

"The Suffragette," June 20, 1913.

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The

Suffragette

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

Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

No. 36—Vol. I.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1913.

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



Miss LENNOX



Miss KERR



Miss LAKE



Lizzie Caswell Smith.

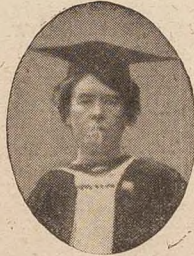
Miss ANNIE KENNEY.



Mrs. SANDERS



Mr. EDWY CLAYTON



Miss BARRETT, B.Sc.

On Friday Miss Ker Mrs. San... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist, ... on Thurs... Drew, and... whose im... issue of T... apprehen... The che... stated as... For havi... Pankhurst... other men... Political U... other date... damage, a... belonging t... the Malison... Mr. Bod... Mr. Willian... of the Dir... McDonald... Drex, and... fendants... Mr. Bod... arrests since... trate. Ow... to be dealt... to open th... for a furthe... had been gi... In the... inspector I... that at 11... Miss Kenne... the vestibul... Riots, 1831... documents... a bedroom... n's room... some writin... day the w... warrant to... "I think it... an an extre... cause. Wh... The witness... papers," ab... the card he... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter addre... ded and t... the handwri... four docum... Miss Kenney... went to Mr...

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A Review of the Week.

Vindictive Sentences.

The conspiracy trial is over. Every one of the accused has been convicted, although the majority of them have been engaged in perfectly peaceful and constitutional work. Their crime has been that they were deemed by the Government to be indispensable to the existence of the W.S.P.U., which is hated not only because militancy is in progress, but also because of its peaceful anti-Government policy and its exposure of the Government's iniquitous treatment of women. The sentences are as follows:

Mr. Clayton, 21 months.
Mr. Annie Kenney, 18 months.
Mrs. Sanders, financial secretary, 15 months.
Miss Kerr, managers of the offices, 12 months.
Miss Barrett, assistant editor of the "Suffragette," 9 months.
Miss Lake, business manager of the "Suffragette," 6 months.
Miss Lennox, sub-editor, 6 months.

The Government have not caused sentences of three, five, or seven years to be imposed on the prisoners, because they think that a six, twelve, or fifteen months' sentence is enough under the cat and mouse system to enable them to achieve their savage purpose. Mr. Justice Phillimore, in sentencing the prisoners to the third division, said the reason for this was that he intended them to have as little communication with the outside world as possible.

Phillimore v. Kenney.

The able appeals of counsel, the moving and brilliant speech of Miss Annie Kenney, were brushed aside by the judge, whose summing up to the jury was bitterly hostile to the accused. The "New Statesman," speaking of the Chesterton trial, says sarcastically:

"We shall not follow the profane fashion of calling the case Phillimore v. Chesterton, or attribute to anything but invariable ignorance of the exact nature of a judge's duties the current notion that he exerted his gifts as an advocate on the side of the prosecution at several points in the case."

Mr. Justice Phillimore must not be surprised if the conspiracy trial goes down to history as the case of Phillimore v. Kenney and others. The judge's denunciation of militancy and his extraordinary threats to the prisoners are discussed in our leading article. We will here confine ourselves to reminding our readers that at this moment the hunger strike is in progress, and the prisoners are fighting our battle at the risk of their lives.

Mrs. Pankhurst Again Attacked.

The rearrest of Mrs. Pankhurst was, if possible, made more scandalous by the fact that she was seized as she was on her way to join the funeral procession of Miss Davison. In the notice which the Government instructed the police to issue the day before mention was made of the need of reverent conduct. The Government can hardly claim that they acted in reverent fashion when they made a funeral the occasion of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrest. It should not be forgotten that Parnell was by the Liberal Government of that day released from Kilmainham Gaol for one week in order that he might attend a funeral. This policy has been reversed by the Liberal Government now in office. Mrs. Pankhurst was so weak when rearrested that she could not be kept a prisoner for more than forty-eight hours. She was accordingly released last Monday on a seven days' licence. The day appointed for her rearrest is therefore very near at hand. Are the men of this country going to let the scoundrels whom they have put in office murder Mrs. Pankhurst? Women have only one means of protesting with real effect against the Government's criminal action, but enfranchised men could easily put a stop to the whole monstrous "cat and mouse" policy. If all the men who say they believe in votes for women would really bestir themselves woman torture would stop at once.

Suffragists from Many Lands.

This week an International Woman Suffrage Congress has been in session at Budapest. Not the least valuable of the results of the conference will be to prove anew to newspapers and politicians everywhere that the movement of votes for women is world-wide. East and West meet on this at least—that their women demand a freedom and an equality with men of which the vote is at once the symbol and the guarantee. The Women's Social and Political Union has not been represented at the conference, owing to the fact that one society only from each country is allowed to send special representatives. This rule is, so far as our

country is concerned, a very unsatisfactory one, as it means that only one section of the British Suffrage movement is properly represented. The militant section is not represented, nor are those non-militant societies represented which differ from the policy of the N.U.W.S.S. They may send "fraternal" delegates, but that is not an arrangement which meets the needs of the case.

Honouring the Brave Dead.

One of the most impressive and beautiful funeral processions ever seen in this country passed through London on Saturday in honour of Miss Emily Wilding Davison. Vast crowds lined the route, and, indeed, the general public and a great number of other Suffrage societies united with the Women's Social and Political Union in a great display of reverent admiration for the woman who has died for the sake of others. Prominent figures in the procession were a body of clergymen. Miss Davison's family was also represented. From first to last the great ceremonial was carried through without a hitch. This triumph of organisation was especially remarkable considering how recent is the Government's raid on the Union and its officers. The Government essayed to mar the great public tribute to Miss Davison by causing a police notice virtually forbidding the procession to be issued at the eleventh hour. This notice was ignored, and all was done as the Union had from the first intended. The funeral ceremonies in the North were as imposing in their way as those in London, and there was a wonderful manifestation of public sympathy. The militant women have laid the body of their beloved comrade to rest, but the memory of her and the thought of her will live in their hearts as an ever-present inspiration.

The Leicester By-Election.

A vigorous anti-Government campaign is being conducted by the Women's Social and Political Union at the Leicester by-election. The real and most clamant issue before the electors is Votes for Women *versus* Death for Women. One woman's life has just been sacrificed to the cruel obstinacy of the Liberal Government. Other women are facing death by cat-and-mouse torture. Is woman torture to go on, and are more women to lose their lives in the struggle for freedom? That is the question for the electors. The men of Leicester have a magnificent opportunity of cutting short the Government's resistance to women's enfranchisement. The W.S.P.U. is represented by a band of able speakers and workers, who are untiring in their call to the electors to "Vote against the Government and keep the Liberal out." It is thought that a Labour candidate, Alderman Banton, will also be in the field, if so neither Liberal nor Labour voters, in opposing the Government are obliged to support a candidate whose views are less progressive than their own.

The Legal Defence Fund.

It has been thought essential by everybody that those officials who were arrested in spite of the fact that their work for the W.S.P.U. was peaceful and constitutional should have expert legal defence. The

administration of the Act in connection with women was one of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with, and it was necessary that these difficulties should be frankly placed before the Insurance Commissioners and the Government in view of the amending Bill. . . . The claims of women for sickness benefit under the Act were of a most extraordinary character. In one society, in which there were men and women, there were two women to every man on the funds, and the women were remaining on twice as long as the men. . . . It was in the interests of men to keep women out of their societies, and in many cases it was in the interests of women to get into men's societies.

Some of the men present at this conference declared that the excessive rate of illness amongst women is due to malingering. This statement we indignantly refuse to accept. Women, as everybody knows, are quite as honest and truthful as men, if, indeed, they are not more honest and more truthful. The starvation wages paid to women and the unhealthy conditions under which they work are a more than sufficient explanation of the fact that there is twice as much illness among women as among men. If men were treated as working women are, the rate of sickness amongst them would be appallingly high.

Why Married Women are Ill.

It was further said at this conference that the sickness rate among married women is three times that of single women. This is not surprising. Not only are the married women suffering from the hardships experienced in their earlier years before marriage, but they are subject to a far heavier drain on their vitality than are their unmarried sisters.

The working-class mother is under a heavy burden of anxiety about ways and means. After her day's wage-earning is over comes the work of managing her home and caring for her children, and in these family tasks she too seldom gets any help from her husband. Thousands of these women go permanently underfed, giving the lion's share of food to husband and children. Over and above all this, there is the strain of child-bearing. It must be remembered, too, that the mother of the family has to bear the brunt of the children's illness and every domestic trouble. The wonder is that these women's claims under the Insurance Act are so few. The iniquitous suggestion has been made that women's benefits under the Act shall be reduced, because at present "they so closely approximate to the wages earned by women." This would indeed be a case of taking away from her who hath not! The attention of the conference was called to the scandal of paying maternity benefit to the father instead of to the mother, so that in many cases it is spent at the public-house, instead of in buying necessities for the mother and her infant. Mr. Lloyd George is always the married woman's enemy, as is proved by his Insurance Act and by his recent statement on married women's income tax.

The Legal Defence Fund.

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On Fri Miss Ker Mrs. San peared at gether wi arrested France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thurs Draw, m whose im issue of T apprehen The che stated as For havi Pankhurst, other men Political U other date damage, u. belong to the Malisio Mr. Bod Mr. Willian of the Dira McDonald Drex, and fendants. Mr. Bod arrests since trate. Owl to be dealt for a furthe had be gi In the inspector I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestib Rials, 1831. documents: a bedroom, ny's room, some writin day the wi residence in warrant to "I think it an an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defenda wrote that, thing at th letter addre the witness' duced and t the handwri four docum Miss Kenne went to Mr

Government, by arresting these constitutional workers and charging them with conspiracy, strained the law disgracefully, and to meet these tactics trained lawyers were, it was felt, required. The action for damages necessitated legal aid, and now arises the question of appealing against the decision in that case. All this, as will be seen, has called for the establishment of a Legal Defence Fund. Nothing, it is felt, should be taken from the ordinary W.S.P.U. campaign fund for legal expenses. The contributors to the Legal Defence Fund include men and women who are quite unconnected with the W.S.P.U. They give to this fund because they believe that the W.S.P.U. ought to have fair play in the law courts.

Men, Women, and the Law.

Sir Edward Carson is still pursuing his lawless career in triumph and in safety. He and his colleagues have been delivering their incitements to violence to Scottish audiences with the greatest assurance. Dr. Ethel Smyth sends us the following letter, sent in the first instance to the "Daily Mail," and like many other people's letters on such subjects, denied insertion:

Sir—Some people are dragging their sense of shame at seeing women hounded to death while Sir Edward Carson is a free man by pointing out that civil war is not actually on us yet; the murderous riots at Belfast being apparently of no account, or possibly attacks on life being nothing as compared with attacks on property. Does, however, the ordinary citizen, or even every J.P. know that drilling such as these gentlemen have started in Ireland is to itself a criminal offence, with a maximum of seven years' penal servitude (see Stone's "Justice's Manual," Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819)? How Judges have the face, under these circumstances, to convict the women I cannot imagine, but let no man dare to speak of fair play or claim respect for British Law before women.—Yours, etc.,

ETHEL SMYTH.

Once again we would remind our readers that the militancy of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law involves attacks upon life, and not merely upon property, and that Ulster arsenals contain not hammers and such trifles, but rifles whose purpose is to maim and kill.

The White Woman's Burden.

From the United States of America comes tidings of new Suffragist successes, but the Anti-Suffragists have just achieved a victory in India. A message from Calcutta says:

Indian women, both Hindu and Mahomedan, are becoming impatient of being locked up in the zenanas (the closed quarters set apart for women), and are making a bid for freedom. Recently some 200 women belonging to the higher but orthodox classes prepared a petition for presentation to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, asking that a park or public square should be set apart for them. A member of the Corporation recommended at a general committee meeting that Green Square, in the Indian Quarter, should be set apart for the use of women at certain stated hours as an experimental measure, on condition that a strong police guard be posted at the square and that a movable screen be placed round the square. This resolution was adopted by the committee, but rejected by the Municipal Commissioners.

Great rejoicings there must be in the Anti-Suffragist camp at this check to women's advance. Militant Suffragists, on the other hand, are made more resolute than ever to take up the white woman's burden, and to gain the Vote as a means of defending the interests of the women of India.

The Vote the Only Cure.

The decision in the action for damages against the "Members of the Women's Social and Political Union" has drawn an interesting comment from an eminent lawyer. In a letter to the Press he says:

The decision in the recent case against the Women's Social and Political Union, if sustained, would virtually incorporate every loose association, and would make everyone who contributed half-a-crown towards any object liable for all the extravagant things that the promoters of that object might do. And this without any service of process, or any opportunity of defending himself! We might even find half the population of the country made liable in damages, as members of one or the other political party, for the possible misdeeds of the Cabinet (or the Whips)!

In short, it is impossible to interfere with the Suffragettes without turning everything upside down and destroying the rights and liberties enjoyed by the public as a whole. As even this Government ought to have the intelligence to see, the Vote is the only possible cure for the Suffrage revolution.

The £250,000 Fund.

Contributions June 2 to June 11.

Table listing contributions to the £250,000 fund from June 2 to June 11, 1913. Includes names like Mrs. P. E. Evans, Mrs. Ethel Ashby, Mrs. Daisy H. Balchian, etc., and a total of £149,121 5 0.

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MRS. PANKHURST'S FIGHT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Re-arrested as About to Attend Funeral Procession.

