheers and applause on the arrival of Mrs. Pankhurst, who was seen as she walked in openly and without disguise; and the enthusiasm broke out anew as she went up on to the platform, where she received bouquets from the hands of her devoted followers.

ing that passed between the two leaders was full of mutual understanding and sympathy. Soon after, while the collection was being taken, Mrs. Pankhurst, amid renewed cheers, left the platform on the arm of her nurse, and, as was subsequently announced, reached home unmolested and safe, but very tired.

Miss Kenney then began a speech in clear tones that gave witness before the admiring, wondering audience of the supreme conquest of the spirit over the weak and tired body.

She drew a parallel between Mr. Lloyd George and the militant women.

You will always find the Liberals, though they call themselves Democrats and Social Reformers, on the side of the preservation of property, and not taking into account at all whether it will mean that human life is going to be destroyed. Therefore we say, which we have on our banner, "The preservation of human life." Mr. Lloyd George and the other men in the Cabinet have on their Liberal banner, "The preservation of property at all costs to human life."

We know perfectly well what we have to fight against, and have had to fight against during the last six or seven years, with regard to the Press boycott, and there is no doubt about it, ladies and gentlemen, had the Press of this country taken up our question as they have taken up men's questions, all this sacrifice would have been needless and all the women of this country would have won their Parliamentary vote long ago. It is our duty, therefore, to push our own paper, and to try and make the men realise the torture that is going on in our prisons at the present time.

I understand it has been pointed out to you from this platform by the speakers, who have made it very clear, that the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was introduced, not to make us serve our sentence, but to torture us when they got us inside. Why everything proves that. When I went to prison the first and second time I was not kept so long as the third and fourth time, so they have tried to torture us, and they are trying absolutely to take every drop of blood and vitality out of our body.

It was plain to see the truth of her words, that the women prisoners thought only of how best to help forward the movement, and that they thought outweighed their personal sufferings.

Miss Naylor compared the Union to the "British square at Waterloo," which remained after all attacks "still a square." And if, after repeated effort, the enemy should succeed in dispersing it, they would find the "thin red line," even more difficult to deal with, since each scattered member would carry the Union in her heart.

Mrs. Dacre Fox's speech was of necessity curtailed, but it was none the less effective in increasing the collection from £270 to over £300—the standard set by previous meetings when the imprisoned leaders had been present.

The audience dispersed filled with a feeling of thankfulness akin to triumph at the success of the meeting and the victorious presence of the leaders.

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

AN IMPRESSION BY AN AMERICAN SYMPATHISER.

Before two o'clock a crowd had already begun to collect on the sidewalk in front of the hall, and long before the doors were opened a long queue of men and women four abreast were waiting for admittance, overflowing the lobby and extending well along the pavement outside.

"Not One Policeman."

At half-past two the doors were opened, and the first rush for seats near the front filled all the best places in the hall. But a crowd still remained outside on the pavement.

Men and women, who had evidently no intention of going in at all—merely, chiefly, but, wonder of wonders, not one policeman, in marked contrast to the serried ranks of helmeted figures, uniformed, that had blocked the entrance of the Pavilion during recent W.S.P.U. meetings. No blue uniforms were visible anywhere, in fact, except that of the doorkeeper of the hall, who helped the stewards keep a clear space for the steady stream of people who continued to pour into the hall till every seat was taken and the aisles crowded. A plain clothes man here and there was pointed out to us by those who knew, but very few even of them.

"To Arrest Sir Edward Carson."

Where had they all disappeared to? What were they all doing? Gone to arrest Sir Edward Carson for his last militant speeches in Ulster? We were able to laugh at that suggestion when it was made to us at the meeting as a reason for this strange abstinence, but for the moment the very unusualness of the absence of police at such a moment rather added to the anxiety, the suspense of the little group of women who always drift mysteriously to the fore on the approach of any crisis when the police have taught us to expect some kind of rough physical struggle when their duty seems to conflict with ours; women who knew as the crowd did not, that this was the only entrance to the hall—who knew, as the crowd only suspected, who they were waiting for; who remembered only too well that only two weeks before, when Mrs. Pankhurst had come to address the meeting, when, by the terms of the "Cat-and-Mouse" licence, she ought to be in prison again, she had been forcibly prevented from entering and rearrested amid scenes of painful violence; whose heads had been broken and women arrested on no charge at all by brutal, hysterical police.

"A More Wonderful Audience."

Never has she spoken more wonderfully or to a more wonderful audience. Those rows of listening women's faces, emptied of self for the moment, almost as she was, responding to every word she said, to every shade of appeal, every change of tone, like a perfectly-tuned instrument, and more than that, an instrument that can rarely become formidable in hands that know how to use it—that has already shown itself formidable in its resistance of every force, however powerfully combined, which continues to deprecate and neglect this great woman's movement.

"A Lergby Matter."

In the meantime the collection was still being taken up. Taking the collection is rather a lengthy matter often at these militant meetings, and for a few moments Mrs. Pankhurst and Annie Kenney sat quietly beside each other on that platform. After the six days which had elapsed since their last meeting, during which one had been slowly nursed back into some semblance of health and strength, and the other to as near death as Dr. Pearson, of Holloway Prison, thought quite safe—or, perhaps, in this case, a little nearer. They were there together only a few moments, however. After her long, exhausting speech it was quite time that Mrs. Pankhurst should go home. Again the question leaped up

"Notorious Militant Meetings."

Her speech is reported elsewhere. I have to do here only with its impression on her audience, an audience by no means entirely composed of members of the Union. In fact, I never before saw so many strangers at a regular meeting of the W.S.P.U.—men and women drawn there, it may be, from mere curiosity, to find out by their own experience just what goes on at one of these notorious militant meetings, about which the newspapers all the world over (less perhaps in London than in any other English-speaking centre) have lately had so much to say.

"Ready for Anything."

What was to happen this time? No one could tell me; but there was no one there who was not ready for anything, even for the amazingly simple thing that really did happen.

had with such difficulty been kept clear between the double row of onlookers drawn up to watch her go past, into the lobby, into the hall by a side door near the platform, and sat down quietly in the front row of seats to wait for the meeting to begin.

"Wonderful Burst of Applause."

But in an incredibly short time the audience had recognised her presence there, and responded with the wonderful burst of applause which that audience always has for its leaders, never more so than now, when it sees their leaders come back to it, after greater and greater suffering, at greater and greater personal risk.

A few moments later she had joined the other speakers on the platform, and the meeting had begun. Mrs. Mansel (in the chair) began her address with the words, "Thank God Mrs. Pankhurst is with us again."

"That Infamous Act."

A few words of introduction, a brief mention of the sufferings of those women—one of them Mrs. Pankhurst's own daughter Sylvia—who were still being broken by that infamous Act which had just been so extraordinarily suspended in her case, and then Mrs. Pankhurst rose to speak.

Never, I think, has she spoken more wonderfully, more perfectly, or shown more remarkably that perfect taste and perfect art of presentation of her subject, which makes her without doubt the greatest orator of her time. Never a word too much, or anything but the most perfect word in her brief reference to her latest prison experience, to the whole militant movement which is becoming every day more perfect through suffering. What an amazing appeal (was it ever made but once before), whose strength is not the pain and loss it can inflict on its opponents, but the measure of pain and loss it can offer in its own body, or in the bodies of its leaders.

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"Ready for Anything."

What was to happen this time? No one could tell me; but there was no one there who was not ready for anything, even for the amazingly simple thing that really did happen.

I was especially struck, too (as, indeed, I have been struck before on many occasions this summer, after nearly two years' absence from W.S.P.U. meetings), by the large number of men present. Not the exceptional man only—the theorist, the idealist, who seems often attracted to a cause in the very degree that its idealism makes it desperate—but the average everyday man who usually fights shy of ideal causes, the practical, normal worker, who seldom has the time to spare for any movement, however just, however generous, which does not immediately affect him and his hard struggle for his daily bread. There were a noticeable number of just such men at the meeting on Tuesday—men who may quite fairly be said to represent that British public one hears so much about, which is so slow to rouse itself to the consciousness of the wrongs and evils about it, but equally slow when its indignation has once been roused on any matter to let it go until something has been done to make it right.

The Collection.

Deeds, not words, is the motto of this Union, and it was by deeds more than in words that the audience poured itself out in response to Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal as treasurer of that militant Union for the sinews of war.

First Mrs. Pankhurst's licence was put up at auction and knocked down at last to a lady from Glasgow for £100.

"Annie Kenney!"

I was standing near the steps leading up to the platform watching with wonder and admiration this spectacle of generous giving, which I meet in many instances but long ago passed the point of ordinary sacrifice, when up the steps, close beside me, on her way to the platform, slipped a little figure dressed in a long black coat, a little frail ghost of a thing, with a face still blanched and drawn from her four days' hunger strike—nothing left of it, it almost seemed, but the unquenchable courage and spirit which makes the movement indomitable. Annie Kenney! In another moment she was there in her seat beside Mrs. Pankhurst, while a burst of cheers from the house showed that other people beside me had caught sight of her there. Cheers repeated over and over till the audience saw how ill she was looking, and then burst suddenly, with common consent, into a storm of hisses and boos at the Government whose last move against women's struggle for the vote has been torture.

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into everyone's mind: Was she to be let go unmolested? It seemed incredible.

"Pressed on All Sides."

A little group of militant women closed round her and followed her down the packed side aisle out into the thronged lobby into the crowd—a constantly increasing crowd massed round the entrance in the street. People pressed on all sides to catch a glimpse of her as she passed; one had to fight one's way through a press of onlookers entirely sympathetic. Her great weakness made the passage really painful at the first, but two or three policemen helped to keep clear the space by which she at last managed to reach her motor. She got in, the door closed after her; a great cheer rose up from the crowd as they saw her drive quietly away.