Hunger Strike Resumed.

Released After Forty Eight Hours. Mrs. Pankhurst has again been re-arrested and released since we last went to press.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Pankhurst expressed her intention of attending the funeral procession of Miss Davison on Saturday; and it was on leaving her residence preparatory to taking part in that solemn function that Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested.

Since her release from Holloway a fortnight ago Mrs. Pankhurst had occupied a suite of rooms at Westminster Mansions with a nurse in attendance. Detectives kept the flat under constant supervision.

At about a quarter past one on Saturday a pair-horse carriage drove up to the entrance, and about the same time Miss Sylvia Pankhurst drove up in a taxicab and went inside. A few minutes later she emerged, followed by Mrs. Pankhurst and the nurse.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who looked very thin and ill, and was in deep mourning, was immediately approached by a detective-inspector and three other detectives, as she descended the steps. A short conversation followed, then Mrs. Pankhurst entered the taxicab with two of the detectives, and was driven to Holloway, instead of, as on the last occasion, being first brought up at Bow Street. A brief halt was made at Scotland Yard on the way.

It was remarked by those present that so weak was Mrs. Pankhurst in health that she had to be assisted into the cab.

"God Bless You!"

By Dr. Ethel Smyth.

It is difficult to write about the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst, at which I happened to be present; why harrow the feelings of others by saying how peculiarly ill she looked, how after tearing up letters and dressing for the funeral, the long wait told on her? Better to dwell upon the one bright feature of that scene besides her own indomitable courage, the feeling in the crowd that, suspecting a move of some kind, had collected in the street.

There was something in the bearing of the working women who pressed round the taxi crying, "God bless you, dear, keep up your spirits!" that cowed the hooligans; these, to my surprise, uttered not a word; some even cheered. One thing I want to relate; in the morning I had spoken of the difficulties of a big procession, got up without the help of so many of those who usually manage these things, notably the beloved General. Later, in the course of the march, how I wished that Mrs. Pankhurst could have witnessed the verification of her own words: "You'll see; there will be no hitch anywhere. Trained or untrained, I really believe our women are equal to anything and everything!"

O wonderful members of the W.S.P.U. who did this thing, who are daily and hourly doing things as wonderful, whether in London or in the provinces, where last week I saw a branch of the Union at work, you are worthy of the faith she puts in you—worthy of her who inspires such service. And what higher praise can be given?

Mrs. Pankhurst's Message.

The following statement was made by Mrs. Pankhurst:

"The Government has decided that I may not join with the members and friends in paying a tribute of reverent gratitude to our dear dead comrade, Emily Davison. I am re-arrested. I return to prison to resume the hunger strike, and I shall do my utmost worthily to uphold the standard of revolt against the political and moral enslavement and degradation of woman."

Released!

Early on Monday evening Mrs. Pankhurst was again released from Holloway prison, and removed on an ambulance to a nursing home in West London.

So weak was Mrs. Pankhurst's condition of health on her release that her doctor "had never seen her so exhausted before."

Mrs. Pankhurst's Licence.

The W.S.P.U. emphatically denies the following unwarrantable statement, which appeared in the "Standard" on Tuesday:

Mrs. Pankhurst has agreed to notify the Commissioner of Police of her place of residence, and has undertaken not to change her place of residence without giving one clear day's notice to the Commissioner, specifying the residence to which she is going. As heretofore, she has agreed to abstain from any violation of the law.

Mrs. Pankhurst has given no undertaking of any kind whatsoever. She treats the licence with contempt, and does not feel herself bound in any way. The statement quoted above is without the slightest foundation, and directly contrary to fact.

Mr. Parnell—Mrs. Pankhurst.

In the "Annual Register" of 1882 appears the following passage:

An opportunity for showing a desire for conciliation was promptly offered by Mr. Parnell's request for leave to attend in Paris the funeral of his sister's only child. Release on parole, without any conditions was promptly accorded by Mr. Foster.

Medical Report.

Mrs. Pankhurst's health was less satisfactory last week, so that her arrest and imprisonment caused much anxiety. She has come back weaker and more prostrated than on either of the previous occasions. Every time that she is released her vitality is less, and she recuperates more slowly. If this sort of thing is repeated one cannot but fear serious consequences. Mrs. Pankhurst had some sleep and is able to take light nourishment.

A Great Liberal.

In these days, when an old-fashioned Liberal is rapidly becoming as extinct as the dodo, it is refreshing to turn to the life of one who never failed to place principle before party, conscience before personal advantage. In Mr. Trevelyan's recently published "Life of John Bright" we read the history not only of a great politician, but of a great man. Disagree with John Bright's politics and actions as you will, all who read his life story are forced to admit that throughout his private and public life

he was actuated solely by the desire to do that which was right in the sight of his conscience.

To the Suffragist the most interesting chapters in the book are those devoted to the fight for reform in the 'sixties. With the alteration of a word here and there, many of John Bright's speeches during that struggle might well have been made from Suffragist platforms to-day.

The only real opposition to the Franchise Bill was pointed out—against the admission of any portion of the [women] to the suffrage. They object to any transfer of power from those who now possess it, and they object to share their power with any increased number of their countrymen [and women]. They regard the [women] here as the Southern planter regards the negroes who were so lately his slaves. They can no longer be bought or sold; so far they are free [women]. They may work and pay taxes, but they must not vote. They must obey the laws, but have no share in selecting the men who are to make them.

There is one extract, however, from a public letter which we sincerely hope will be noted by all who seek to encroach on the liberties of the British people. Apologising in 1866 for his inability to take the chair at a Franchise demonstration in Hyde Park, Mr. Bright wrote as follows to the secretary of the League which had convened the meeting:

I see that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Force has announced his intention to prevent the holding of the meeting. It appears from this that the people may meet in the parks for every purpose but that which ought to be most important and most dear to them. To meet in the streets is inconvenient, and to meet in the parks is unlawful—this is the theory of the police authorities. If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest? This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it!

What followed is a matter of history. The authorities refused the people admittance. The people insisted, the park railings went down, and the following year saw the introduction and passage of the Household Suffrage Bill.

Turning to John Bright's attitude on the Irish question, we come across the following passage from a speech made on the introduction of a Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. After pointing out that there had been such Acts before, the speaker goes on to say:

... but there has been no statesmanship. Men, the most clumsy and brutal, can do these things; but we want men of higher temper—men of genius—men of higher patriotism to deal with the affairs of Ireland. I should like to ask him (Mr. Gladstone) whether this Irish question is above the stature of himself and of his colleagues? If it be, I ask them to come down from the high places which they occupy, and try to learn the art of legislation and government before they practise it.

Women Suffragists to-day echo that appeal for a higher statesmanship, a wider understanding amongst those occupying the Treasury Bench to-day!

Mr. Trevelyan's book is full of quotations from the speeches and letters of the Quaker politician—speeches and letters on all the great topics which filled the minds of Liberals of his day. Many of these speeches might, as has been said already, be made to-day, and there is one—thought by many, to be the most beautiful and moving he ever made—from which we cannot forbear to quote:

"The Angel of Death has been abroad," said John Bright at the time of the Crimean War, and, at a time when the whole Suffrage world is filled with mingled awe and humility in the face of a great sacrifice, we re-echo his words as they come home to us with overwhelming force:

"The Angel of Death has been abroad... You may almost hear the beating of his wings..." M. D. H.

**"Life of John Bright," by George Macaulay Trevelyan, published by Constable and Co., Ltd.

On Eric Miss Ker Mrs. San peared at gether wi arrested France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thurs Drew, m whose im issue of T apprehen The chr stated as For havi Pankhurst, other men Political U other date damage, n, belonging t the Malicio Mr. Bod Mr. Willia of the Dire McDona Drow, and fendants. Mr. Bod arrests since trate. Owi to be dealt to open th for a furthe had been g In the inspecor I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestibal Riots, 1831. documents. a bedroom, nry's room, some writin day the wi residence in warrant to "I think it an an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defenda wrote that, thing at the letter addre the witness duced and t the handwri four docum Miss Kenne went to Mr

THE PASSING OF A WARRIOR.

*"What cometh here, from South to North a-wending?
And who are these, the marchers stern and slow?"*

THE MARCH FROM SOUTH TO NORTH.

Impressive Scenes.

SILENT THOUSANDS LINE THE STREETS.

"In the beauty of the lilies. . . ."

From Surrey in the South to Northumberland in the North the mortal remains of Emily Wilding Davison were borne on Saturday afternoon to their last resting place among "her own people."

To the beat of drums and the strains of mournful music thousands marched; and thousands more looked on in respectful silence.

A special bodyguard accompanied their dead comrade, keeping watch over her through the night, and leaving her only when the final commitment had taken place.

Thousands of North-country people filed past the grave in the Northern village on Sunday afternoon.

From all quarters have come expressions of sympathy and reverence.

We have received the following letter from Miss Davison's brother:

Captain Davison and relatives desire to tender heartfelt thanks to everyone who took any part in organising the funeral arrangements for Emily Wilding Davison. The loyalty and devotion shown in special instances was very marked and most profoundly touching. No words could adequately express the intense appreciation of each proof of affection and respect manifested by thousands of fellow-workers in carrying through the last ceremonies in connection with their comrade.

The beautiful floral tributes from each separate body of members of the W.S.P.U. and from numerous unknown sympathisers were among the many outward signs of the living power of the dead. Though the blossoms will fade, the memory of the unspeakable kindness and sympathy of all classes united in this act of homage can never perish.

To the roll of the drums and the muffled chords of Chopin's Funeral March the great procession slowly moved forward, headed by the cross-bearer, Miss Charlotte Marsh, her fair head uncovered. Immediately behind her came twelve white-clad girls with laurel wreaths and a banner inscribed with Miss Davison's last words, "Fight on, and God will give the victory." This, like all the banners of the W.S.P.U., was in purple worked with silver. Following more girls in white came a dense throng of women in black carrying bunches of purple iris. These were succeeded by others in purple carrying red peonies, and these in turn by a long stream of members in white with Madonna lilies.

The solemn music of Handel, Chopin, and Beethoven reverberated throughout the length of the procession, one band after another taking up the strains. Before fifty hunger-strikers went the colour-bearers and the banner-bearers, on which only shone the silver arrows and three laurel wreaths from the W.S.P.U., one inscribed "She died for women."

Beside the four black horses walked four women in white. Captain Davison, Miss Davison's brother, followed as chief mourner.

The tense reality of the fight was brought home to the spectators by the line of prisoners on bail, charged with conspiracy, Miss Kerr, Miss Lake, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Barrett, and Miss Lennox. The empty carriage which should have brought Mrs. Pankhurst to pay a last tribute to her dead friend gave a terrible significance to the banner bearing the words, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!"

The newspaper posters along the route blazoned forth, "Rearest of Mrs. Pankhurst" gave the explanation, and told that the frail body and indomitable spirit of the leader of the W.S.P.U. had been taken back to a further session of torture in prison.

The heroic words, "Give me liberty or give me death" floated overhead, and denoted the spiritual force that no brutality can kill. Miss Davison's intellectual achievements were recalled by the number of university women who marched in cap and gown, the women's doctors' robes making a brilliant patch of colour in the sunshine.

The provincial Unions marched in the same serried ranks as the London members, those in black carrying mauve iris, in purple with red peonies, and in white with Madonna lilies.

The final section, which in itself formed a long procession, was composed of other suffrage societies, and the men's organisations. It included the Church League for Women's Suffrage. Behind the banner, veiled in purple, walked the vice-chairman, carrying a wreath of deep yellow iris in the design of the League's badge, a cross within a wreath, which bore the words, "With thoughts for our dear member. 'Neither count I my life dear unto myself.'" Of this League Miss Davison, though devoting most of her untiring energy to the W.S.P.U., was a staunch member of and worker.

Other societies represented were: The Women Writers' League, the Addressess' Franchise League, the Tax Resistance League, and the Forward Gynic Union. League, the Votes for Women Fellowship League, the Women's Freedom League, the Women's Political Union, the Men's Political Union, the Men's League, the Men's Federation, and a great body representative of the Dockers' Union, the Gas Workers' Union, the Central Labour College, the Daily Herald League, and General Labourers' Union brought to an end this most remarkable procession of 6,000 people gathered together with one common desire to do honour to their comrade who "died for women."

The reverence accorded to the presence of death was marked in the immense number of spectators who thronged the route—men stood bare-headed long after the coffin had passed; the complete silence of the long columns of mourners, the throbbing, insistent music, the dignity that encompassed those who "triumphed" while they grieved, produced a quietness and a sense of awe and wonder rare in London crowds.

A short and deeply impressive service was held in St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, outside which thousands had been waiting for hours. The clergy taking part were the vicar (Rev. G. Baumgarten), the Venerable Archdeacon Esceat, and

the Rev. G. H. Davis, Minor Canon of Hereford, the Rev. Claude Hinscliff, the hymn singer were "Nearer, My God to Thee," "The King of Love My Shepherd Is," and "Fight the Good Fight."

The procession then reformed and continued to King's Cross, where the crowds formed a densely packed mass. Working men bared their heads; rough women begged for the flowers carried by the processionists.

The coffin was put on the 5.30 train to Newcastle, and the bodyguard, taking turns through the night, kept their solemn vigil to the last resting-place.

Press Account.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

"Crowds such as have seldom been permitted by the police to assemble in Central London, except on the occasion of some State function, witnessed the remarkable funeral procession which escorted the body of Miss Emily Wilding Davison, the Suffragette who lost her life at the Derby, across London on Saturday afternoon."

"The funeral was as fine a piece of organisation as any for which the Women's Social and Political Union has been responsible. Five thousand women and not a few men took part, yet the time-table was followed with almost exact punctuality, and not a detail was missing that could add to the simple dignity of the affair or its propagandist value to the cause."

AT MORPETH.

All through Saturday night the bodyguard of honour had kept watch over their fallen comrade.

By the time the coffin was borne from the train to the open hearse that was waiting, a procession was drawn up and huge crowds had assembled. People had been hanging round the station for a long while; they had gathered to watch the unpacking of the massed wreaths. Their attitude was expressive of wonder and reverence.

Very slowly, to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul," the procession moved off. It was headed, as in London, by a girl cross-bearer, followed by six children carrying Madonna lilies. The Newcastle colours, streaming out proudly, headed the group of white-clad women who marched in front of the band.



The Passing of Emily Wilding Davison.

"Fight on and God will give the victory"—the dead woman's spirit breathing through every word of the impressive purple banners conveyed to the crowd.

At the rear of the procession, behind the long line of mourning coaches, and her relations rode, marched another big section of North-country women—members of Miss Davison's fellow-comrades and country women.

Men sympathisers marched last. The groups were interspersed by the splendid purple banners, which lent such colour and dignity to the funeral train.

The route to the graveyard lay down a quiet country road. The trees and fields were wonderfully green on either side. But the chief impression was created by the crowd, which followed the coffin through the dense and serried ranks of people.

The banks on either side were lined with human beings. Masses of men and women had been streaming into Morpeth since an early hour in the morning. They waited reverently with bared and bowed heads to see it pass. Many of the women were moved to tears, and the faces of the men betokened strong emotion.

The patient way in which they waited in the hot sunshine, the wonderful thrill of sympathy one got as one passed, made it possible to believe that these country men and women of Miss Davison's realised that they were privileged in paying homage to a woman who had died of soldierly enthusiasm.

The church stands upon a hill. Higher even than the church stands the grave of the Davisons; into which the coffin was lowered. A great feeling of loneliness could not fail to come to everybody. This was the church where she had worshipped, where she had dreamt, and prayed passionately for a freer and finer humanity. She was coming home to her own land, to the free winds from the hills that had quietened her free spirit, coming home, too, to the hearts of these North-country people who had grown up around her, or seen her grow up.

An American who had come expressly from Paris to be present at this funeral, repeated over and over again, "She had the spirit of Christ." We heard the same thing a little later from an old man, one of the miners' leaders, "Here was the spirit of Christ."

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Memorial services have been held at Liverpool and at Dundee. Of the former a local newspaper said that the "rapt attention of over 200 persons of both sexes was held completely and entirely."

Of the latter, held out of doors, the Dundee Advertiser says: "The crowd was very orderly and attentive, and seemed greatly impressed."

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW.

Nevertheless, some here express admiration for the act of Emily Davison. One of them is Maurice de Waleffe, who writes in "Paris-Midi": "It was not the Fathers of the Church who founded Christianity, but the martyrs. This British virgin, who, like the Christians of ancient Rome, throws herself into the crowd in front of the chariot race and dies to attest her faith, will have done more to advance feminism than thirty councils. The idea for which one dies take on a sacred character in the eyes of the living. . . . The feminist idea, apart from its essential justice, contains the sole remedy for alcoholism and for war. That is why I bow low to the little Suffragette of the Derby, virgin and martyr of the last religion on earth which, in rehabilitating woman, will save man."

The Observer.

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

The following letter from the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night" appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" on Tuesday:

"Sir, The funeral procession of Emily Wilding Davison could not fail to be an abiding memory to all those who took part in it, and to those who witnessed it. As I walked along in the rear, with the Women Writers' Suffrage League, what impressed me more than anything, and haunts me still, was the curious look of questioning bewilderment on the countenances of the spectators, as though some spring of thoughtfulness had been touched and some idea had been released.

"If this is so—and I believe that it is—then Miss Davison will not have died in vain, and the record of her amazing courage will form the opening chapter also of the chronicle of understanding and reparation for which women have been waiting too long. For understanding implies reparation. And it is only from want of understanding on the part of men and not from deliberate malice that the Suffrage movement has had to encounter an opposition, the nature of which has driven many women to deeds of violence and desperation.

"Patience has been the leading characteristic of the agitation for nearly half a century. But there comes a point when highly strung temperaments can be patient no more. If we search history we find instances of this particular form of climax from the earliest times onwards; and Emily Davison takes her place henceforth amongst those spirited and reckless rebels who, regardless of all consequences, have sacrificed their lives for the sake of an idea—the idea of freedom. No one can do more. No one can give a truer test of sincerity. The deed she did is, of course, open to criticism, to blame, to condemnation. But of her courage and her sincerity there can be no two opinions, and no single doubt about her devotion to the cause of women.

"So thousands of women belonging to all the Suffrage societies and hundreds of men standing side by side with them in this great struggle walked in her funeral procession to show respect and gratitude, and to pay their tribute to the so-called dead. And the vast crowds of people, awed by the tragedy and awed by the tribute, were able to see for themselves anew that the Suffrage movement is an indestructible force, as indestructible as the spirit of the brave and brilliant woman who has merely 'changed her world.' And they were able to see, too, that the Women's Social and Political Union remains, in spite of menaces and reverses which might well have killed any society, however strong and united, capable of splendid organisa-

tion, fine action and astonishing achievement, even though one leader is in prison, another in exile, another on a bed of sickness, and the rest on trial for conspiracy and therefore removed from all participation in service. I think it not irreverent to draw attention to this feature. No one would have been more proud of her union on Saturday than Emily Wilding Davison."

THE CHURCH AND MISS DAVISON.

The following letter has been sent by Dr. Ethel Smyth to the Archbishop of Canterbury:

Your Grace:—With reference to the regrets recently expressed by Your Grace at the Church Congress that the woman's movement should have become practically a struggle for the vote, may I point out that there is no reason for believing that the serious and gifted women who, all the world over, are heading in the same direction, are by nature less capable and desirous than Your Grace of taking the "wider view" you advocate. If these women have abandoned special fields of activity, such as municipal, rescue, missionary, and other work, in order to concentrate on the vote, I suggest it is because their women's experience, as opposed to the theories of Your Grace and other men about women, has shown them that attempts to better women's lot are worse than futile as long as we are without the direct leverage on Governments which the vote alone provides.

The effect of generalities being to paralyse action, I fancy Your Grace's exhortation will win more applause from politicians than from women.

There is one subject to which it is impossible not to refer, the death of Miss Davison. I understand that last year Your Grace was privately approached with a request to invite prayer in our churches for guidance on the woman's question, as was done in the case of the industrial unrest; that the request was refused, and that the result of that refusal has been the formation of the Church Protest Committee.

It comes then to this: that after persistently ignoring for years, from motives it is impossible to regard as spiritual, the greatest moral revolution the world has ever seen, the Church actually refused to women, who are her mainstay, what was conceded to outsiders, such as nonconformist and socialist voters, and foreigners, such as the revolutionary Chinese Government!

These things being so, is it surprising that one of our members has herself gone to plead our cause before the Great Judge, and that we women bring to-day the grave charge, not only against the Government but against the Church, of responsibility for the tragic situation in which women find themselves, and more particularly for the death of Emily Wilding Davison?—I have the honour to be, Your Grace's obedient servant.

ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.

LONDON.

By EMILY WILDING DAVISON, B.A. Oh, London! How I feel thy magic spell

Now I have left thee, and amid the woods

Sit lonely. Here I know I love thee well,

Conscious of all the glamour of thy moods.

But it is otherwise amid thy bounds I

Thou art an ocean of humanity I

Embarked on which I lose my soul in sounds,

That thunder in mine ear. The vanity

And ceaseless struggle stifles doubt and fear.

Until I cry, bemused by the strife,

"The centre of the universe is here!"

This is the hub, the very fount of life."



LEA

On Fri Miss Ker Mrs. Sar... arrested... France o... manded i... day, and... chemist, ... on Thurs... Draw, m... whose im... issue of T... apprehen... The ch... stated as... For havi... Pankhur... other men... Political U... other date... damage, n... belonging t... the Malicio... Mr. Bod... Mr. Willia... of the Dire... McDonald... Droc, and... fendants... Mr. Bod... arrests since... trate. Owi... to be dealt... for a furthe... had been gi... In the... inspector I... that at 11... went to M... Miss Kenne... the vestibal... Riots, 1831... documents... a bedroom... nty's room... some writin... day the w... residence in... warrant to... "I think it... an an extre... cause. Wh... The witness... papers," ab... the card he... The defend... wrote that... thing at th... letter addre... duced and... the handwri... four docum... Miss Kenne... went to Mr...

Actresses' Franchise League

will hold a meeting with the Divorce Law Reform Union at the Portman Rooms, on Friday, July 4, at 3 p.m.

"THE REFORM OF THE DIVORCE LAW." Chair: Miss GERTRUDE KINGSTON. Speakers: Mr. PLOWDEN, Madame LYDIA YAVORSKA, and others.

Tickets: 5/- and 2/6 reserved; 1/- unreserved. From the ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi; and the DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION, 33, St. James's St., Piccadilly.

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The Suffragette.

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

Facing Death.

Hardly has one victim of the Government's cowardly injustice and obstinacy been laid in the grave when other women are, because of that same obstinacy, brought face to face with death. The Government has quite deliberately and with a cold-blooded cruelty set themselves to wreck and, in the last resort, to destroy the women upon whom, as they believe, the forward movement for the Vote depends. Sentence has been passed upon Miss Annie Kenney and her companions in the conspiracy trial. From the cat and mouse torture to which Mrs. Pankhurst is subject already we know what to expect in their case. To be "bound over to keep the peace for twelve months after the expiration of their sentences" means adding a year to the sentence. In Mr. Justice Phillimore the Government have found a willing ally. He announced to the prisoners, in summing up: I do not think that you will meet with the same leniency that other people have, and I am bound to tell you that, if the Home Secretary consults me, as he very often does the judge, I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying that, at any rate, the ringleaders of you should not be released upon any consideration. This vindictive old man, who is ready to kill in revenge for an attack on property,

ready to kill in punishment of a defiance of prison discipline, has the astounding impudence to take the name of God upon his lips. He, forsooth, condemning to death women whose moral purity and patriotic spirit he is incapable of understanding, read them a lesson in religion! He spoke of the "canon which the Everlasting has fixed against self-slaughter." We would remind him of this plain command: "Thou shalt not kill." What would Christ say of a judge who declares: "You shall have no leniency"? What are we to think of the sanity of an Englishman who declares, as Mr. Justice Phillimore maintained, that rebellion is "treason to the Almighty"? We would commend to him another saying that is written across the heavens: "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." We have noticed the bad law and worse morals by which Mr. Justice Phillimore sought to shield the Government from the accusation that they persecute the Suffragist militants while letting Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson go free. Mr. Justice Phillimore's view is that there is a great distinction between resisting a law which already exists and resisting the enactment of a new law. In other words, he believes that an old injustice must be tolerated, though a new one need not be. This is one of the most striking examples of muddled thinking, shaky legal argument, and perverted political morality that has ever come to our notice. How can it be expected that women will submit to imprisonment when they see men militants pursuing with impunity a policy far more dangerous and violent than theirs? How can it be expected that these women will accept the authority of laws and law courts and abide by verdicts and sentences, when laws are made without their consent, and when law courts are officered and managed entirely by men and are used in order to maintain the subjection of women? How can women be expected to remain quietly in prison for months or for years when they know that their movement has need of them? This whole women's rebellion, whether it be carried forward in prison or outside, is based on a sense of duty. The women in the militant movement are simply adhering to the proudest traditions of the British race. Our national history is one long lesson in militancy. The writings and speeches of our statesmen, and above all of Liberal statesmen, teach the same lesson. We are a militant race, men and women both. The men who have by militancy gained already so much political freedom for themselves are apt on that account to think such stress and struggle out of date, yet if they will look at the matter fairly they will see that the women are simply carrying on the battle and completing the work of emancipation that they had left unfinished. So we have this state of affairs—that women under cat and mouse torture are facing death by inches simply because they have done what they believe to be their duty, and are fighting just as men fought for their political freedom. The whole trouble would be ended if the Government, instead of using persecution and torture, would give women the vote. But the Government would rather have death for women than votes for women. In the words of a great man hero of the past, the women say: "Give me liberty or give me death." The Government's answer is: "Take death!" Will the men electors say that too? At Leicester in a few days the electors will be called upon to judge between the Government and the Suffragettes. We ask the men of Leicester to remember that a vote for the Government in this election means a vote for coercion, a vote for torture, a vote for the slow but sure killing of women whose only crime is that they love freedom. We lay that issue before the Leicester electors. We ask them if they want votes for women to reject the Government nominee. We bid them if they prefer death for women to support the Government's nominee. CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