"£15."

Miss Kenney also was allowed to go away quite unmolested by the police, leaving her licence behind her to be sold for the Union—an unexpected licence this time, as the chair reminded us. The licence was finally knocked down to a lady for £15, in spite of entreaties from the audience not to let it go at that, to hold it over, and put it up again next week.

The Chair next called upon Miss Naylor, who made an admirably sympathetic speech.

Mrs. Dacre-Fox, also called on to speak, made use of the few moments left to her to raise the figure of the collection from £270, where it stood when she took the floor, to £300. That last £30, after everyone had already given all which a moment before had seemed possible, was to me the last miracle of that meeting.

"I think I have made a very good speech," said Mrs. Dacre-Fox as the last pound came in—and I, for one, quite agreed with her.

MISS RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT.

HOLLOWAY DOCTOR'S THREAT.

"A Nervous and Mental Wreck."

On Thursday Dr. Pearson began to question me about militancy, asking me if I was going to be militant when I went out, and I said of course I was.

On Friday he asked me very carefully, and in a curious way, whether I had any relatives, especially whether I had a mother, father, or any near relations, asking me if I was going to be militant when I went out again.

On Saturday he asked me again was I going to continue being militant, and I told him I should be militant as long as I could stand or see. He said, "It is just coming to this; very stern measures will be adopted." I said, "You cannot do more than kill me." He then said, "It is not a question of killing you. Next time you will be kept fourteen days, until you are a skeleton and a nervous and mental wreck, and then you will be sent to an institution where they look after mental wrecks."

That was the end of the conversation, as he was getting towards the door. He emphasised the mental part of the breakdown.

MEDICAL REPORTS.

Miss Kenney is recovering very slowly from the hustling to which she was subjected when arrested on Monday, July 28, and the hunger strike while in prison. Her health is considerably more damaged now than when she was last released.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has suffered very much from heart trouble. She has irregular heart action and much pain and distress when moving. Her general health is much impaired and her recuperative power poor.

Miss Richardson was released on Sunday, and is still very feeble.

SUFFRAGIST SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S.

SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

A party of Suffragists interrupted the morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday by singing a specially composed verse dealing with the franchise agitation. The disturbance took place during the singing of the Litany and immediately after the prayer for prisoners. The setting of the Suffragist's verse harmonised with the chanting of the choir. The women were all together in the centre aisle, and the verse they sang was:

"God bless Emmeline Pankhurst. Save her, save her, give her life, and set her free. Spare her, spare her, hear us while we pray to Thee."

At this point the reports of the incident in the daily Press begin to depart from the truth.

"The Church Militant."

The interruption took place at the end of the Litany, that part of the service of the Church militant especially reserved for the prayers of the congregation against imminent danger and catastrophe, and for one long moment both organ and choir stopped utterly, so that nothing was heard in the cathedral but those women's voices.

"Suffragettes."

Then came the first note of discord as organ and choir crashed in again with the suspended service, and a whisper went all over the congregation, "Suffragettes." Several vergers hurried to the spot with so little regard for the comfort and safety of worshippers still on their knees, that in one case at least a woman who happened to be kneeling near the end of a row where the Suffragettes were standing was thrown roughly against the man next her.

"A Clenched Fist."

The vergers used no ceremony with the women who had made the interruption, one verger especially being seen to strike one girl in the face with a clenched fist to stop her singing. Not one of the women themselves, however, offered any resistance. They went out quietly in little groups down the centre and side aisle, escorted by the vergers and a policeman.

Interested and Impressed.

The congregation itself, at this season of the year chiefly composed of sightseers and strangers from all parts of the world, attracted to the Sunday services as one of the great sights of London, were evidently more interested and impressed than scandalised by the incident.

"CAT-AND-MOUSE" VICTIMS.

News of the Prisoners.

Mr. Johnson's Disappearance.

The Clergymen's Deputation.

Indignant Resolutions.

NEWS OF THE "CAT-AND-MOUSE" PRISONERS.

Miss Annie Kenney was released from Holloway on August 1, after a four days' hunger and thirst strike. She was in a very serious condition.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was kept in prison for nearly six days before the order for her release came. She had been hunger, thirst and sleep striking the whole time.

Miss Mary Richardson was released from Holloway on August 3 in a very grave condition, having taken no food or water for nearly six days. Her licence is dated from August 2 to August 11.

Miss Kathleen Jarvis, after five days' hunger strike, was released on August 2 in a state of collapse.

Mr. Lansbury was released from Pentonville Prison on August 2, after having been on hunger strike for three days. His licence extends until August 11.

Mr. Robson Paige was rearrested on August 1, and taken to Pentonville Prison, where he has been on hunger strike ever since.

The newspapers report the disappearance of Mr. Harry Johnson from Doncaster on August 1. His licence expired the following day.

Mrs. Mary Wyan is still in the Kensington Infirmary awaiting the remission of the rest of her sentence by Mr. McKenna. Her condition is still far from satisfactory.

On Saturday, August 2, Miss Annie Bell was released from Holloway, after having been on hunger and thirst strike since July 27. Her licence expires on August 11.

Miss Dulcie West, who has been hunger and thirst striking since July 23, was released from Holloway on Monday, August 4, in a very weak state. She is out under the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act.

Releases.

Miss Ansell was released on Wednesday evening, after having been on hunger strike since August 1. She is in a very exhausted condition.

Mr. Robson Paige, who was arrested on August 1, was released from Pentonville, after six days' hunger strike, on Wednesday evening.

MRS. SANDERS.

Mrs. Beatrice Sanders the Financial Secretary of the W.S.P.U., who was sentenced on the charge of conspiracy to fifteen months' imprisonment, and has been released after two hunger strikes, is now under medical advice, taking a few weeks' holiday. Before leaving London Mrs. Sanders paid several visits to Lincoln's Inn House, the headquarters of the W.S.P.U., for the purpose of transacting official business which needed her attention.

Mrs. Seymour Pearson, a lady who has been associated with the militant section of Suffragists. On alighting he entered the house, leaving the officers—who, of course, had no power to go in with him, outside. His attitude to the policemen had been quite friendly, and there did not appear to be anything about the proceedings to arouse any serious suspicion, but notwithstanding this one of them immediately set off to walk round to the back of the house. On arriving there he saw the door was open, but he could see nothing of his charge. Both officers then made inquiries, and learned that Johnson had departed, evidently by the back door, during the brief interval in which one of the policemen went round to the back. The officers were quite satisfied that their charge was not in the house, and late last night they had to return to Doncaster without him."

useful purpose can be served by such denial of access to those who, as members of a democratic Government, are generally looked upon as representative of the people, and, therefore, as bound to use every reasonable means to obtain adequate knowledge of the opinions and feelings of the people.

We therefore respectfully inform you that we consider it is our plain duty to see you and express to you our views on the very serious conditions that now prevail as a result of the present cruel coercion of the Government in the course of their unsatisfactory treatment of the whole women's question. It is our intention, therefore, to wait upon you on Thursday next, Aug. 7, at 3.30 p.m."

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members who get their paper on Thursday are reminded that the Clergymen's Deputation will wait on the Premier at Downing Street this afternoon (Thursday) at 3.30, and urged to be present in Whitehall at that time to support these gentlemen.

MISS KENNEY'S FOURTH IMPRISONMENT.

Miss Annie Kenney, who was released on Friday in a serious condition, is slowly recovering strength. The last was her fourth imprisonment under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and inflicted severe suffering on her while in prison. During the last two nights in prison Miss Kenney was delirious, and on her release it was found her heart was seriously affected.

Mr. Harry Johnson shadowed by Detectives.



Entering the Train at Doncaster.

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ANOTHER MEN'S DEPUTATION.

An important deputation, representing men of Hampshire, Portsmouth, and Southampton, will wait upon Mr. Asquith on Monday, August 12, at 4.30. These men, who represent over 30,000 citizens, are demanding the immediate cessation of "Cat-and-Mouse" torture and the repeal of the infamous Act.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

RESOLUTIONS POURING IN.

The following unions and associations have passed resolutions calling for the repeal of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," and in most cases demanding that the Government should put an end to the present disorder by granting the enfranchisement of women.

The Leicester, Portsmouth and Bristol branches of the Women's Labour League, the Edinburgh West, Keighley, Tooting, Kingston, Holburn Colliery, Hackney, Poole, Worthing, Kensington, Colchester, Southall, Griffithstown, Leicester, Kirby-in-Ashfield (Notts), Edlington (Birmingham), Ilford, Pontefract branches of the I.L.P., the Nottingham, Oldbury (Birmingham), Eastbourne, Shelburne, Willesden and Harlesden, and Hastings branches of the B.S.P., the Wimbledon and Nottingham branches of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, the Sheffield and Wimbledon branches of the Trades and Labour Council, the Stratford branch of the N.U.R., the Sheffield branch of the N.U.C., and the Sheffield branch of the Railway Clerks' Association.

The Executive Committee of the Penal Reform League has also passed a resolution expressing its conviction that a prisoner who hunger strikes for conscience sake, and thus endangers his life should be released unconditionally in the name of justice and humanity.

The export branch of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union, the Poplar (North Ward, Bow) branch of the Trades and Labour League and the Bridgeton branch of the I.L.P. have passed resolutions endorsing the speeches of Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Scurr, and expressing their indignation at the Government's action against them.

ANOTHER "MOUSE" DISAPPEARS.

POLICE OUTWITTED.

According to the newspaper reports Mr. Harry Johnson, who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at the Leeds Assizes, and was released from Wakefield Gaol on July 27 under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act," has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police.

The "Yorkshire Post" of August 2 gives the following account of his disappearance: "During yesterday afternoon, however, Mr. Johnson left his home for Doncaster Station. To our representative in the district, who questioned him as to his intentions, he said he 'would go through with it,' evidently intending to imply that if taken back to goal to-day he would go on the hunger strike again. Two plain-clothes officers accompanied him in the train to York."

Escape by Back Door.

"At York Station the whole party hailed a taxi-cab, and the driver Johnson gave the directions of his destination, which was a house in Howorth Green, the residence of

THE CLERGYMEN'S DEPUTATION.

THEY INSIST ON THEIR RIGHTS.

The refusal of the Prime Minister last week to receive a deputation of clergymen on the administration of the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" is not accepted by the promoters of the deputation, and it is stated that Mr. Asquith will wait upon Mr. Lewis F. Donaldson, of Leicester, the organizer, writing to the Premier from Bank Buildings, 16, St. James's Street, London, S.W., under date Aug. 2, says:

"We beg to acknowledge your reply to our communication of July 28, and to express our great regret that you have chosen to refuse to see a widely representative deputation of the Church of England clergymen who desire, in a constitutional way, to obtain a hearing on a matter of urgent importance. We consider that your continued refusal to meet representative bodies of the citizens at the head of whom you have been placed in a position of responsibility is subversive of their own rights in the government of this country, and they find it hard to understand just any

GLASGOW SUFFRAGISTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

"A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY."

After exhaustive inquiries the police are now satisfied that the two women arrested early on the morning of July 24 are Miss Ethel Moorhead, a well-known Edinburgh artist, and Mrs. Elizabeth Doretha Smith, wife of the Rev. W. Chalmers Smith, minister of Calton Parish Church, Glasgow.

It will be remembered that the women were found on the premises of a large unoccupied mansion house at 6, Park Gardens, Glasgow, inside of which the police discovered piles of inflammable material arranged apparently with the object of setting fire to the premises at different points.

They were arrested and charged at the Western Police Court the same day with breaking into the house and conveying there a quantity of combustible material. While on remand they were sent to Dulcie Street Prison, and there both at once adopted the hunger strike. On the 28th, when they had again to appear at the police court, Mrs. Smith was too ill to attend, and Miss Moorhead alone appeared to answer the charge.

Accordingly only one of the ladies was shown over the room on the third floor by the factor's representative, it being understood that the elderly woman whom they had left on the second floor would find her way out. When the survey of the house was completed the factor's representative and the lady who had remained with him left the house together, the doors being carefully locked and the keys taken back to the factor's office. The police believe the "old lady" concealed herself in the house, and subsequently admitted her companions by opening the basement door from the inside. Among the articles found in the house by the police were a wig of grey hair and a pad to match, a dark cape, and other apparel such as is usually worn by old ladies.

TURNING THE TABLES.

POLICEMAN SUMMONED.

At Bow Street, on Tuesday, before Mr. Graham Campbell, Police Constable Harry Trudgell, 459A, who is attached to the members' cloak-room at the House, was summoned by Mrs. Adeline Mary Chapman, wife of Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Metropolitan magistrate, and Mrs. Ruth Mary Cavendish-Bentick, on a charge of assault.

Mrs. Chapman, whose case was taken first, said that on the evening of July 24 she formed one of a deputation appointed to carry a memorial from the Caxton Hall to the House of Commons, under the leadership of Sir Edward Bask. They proceeded to the door leading to St. Stephen's Hall, where Sir Edward explained to the defendants, who was the only constable on duty, that he was lending a deputation.

Suddenly Seized by the Shoulder. Several persons were allowed to pass through the door, said Mrs. Chapman, but before she herself could reach it, it was closed in her face. She asked the defendant to allow her to pass through, but he refused, and while she was still standing there he suddenly seized her by the shoulders, and planting his knee in her back, forced her away. She asked what he meant by treating her in that way and informed him that she had taken his number, whereupon he let her go and she returned to her original position. An inspector came up and took her name, and upon her expressing a wish to send for a member she was told that she must wait outside. Mrs. Chapman replied that there was no member of the House of Commons for whom she would wait in the road.

Violently Pushed Downstairs. Meanwhile a number of policemen, led by an inspector, ranged themselves inside the door on either side of the lobby. The witness found herself suddenly and violently pushed down the stairs. She was precipitated on to the ladies waiting below and a chain she was wearing was broken in the process.

Mrs. Cavendish-Bentick then gave evidence. She said she was not a member of the deputation, but followed with a friend and remained outside. She saw people being ejected with a good deal of force and, amongst others, Mrs. Cecil Chapman, who appeared to be having a very rough time. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentick tried to reach her, and in doing so particularly noticed the behaviour of Police Constable 459A, whose number, she informed him at the time, she had taken.

Extraordinary Roughness. Miss Mary Winsor, an American lady who described herself as a peaceful Suffragist, deposed to the extraordinary roughness with which the ladies were thrown down the stairs through the house and climbing stairs.

gave evidence as to the treatment of Mrs. Chapman, since Miss Olga Hartley, Miss Barbara Tshakowsky, and Miss Margaret McMillan, who was herself thrown down on this occasion and so much hurt that she was unable to attend the evening meeting of the conference.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"Dundee Evening Telegraph and Post," July 30.

If it were not that the results are likely to be somewhat serious upon the respect for the law entertained by many whom it is necessary to impress, the struggle between the militant advocates of Women's Suffrage and the authorities, now going on, would be a trifling incident.

Collision with the police are of almost daily occurrence, and magistrates go through the form of sentencing women to imprisonment for longer or shorter periods in the full knowledge that they are not in the least likely to serve their sentences.

It has been suggested that what has been termed the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was having a good effect in impressing breaches of the law. Does evidence furnished by the public prints during the past few days bear out this contention? As a matter of fact the holiday season seems to be affecting every branch of activity except that of the Suffragist agitation. There is no sign of rest or truce in the pursuit of the campaign. It is being conducted as industriously as at any time in the history of the movement.

That is because the advocates of the right of women to vote for the making of laws they are called upon to obey are thoroughly in earnest. Life itself is a small matter to many of them. They will pursue their progress steadily and persistently. That much must be evident. Instead, therefore, of holding out it would be much more dignified on the part of those who are now standing in the way of a great measure of justice to submit and grant to women what is not a privilege but an absolute right.

SUPPRESSED?

The "Times," Aug. 4. It has now been ascertained that the accounts of the Women's Social and Political Union for the first six months of 1913 when published will be found to show over £11,000 received during that period towards the principal fund of the Union, which is known as the Quarter Million Pound Fund. At the close of 1912 this stood at £141,000; to June 30, 1913, the total is over £192,000. For the first quarter of the year the receipts varied from about £300 to £350 per week, but since April have been steadily rising, the total receipts for June amounting to close upon £3,500, a record amount, averaging over £750 per week. During July some £800 has been collected at Pavilion meetings.

THE PICCADILLY FLAT CASE.

MR. MCKENNA QUESTIONED.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 5, Mr. N. Buxton asked the Home Secretary whether, in the prosecution of Queenie Gerald at the London Sessions on July 10, the Crown accepted the plea of guilty on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and did not proceed with a more serious charge.

Mr. Dickenson also asked in respect of what offences Queenie Gerald was charged; what was the maximum penalty which could have been imposed in respect of each of such offences; upon which charge was she found guilty; what was her punishment; whether any charges were withdrawn; and, if so, for what reason.

Mr. McKenna: The indictment included three counts under Section 7 (4) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, for exercising control for the purpose of gain over the movements of three prostitutes, and three counts under Section 1 of the Vagrancy Act, 1808, and Section 7 (4) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, for living in part on the immoral earnings of the same three prostitutes. The maximum penalty for each of these offences is two years' imprisonment. There was also a count for keeping a disorderly house—an offence under the common law punishable with fine and imprisonment. The Crown proceeded with all the charges, none were withdrawn, and the prisoner pleaded guilty to all counts of the indictment. The Deputy-Chairman informs me that, in the absence of any evidence of prostration in the ordinary sense, the girls who were the principal witnesses having admittedly been prostitutes before they came under the prisoner's influence, he felt that he would not be justified in passing a more severe sentence than three months' imprisonment in the second division, coupled with an order to pay the costs of the prosecution. In view of the statements made in the Press, I think it necessary to add that no communication was made to the Deputy-Chairman by or on behalf of the Home Office or the police bearing upon this case. The case was opened and pressed as a bad one, and there was no suppression or withdrawal of evidence by the police throughout the proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wengwood: Why were the names suppressed? Mr. McKenna: There was no suppression of names. It is quite true that there were certain names in a diary found on the premises, but the mention of those names would not and could not have been relevant to the charge. I would like to add that so far as I am concerned, as the charge has been made against me personally, I was unaware of any of the names until after the trial was over. (Hear, hear.)

The "Globe" of Aug. 5 comments as follows: "Although the case itself was one of which the less printed in the public Press the better, the circumstances connected with the suppression of evidence in the trial of the woman, Queenie Gerald, raise issues of such gravity that we make no apology for persisting in the demand for a disclosure from Mr. McKenna of the reasons for his conduct. And with that disclosure the public have a right to demand an answer to the allegation that what has been done has been with the object of shielding persons who have no right to be absolved of the consequences of their acts. If the woman who conducted this Piccadilly flat had been proceeded against at the Sessions on the more serious of the counts in the indictment, her defence would have been that she was an agent, and that the principals were to be found among the names suppressed with the privity and consent of the Home Secretary. This, let it be understood, was a Treasury prosecution; the case was considered so serious, as Mr. Laurence Housman reminds us in a letter to-day, that heavy bail was demanded; moreover, the grand jury found a true bill on both counts. Yet, for reasons which will have to be explained, the trial was hurried forward; the more serious charge which would inevitably have involved the disclosure of the closely-guarded names of prominent persons, was withdrawn, and the Act for which so many earnest men and women fought, as they believed, so successfully, was reduced to a mockery."