him more than that—I advise my fellow-countrymen, even although it may never be necessary—and, please God, it never will be necessary—to arm themselves as well as they can to beat back anybody who dare filch from them the elementary rights of their citizenship. I tell him something more—I tell him that if any violence results from my speeches he need not trouble himself about humble workmen. He can come to me, as the responsible author." This declaration was greeted by tumultuous cheering, the entire audience rising to their feet, and waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs. We have noticed the bad law and worse morals by which Mr. Justice Phillimore sought to shield the Government from the accusation that they persecute the Suffragist militants while letting Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson go free. Mr. Justice Phillimore's view is that there is a great distinction between resisting a law which already exists and resisting the enactment of a new law. In other words, he believes that an old injustice must be tolerated, though a new one need not be. This is one of the most striking examples of muddled thinking, shaky legal argument, and perverted political morality that has ever come to our notice. How can it be expected that women will submit to imprisonment when they see men militants pursuing with impunity a policy far more dangerous and violent than theirs? How can it be expected that these women will accept the authority of laws and law courts and abide by verdicts and sentences, when laws are made without their consent, and when law courts are officered and managed entirely by men and are used in order to maintain the subjection of women? How can women be expected to remain quietly in prison for months or for years when they know that their movement has need of them? This whole women's rebellion, whether it be carried forward in prison or outside, is based on a sense of duty. The women in the militant movement are simply adhering to the proudest traditions of the British race. Our national history is one long lesson in militancy. The writings and speeches of our statesmen, and above all of Liberal statesmen, teach the same lesson. We are a militant race, men and women both. The men who have by militancy gained already so much political freedom for themselves are apt on that account to think such stress and struggle out of date, yet if they will look at the matter fairly they will see that the women are simply carrying on the battle and completing the work of emancipation that they had left unfinished. So we have this state of affairs—that women under cat and mouse torture are facing death by inches simply because they have done what they believe to be their duty, and are fighting just as men fought for their political freedom. The whole trouble would be ended if the Government, instead of using persecution and torture, would give women the vote. But the Government would rather have death for women than votes for women. In the words of a great man hero of the past, the women say: "Give me liberty or give me death." The Government's answer is: "Take death!" Will the men electors say that too? At Leicester in a few days the electors will be called upon to judge between the Government and the Suffragettes. We ask the men of Leicester to remember that a vote for the Government in this election means a vote for coercion, a vote for torture, a vote for the slow but sure killing of women whose only crime is that they love freedom. We lay that issue before the Leicester electors. We ask them if they want votes for women to reject the Government nominee. We bid them if they prefer death for women to support the Government's nominee. CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

"I AM A REBEL."

Extracts from the Speech by Miss Annie Kenney at the Old Bailey, June 17, 1913.

After quoting from her own speeches and from those of some Unionist statesmen, Miss Kenney said: I do not think, my Lord, that the jury can really decide whether we have any right to be in this dock at all unless they realise the kind of language that is used by great political leaders every day of the week. I think it is only fair that they should realise what is the language of those politicians who are going scot free while we are being simply hunted and hounded from pillar to post because of the militant expressions that we have used. I think everybody knows that rifles have been found labelled "machinery," and sent to Ulster owing to militant speeches by those on the Opposition benches, and I still feel that the gentlemen of this jury ought to realise the latitude that is allowed to political opponents because they are in the Opposition. There is a tacit agreement that whatever is said there shall be no prosecution on either side. That is really very important. Cabinet Ministers have made speeches enough to incite women to riot and rebellion. Even Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General of the Government which has brought about this prosecution, definitely tells the people that it is because they have got the Vote that they do not need to be militant. Then we have Mr. Birrell, one of the most moderate men in the country, saying: "All men are potential rebels"; and Mr. Winston Churchill says, in reply to a question on the Parliament Act: "No, sir, there is no riot in the country, but they have votes now." So you see Cabinet Ministers tell us that provided you belong to the unfranchised class or classes, you have a perfect right to rebel in order to get your grievance remedied. Now, I should like to say a few words about what led me to make these speeches. I should like to tell you that I belong to the working classes. When I was ten years of age I was a half-timer, working in a factory. You all know what that means. You go to the factory at 5 o'clock in the morning; you go home at 12 o'clock to the mid-day meal. Then you go to school. But you are almost too tired to take in what you are taught. When I was 13 I was a full-timer. Since then the age has been raised. The only education I have been able to get since then has been by reading and by the education that is got out of life, which is, I think, by far the most useful kind. Then I was taking part in the Labour movement, and when I say the Labour movement I am not speaking in any party sense at all. I was the only woman member of my committee, and I was a member because I thought it only right that some woman should be there to put the woman's point of view. About eight years ago I met Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst. They were making speeches on this very question. When I heard Mrs. Pankhurst speak I felt that there was a message to me, and I made up my mind that if I ever did any public work I would join hands with Mrs. Pankhurst in helping to bring about the political enfranchisement of women, because I believe that none of the social reforms can be carried, that none of the great evils will ever be really remedied, until you get the mass of the women of this country helping each other in alleviating the conditions of the industrial world, and also in political life. Therefore I threw in my lot with Mrs. Pankhurst. The Union was present time being tortured under the abominable Cat and Mouse Bill of the present Government. And I want to say once again, I consider that under the circumstances I have been justified in making the speeches that I have made, and in trying to rouse up women to rebel against the unjust system that they have to live under. I feel that very strongly. And I also want you to realise what the women of the country are prepared to undergo for their convictions. We are prepared to face imprisonment, as we have faced imprisonment. We are prepared to face the hunger strike, as we have faced the hunger strike. We are prepared even to face the torture of forcible feeding, as we have faced forcible feeding. Some of our women have faced death owing to being knocked about in the streets when there have been deputations in the House of Commons. We are prepared to face death in order to get this question settled. I ask you, gentlemen, if it does not seem to you that we must have a great ideal before us, that we must believe very intensely in what we are fighting for, that we must believe that it is really going to help the nation, to help the children, before we could allow ourselves to be dragged into the dock and into prison. It takes a lot of courage and determination—of moral courage more than physical courage. And therefore, gentlemen, I appeal to you, when you are considering the case, to take into consideration what is driving the women of the country to take up the attitude that they have taken up, and what has driven me to make the speeches that I have made. You have had other rebels. Think of all the people who have helped to bring about reform. Once upon a time they stood in the dock, once they were brutally treated. Think of Bruno, who for his belief in great scientific truths was burnt. Think of Galileo, and of what he had to suffer because he would not say that the earth was still when he knew it went round. Think of Mazzini, how he was hunted from one country to another. Think of Joan of Arc, and the great furnace that was lighted up in her heart. We hope that at least we have one spark from her! Think of Socrates, the wonderful philosopher, and what happened to him because he talked of marvellous truths to the people of Athens. You nearly always find that the people who have done great things in life were persecuted and hunted down by the authorities of their day. Go back to the early Christians, who, because they broke the law of Rome, were thrown to the lions—because they refused to worship false gods, and believed in Christ. Think of the Catholics and the Protestants. Everyone who has ever had faith in a great ideal, everyone who fights for something that he believes in as great and beautiful in life, has to face the laughter and the scorn and the ridicule of those who are blind. Therefore, gentlemen, we want you to take the motive into consideration—the thing that drove me at least into making my speeches. I will say in conclusion, I am a rebel: I shall be a rebel until we get the Vote. I am a rebel against the abominable economic, industrial, and political system that we have to live under. And if it means that, like Emily Wilding Davison, I have to die to get the Vote, I shall die to get the Vote, whatever verdict is passed on me to-day. (Further extracts are held over this week for want of space.)

On Eric Miss Ker Mrs. Sar appeared at gother wi arrested France o manded it day, and chemist, on Thurs Draw, m whose im issue of T apprehen The che stated as For havi Pankhurst, other men Political U other date damage, n. belonging t the Malicio Mr. Bod Mr. Williar of the Dire McDonald Dree, and fondants. Mr. Bod arrests since trate. Owl to be dealt to open th for a furthe had be g In the inspector I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestibul Riota, 1831. documents, a bedroom, n's room, some writin day the w residence in warrant to "I think it an an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defenda wrote that, thing at th letter adde the witness duced and the handwri four docum Miss Kenne went to Mr

THE FIGHT IN LEICESTER - STIRRING W.S.P.U. CAMPAIGN.

POLLING DAY - FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

WANTED: CANVASSERS - WORKERS - FUNDS!

Many Meetings Arranged.

PROCESSION ON THE EVE OF THE POLL.

W.S.P.U. Calls Upon Electors to KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT!

Only a Week to Do It In!

W.S.P.U. Committee Rooms: 14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss MARGARET WEST.

Candidates: Mr. A. M. WILSHERE - Con. Mr. GORDON HEWART, K.C. - Lib.

A vigorous Anti-Government Campaign is being carried on by the W.S.P.U. in Leicester, where owing to the retirement of Captain Crawshaw Williams a vacancy has occurred.

The W.S.P.U. has issued an Election Address which we print below: it calls upon Electors to keep the Liberals out!

Meetings, in door and out, dinner-hour, and evening, are being held daily.

A big demonstration, with four platforms, will be held in the Market Place next Sunday, June 22.

A big meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall next Tuesday, June 24.

The W.S.P.U. calls upon all who want to see fair play for women to help them in this campaign.

Into one short week a great and rousing campaign must be waged against a Government that has consistently flouted and brow-beaten women who have made a perfectly constitutional demand to be regarded as Citizens.

Miss Margaret West is in charge of the Campaign, and among workers already on the spot are Miss Gladys Hazel, Miss Grew, and Miss Francis, while Miss Georgina Brackenbury and Miss Naylor, will immediately address a number of meetings, and the champion of women Mr. George Lansbury is throwing himself whole-heartedly into the campaign on behalf of women, and will speak in the Temperance Hall next Tuesday and at other meetings.

Other speakers at meetings will be Miss Gladwell and Miss Marsh.

SPLENDID MEETINGS.

The organiser reports: The greatest interest has been aroused by the W.S.P.U. meetings. The opening meeting in the Market Place on Monday was attended by between two and three thousand people, who listened eagerly to Miss Gladwell's speech. The questions put at the end occupied nearly an hour. At the close of the meeting the speaker received quite an ovation. On an average about ten meetings will be held in the constituency each day, in addition to women's meetings, and a public meeting in the Temperance Hall on June 24. Large and successful dinner-hour meetings are being held outside the principal factories.

A special feature is being made of canvassing, and a large number of workers are already in the field. Each of the eleven wards has its captain, under whom are working other canvassers. More women are needed for this work, but help can only be accepted from those who can pay their own expenses. Will any who can volunteer communicate with the organiser at once? Two or three women's meetings will be held during the election, details of which can be had at the committee rooms.

The open-air meetings are too numerous to publish in the paper, but a list will be posted up daily at the committee rooms.

Money is urgently needed, and members are begged to give as generously as they can. Contributions should be sent to the organiser at Leicester as soon as possible, in order that the work may not be hampered for want of funds.

A special correspondent writes: New-comers among us arriving in Leicester heard everywhere for their encouragement the fame of the large and enthusiastic meeting that had been held the week before. When we reached the Market Place it soon became evident that history was about to repeat itself.

Although the meeting was early in the evening, and had only been advertised from the committee room, the crowd grew rapidly and steadily, till the speaker's words could no longer be heard on its fringes, and the late-comers stood straining their ears or waiting for a chance to creep laboriously within range.

It would have been impossible for the most anxious anti-militant or the most distressed friend of Woman Suffrage (with eyes on that clock that the militants have from the moment of their introduction consistently put back) to fail to be reassured by the gravity and the earnestness of the crowd—and much more than reassured. For there was in the faces and bearing of its units something that is lacking in an ordinary political meeting—something that we had seen living in the London streets—a wonder, a dawning understanding, a stirring of thought. And when question time came, neither the old familiar questions were put nor questions designed to trip or harass the speaker. For about an hour there was a stream of thoughtful inquiries prompted by a real desire to know; and—best tribute of all to the speaker's sincerity—to obtain her advice.

There is every ground for hoping they will get it—here and now in Leicester. If the meeting had cheered and become excited as some meetings do, we should have rejoiced less; there was something in the crowd at to-day's meeting—and especially in the gravity and the thoughtfulness of some of the Liberal men—that bodes ill for the Government.

To the Electors

You have a solemn duty to perform. That duty is to give a verdict upon the action of the Government.

What is your verdict? Guilty or Not Guilty? You are both Judge and Jury in this case. The Government are in the dock, and we women are prosecuting the Government.

We accuse the Government of bolstering up sweating and white slavery by refusing to give women the vote wherewith to defend themselves against these evils.

We accuse the Government of making false pledges to us, and then dishonestly breaking those pledges.

We accuse the Government of shutting their eyes to the law-breaking of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, while arresting and imprisoning women who use militant methods.

We accuse the Government of using coercion against women instead of granting reform.

We accuse the Government of torturing women by the horrible process of forcible feeding and by the atrocious "Cat and Mouse" policy.

We accuse the Government of driving women to use violent methods by refusing to take notice of mild methods, and by saying, as Mr. Hobbhouse said, that women have not shown they want the vote by taking such action as the burning of Nottingham Castle.

We accuse the Government of goading that heroic woman, Emily Wilding Davison, to sacrifice her life as a protest against the wrongs that are done to her sister women.

Besides robbing women of the vote and using the most cruel forms of coercion against the women who fight for liberty, the Government are attacking

(1) The Right of Free Speech. (2) The Freedom of the Press.

Your forefathers risked life and liberty for the sake of Free Speech and a Free Press, but this so-called Liberal Government are stealing these rights away from you. They have begun by prohibiting the women's meetings and by attacking the women's paper, the SUFFRAGETTE, but men's meetings will also be prohibited and men's papers will be suppressed, unless the electors punish the Liberal Government now.

At this moment a Labour man, a printer, who was arrested for printing the SUFFRAGETTE, is under a criminal charge, and threatened with a heavy sentence of imprisonment. But the editor and printer of the "Times" is left at liberty!