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

COUNTRY HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Bomb in a Surrey Mansion.

WINDOWS BROKEN.

Cabinet Ministers Reminded.

MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE.

"A Series of Explosions."

"Daily Telegraph," August 6.

Hollerday House, Lynton, North Devon, the summer residence of the late Sir George Newnes, Bart., was destroyed by fire on Monday night under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that Suffragist incendiaries had been at work.

The house, which was an imposing building situated on an eminence known as Hollerday Hill, had been unoccupied since the death of Sir George Newnes. It was built by the late baronet, who was frequently in residence at Lynton.

Flames were seen to be issuing from the house soon after eleven on Monday night. Although the fire brigade was in prompt attendance it was impossible for them to bring into operation any effective measure for the suppression of the outbreak, the eminence of the house—700ft. or 800ft. above the sea-level—preventing their using the water supply to any advantage. The house was unfurnished.

During the last few days several ladies have examined the interior of the house, ostensibly with a view to becoming its tenants. Furthermore, the flames were seen in the early stages to issue simultaneously from two opposite ends of the house, and a series of explosions is stated to have been heard during the progress of the fire. The damage, which is covered by insurance, is estimated at £10,000.

Built of stone, with a bell tower, Hollerday House possessed 22 bedrooms and a fine panelled oak staircase and hall.

BOMB IN COUNTRY HOUSE.

"Staircase Destroyed."

"Globe," August 5.

At Waddingham an attempt was made to destroy the large country mansion known as Heatdown. The building, which is nearing completion, is valued at £4,000. A bomb had been placed near a staircase, which was destroyed, and the doors and woodwork near were badly burned.

The discovery of the outrage was made by a gamekeeper, who, while on his way to work at Heatdown at 6 a.m. to-day, heard an explosion. On reaching the residence half an hour later he saw flames breaking through the cellar staircase. He immediately summoned assistance, and the flames were extinguished with buckets of water.

In the cellar were found an electric torch, burned cotton-wool, a bottle which had contained paraffin, and other articles, apparently part of the electric ignition apparatus. In the front garden a copy of the SUFFRAGETTE was discovered, and also a pair of socks which had been worn over boots.

GOLF GREENS CUT UP.

"Daily Herald," August 4.

Six greens at Ladyhill Golf Course, near Newport, Mon., were badly cut up on Saturday. The damage is attributed to Suffragists.

BOWLING GREEN DAMAGED.

"Glasgow Evening Times," Aug. 5. It was discovered on Aug. 4 that the Suffragists had paid Shotts a visit. Between Saturday night and Sabbath morning several portions of the turf of the bowling green had been hacked by the use of a paling stob, and the words written with chalk on a board, "Votes for women."

There was similar writing on the stob. Information was lodged with the police, who are investigating the matter.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

MR. ASQUITH AGAIN REMOVED.

Although admission to the Wesleyan Central Hall, Westminster, was strictly by ticket, and Scotland Yard detectives both at the entrance and inside the building closely scrutinised every arrival in order to exclude "militants," both Mr. Asquith and Mr. John Burns were reminded of their duty to women at the annual conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption on Monday last.

No sooner had the Prime Minister risen when a man from the audience addressed him by name. "Mr. Asquith, don't you think it is rather illogical of you to come here and open this health conference?" But he was ejected by the stewards before he could finish his question.

Then a woman's voice came from beneath the gallery. The woman was escorted from the hall. Mr. Asquith took up the thread of his broken discourse only to be interrupted by another woman. She and many further interrupters were fiercely ejected.

AN IMPRESSION BY ONE WHO WAS EJECTED.

Mr. Asquith—who accepts the help of women, although he thinks their freedom from men's dominion would endanger the State—went to address the above conference. No wonder this action produced comment. As soon as he had said, "Ladies and gentlemen," a gentleman rose and asked, "Mr. Asquith, would it not be well to give women a vote?" Roars and howls from the audience drowned the rest of the sentence, and he was ejected.

Having discussed the event and applauded the Premier, the audience settled down. Mr. Asquith began again, but at once a lady said, "It is of no use to try to settle this question without women's help." She was ejected, and immediately another woman asked, "Why not give the medical women the vote, that their experience may help in dealing with these conditions?" Near the door a man from among the audience stepped forward, "Allow me the honour of shaking hands." They shook hands whilst the Premier patiently waited to continue his speech.

Mr. Asquith again began, but another woman interrupted, and was quickly ejected. Soon after a woman said, "We cannot listen to these things while you are torturing Mrs. Pankhurst. You are suppressing facts about the Piccadilly Flat Case, and murdering women under the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act.'" Some of the audience attacked her brutally. Her hat was torn off, her hair pulled, and her body was struck and kicked. One could not help wondering if guilty consciences were at work there!

Two men were then ejected, one after the other, for reminding Mr. Asquith of duties left undone. Two more women made brief comments, but were not ejected. Then the Premier sat down.

BOMB OUTSIDE PRISON.

"Daily News," Aug. 5.

A canister containing 4lb of powder, some iron nuts, and buttons was found outside Mount Joy Prison walls, Dublin, on Aug. 4. No fuse was attached.

Even on a Bank Holiday there shall be no peace for the wicked, and statesmen and workers alike must be kept in touch with the need at the base of all the reforms of the day—the need for Votes for Women.

G. A. R. MR. BURNS DOES NOT ESCAPE. As two women were leaving the meeting they saw Mr. John Burns. Running after him, one of them asked, "Mr. Burns, what is your attitude on Women's Suffrage?" Waving his arm (threateningly or for protection?), he said, "Don't mention that subject to me," and escaped as quickly as he was able to do.

MR. RUNCIMAN HECKLED.

BY ONE OF THE EJECTED.

A splendid protest was made by several members of the M.P.U. at a meeting at Canford Park, Wimborne. There were five members of the M.P.U. inside the meeting, each of them with a toy pistol, and two men and two women on the outside, leaning over the palisade about four feet high. Mr. Runciman had been speaking about three minutes when, at a given signal, the four men fired their pistols simultaneously, but they were not ejected by the stewards on that account. Then Mr. Runciman said "We want to look at things from everybody's point of view," and Miss Ennis called out "What about the woman's point of view?" and I called out "Repeat the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act' and stop torturing Mrs. Pankhurst."

In the meantime I protested outside and was seized upon by the police and stewards. Miss Ennis and I both lost our hats and were bruised, but the police escorted us through the grounds of the house, and out into the park, and there we were joined by the men who had been flung out of the meeting. We went down the road followed by a huge crowd (which must have been quite half the meeting) and got into a wagonette and drove to the park. The crowd made an attempt to try and get on to the wagonette, but the men with the toy pistols fired volleys and stopped them. One man was very badly hurt; he was attacked with knives and severely kicked.

LABOUR M.P. HECKLED AT PRESTON.

Mr. Smith, Labour M.P. for the Clitheroe Division, had an encounter with Suffragists at an open-air meeting in Preston last Sunday. The first interruption came when he began to speak of his own political position in the House of Commons, when a man called out, "What have you been doing to help Labour?" and from another part of the crowd a woman chimed in, "Why have you not been helping to get votes for women when women's money helps to pay your salary?"

He had no better luck when he tried to discuss the Labour situation on the Rand. Another woman interrupted him here. "Tell us why the Labour Party throughout the country have been passing resolutions against the Government on the Rand matter whilst the Labour Party in the House have been voting with the Government on the 'Cat-and-Mouse Act,' torture of women? Why not demand in the House of Commons what the people in England are asking for?"

The crowd was evidently with the interrupters, and a brisk sale of the SUFFRAGETTE went on during the whole meeting till every paper-seller was sold out.

POLICE-COURT SCENES.

Manchester Suffragists Again Remanded.

Mr. Lansbury Goes to Prison.

More Window-Breakers Sentenced.

THE NEWTON HEATH EXPLOSION.

CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

MRS. RIGBY SENTENCED.

NINE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

MR. LANSBURY GOES TO PRISON.

DEMONSTRATION IN COURT.

THE PROTEST AT THE HOME OFFICE.

"INHUMAN TREATMENT."

ANOTHER SPEAKER CHARGED.

ALLEGED THREAT TO SHOOT MR. MCKENNA.

WINDOWS SMASHED AT GATESHEAD.

"Newcastle Evening Chronicle," August 1.

BOMB OUTSIDE PRISON.

"Daily News," Aug. 5.

GOLF GREENS CUT UP.

"Daily Herald," August 4.

BOWLING GREEN DAMAGED.

"Glasgow Evening Times," Aug. 5.

COUNTRY HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

"Daily Telegraph," August 6.

BOMB IN A SURREY MANSION.

"A Series of Explosions."

WINDOWS BROKEN.

"Daily Telegraph," August 6.

CABINET MINISTERS REMINDED.

"Daily Telegraph," August 6.

MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE.

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CABINET MINISTERS REMINDED.

CLERGY CONDEMN THE ACT. IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter has been sent to the Home Secretary: Sir,—With whatever weight belongs to our opinion as responsible citizens and men who by our calling are separated from party interests in politics, we desire to express our unqualified abhorrence of the working of the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act.

We believe that the community as a whole recognises the justice of their demand, whilst condemning the methods by which they have endeavoured to make it effective; but, be that as it may, we are certain that the death of these women as the outcome of repeated hunger strikes with brief intervals for recuperation is the last thing which the country will or should tolerate.

The majesty of the law has been sadly tarnished during the unhappy conflicts of the past seven years. Its lost lustre will not be restored by the operation of this Act, the immediate repeal of which we urgently demand in the interests of humanity and good government alike.

Edward Lincoln; Henry G. Allfree, Chorley Wood; I. O. Asplin, Vicar of Marshfield, Gloucester; H. O. Allbrook, chaplain, Tottenham Hospital; T. Bateson Alworthy, B.D., Warden of St. Anselm's Hall, Manchester; J. B. S. Barratt, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Pendlebury; William Brook, Assistant Curate of All Saints, Burton-on-Trent; W. Busset, Rector of Primley, Surrey; W. H. Bridge, Assistant Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Edinburgh; J. F. Bethune Baker, D.D., Lady Margaret's Professor Divinity, Cambridge; C. M. Black, Rector of Christchurch, Morningside, Edinburgh; W. H. Browne, Vicar of St. Genny's, N. Cornwall; Alfred Bonney, Rector of Molesworth, Huntingdon; J. S. L. Burn, Vicar of All Saints, Middlesbrough; W. E. Bott, Vicar of All Saints, Grimsby; Maurice F. Bell, Vicar of Hunsdon, Norfolk; T. C. Baumgarten, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; Vicars A. Boyle, Vicar of Portlade and Rector of Houghton; Ralph Bryant, Vicar of St. Anne's, Duddesdon, Birmingham; W. F. Cobb, D.D., Rector of St. Edeburga's, Bishopsgate, E.C.; T. J. Hamilton Carson, Rector of Little Plumstead, Norwich; A. E. Corniber, Rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford, Manchester; John Cullen, D.D., Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent; J. Cartmel-Robinson, Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Bedford Park, W.; A. D. Drury; H. Drake, Rector of Brasworth, Suffolk; John A. Douglas, B.D., Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell; J. R. H. Duke, B.D., Rector of Thornhaugh, Wansford; G. Herbert Davis, 7, College Cloisters, Hereford; F. Lewis Donaldson, Vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester; R. B. Lawson, Exton, Chaplain City of Westminster Union; Alfred T. Ellis, Vicar of All Saints, Walworth, S.E.; W. Claude Ellison, Assistant Curate of St. Paul's, Ball-ball Heath; A. W. Evans, 1, Esmond Road, Bedford Park, W.; J. C. Elliott, Vicar of St. Mary, Hornsey Rise, N.; J. C. Fitzgerald; W. J. Blount Fry, Vicar of St. George's, Chatterbox, Northumberland; Philip W. G. Filleul, Rector of Devizes; Anthony F. Fenn, R.D., Rector of Sibbard, Gush, Norfolk; E. Huntly Gordon, Vicar of St. Catherine's, Nottingham; T. C. Gohet, Vicar of St. James', Darlington; A. E. Girdlestone, Chaplain of Bristol Infirmary; Philip P. W. Gendall, Assistant Curate of East Ham; Peter Green, Canon of Manchester; Arthur E. Green, Vicar of All Saints', Lower Snydenham; F. M. Green, B.D., Vicar of St. Mark, Tollyington Park, N.; Alfred H. Haigh, 20, Castleman Man-

sions, Barnes; Samuel Henly, Assistant Curate of All Saints', Southend; D. E. Hughes, Vicar of Thornborough, Buckingham; C. H. Hatfield, Vicar of St. Philip's, Southampton; James O. Hannay, Canon of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Francis Henry Hastings, Vicar of Preston-on-Stow; H. K. Hope, 15, Buckhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea; W. A. Newman Hall, Chaplain of St. Philip's, Dordridge; Bernard O. F. Heywood, Vicar of Swinton, Manchester; J. F. Heyes, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Bolton; W. Llewellyn Herford, Assistant Curate of Prestwich, Manchester; A. C. Hoggins, Vicar of Claydon, Oxford; S. E. Hooper, Assistant Curate of St. Mary's, Paddington; E. Houslow, Assistant Curate of St. Helen, N. Kensington; Claude Hinscliff, 1, Lyon Villas, Harrow-on-the-Hill; F. H. Jeayes; Cyril Isherwood, Assistant Curate of St. Barnabas, Little Ilford; Arthur Ingleby, St. Clement's, Heene, Worthing; Vibert Jackson, Curate-in-Charge, District of Holy Spirit, Newcastle; Robert J. Kerby, 99, Deodar Road, Manchester; B. Meredith Kitson, Rector and Rural Dean of Barnes, S.W.; D. E. Llewellyn-Jones, Vicar of Maindee, Newport, Mon.; A. H. E. Lee, Assistant Curate of Christ Church, Albany Street, W.; C. G. Langdon, Vicar of St. Michael's, Poplar, E.; S. G. W. Maitland, Vicar of St. Mary and St. Saviour, Walsall, R. B. Moorhead, Vicar of Cleodan, Sunderland; A. W. B. Mark, Chaplain, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; J. Carnegie Mallin, Vicar of Milton, Stoke-on-Trent; W. H. Marcon, R.D., Rector of Edgfield, Norfolk; Ernest A. Morgan, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Willesden, Green; A. M. Mitchell, Vicar of Burtonwood, Warrington; Cyril H. Norton, Vicar of St. Jude's, Bristol; N. Odeh, 74, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.; Leigh L. Orton, Chaplain Henshaws Blind Asylum, Manchester; E. Perlethwaite, Vicar of Lee, Brockhurst; T. R. Price, Vicar of All Saints', Halifax; J. Drew Roberts, late Vicar of High Green, S.E.; J. E. Roberts, Vicar of Holy Road, Swinton, Manchester; Arthur S. Rashleigh, Vicar of St. Agnes, Bristol; C. R. Roberts, Rector of Criek, Rugby; Wilfrid Reid, Vicar of Valley End, Chobham, Surrey; Clement F. Rogers, Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, King's College, London; E. De M. Rudolf, Preliminary of St. Paul's, E.C.; H. B. McNeil Smith, Vicar of Wharfedale, Holbeach, Lincs.; C. Norman Smith; W. Smith; Allen Scott, Rector of Priesthorpe, Lincs.; E. Vernon Shaw, 133, Lewisham Road, S.E.; F. A. M. Spencer, Assistant Curate Holy Trinity, Burnley; E. S. Shuttleworth, Vicar of St. Paul's, Kingston Hill; E. E. Egerton Swann, Assistant Curate of St. Mary, Paddington Green; Christopher G. Shaw, B.D., Assistant Curate of Dundalk; R. H. Sewall, Rector of Rhoscrowther, Penryn; H. M. Stephenson, Kenworth Rectory, Derby; Francis H. D. Smythe, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Hove; Cecil R. Simmons, Assistant Curate of St. James', Noy Bury, Bolton; E. H. Taylor, Vicar of Sustered and Rector of Bessingham, Norwich; Odell N. Tribe, Vicar of St. Anne's, Brondesbury; F. R. Tomnant, D.D., Rector of Hookwood, Brandon; R. T. Talbot, D.D., Canon Rosendimentary of Bristol; John M. Tamplin, Vicar of Rainham, Kent; Sidney Thomas, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Cardiff; S. Ulmer, Vicar of Thornton Heath; Harry G. Vandy, Vicar of St. Mark, Camberwell, S.E.; C. Wager; F. H. Wehl Delphe, Vicar of Bolsover, Chesterfield; C. P. Wilson, Vicar of Fishpond, Becht; C. F. W. Whiteside, Assistant Curate of Croxland, Peterborough; Wilfrid Woolven, West Ealing; J. H. Woods, Vicar of St. Mark's, South Shields; Courtenay C. Woods, Orchard House, Spring Hill, Lincoln; R. R. Young, R.D., Rector of Acle, Norfolk; A. B. R. Young, Rector of Ballibra, Managlan.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE. SUFFRAGIST PRISONERS.

On July 31 Mr. HUNT asked whether any man or woman, whether a Suffragette or not, would, under the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act, be let out of prison, although convicted of purposefully breaking windows or setting fire to houses, if he or she decided to starve themselves whilst in prison? Mr. McKenna: If the hon. member means by "any man or woman" every man or woman, the answer is in the negative. If, however, the ordinary construction is placed upon the words "any man or woman" the answer would depend upon the circumstances of each case.

Mr. HUNT: Are we to understand that any persons who call themselves Suffragettes, whether they are of the gender of the goose or the gander, are now under the law given privileges which are not allowed to other people? Would the right hon. gentleman make that clear? Mr. McKenna: No, on the contrary, I am afraid that the effects of starvation in prison cannot be described as an advantage.

Mr. HUNT: It is voluntary starvation. Viscount WOLMER asked the Home Secretary why he has offered Miss Lansbury, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the third division for managing the advertisement columns of the Suffragette, a pardon on condition that she resigns her membership of the Women's Social and Political Union; and what authority he has for attaching conditions as to a prisoner's future politics to any pardon conferred on her? Mr. McKenna: The noble lord has been misinformed. I have made no such offer.

Viscount WOLMER: Would the right hon. gentleman state he has not offered a conditional pardon to this lady? Mr. McKenna: That is not the question which the noble lord has put on the Paper. Lord Hugh Cecil: Has there been an offer? Mr. McKenna: I cannot say from memory whether in this particular case I have made any offer at all, but if I did it would be similar to other cases, that if they gave an undertaking that they will not join in any future action to break the law, not to keep out of a particular organisation or not, but if they will not break the law. I will consider whether the case should not be favourably dealt with.

Mr. WEDGWOOD asked the Home Secretary how many prisoners have been released under the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act; and how many have been rearrested and sent back to gaol? Mr. McKenna: The total number of prisoners released on temporary discharge under the Act is 31. Twelve of these have been rearrested, some of them more than once, and sent back to prison, and one has returned of her own accord. Mr. WEDGWOOD asked how many detectives are being employed to watch Suffragettes who are released under the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act; and what is the cost to the country of this surveillance? Mr. McKenna: I am not in possession of it, and it would not be in the public interest to give the information my hon. friend desires.