We ask you, the Electors of Leicester, to return a verdict of GUILTY against the Government, and to inflict stern punishment upon them.

This you can do by VOTING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE and putting him at the bottom of the poll.

TO LIBERAL ELECTORS We make this appeal: Put principle before party, and vote against Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., the Liberal candidate. You Liberal electors may ask, "Would a Tory Government be any better?" We ask in reply, "Could a Tory Government be any worse?"

No Government could be more illiberal, more treacherous, and more cruel than the present Liberal Government have shown themselves to be by their treatment of the women. In fact, the Tories would not dare to do what the Liberals

of Leicester.

done. If they tried to do it the Liberals would make a great outcry which would prevent it. It is when the Liberal Party is in power that we have injustice and coercion and torture. A Liberal Government like the present one is a danger to the country.

"What about Home Rule?" you Liberals may ask. Our answer is that Mr. Redmond and his followers richly deserve to have a lesson from the Leicester electors. Mr. Redmond and the Irish members have killed Votes for Women in the House of Commons, and they have opposed women having the vote under the Home Rule Bill, and they have supported the coercion and torture of women. Why should a handful of Irishmen be allowed to betray and sacrifice the interests of women all over the Kingdom? If Mr. Redmond sees by the defeat of the Liberal candidate at Leicester that his policy of fighting against the women is dangerous he may turn over a new leaf.

TO LABOUR ELECTORS. Your declared policy is to act independently of the Liberal and Tory parties in the interests of the people. We ask you at this by-election to turn the scale against the Government candidate. Quite apart from the question of Votes for Women, you are greatly dissatisfied with the Labour disputes, and on the question of the free breakfast table, the Insurance question, on the right to work, on the question of armaments and foreign policy the Liberal Government is in your opinion no better than a Tory Government would be. You are highly dissatisfied with the new Trade Union law. You are malignant at the Government's attitude with regard to the case of Mr. Adamovitch in Egypt.

But, above all, every Labour voter detests the Government's treatment of his own countrywomen.

Women's lives are at stake in this by-election. If the men-voters do not bring the Government to book by putting their candidate at the bottom of the poll, then the women will have to fight the Government single-handed. They will have to face death from exhaustion and injury, the result of Cat and Mouse torture.

Let every elector imagine himself released from prison in a state of dangerous weakness, then dragged back to prison in a few days, again released in a state of illness, and again dragged back—this happening over and over again until death gave him a final release. That is the Government's way of dealing with the women who are fighting for freedom.

It is Death for Women or Votes for Women. Electors of Leicester, which do you choose? If you believe in Death for Women then vote for the Government candidate. If your choice is not Death for Women, but Votes for Women, then vote against the Government nominee.

In the name of Emily Wilding Davison, who gave her life for the sake of freedom, in the name of Mrs. Pankhurst, in the name of Annie Kenney and her fellow-prisoners, we say:

VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT.

Mr. George Lansbury's Appeal.

The women and men who really mean business so far as "Votes for Women" are concerned must use the Leicester by-election as a most effective means for discrediting and defeating the Government, and the watch-word "Keep the Liberal out" must just reach from one end of Leicester to the other. It appears that there is a good sound rebel spirit in the town and a spirit which is entirely out of sympathy with the present Government and all its works. This is not surprising, for it is a town with a past, so far as social and political reform is concerned, and on the Women's Enfranchisement question there is no doubt at all but that an appeal to Leicester to lead the way in throwing over Mr. Asquith and his friends will have a splendid response, and so I join with others in appealing for a great campaign—a campaign of speakers, canvassers and literature;

comrade Emily Davison, the day by day torment of Mrs. Pankhurst, and the other women now languishing in prison. We need not stop to justify or palliate or explain what these women have done, it is sufficient that we should prove how Leicester men can help put a stop to all the horrible happenings, which all decent people deplore. We can show that Mr. Asquith and his friends have tricked and deceived women time and again, and that the most effective means for securing justice to women is to hurt and destroy the Government by defeating their candidate. For Labour people there can only be one course open, and that is at all costs to keep out the Liberal, for he represents the brazen impudence of Mr. Asquith, who, not content with fighting women, has now declared that the poor must be made pay for the relief of the poor, has thrown over the old Liberal war-cry of "a free breakfast table," has publicly stated in Parliament his oppo-

sition to this reform and thus placed himself in line with Mr. Bonar Law and the Tariff Reformers as a "food taxer." More serious still for Labour is the fact that the Osborne Bill passed by the Government is being so administered as to be the most efficient means for breaking up and sowing distrust amongst Trade Unionists, while the Insurance Act in its working is destroying the old Friendly Societies and all voluntary working-class organisations and in their place firmly riveting on the backs of the poor the tremendous incubus of capitalist monopoly in the shape of gigantic joint stock companies. For these and many other reasons working men and women will, I am sure, respond to our appeal. Should any Liberal women hesitate, let me remind them that this is the moment to decide that principle is greater than party. Should any Labour man hesitate because of some kind of feeling that it may not be expedient for Labour to claim both seats, then let him just remember that on questions that matter to the common people Leicester must speak with one and not two voices; and besides all this, what has the present Government done or what does it intend to do for the workers? At this moment forty miles of Leicester are starving in a grand effort to defeat future starvation. Parliament does nothing, can and will do nothing as at present constituted. It is too much engaged whitewashing Ministers who have been found out in gambling, surely none of us want to worry whether we keep an office



An Open-Air Meeting.

responsible for the purchase of arms, &c. &c. Yes, we have a great case against the Government, and it is up to every man and woman in the land to join us in our constitutional effort to bring about the defeat of their candidate by an overwhelming majority.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

PRINCIPAL MEETINGS ARRANGED.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 8 P.M. Women's Meeting—St. Mark's Hall. Miss Georgina Brackenbury.

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 11.30 a.m. Open-air Demonstration—Leicester Market Place.

Four Platforms—Speakers: Miss M. Naylor, Miss G. A. Brackenbury, Miss C. Marsh, Miss Gladwell, Miss Gladys Hazel, Miss Frances, Miss Green, Miss West.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 8 P.M. Temperance Hall. Speakers: Miss G. A. Brackenbury, Miss M. Naylor, and others.

(It is hoped) Mr. Lansbury, and others.

Admission Free. Reserved Tickets, 1/-

On Friday Miss Ker Mrs. Sanders appeared at the trial together with arrested France on Thursday drew, whose imprisonment was a matter of course. The charges stated are: For having Pankhurst, other men Political Union other date damage, belonging to the Malicious Mr. Bodin Mr. William of the Dine McDonald Dine, and defendants. Mr. Bodin arrested since treat. Owing to open the for a further had been given. In the inspector I that at 11 went to Miss Kenney the 1831, documents: a bedroom, night's room, some writing day the witness in warrant to "I think it an extreme cause. Wh The witness papers," at the card he The defendants wrote that, thing at the letter addressed the witness produced and the handwri four documents Miss Kenney went to Mr

END OF "CONSPIRACY" TRIAL: VINDICTIVE SENTENCES

Hostile Judge: Jury's Recommendation to Mercy.

Sentences—

Mr. CLAYTON, 21 months. Miss KENNEY, 18 months.
Mrs. SANDERS, 15 months. Miss KERR, 12 months.
Miss BARRETT, 9 months.
Miss LAKE and Miss LENNOX, 6 months each.

The "Conspiracy" Trial closed on Tuesday afternoon, when the heavy sentences set out above were imposed. Outside the court in which the prisoners were tried are emblazoned the words, "Right lives by law, and law subsists by power." Within the court these words are reduced to the simpler form of "Might is right."

Miss Annie Kenney's allusions to Sir Edward Carson's incitements to rebellion, her quotation of "we want not men who can speak, but men who can shoot" met with a rebuke from the judge who wished to make every allowance for violent language in a front bench politician, but whose entire summing up of the case before him was practically a second speech for the prosecution.

The jury strongly recommended three of the prisoners to mercy, which the judge interpreted by heavy sentences in the third division and payment of costs. When Miss Barrett, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Annie Kenney protested and announced that they would adopt the hunger strike the judge stated that they would not meet with the "leniency" accorded to former prisoners and that, if consulted, he personally would not advise their release from prison on any account.

As the case proceeded the air of unreality that characterised the histrionic efforts of the Solicitor-General gave way to a sense of vindictiveness in the treatment of the prisoners, and it was increasingly evident that the trial was only part of the long dual between militant Suffragists and a Government that still hopes by coercion, violence, and torture to stamp out the rebellion of women against intolerable injustice.

So strongly did Miss Kenney resist removal to prison that it took several officials to force her from the dock.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Before Mr Justice Phillimore, at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, the trial was continued: Miss Harriet Roberta Kerr, Miss Alice Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Miss Laura Geraldine Lennox, Mrs. Beatrice Helen Sanders, Miss Annie Kenney, Mr. Edwy Godwin Clayton.

The counts in the indictment against the defendants were: 1. Conspiring together, and with other persons, to inflict damage, injury, and spoil on houses, goods, and chattels belonging to divers subjects of the King. 2. Conspiring together to incite other persons, members of the Women's Social and Political Union and others, unlawfully to commit damage to plate-glass windows. 3. Conspiring together unlawfully to place in Post Office boxes certain noxious and deleterious fluids. 4. Soliciting and inciting certain women to commit the last-mentioned offence.

Unlawfully conspiring together to give false alarms of fire to the London Fire Brigade. All the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Counsel engaged in the case were: For the prosecution, the Solicitor-General (Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.), Mr. A. H. Bodkin, Mr. Travers Humphreys, and Mr. G. A. H. Branson; for the defence, Mr. R. D. Muir and Mr. Athlone Clark for Mrs. Sanders; Mr. Theobald Mathew and Mr. R. Primrose, for Miss Kerr; Mr. C. A. McCurdy for Miss Lake, Miss Barrett, and Miss Lennox; Mr. Cecil Walsh, for Mr. Clayton. Miss Kenney defended herself.

A number of witnesses were called, who spoke to orders for printing placed by the Women's Social and Political Union. Reginald Whitehead, a chartered accountant, gave details of the audit of the accounts of the Women's Social and Political Union for the year ending February 28 last.

Mr. S. C. Stockner, secretary to a firm of lithographic printers, said his firm supplied to the order of the Women's Social and Political Union 800 illuminated testimonials. Detective-sergeant Mowle gave particulars of the discovery of the "Suffragist arsenal" in a studio at Kensington. Miss Kenney: In the list of investments, there are no investments. Miss Kenney: In the list of investments there are no investments. Witness: No.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Thursday the trial was resumed. Mrs. Louise Hatfield, housekeeper at 13, Mecklenburgh Square, said that Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Jessie Kenney occupied the apartments jointly. When you found the book on the Bristol riots, were the papers which have been produced in it?—I do not know. I did not see them.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Speeches for the defence occupied the whole of the day on Friday at the Old Bailey. Mr. McCurdy. "These Amazing Conspirators." Addressing the jury, Mr. McCurdy said it mattered not whether the defendants were moved by worthy or unworthy motives. The only question was whether the law had been broken. But he would ask the jury one favour, and that was that from beginning to end they should consider the case as an ordinary criminal trial, presuming that each of the defendants was innocent until proved guilty, and bearing in mind that it was not sufficient for the prosecution to build up a case on suspicion, however strong. With regard to this enormous organisation, the Women's Social and Political Union, as far as the evidence in this case was concerned, by far the larger part of its work was purely legal and constitutional. It was not a society formed for purely illegal purposes.

"This conspiracy," counsel went on, "is contrary to every other conspiracy you have heard of, because usually the more private the meeting the more violent the language. The conspiracy of the Women's Social and Political Union is the exact opposite. It is when they are face to face with the Press and public that these amazing conspirators hatch their plot. The United States was still carrying on its work, Lincoln's Inn House, with its five floors and its organisers, was still open, the Suffragettes were still on the streets. When they had that army of women moved by such courage as they had seen, animated by such unselfish motives as they saw every day in their own lives, it was not a movement which could be crushed by high-handed methods and arbitrary punishment. Counsel put it that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Sandley knew that Clayton was a chemist.

Mr. Mathew said it had not been proved that Miss Kerr, by word or act, assented in anything which could involve her in a charge of conspiracy or incitement to commit crime. It was not said that at any time Miss Kerr made a militant speech. From first to last she had been a silent person. In 1908, when Miss Kerr joined the Women's Social and Political Union, it was a perfectly legal organisation. She was entitled to say, "This Suffragette affair is a political movement in which people take very keen interest. At times of political crisis the authorities have always allowed, at any rate in reason, the very greatest licence to politicians and speakers." Miss Kerr was entitled to remember certain particular facts. Most of them remembered on the introduction of the Home Rule Bill in 1886 that Lord Randolph Churchill went to Belfast, and in a speech said, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

Mr. Justice Phillimore: Is that not more the distinction of a man arguing against a change of constitution, and saying if that change comes he will have to fight, rather than saying, "I shall fight against the law now as it is?" Counsel asked the Judge to give him leave to read a passage from Mr. Winston Churchill's "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill."

Mr. Justice Phillimore: If I do it is because I think it will take longer to stop you. Was not the same sort of thing going on in Belfast as in 1886? If the jury were to find Miss Kerr guilty of incitement or conspiracy, it would be constructive incitement or constructive conspiracy—not because there had been proof against her anything specific, but because she remained a member of the organisation when, in the view of the Crown, she should have ceased to be associated with it. The trial was adjourned.

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END OF THE TRIAL.

Mr. McCurdy said it would be a calamity in the cause of justice if they were able to say that printers, publishers, and managers were innocent, and Miss Lennox guilty.

MR. MUIR. "Absolute Loyalty."

Speaking on behalf of Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Muir said his client did not wish him to say one word which would lift blame from her by casting it on the others.

There was no fact in the history of this movement more certain than the absolute loyalty of these ladies to each other. That was the determining factor in the decision that they would not go into the witness-box. "It was not lack of courage, for whatever they may lack, but because she remained a member of the organisation when, in the view of the Crown, she should have ceased to be associated with it. The trial was adjourned.

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MR. MCCURDY. "These Amazing Conspirators." Addressing the jury, Mr. McCurdy said it mattered not whether the defendants were moved by worthy or unworthy motives. The only question was whether the law had been broken. But he would ask the jury one favour, and that was that from beginning to end they should consider the case as an ordinary criminal trial, presuming that each of the defendants was innocent until proved guilty, and bearing in mind that it was not sufficient for the prosecution to build up a case on suspicion, however strong. With regard to this enormous organisation, the Women's Social and Political Union, as far as the evidence in this case was concerned, by far the larger part of its work was purely legal and constitutional. It was not a society formed for purely illegal purposes.

"This conspiracy," counsel went on, "is contrary to every other conspiracy you have heard of, because usually the more private the meeting the more violent the language. The conspiracy of the Women's Social and Political Union is the exact opposite. It is when they are face to face with the Press and public that these amazing conspirators hatch their plot. The United States was still carrying on its work, Lincoln's Inn House, with its five floors and its organisers, was still open, the Suffragettes were still on the streets. When they had that army of women moved by such courage as they had seen, animated by such unselfish motives as they saw every day in their own lives, it was not a movement which could be crushed by high-handed methods and arbitrary punishment. Counsel put it that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Sandley knew that Clayton was a chemist.

Mr. Justice Phillimore: If I do it is because I think it will take longer to stop you. Was not the same sort of thing going on in Belfast as in 1886? If the jury were to find Miss Kerr guilty of incitement or conspiracy, it would be constructive incitement or constructive conspiracy—not because there had been proof against her anything specific, but because she remained a member of the organisation when, in the view of the Crown, she should have ceased to be associated with it. The trial was adjourned.

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VINDICTIVE SENTENCES.

After a trial lasting six days, the seven defendants were found guilty at the Old Bailey on Tuesday, on indictments charging them with conspiracy and incitement to violence.

Mr. Justice Phillimore ordered that each of the defendants should pay one-seventh of the costs of the prosecution, and that each, on the expiration of sentence, shall be bound over, with two sureties, to keep the peace for twelve months, failing which they should remain in prison. The following sentences were passed, all in the third division: Miss Kerr, twelve months; Miss Lake, six months; Miss Barrett, nine months; Miss Lennox, six months; Mrs. Sanders, fifteen months; Miss Kenney, eighteen months; Mr. Clayton, twenty-one months.

Miss Kenney, in the course of her speech referred to the documents found at her flat, and said they belonged to her sister Jessie. Her first knowledge of them was gained at Bow Street, when they were produced in evidence.

She also referred to a letter written by Mrs. Pankhurst, which had been produced in evidence; the letter stating that if the Government betrayed women, then again women must fight.

Miss Kenney reminded them of the resolutions of 1906, to be used for the purposes of civil war in Ireland, and asked why these resolutions for incitement to rebellion in Ulster were not also arrested.

Finally Miss Kenney referred to a statement made by the Home Secretary, Mr. Balfour, to the effect that no statement had been made either by Mr. McKenna in the House of Commons, or by Mr. Bodkin at Bow Street Police Court, which justified the suggestion that there had been any attempt to suppress "The Suffragette" before it was published. Miss Kenney pointed out that all the newspapers devotedly stated at the time that Mr. Bodkin had said "The Suffragette" must be suppressed.

(Extracts from Miss Kenney's speech will be found on p. 597.)

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Sir John Simon, the Solicitor-General, in his final address said this was not a case of mere conspiracy. It was a case of the most heinous kind, and one which he held, but of people who were engaged in a perfectly legitimate object, to have employed methods which were plain and flagrant breaches of the criminal law. What was called rebellion to-day was called reform to-morrow. What was called not many years ago "marching through the streets" was to-day called justice to Ireland. When he referred to those women as reformers, he was giving them the title which they had already earned. The police and Government urged the advance of reforms by logical arguments, reasoned speech, and by explanatory pamphlets and articles. Excellent! But did they ever know any great reform in politics or religion which was carried entirely by means such as these?

Mr. Justice Phillimore: America? Abolition of the slave trade.

Mr. Muir: What happened in America with regard to the abolition of the slave trade, the place where it was a crying question? Years of civil war, the deaths of thousands of lives, were the methods by which the abolition of the slave trade was achieved among civilised nations was achieved.

Mr. Muir said he was not seeking to justify unlawful acts, but could they be surprised that some members of this movement went beyond the bounds of reason when they saw before their eyes the example of Ireland and Home Rule?

When they had that army of women moved by such courage as they had seen, animated by such unselfish motives as they saw every day in their own lives, it was not a movement which could be crushed by high-handed methods and arbitrary punishment. Counsel put it that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Sandley knew that Clayton was a chemist.

MR. WALSH. "Motives Pure and High."

Mr. Walsh, addressing the jury for Clayton, observed that, whether guilty or not, mistaken or not, each one of the defendants was animated by motives as pure and high as any in the world. He could not with propriety suggest that the matter really had to do with the innocence or guilt of the defendants; but one would be something less than human if one did not observe, on the fact which was common knowledge, that for some reason or another that class of trial and inquiry was becoming little less than a farce.

There was no evidence on which they could find Mr. Clayton guilty of inciting anyone to break windows or put anything into pillar-boxes. With whom Mr. Clayton's intentions, reached the stage of agreement necessary to constitute a conspiracy?

Miss Kenney intimated that she would speak for an hour and a half.

Mr. Justice Phillimore accordingly adjourned the trial until Tuesday, and warned the defendants that they must in the meantime remember and fully observe the undertaking they had given.

The Judge's Summing-up.

In his summing-up Mr. Justice Phillimore said this was one of the saddest trials in all his experience as a judge. Women and men, people of some education and refinement, well fed and well clad, enjoying all the advantages of civilisation, were accused of committing and inciting others to commit crimes against property, often in cases where mercy, and even penury, might have brought on the victims. If the charge were untrue, it was a wicked and horrible charge to make. If true, what a terrible indictment against the people in the dock. How sad it was that in this day there should be people who could bring themselves to believe they were entitled to do such things as these people were said to have done. The object they had in view was perfectly laudable; but the law, not only of England, but of God, said that men must not do evil that good might come.

How in morals could such acts as were here alleged be justified? It had been said that great causes were never won without breaking the law as it stood. That might be true of some causes; it was very untrue of others. If we were to go on in this way, as the years and centuries rolled on, and every record of anarchy was to be used as justification of a further act, then, as history proceeded in its long course, the human race would reach a position of absolute savagery, and the only chance of salvation would be the obliteration of memory.

The religion of the world which had done most to elevate the position of women was Christianity. The religion which had probably done most to oppress them was Mohammedanism. Christianity in its earliest and purest days, and during the revival of the last century, had always been opposed to acts of outrage and lawlessness. Mohammedanism was a religion which had been propagated by the sword.

This had been treated as one sex against the other. He imagined the jury would find that it was not women against men, but some women against all other women and children, and some men against all other men. As a part of her speech Miss Kenney had said that women should have no peace, because so much cruelty was inflicted by men on women and girls, which she should be reminded. That might be a good reason for having the vote, but it was not a good reason for harranging private property or putting corrosive material into letter-boxes which would injure postmen as well as injure letters. Sympathising as he did with her, and feeling that very often very many black crimes were committed by women against women, Miss Kenney had feared that long experience had taught him that no gift of the vote to women, no legislation, would improve that matter. There were excellent means for dealing with outrages on women and girls, but the difficulty was to prove cases and get juries to convict. There would always be the same difficulty of proof, often of taking oath against oath, and this would remain until the end of time, no matter who had the vote. For his own part he had been consistent and stern in his punishment of such offences, and he trusted, would be for the short period he should remain on the Bench.

The Verdict.

After an absence of an hour the jury found all the prisoners guilty, with strong recommendations for leniency of sentence in the case of Miss Lake, Mrs. Barrett, and Miss Lennox.

The Solicitor-General said Mrs. Sanders had twice been convicted in connection with the movement. Otherwise there was no record of conviction against the other defendants.

Two witnesses were called to speak to the high character of Miss Kerr, the latter of them being Mr. E. V. Luens. The Rev. M. Hardy, a minor canon of Lichfield Cathedral, testified as to Mr. Clayton's character.

"Treason to the Almighty."

The judge, before passing sentence, commended the police officers and the counsel and solicitors who compiled the case on behalf of the Treasury, and continued: In my belief, some of those who are taking part in this movement are actuated partially—I do not say wholly—by ambition and the pride and love of power, and determination not to be hanked in their will and their way; others, again, the younger people, by that spirit of mischief, love of irresponsible mischief, which catches hold of young and adventurous people of both sexes.

Others have entered into this matter for pay, and many from a sincere belief that they are forwarding a good object. In respect of the severa people before me I assume in their favour that the last has been their motive, but that does not make the case less sad for the judge who has to pass sentence. I see a number of people, well dressed, comfortable, who had reasonable salaries, who have been enjoying the benefits of that civilisation which they have been doing their best in the last few months to destroy, guarded day by day by the police, applying for the assistance of the police to protect their meetings, and their property, their lives, and their bodily woman's honour to that very police and that very Government which they have been endeavouring to destroy. Some of you at least must be religious people. Whether you are religious or not, if you are not atheists, if you believe in a moral Governor of the Universe, I commend to you this statement of a modern writer—I believe a woman—who describes the belief that the end justifies the means as that of "Treason to the Almighty."

"Animated by the Best Motives."

I agree with you, gentlemen of the jury, in the discrimination which you have made between the younger and older men and women, and you fortify me in the distinction which I propose to show in their sentences. (To the accused.) As I have said, I assume you have been animated throughout by the best motives. It is not merely that some of you have committed organised outrage, but I am more concerned with the incitement that has been given to young and irresponsible women, whose reason to do things which you are sure to regret. I am as certain as I am certain of anything that long before the end of your lives you will look back upon this time with astonishment that you ever could dream of treason and refinement of feeling. Now, I am afraid I must treat you all as people who have done very serious injury to the public peace, and who must be kept away from doing mischief, and you must be made, to some extent, an example to others. I have considered your offence, and I have come to the conclusion that it will not be well to fine you, as I am very uncertain what the means of some of you are, and I think that justice will be better met by ordering each of you to pay one-seventh of the costs of the prosecution. I shall also bind you all over to keep the peace for twelve months after you have served your periods of imprisonment in two sureties. If you have not your sureties ready, you will be imprisoned until you find them; the sentences to date from the first day of the sessions, which in this case was the 27th day of May. Your imprisonment in each case will be in the third division.

The Judge then fixed the amount of the sureties, in prisoners' own recognisances, at £200, and two sureties of £100 each.

Release Under no Circumstances.

Having passed the sentence as recorded above, the Judge added: One of the counsel has suggested that the time of leniency has passed, and I do not think you will meet with quite the same treatment as others have done. I am bound to add that if the Home Secretary consults me, as he very often does, I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying that at any rate the ring-leaders of your kind should not be let out of prison under any circumstances.

Miss Kenney: Then we shall die together.

The Judge: If you, in the words of our great poet, violate the canon which the Everlasting has fixed against self-slaughter, you will have to reconcile such action with your conscience. Miss Kenney: I am quite prepared to do that.

Miss Barrett: We shall hunger strike. Mrs. Sanders: Mr. McKenna will not keep me in prison against my will. Miss Kenney: We shall do the hunger strike. They have got to let me out or kill me. I think your summing-up was most biased and unfair. Whatever happens, we shall fight. You ought to be ashamed of yourself to receive £6,000 a year for hounding down women.

The Judge: Let that woman stand down. The prisoners were then removed, Miss Kenney waving her hand to some women at the back of the court as she went down the stairs.

On Fri Miss Ker Mrs. Sar peared at gether wi arrested France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thurs Draw, m whose im issue of T apprehen The ch stated as For havi Pankhurst, other men Political U other date damage, a, belonging t the Malicio Mr. Bod Mr. Willia of the Dire McDonald Drex, and fendants. Mr. Bod arrests since trate. Owil to be dealt to open th for a furthe had be gi In the- inspector I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestibu Riots, 1831, documents, a bedroom, nity's room, some writin day the wi residence in warrant to "I think it an an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defenda wrote that, thing at th letter addre the witness duced and t the handwri four docum Miss Kenne went to Mi

"SHE LAID DOWN HER LIFE FOR HER FRIENDS."

A speech delivered by the REV. GERTRUDE VON PETZOLD, Minister of Waverley Road Church, Small Heath, at the London Pavilion, June 16.

As a non-militant woman, a minister of religion, who, unlike the lawyer, has to look beyond the mere result of action to the motive prompting it, I have come here to bear testimony to the high character, the heroic nature of one who gave her life for the faith that was in her. Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ancient, memorable words these, true both in the spirit and letter, yesterday, to-day, and for ever! Emily Wilding Davison had worked hard for her convictions, had suffered imprisonment and the hellish tortures of forcible feeding—and now as a last desperate yet symbolical act of protest, she hurled herself amidst the wild racers on Epsom Downs.