Mr. WEDGWOOD asked the Home Secretary whether George Lansbury will be kept in prison for three months unless he gives sureties; and of what crime has he been found guilty? Mr. McKenna: Mr. Lansbury has not been found guilty of a crime, but is liable to imprisonment for three months if he fails or refuses to enter

into a recognisance and find sureties for his good behaviour. The High Court have found that the magistrate's order to this effect was amply justified. Mr. WEDGWOOD: Are we to understand that Mr. Lansbury, a former Member of this House, is to be kept three months in prison although he has been found guilty of no crime whatsoever? Mr. McKenna: Yes, but my hon. friend misunderstands. Mr. Lansbury has been sent to prison under ordinary process of law because he has failed to find sureties for good behaviour, and there does not appear to be at the present moment any ground for interference.

Mr. WEDGWOOD: Can you send anybody to prison who refuses to find bail to be of good behaviour? Mr. McKenna: No, sir; I cannot send anybody to prison. Mr. WEDGWOOD: Can any magistrate send any man, strike leader, or anybody else, indefinitely to prison in default of giving sureties? Mr. McKenna: If any person is called upon to give sureties for good behaviour after hearing the evidence, and if the magistrate comes to the conclusion that the evidence is such as to require him to call upon the person charged to give such sureties, his not failing to give sureties he can be sent to prison.

Mr. WEDGWOOD asked in what prison Mr. Lansbury and Mr. John Scurr are confined; what privileges, if any, they enjoy as political prisoners; whether they are on hunger-strike; and how long he proposes to allow men who have not been convicted to remain in prison under these circumstances? Mr. McKenna: Mr. Lansbury is in Pontonville Prison. Mr. Scurr's case is still before the Court. As Mr. Lansbury is refusing food he is not receiving the privileges he would otherwise enjoy under Rule 245a. I am not at present aware of the grounds for intervention with regard to the sentence passed on him.

Mr. WEDGWOOD: Do I understand that Mr. Lansbury, a prisoner who has been convicted of the offence, is in the third division and on hunger strike? Mr. McKenna: No, sir. My hon. friend, in his original question, used the expression "convicted of crime." Technically, it is not correct to say that. When a man is called upon to give sureties for good behaviour and refuses to do so, he is technically not guilty of a crime, but he was charged with a certain offence, and this offence was proved against him, and it was because of that proof he was called upon to give sureties for his good behaviour in the future.

Mr. WEDGWOOD: I beg to give notice that at the end of questions I shall move the adjournment of the House. Viscount WOLMER asked the Home Secretary whether he is aware that a woman named Queene Gerald, recently convicted of keeping a brothel, was sentenced to only three months' imprisonment in the second division, whereas a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the third division was passed on Miss Agnes Lake for being concerned with the printing of the SUFFRAGETTE newspaper and the management of its advertisement columns; and whether he proposes to mitigate in any way the severity of the latter sentence? Mr. McKenna: I have no power to increase sentences, and I cannot discuss the question whether the sentence imposed by the Court in the first case mentioned by the noble lord was adequate or not. That question can have no bearing on the question whether the prerogative of mercy should be exercised in the case of Miss Lake. All I can say regarding Miss Lake is that she was convicted after full trial of conspiring to commit outrages, that she did not appeal, and that no grounds have yet been shown which would justify me in advising a reduction of her sentence.

PRISON NEWS.

On August 1 a woman was arrested for breaking a window in the Home Office. She refused to give her name and was remanded without bail until the following day, when she was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, or 40s. fine and 50s. damages. She has been on hunger strike ever since her arrest.

Mr. William Young, who was sentenced July 30 to six days' imprisonment in connection with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's arrest, and refused to be bound over, was released from Pentonville Prison on Monday last.

Miss Gwendolyn Cook, sentenced July 28 to five days for obstruction, was released on August 1. She was on hunger strike during the time of her imprisonment.

Mr. Charles Webber, who was sentenced to five days' imprisonment for trying to protect Miss Billing from the police at the Whitehall riot, protested against his sentence by refusing food and drink. He was several times brought before the governor, who told him that his privileges would be taken away from him, and ordered him three days' solitary confinement, at the end of which he was put into hospital. Documents were brought for releasing him on the "Cat-and-Mouse" licence, but this he indignantly refused, and was allowed to continue his strike until the morning of August 1, when he was released in a state of collapse at the expiry of his sentence.

Mr. Allan Clark, of Bow, who was arrested at Tower Hill and charged with inciting, appeared at Bow Street, Aug. 1, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, or to be bound over in two sureties, £200 of his own and two separate £100.

Forthcoming Trials. The Baines and Walkers case comes up again at Manchester on Thursday, August 7. Bail has been granted to all.

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Foreign Subscribers. We shall be glad if all foreign subscribers will send in their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary (pro tem), Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

The Free Speech Defence Committee and the Daily Herald League are organising a meeting to take place on Sunday next, Aug. 10, in Trafalgar Square, at 4 o'clock. The contingent from Bow and Bramley will form up at 1.30 at No. 6, Campbell Road. Others will start at the same time from the Obelisk and Kennington respectively. There will be sundry other contingents besides those joining on to the main body.

Amongst the speakers in Trafalgar Square will be J. Keir Hardie, M.P., R. B. Cunningham Graham, J. Wedgwood, M.P., Will Thorne, M.P., R. Outwaite, M.P., J. Martin, M.P., Frank Smith, L.C.C., Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, Stuart Albany, R. Rossetti, and many others.

PRISONERS.

Table with columns: NAME, Date when Sentenced, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Includes Miss Louisa Gay, Mr. Donald McEwan, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Pascoe, Miss Dickenson, Mrs. Rigby, Mr. Harry Ryan, Mr. James Booty.

PRISONERS' FUND.

Error ready with practical help and sympathy, our members continue to respond, with promptness and generosity, to appeals for the Prisoners' Fund, and during the past week the heart of the prisoners' organiser has been gladdened by the following contributions:

- Mr. Douglas Price ... 2 s. d.
Miss Langshaw ... 0 5 0
Miss Ayton ... 0 5 7
Miss Watter ... 0 17 0
Mrs. and Mr. A. J. Webbo ... 4 0 0
A Cambridge Member ... 0 1 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas ... 5 0 0
In honour of Mrs. Wyan's splendid protest ... 0 5 0
D. S. ... 0 5 0
Mr. Merryweather ... 5 0 0
Mr. Brown-Mason ... 1 0 0
Mrs. Maguire ... 5 0 0
Miss Katherine Treat ... 2 0 0
Miss A. Burch ... 0 1 0
Miss Clemens and Friend ... 0 2 0

A member of the National Union sends 2s. and says, although not agreeing with the methods, she has always had the sincerest respect for the W.S.P.U. A fine spirit this, which our members will appreciate.

Has anyone tried to start a little collection amongst their friends yet? If not, do begin this very day; no seller minds giving sixpence or a shilling if they know what a splendid purpose it can be used for in the Prisoners' Fund.

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

THANKS.

Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Rachel Barrett wish to thank all those friends who have been so kind in sending them books, food, flowers, etc.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

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Advertising in Omnibuses.

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Mrs. Pankhurst ... £1 0 0
Anon. ... 1 0 0
Mrs. Walker ... 1 0 0
Mrs. Diphock ... 0 10 0
Three Sisters ... 3 0 0
Mr. Maguire ... 0 10 0
Miss Margaret ... 1 0 0
An Australian ... 1 0 0
Mrs. Fairfax Craig ... 1 0 0
Miss M. Gray ... 1 0 0
Mrs. de Roy ... 0 10 0
A Non-Member ... 0 10 0
Miss C. Hogg ... 1 0 0
Anon. ... 1 0 0
Miss Edith Beck ... 2 0 0
Miss Ellen Beck ... 2 0 0
Mrs. Matthews ... 1 0 0
Canada ... 10 0 0
Anon. ... 0 0 6
Anon. ... 1 0 0
Miss Mott ... 1 0 0
Miss E. Gulich ... 1 0 0
I. Leakey, Bee ... 1 0 0
Miss M. Kittel ... 1 0 0
Mrs. T. C. Burke ... 0 10 0
Mrs. H. E. Guest ... 0 10 0
Miss Ethel Birzington and Mrs. Pollard ... 1 0 0
Miss L. C. Lowe ... 1 0 0
Miss Kempler ... 0 10 0
Miss Alice Farmer ... 0 4 6
Mrs. Pearson ... 1 0 0
Miss Wedgwood ... 1 0 0
Westminster W.S.P.U. ... 1 5 0
Per Miss Hay ... 1 5 0
An Outsider ... 0 5 0
Miss Heath ... 1 0 0
Mr. Schurze ... 1 0 0
£49 10 0

EXTENDING THE CIRCULATION.

Paper Sellers. "Which is Mrs. Pankhurst's paper?" "I want a copy of your paper, Miss; it's got real fight in it." "That's the paper for me." These are the remarks which paper sellers are constantly hearing.

They all want the SUFFRAGETTE—American visitors, taxi drivers, City clerks, the street waiter, even sundry Cabinet Ministers and M.P.s. Everyone realises that the daily papers have only been able to see the very noisy, obvious, and material side of a great movement, and they want to understand it better, and they want to do that they must read the SUFFRAGETTE.

We must have sellers everywhere—at street corners, theatre queues, railway stations, and at all special functions. Will you help?

On Saturday, July 25, the day of the N.U.W.S.S.'s procession, thousands of our papers were sold. Our sellers made a great impression on the London crowds. The purple, white, and green regalia which they wore attracted a great deal of attention.