Here was the aristocracy of England, headed by Royalty, the wealth of England, young sports from all over the world, women in glittering toilets, matrons high in society, and young girls with the first bloom of youth on their cheeks, all breathless with excitement, aglow with the mere joy of living; and all on a sudden a solemn hush falls on that gorgeous assembly—something has happened, something untoward—the professional better is seized with fear for his confidently expected gains, the women stare wide-eyed towards the edge of the course. What has happened? The King's horse is rolling on the ground—a beautiful, sleek creature—furiously kicking at a woman who lies huddled up there, unconscious; the jockey also lies there more or less stunned, but not seriously hurt—the woman, why does she not move? Why does she not at least withdraw herself from the range of the horse's hoofs? Stewards are seen hurrying to the place, a doctor is fetched—a man doctor, a woman doctor also is there—the woman is placed in a car and driven to a hospital, where she dies a merciful, painless death, a last pale flush on the waxen features telling of victory gained, battle accomplished—race finished! And that other race on Epsom Downs goes on with a renewed zest, the only difference being that there are more police, a larger staff of detectives. The party papers proclaim the woman's deed mad, wisecracks paint gruesome pictures of what might have happened. But nothing has happened but that a woman has laid down her life for her friends.

She has done so of her own free will, has done so in the midst of overwhelming difficulties, in order to remind her country with the whole power of her being of the injustice, the cruelty, the wrongs, the sufferings of women. Hers was not a common life, hers was not a shattered career; she had brilliant gifts, a great intellect, a greater heart. Because there was such a deep ache in her heart, a gaping wound that cried out for healing, she did this thing, this "pathetic futility," as one paper has called it, this "mad act of folly," as another, and note how she did it: without telling anyone, neither her aged mother, neither her natural protector, her brother, none of the numerous friends she met with on the day preceding—no one was implicated, no one should suffer but she alone.

She laid down her life for her friends. Who were these friends? The very same that are always with us: the poor, the oppressed, the heavy-laden; women sweated in factories, women driven by the grim spectre of poverty on to the streets of our large cities, children outraged by brutes of men, innocent girls decoyed by wealth and lust, wives betrayed by husbands without adequate legal redress under an unequal divorce law, professional women underpaid, women debarr'd from important professions, kept-out of all higher places in the Civil

Service, women paying taxes without a voice in the expenditure of them, women driven to desperation, women protesting clapt into prison, women tortured—all these—all these were the friends for whom Emily Wilding Davison died. Posterity will give her that meed of honour which she so richly deserved.

"Greater love hath no man . . ." but there is another verse following on this. "For," says the Apostle, "for the good someone would even dare to die, but Jesus Christ died for sinners."

Emily Wilding Davison also died for sinners. What sinners? Ah, we know well. First, the indifferent, misguided multitude of the very type and stuff which nineteen centuries ago uttered those hideous cries: "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!"

Second, the newspaper proprietors who wilfully misrepresent a great movement, wilfully suppress a thousand little details which are absolutely essential to the establishment of truth.

Third, those politicians who are quick to make promises and equally quick to break them in the interest of party or self.

Fourth, all those who oppose the political emancipation of womanhood from a mere lazy, self-indulgent prejudice.

Fifth, those who believe in it, yet do little or nothing to make it come. To them applies the ancient saying: "To him that knoweth to do the good and doeth it not, it is sin."

Sixth, those who are merely ignorant, merely misinformed, and take no steps to inform themselves.

Seventh and last, those refined hypocrites who are always ready to see the mote in others' eyes without being aware of the beam in their own.

It is for these—all these—that Emily Wilding Davison laid down her life. It is to these that her mangled body has made its piteous appeal; it is for the redemption of these that she surrendered her beautiful, glorious life.

Will they heed her voice, or has this supreme sacrifice of hers been made in vain? Never—never! As sure as there is a God in the heavens—as sure as Jesus Christ died on Calvary for the sins of the world, so sure will the spirit of this woman call forth the best that lies dormant in the hearts of this present generation. She will whisper her message into the ears of the judge, the Cabinet Minister, the Member of Parliament; she will call on the man in the street, the harlot in the public house, her country will awake at last, and the sun of freedom will rise on us all with healing in his wings.

The final report of the Summer Festival at the Empress Rooms is unavoidably held over until next week.

SMART BATHING GOWNS.



BATHING COSTUME in soft material trimmed White Collar, Belt and Buttons, in Saxe, Emerald, Rose, Black, and Cerise. Also in Alpaca, Brown, Cerise, Navy, Green, and Black. Price 42/- Black Michu Caps. Price 6/11



BATHING COSTUME Soft Black Material Trimmed White Bead and Buttons also in Salm, Rose, Green, Cerise. Also in Alpaca, Black, Navy, Violet, Green, Brown, and Cerise. Price 27/6 Wa'erproof Salin Caps. Trimmed Black Bow in all shades. Price 8/11

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

MANSION BURNT DOWN.

Attempt to Fire a Station.

COLLEGE LIBRARY DAMAGED.

Pillar Box Raids.

EAST LOTHIAN MANSION DESTROYED.

FIRE AT A CHURCH.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

Daily Chronicle, June 13.

Suggestions are made at Withersden that the fire by which the Assembly Rooms were gutted and damage caused to the Pier Hotel and municipal buildings adjacent, was the work of Suffragettes. A charred copy of Votes for Women has been found has been found in the debris, and witnesses have come forward who found tufts of burning tow which had been placed beneath the foundation of the municipal buildings.

MR. WILL CROOKS AT THE CAXTON HALL.

AN ACCOUNT BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

A large number of members of the W.S.P.U. Political Union were present at the Caxton Hall on the afternoon of June 11, with the object of receiving Mr. Sidney Buxton of his views on the subject of the franchise. It was made, however, that he was aimed on important business in the use of Commons (could he have in brushing the flour from Mr. Crooks' trousers?), but Mr. Crooks spoke in during the chairman's remarks on Labour legislation. When a member for Woolwich rose to speak on the subject before the meeting he was asked how he could think it incumbent while he refused to give men votes? came the reply. Mr. Crooks proceeded to show the audience how it is he has come to be seen as "keeping" William. Forty-seven years a supporter was a burden of his lament, but that really seemed to answer the question. After some four or five minutes, during which the first questioner was splendidly backed up by a number of the W.S.P.U., he was ejected. A man who came to his assistance was knocked to the ground and badly hurt. So brutal, in fact, is the behaviour of a very small coterie of the audience that two or three women and a clergyman left the setting in protest.

As it was obvious that the interrupter had many supporters in the hall, Mr. Crooks abandoned his speech for the time. Later on, however, on the suggestion of the secretary, he tried again; and, for a while, things seemed to go well with him, but the end was not yet. A woman addressed a man, quite undismissed by the speaker which a lady in the back of the hall had made about the behaviour of the Suffragists, reopened fire. Mr. Crooks had been forced to speak on the need for legislation dealing with women's conditions, when he was asked whether it was not rather absurd to talk of industrial legislation for women when they had no part in framing that legislation. As the interrupter insisted on having his question answered he too was ejected. The man who had been especially active on the first occasion caught hold of him by the shoulders from behind and tried to throw him forward on to the stone floor. Fortunately he was able to twist round, and so completely turned the tables on his opponent that he sent him to the ground, and greatly reduced the value of his coat in the process.

The chairman here came to the conclusion that the meeting had best be adjourned.

Edinburgh Evening News, June 14.

Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a concerted attack on pillar-boxes was made in Edinburgh, no fewer than a dozen boxes being tampered with in the West End and Leith Walk, and about 200 letters and packages charred by fire.

The attack was carried out on a scale unprecedented in the city, and there seems to be no doubt whatever that militant Suffragists are the persons responsible for the outrages.

Western Evening Herald, June 12.

About two o'clock this afternoon the basket receiver to the letter-box at Tavistock Post Office was discovered to be on fire, and evidence points to its being the work of a Suffragette.

It is reported that damage was done to the Library of St. John's College during last week involving injury to some 300 volumes. It would seem that on three separate occasions books were found to be mutilated by cuts in the binding. After the second occasion none of the doors to the Library was closed, and a notice was posted to the effect that no one would be admitted unless accompanied by a Fellow or M.A. of the college. Nevertheless, a card was found later hanging from the end of one of the book-cases, bearing the words, "Votes for women." Since this discovery the Library has been guarded at night.

These occurrences, in common with the painting of a gateway at the college during May Week in the Suffragist colours, are variously attributed to undergraduates and to women Suffragists.

MR. PEASE QUESTIONED. SUFFRAGIST EJECTED.

Mr. Pease, President of the Board of Education, was not allowed to open the new Training College at Leeds without being reminded that educated women are disgusted with the Government's treatment of the Suffrage question. At the conclusion of Mr. Pease's address an elderly lady seated towards the front of the hall rose, and said: "Mr. Chairman: I want to ask Mr. Pease a question. Is there no work for women at the Board of Education? Doss he not think women—the remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar which followed, and although the question was perfectly in order, no reply was made, and the questioner was bundled out of the building by a large number of detectives and stewards. The most stringent precautions had been taken to prevent any Suffragette being present, and the entrances were closely guarded by detectives.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

The International Woman Suffrage Congress was formally opened at the Academy of Music at Budapest on June 15, in the presence of a large number of prominent members of the Hungarian society. On Saturday afternoon a memorial service was held for the late Miss Davison. The Congress, which is attended by delegates and members of Suffrage organisations from all parts of the world, will last until Friday.

At the sitting of the Congress on June 16, the question of the attitude of the Congress towards militant Suffragism was raised. The president put forward the following resolution: "Since the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage is bound to the strictest impartiality in matters of national tactics it can express neither a favourable nor an unfavourable opinion. But, since neither revolution nor revolt were ever adduced as arguments against men's suffrage, the Congress protests against the action of the enemies of woman suffrage who take as an excuse for withholding their right from the women of the whole world the tactics adopted by a minority in a single country."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

FROM THE YORKSHIRE EVENING POST.

"THE WRECKERS."



Dr. Ethel Smyth is to conduct her famous composition "The Wreckers" at Harrogate's Symphony Concert to-day.

Furious Anti-Suffragist: "Dr Ethel Smyth? Why, she's one of those militant Suffragettes! So she's formed a band has she, and had the audacity to call them 'The Wreckers'?" Mrs. Pankhurst first violin, I expect. I never heard of such impudence."

On Eric Miss Ker Mrs. San peared at gether wi arrested France o manded i day, and chemist, on Thurs Draw, m whose im issue of T apprehen The che stated as For havi Pankhurst, other men Political U other date damage, a, belongi to the Malicio Mr. Bod Mr. Willia of the Dire McDonald Drex, and fendants. Mr. Bod arrests since trate. Owi to be dealt for a furthe had be gi In the inspector I that at 11 went to M Miss Kenne the vestibu Riots, 1831 documents, a bedroom, nig's room, some writin day the wi warrant to "I think it am an extre cause. Wh The witness papers," ab the card he The defenda wrote that, thing at the letter addre the witness duced and the handwri four docum Miss Kenne went to Mr

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Here was the aristocracy of England, headed by Royalty, the wealth of England, young sports from all over the world, women in glittering toilets, matrons high in society, and young girls with the first bloom of youth on their cheeks, all breathless with excitement, aglow with the mere joy of living; and all on a sudden a solemn hush falls on that gorgeous assembly—something has happened, something untoward—the professional better is seized with fear for his confidently expected gains, the women stare wide-eyed towards the edge of the course. What has happened? The King's horse is rolling on the ground—a beautiful, sleek creature—furiously kicking at a woman who lies huddled up there, unconscious; the jockey also lies there more or less stunned, but not seriously hurt—but the woman, why does she not move? Why does she not at least withdraw herself from the range of the horse's hoofs? Stewards are seen hurrying to the place, a doctor is fetched—a man doctor, a woman doctor also is there—the woman is placed in a car and driven to a hospital, where she dies a merciful, painless death, a last pale flush on the waxen features telling of victory gained, battle accomplished—race finished! And that other race on Epsom Downs goes on with a renewed zest, the only difference being that there are more police, a larger staff of detectives. The party papers proclaim the woman's deed mad, wisecracks paint gruesome pictures of what might have happened. But nothing has happened but that a woman has laid down her life for her friends.

She laid down her life for her friends. Who were these friends? The very same that are always with us: the poor, the oppressed, the heavy-laden; women sweated in factories, women driven by the grim spectre of poverty on to the streets of our large cities, children outraged by brutes of men, innocent girls decoyed by wealth and lust, wives betrayed by husbands without adequate legal redress under an unequal divorce law, professional women underpaid, women debarred from important professions, kept out of all higher places in the Civil

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It is for these—a Wilding Davison laid to rest that her magnificent appeal; it is these that she surrenders her life for. Will they heed it? Supreme sacrifice of love. Never—never! As sure as the heavens—as sure as Calvary for the sins, will the spirit of this best that lies dormant present generation. message into the Cabinet Minister, the ment; she will call of the harlot in the pub will awake at last, at will rise on us all with

SMART BATHING GOWNS.



Why did she stop the King's Horse?