American visitors wanted to buy them "to send home." We wish more sellers would go with them when selling. They may be obtained from Miss Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House, price 1s. Will everyone make a point of helping in this great work by giving all their spare time to it?

Cab Shelters.

Providing cab shelters and working men's clubs with a free copy of the SUFFRAGETTE is a splendid means of bringing our question before the public. Subscriptions for this should be sent to Miss Bartels at Lincoln's Inn House.

- Already acknowledged ... £0 17 0
Mrs. Tremayne ... 0 6 6
Miss Pridden ... 0 6 6
£1 10 0

Special Holiday Campaign.

A notice of the Special Holiday Campaign will be found on page 739. Help of all kinds is needed. Those who can assist in this work should communicate at once with Miss Bartels, Lincoln's Inn House, stating where they are spending their holidays, and the date. Details should also be sent as to the time they are prepared to give to this campaign and any suggestions or plans to help in this work.

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

THE NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

DEAR EDITOR.—In your report of the meeting held by the Scottish Deputation in the Edinburgh Meadows last Sunday you refer to the "practical outcome of the Deputation in the formation of a Scottish Men's Federation." This should be known as the "Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage," and is in no sense a Suffrage society, but a federation which has been formed for a specific purpose by the members of the Deputation which was insulted by the Premier.

Other important and responsible men are now joining and all the important centres of Scotland and the North of England will be added to the Federation. I am now organising, in order to add to its volume and force, a special tour of the national fund should be addressed to me at 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, London.—Yours truly, M. ARSCULFE-SENNETT.

LEA

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Printed by W. ...

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

The reports appended below clearly show the large amount of work for which the W.S.P.U. is responsible all over the country.

LONDON.

Balham and Tooting.

The open-air meetings will be discontinued during August. Any help with paper-selling will be very welcome...

Battersea.

Mrs. Macpherson and Mrs. Duval addressed a very sympathetic meeting on Tuesday evening in Lavender Road.

Chelsea.

Miss Barry has returned after her long illness, and is good enough to attend to her library on Thursday mornings in August.

Croydon.

Local paper-sellers, please call at 5, Sydeman Road, for their papers during August. Please keep all holiday books for sale second-hand at shop...

Ealing.

Meeting last Sunday drew an enormous crowd; speaker, Mrs. Bouvier. The secretary enrolled two new members...

Fulham and Putney.

Many members attended Trafalgar Square demonstration on Sunday. In absence of both secretaries and many other members on holidays it has been decided to abandon open-air meetings for the present...

Hampstead.

Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Kirby addressed a magnificent meeting on Hampstead Heath last Thursday. Suffragettes sold out. Members asked to support shop as much as possible during August...

Wimbledon.

Members continue to be enrolled week by week, and to volunteer for new activities. Thanks to those who are gallantly helping paper-selling and stewarding...

Woolwich.

This week's issue of Suffragette has been sent to local doctors and prominent men and women. Miss Christabel Pankhurst's article being clearly marked. Donations are asked towards cost of this special offer...

Harrow.

There was a good number present at Mrs. Durrell's garden party, to hear Mrs. Verden, Miss Margaret Wright, and Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky. Mrs. Jenkins had a home-made sweet stall in aid of funds...

Islington.

Thanks to Miss Jackson for her fine address last Wednesday night at Huntingdon Street. A huge crowd, and very enthusiastic meeting. Members are asked to keep up paper pitches as far as possible during August...

North Islington.

Will all members who can keep the pitches going during holidays, especially August, let Miss Brown know, because of Suffragettes to be ordered each week? It is urged that those who do not sell as a rule should make an effort to do so at Finsbury Park Station, the Nag's Head, or outside Jones Bros. Saturday mornings...

Pinner.

The coming holidays afford a good opportunity for working for bazaar, which will take place in October. All kinds of things such as ornaments, pictures, books, etc. picked up at holiday places will be acceptable for various stalls...

Poplar.

Meetings held each night during week preparing for demonstration, which took place on Sunday, starting at 3.30 p.m. Thanks are due to the doers for coming in such large numbers. Paper-sellers are wanted. Members, send names to Mrs. Cressall, 32, Hind Street...

Westminster and St. George's.

Many thanks to Miss Froude and Mrs. Bateman for speaking at Tachbrook Street. Crowd alternative. Paper sold heartily. Thanks for their excellent speeches at working women members' meetings when three new members joined...

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HOME COUNTRIES.

Bexhill.

Bexhill must not be behind other towns in large and increasing sale of Suffragettes. Will members pay very special attention to this work? Miss Gifford, Miss Hope, and Miss Bourne have splendid sales, but they are not able to be out each day, so volunteers are urgently needed...

Bournemouth.

Office open in mornings, only during August. More paper-sellers urgently needed for holiday season. Will members willing to help in this way send in names to Mrs. Howard Shaw? (Hon. Sec., Miss B. Berry, office, 221, Old Christchurch Road.)

Eastbourne.

Most enthusiastic meeting held at Eastern Bandstand on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Gough made very inspiring speech, which was listened to attentively. Mrs. Bouvier will speak at Eastbourne on Wednesday, Aug. 13, 6.30, and members should do their best to be present. Also, they should get friends to join them. Gratefully acknowledged: "Deeds, not Words," £10 lcs. (Org. Miss M. S. Allen; Sec., Miss B. Goldingham, shop, 58a, Grove Road.)

Folkestone and Dover.

Miss Bradish, who has helped so splendidly with paper-selling, has gone for holiday, and someone is needed to take her place for a few weeks. Who will try to do this? Miss Key, Trevarra, will be very glad to supply papers, so no time need be wasted. (Org., Miss M. S. Allen, Trevarra, Bouverie Road West.)

Southampton.

There will be no more members' meetings until further notice. Members are asked to do all they can to ensure success of holiday campaign in Isle of Wight. Will those who cannot give personal service help to finance campaign? The sum of £2 lcs. was made at garden meeting last week. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. A. M. Douglas, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton.

Portsmouth.

Many thanks to Miss Spratt and Miss Cumberland for speaking at two meetings on Aug. 1 on Common. Large and interested audiences were obtained. Grateful acknowledgments to "A Friend" for his many Portsmouth letters have joined Hans' deputation to Prime Minister on Aug. 8 carrying resolution passed at Southampton meeting of National Political League against the "Cat-and-Mouse Act." (Hon. Sec., Miss Peacock, 4, Pelham Road.)

Reading.

Large and interested gathering at meeting in Baths on Friday night, when Mr. Arthur Broadby, secretary of local I.L.P. spoke. Chair was ably taken by a member of London Church League, and organiser also spoke. Suffragette sold out. Shop will be closed, Aug. 15, and reopened on August 22, from 10 a.m. to 12.45, and from 2.30 p.m. until 5 p.m., so all who want papers please note this. A resolution condemning "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was passed at both meetings. The Suffragette sold out. Will members please note that during August, when shop will be closed, Mr. Sidwell, newspaper, of Grandby Street, is arranging to have extra copies of the Suffragette? Open-air meetings will recommence on Monday, Sept. 9, when Miss Francis will speak. (Sec., pro tem, Miss V. West, office, 14, Bowing Green Street.)

Redhill.

There will be no members' meetings in August. Many thanks to Mrs. Reynolds and the Misses Bridger for making milk covers. Papers can be obtained from Harding's, newspaper, in Station Road, Redhill; also to Mrs. Beeston for July shop fund. Please send all penny fund subscriptions to Mrs. Ford, (Hon. Sec., Miss G. G. Hardy, 45, Chisholm Road, Croydon.)

Walsall.

Members are proud of fine protest made by Miss Ward and Mrs. Shepherd at Birmingham. While they are away making this sacrifice, will members give their help to paper-sellers in their absence, during August? Office will be closed for month, except Fridays, when it will be open from 11 to 12. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. F. Ward, office, 19, Leicester Street.)

West of England.

Shop closed during August. Paper-selling will continue on Friday mornings during holidays. Volunteers wanted to help Mrs. Wraiklaw with open-air meeting and paper-selling at Radstock. Gratefully received: Miss Bruer, gooseberry jelly for shop; Mrs. C. T. Tollemache, 5c. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Mrs. S. E. Wraiklaw, shop, 12, Walcot Street.)

Wales.

Members' energy should be centred on increasing sale of the Suffragette, as ignorance to be fought against is tremendous. Several strong resolutions have been passed demanding repeal of "Cat-and-Mouse Act." Will members returning from holidays come to office and offer their services? Tea every Tuesday at office, 41, Overall, blouses, cigarettes, tea, brooches, and fancy needlework for sale. Orders for hand-knitted coats will be taken; profits for cause. Subscriptions for heavy local expenses urgently needed. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Schuster, shop, 22-23, Chapel Walk.) Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Bach, 6c. (profit on needlework); Mrs. D. A. Thomas, £10 lcs.; Miss Lettice Floyd, £30. During August, office will be in charge of Miss Floyd, while Miss Bach will go with organiser to the Rhonda. (Org., Miss Annie Williams, office, 109, Queen Street.)

THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.

There was a splendid response to appeal for paper-sellers for Bank Holiday, also for help at open-air meetings. Shop will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on August 22, from 10 a.m. to 12.45, and from 2.30 p.m. until 5 p.m., so all who want papers please note this. A resolution condemning "Cat-and-Mouse Act" was passed at both meetings. The Suffragette sold out. Will members please note that during August, when shop will be closed, Mr. Sidwell, newspaper, of Grandby Street, is arranging to have extra copies of the Suffragette? Open-air meetings will recommence on Monday, Sept. 9, when Miss Francis will speak. (Sec., pro tem, Miss V. West, office, 14, Bowing Green Street.)

Leicester.

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Nottingham.

Members are urged to help in paper-selling in Nottingham or wherever they go for their holidays. Friends, please remember the local office towards Christmas, and start getting contributions for office in open-air meetings on Thursday mornings, Fridays and Saturdays in August. (Org., Miss E. A. Marsh, office, 55, Bridge-smith Gate, Leicestershire, 4511.)

Walsall.

Members are proud of fine protest made by Miss Ward and Mrs. Shepherd at Birmingham. While they are away making this sacrifice, will members give their help to paper-sellers in their absence, during August? Office will be closed for month, except Fridays, when it will be open from 11 to 12. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. M. F. Ward, office, 19, Leicester Street.)

West of England.

Shop closed during August. Paper-selling will continue on Friday mornings during holidays. Volunteers wanted to help Mrs. Wraiklaw with open-air meeting and paper-selling at Radstock. Gratefully received: Miss Bruer, gooseberry jelly for shop; Mrs. C. T. Tollemache, 5c. (Hon. Sec., pro tem, Mrs. S. E. Wraiklaw, shop, 12, Walcot Street.)

Wales.

Members' energy should be centred on increasing sale of the Suffragette, as ignorance to be fought against is tremendous. Several strong resolutions have been passed demanding repeal of "Cat-and-Mouse Act." Will members returning from holidays come to office and offer their services? Tea every Tuesday at office, 41, Overall, blouses, cigarettes, tea, brooches, and fancy needlework for sale. Orders for hand-knitted coats will be taken; profits for cause. Subscriptions for heavy local expenses urgently needed. (Hon. Sec., Miss E. M. Schuster, shop, 22-23, Chapel Walk.) Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Bach, 6c. (profit on needlework); Mrs. D. A. Thomas, £10 lcs.; Miss Lettice Floyd, £30. During August, office will be in charge of Miss Floyd, while Miss Bach will go with organiser to the Rhonda. (Org., Miss Annie Williams, office, 109, Queen Street.)

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EASTERN COUNTIES.

Cambridge and District.

Miss Charlotte Marsh addressed quiet and attentive crowd in Market Square on July 30, afterwards going to speak at women's meeting in poorer part of town. The following day she again kindly spoke at members' "At Home." Good collections at meetings, and many Suffragettes sold. Many thanks to Miss Verran for generous hospitality in giving "At Home." Will volunteers please come forward to help sell Suffragettes? Gratefully acknowledged: An Outsider, 1c. (Org., Miss O. Bartels; Hon. Sec., pro tem, Mrs. Lummis, 14, Fulbrook Road.)

Clacton.

Clacton members are asked to make a point of wearing their badges, whether they are at home or away on their holidays. Many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Masekew for their interesting photographs and gifts of picture postcards for shop. (Hon. Sec., Miss K. Lilley, shop, 47, Rosemary Road.)

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SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

(Four insertions for the price of Three.)

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOUND, after the Pavilion Meeting on July 28, a NARROW GOLD BANGLE. Will owner please apply to Lincoln's Inn House?

TO LOCAL UNION SECRETARIES. THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY, 9, Mincing Lane, will in the future supply direct the Votes for Women Tea, Chocolate, etc., exactly in the same good quality and at the same price, as before through the Women's Press. The SUFFRAGETTE is for sale at the office, 9, Mincing Lane.

WILL the LADY who TOOK by mistake a PURPLE SUNSHADE from the Woman's Press Stall, Lincoln's Inn House, kindly return it without delay?

BOARD-RESIDENCE, &c.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, Ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedrooms, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights, from 5s. 6d.; en pension, 9s. Finest English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge. MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.

BODURNMOUTH.—Comfortable Apartments, Cooking a Speciality, Vegetarian if desired. One minute from splendid golf links and 15 minutes from sea.—Miss G., "Allanvale," 5, Buchanan Avenue.

DIPPE.—A Comfortable House for Visitors. Moderate terms. Recommended by member W.S.P.U.—Mme. MOUQUET, Villa des Fleurs, Rue d'Eu.

HASTINGS.—APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE. High, healthy, home comfort, and High Teas from 15s. 6d. per week. Also would be glad to hear of a Lady wishing to share Small Furnished House. Terms very moderate. Nicely situated on hills, near to sea.—Miss HURST, W.S.P.U., 10, Clive Avenue, Mount Road.

JERSEY.—Gorey, Greenhill, Board-Residence. High, healthy, home comfort, recommended. Near sea; safe bathing. Terms, 7s. 6d.—Miss RENOUF.

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

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well-furnished APARTMENTS, bedroom, breakfast, Bath. Single or double rooms. Bath. Terms moderate.—Box 526, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SUFFRAGETTES, SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS IN BRIGHTON.—Comfortable Board-Residence. Moderate.—Miss TURNER, W.S.P.U., "Sea-View," 13, Victoria Road, Tel. 1502. Facilities for Outdoor Sleeping and Cheap Bathing.

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CHILSEA, OAKLEY STREET.—Large FRONT ROOM to LET, Unfurnished, with use of bathroom, 10s. weekly. Apply, 69, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea.

WYE VALLEY, 300ft.—SMALL HOUSE TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. Modern conveniences. Beautiful situation; near station.—OLIVER, Goodrich, Roas.

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WANTED.—FURNISHED, in October, for 4 or 5 months, SITTING-ROOM, 2 BED-ROOMS, KITCHEN (self-contained); Garden, or near Park. Moderate rent.—Box 542, The SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

LADY requir UNFURNISHED ROOM preferably N.W. Terms moderate. Usually absent during day. Box 588, SUFFRAGETTE Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, 27, Travelled, would act as SECRETARY or COMPANION to Lady or Gentleman.—W. J. CLARKE, Woodbourne, Park Road, Weston-super-Mare.

MEMBER requires post. GOVERNNESS, Mending. Experienced. Or would undertake correspondence, no typing or shorthand.—Box 628, SUFFRAGETTE Office, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

EXPERIENCED COOK/HOUSEKEEPER. Cookery diploma, Lady, 28, strong and active, desires Good Post, September.—Address M. S., Box 150, The SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for couple engaged during day. Pleasant neighbourhood, S.W. Vegetarian or otherwise.—Box 540, SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL (Farmer's Daughter) do General Work of Cottage and help with poultry.—Write, with full particulars, to Mrs. DUTTON, Springhall, Sawbridgeworth.

DRESSMAKING.

MORIA PICKLE (dresses Baker Street)—Embroidered Dresses and Coats of Hand-woven Material, and Linen Frocks, greatly reduced this week.—33, Oxford Street, W. (Opposite "Times" Book Club).

MISS PRESTON gives MOTOR LESSONS, Driving, Running Repairs. Country papers. Modern Touring Car for Hire. Terms moderate.—4, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington, W. (Telephone, 918, Western).

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TOILET REQUISITES.

RECOMMENDED BY W.S.P.U. MEMBERS.

"THE MERRIST SMEAR with a moistened brush is sufficient." "CULTONE," a delightfully perfumed deodorant, will under these conditions last 6 months for 1s. 6d., and "makes the teeth as white as driven snow."—THOMAS BELVOIR AND CO., No. 2, New Southgate.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH DIRECT from the STEAMER. Sent off immediately after being landed, dressed for cooking, carriage paid. Special terms to Schools, Convents, and Institutions. Choice parcels, value 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and upwards.—Write for circular to SECRETARY, Haverthorpe Fishing Co. (Dept. M.), Aberdeen.

BUSINESS.

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

ELECTROLYSIS, &c.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientific, easily and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superficial Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, etc. Consultation free.—Miss MARION LINDSAY, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: Paddington 3897.

BATHS.—Radiant Heat, Nauheim, Plaster Sulphur, and Antronic. Massage and Vibration. Certified Massageur visits and receives patients. Hours, 11 to 7.30.—Miss CHRISTINA CAMPBELL, 4, Stanley House, 103, High Street, Marylebone. Telephone, Mayfair 4204.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVENTURES FOR WOMEN!—Camping Holidays, Mountaineering, Rapid shooting, etc., 25s. to 30s. weekly, for both sexes.—Particulars of DALTON, Post Office, Grange, Keswick.

DELICIOUS LANGOUR stank over the world and you as you inhale the fragrance of a "Green Box" Turkish Cigarette. Sent 2s. 1d. for 50 (hand made).—HERBERT DUNHILL, Lowlands, Harrow.

BUTHERN OVERSTRUNG PIANO, perfect, as new, great bargain. Elliott Iron-frame Piano; 12 guineas. Bargain—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

Household Removals. CARPENTER'S DEPOSITORY.

Douglas Street, Westminster VIC. 2698. ESTIMATES FREE.

LONDON'S CHEAPEST FLORIST.

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MANUFACTURERS OF Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Golf, Croquet, and every variety of Sports Requisites. London, S.W.

24, Haymarket, London, S.W.

Everyone should read this Leaflet.

New Leaflet just published: "What to do with the Militant Suffragette," by the Rev. E. A. Mould, 1s. per 100; 9s. per 1,000, post free.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

A YEAR INCOME 5/- per week for five years. Or write for Free Booklet to The United Fruit & Cold Storage Co., Trafalgar Building, Trafalgar Sq.

£100

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL

ANSTHEY COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL, September 2 to 16, offers the following attractions: Physical Training under expert tuition, including Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Folk-Dancing, Swimming.

Non-dish diet, consisting largely, but not entirely, of uncooked foods. Interesting lectures on higher-thought subjects, diet, and physical culture.

Send for particulars to Miss ANSTHEY, Chester Road, near Birmingham.

BODURNMOUTH.—Vacancy for Permanent Invalid in Nursing Home; every comfort; trained nurses; terms moderate.—MATHON, 25, Middle Road.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking in the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate Classes for Men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes: "Thanks to your teaching, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness... while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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