In 1906, Miss Davison became keenly alive to the many evils the country was suffering from, owing to the exclusion of women from the parliamentary franchise, and to the inferior position thus assigned them. She realised, as do so many social workers, that no relief can come to the weak, the oppressed, and the suffering, until women have won their freedom and the full citizen rights possessed by men. To this end she worked unceasingly and fearlessly, with all the wonderful ability, literary skill and eloquence she possessed. Finding reason unavailing, she adopted other measures. Cheerfully she bore the horrors of the hunger strike; withstood the cruel ordeal of the hose pipe at Strangeways Gaol, and endured the tortures of forcible feeding. But as time went on she began to feel that to break down the walls of obstinacy and ancient prejudice, more even than this was needed. With her clear and unflinching vision, she realised that now, as in days of old, to awake the conscience of the people, a human life would be needed as sacrifice—a human life freely given under circumstances of tragedy, the shock of which would travel round the world. And so this marvellous woman, who, besides her brilliant intellectual gifts was a being full of health, vitality, and the joy of living, heard within her heart the call which told her she must surrender the life which to her was so delightful and so precious. She heard the call, and made answer, "I come."

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BATHING COSTUME Soft Black Material Trimmed White Braid and Buttons also in Satin, Rose, Green, Cerise. Also in Alpaca Black, Navy, Violet, Green, Brown, and Cerise. Price 2/6 Waterproof Salts Caps. Trimmed Black Bow in all shades. Price 8/11 DEBENHAM & FREEBODY WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS. ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

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FROM THE YORKSHIRE EVENING POST.

"THE WRECKERS."



Dr. Ethel Smyth is to conduct her famous composition "The Wreckers" at Harrogate's Symphony Concert to-day.

Furious Anti-Suffragist: "Dr. Ethel Smyth? Why, she's one of those militant Suffragettes! So she's formed a band, has she, and had the audacity to call them 'The Wreckers'?" Mrs. Pankhurst first violin, I expect. I never heard of such impudence."

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The party papers proclaim the woman's deed mad, wise-eyed towards the edge of the what might have happened. But nothing has happened but that a woman has laid down her life for her friends. . . . has done so of her own free will, has done so in the midst of overwhelming difficulties, in order to remind her country with the whole power of her being of the injustice, the cruelty, the wrongs, the sufferings of women.

Hers was not a common life, hers was not a shattered career; she had brilliant gifts, a great intellect, a greater heart. Because there was such a deep ache in her heart, a gaping wound that cried out for healing, she did this thing, this "pathetic futility," as one paper has called it, this "mad act of folly," as another, and note how she did it: without telling anyone, neither her aged mother, neither her natural protector, her brother, none of the numerous friends she met with on the day preceding—no one was implicated, no one should suffer but she alone.

She laid down her life for her friends. Who were these friends? The very same that are always with us: the poor, the oppressed, the heavy-laden; women sweated in factories, women driven by the grim spectre of poverty on to the streets of our large cities, children outraged by brutes of men, innocent girls decoyed by wealth and lust, wives betrayed by husbands without adequate legal redress under an unequal divorce law, professional women underpaid, women debarred from important professions, kept out of all higher places in the Civil

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SMART BATHING GOWNS.



On SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, at 4 p.m., A Memorial Service

Will be held in the St. George's Church, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

CLERGY— The Ven. Archdeacon Escreet, The Rev. H Baumgarten, The Rev. Claud Hinscliffe.

THE FOLLOWING HYMNS WILL BE SUNG:

- "Nearer my God to Thee." "Lead Kindly Light." "Onward Christian Soldiers." "Fight the Good Fight."

"Fight the Good Fight." Point the good fight with all thy might, Christ is thy Strength, and Christ thy Right; Lay hold on life, and it shall be Thy joy and crown eternally.

PHILP & SON, T. O., HARLESDEN, LONDON.



BATHING COSTUME Soft Black Material Trimmed White Braid and Buttons also in Satin, Rose, Green, Cerise. Also in Alpaca Black, Navy, Violet, Green, Brown, and Cerise. Price 27/6. Waterproof Salt Caps. Trimmed Black Bow in all shades. Price 8/11. DEBENHAM & FREEBODY WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

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EAST LOTHIAN MANION DESTROYED.

"COMPLETELY GUTTED."

The Scotsman, June 11.

What is generally regarded as another serious addition to the list of Suffragist deprivations is the destruction by fire of a handsome residence in East Lothian in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The house, which is the property of an Edinburgh lady, Mrs. Durie, is situated at the west end of Tranent, and is the first house one meets on entering the town on the main road from Lavenhall. For about a year it has been untenanted, and the keys were in the care of the local police, who made two inspections of the premises each day. About three a.m. yesterday morning, while one of the townsmen was driving citywards for the vegetable market, he saw smoke and flames coming from the roof of the residence, which is called Stair Park House, and immediately he returned and informed the police.

Within about three-quarters of an hour from the giving of the alarm the brigade from Haddington was on the scene, and combined efforts were directed towards saving as much of the house as possible. So fierce a hold had the flames got, however, that it was impossible to avert the destruction of the main building, which was completely gutted, only a small mixer structure consisting of a kitchen and washhouse at the east end partially escaping the ravages of the outbreak.

Only the bare walls were left standing. The building was roofless, being jurned out from top to cellar bottom, and among the mass of debris within the walls could be seen the charred remnants of the handsome fittings, which were a feature of the internal appointments. The house, which contained about thirty apartments, was erected some sixteen years ago at a cost of £7,000, and from its situation it commanded a fine view of the Firth of Forth.

So far as thorough a search as possible has disclosed no clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage, but the popular impression locally, at any rate, is that it is the work of the militant suffragettes.

MORE PILLAR BOX RAIDS.

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FIRE AT A CHURCH.

Daily Sketch, June 12.

Suffragists are supposed to set fire to the historic Roman Catholic church of St. Hubert at Great Harwood, near Blackburn, after a wedding.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A STATION.

Daily Chronicle, June 14.

When Eden Park Station, near Beckenham, was opened yesterday morning, a porter found that the seat in the waiting-room had been cut open.

The horsehair stuffing had been removed, and a cardboard box had been put in. He suspected a bomb, and promptly placed it in water. It was afterwards found to contain a clockwork arrangement, and a tin, said to contain explosives. The clockwork had been set to go off at two o'clock, but the clock had stopped before that hour. The cushions had been saturated with paraffin.

MORE FIRES.

Daily Chronicle, June 14.

Following a series of incendiary fires in Bradford there were three more outbreaks yesterday morning. The pavilion belonging to the Low Moor Cricket Club was destroyed. A cabin on the Great Northern Railway was burnt out, and a fire-lighter making factory was found ablaze, but this was discovered in the early stages and quickly extinguished.

DAMAGE TO COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The Times, Tuesday, June 17.

Our Cambridge Correspondent says it is reported that damage was done to the Library of St. John's College during last week, involving injury to some 350 volumes. It would seem that on three separate occasions books were found to be mutilated by cuts in the binding. After the second occasion none of the doors to the Library was closed, and a notice was posted to the effect that no one would be admitted unless accompanied by a Fellow or M.A. of the college. Nevertheless, a card was found later hanging from the end of one of the book-cases, bearing the words, "Votes for women." Since this discovery the Library has been guarded at night.

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ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

PRISONER'S SEPARATED A LONELY STRUGGLE.

The authorities have apparently determined to separate the Suffragist prisoners who were convicted on Tuesday at the Old Bailey. Miss Kenney has been sent to Maidstone Prison, while Miss Lennox was seen by a member of the W.S.P.U. to enter a west-bound train accompanied by two wardresses and a detective; her destination is at present unknown.

PRISON NEWS.

Miss Arabella Scott, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on May 21, and who was released on hunger strike under the Cat and Mouse Bill four days later, was re-arrested on the evening of June 12 as she was leaving her house. On Saturday, June 14, she was told that she was a "civil prisoner"; this corresponds to first-class or political treatment in the English prisons. She at once asked to see visitors and the prison officials telephoned to her sister who, with a friend, called and saw her and spoke with her in a room for nearly an hour. She was also allowed to have the newspapers "Suffragette," "Votes for Women," "Daily Herald," and local papers, which were brought to her by her sister. She is also allowed letters—out and in. Miss Scott is again hunger striking. Mr. Donald McEwan is receiving the same treatment as Miss Scott. He is said not to be on hunger strike.

PRISONERS.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, Date when Sent, Length of Sentence, Place of Imprisonment. Lists names like Miss Louisa Gay, Miss Jane Short, Miss Margaret Macfarlane, etc.

Police Court Proceedings.

THE HURST PARK FIRE.

Two Suffragists charged at Reigate on Wednesday, June 11, Miss Kitty Marion and Miss Clara Given, were brought up at Kingston Police Court, and charged with unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to the grand stand and other buildings at Hurst Park Racecourse on the night of June 8 or the early morning of June 9.

Mr. E. B. Knight, for the prosecution, recalled the fact that the fire was discovered at Hurst Park at 12.30 a.m. on Monday. The police, upon making inquiries near the racecourse, found a piece of carpet lying across a barbed wire fence separating the racecourse from a field, which was apparently placed there to enable some person to climb over without injury.

On Tuesday, in Richmond Police Court, he recognised Miss Marion from among 15 other women who were among the women he had seen at the time of the fire. "Shadowed" by a Policeman. Police-Constable George Hill said that at about three o'clock on Monday morning he followed the defendants from Keo Road, Richmond, through Pagoda Avenue, Lower Mortlake Road, and St. George's Road. When they stopped in the latter road he asked where they wanted to go.

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AT DONCASTER POLICE COURT.

The dramatic arrest in the police court of Miss May Dennis, who, when before the Bench in support of the writ of Habeas Corpus, admitted that she was the young lady who entered Westfield House, Doncaster, with the intention of burning Miss Dennis was brought before the magistrates in company with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Baker said defendant had asked him to make an explanation on behalf of the Women's Social and Political Union that they had no young members between 16 and 17, as prisoner looked going about as tempting outrages or anything of that description. Prisoner also desired him to say that she did not, as a rule, wear her hair down her back. She is more than 20 years of age—22, to be precise—and, therefore, had reached years of discretion.

THE WINDOW BREAKING PROTEST.

Ninety-three plaintiffs whose shop windows were damaged during the West End window breaking protest were awarded damages on Monday against Mr. and Mrs. Petrick Lawrence. Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Chisholm, Pankhurst, were awarded £1,000 each, and the other 91 plaintiffs were awarded between £10 and £50 each.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Lists names like L. L. Nicholson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Lewis, etc., with amounts.

Campaign Throughout the Country.

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

Educational and propaganda work organised by local and provincial centres of the W.S.P.U. continues in ever increasing volume, as may be seen by the reports below, throughout the country.

Batham and Tooting.

Thanks to all those who subscribed so willingly to beautiful wreaths for Miss Davison's funeral, Batham also well represented in procession. Gratefully acknowledged for Toy Fund: Miss Grubb, 1s.; Miss Holmes, 2s.; Cansley Avenue, 1s.; Miss League meeting (after sale of Miss Helen Smith's goods, great success).

Barnet.

An open-air meeting at the Triangle, New Barnet, will be held Saturday, June 21, 8 p.m. Will some member kindly lend her drawing-room or garden for a meeting in July? Will members contribute towards the cost of a comrade's heroism? (Hon. Sec., Miss Maud Mace, Selborne, Hatfield.)

Bermodesay and Southwark.

The shop in the Old Kent Road has been ransacked by hoodlums of the neighbourhood. Everything belonging to the local union has been smashed, torn up, or stolen. In this circumstance shop has been given a new lease of life. Most grateful thanks to all who have made so much self-sacrifice in the work there. Miss Senance, 6s.; and jumbles; Miss Westley, for beautiful balm; for Fife and Fair, given to Hampstead; Miss Laidlaw, 2s.; Miss Clayton, 2s.; Miss Mace, 2s.; Miss Mace, 2s.; Miss Mace, 2s.

Bow and Bromley.

The jumble sale will be held in the Libra Libra Road, Roman Road, on Friday 20th, and Saturday 21st. On Friday the sale will open to members only, and will begin at 2 p.m. There will be a meeting in the Bromley Town Hall on Thursday, June 19, at 8 p.m.; speakers, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Mary Leigh, Miss Laidlaw. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. W. Langley, 321, Roman Road.)

Bowes Park and District.

Very many thanks are due to those members who gave their help so splendidly at parcel stall at Fife and Fair. Miss Leahy's address last Tuesday on the position of the women in Morocco was very interesting and very instructive, and the thanks of the local union are due to her for a very good evening. She will shortly give an address on the Portuguese women, which also will be very instructive, as she has first-hand knowledge of their lives. Many thanks to Mr. Hack, Miss John, and Miss Leahy for paper-selling. (Org. Mrs. Hilda Gargrett, 4, St. Oswald Road, Palmer's Green.)

Camden and Peckham.

Members are reminded that Mr. Trotman, corner of Hill Street and Peckham Park Road, is stocking the Suffragette and displaying posters. Please give him every encouragement. Bermodesay shop closed for the present. Miss Billing will speak at Mason Street, Old Kent Road, on Friday, 27th, at 8 p.m., and Miss Del. Gosh at Bermodesay, Monday, 23rd, 3 p.m. (Nurse Evans, 464, Old Kent Road.)

Chelsea.

Today (Friday) there will be an "At Home" at shop. Tea 4.15, and lecture by Miss Macaulay at 4.45, subject, "The History of the Police." There is a great deal of work to be done for Town Hall meeting, June 29. Volunteers for poster-rides on June 24 and 25, at 11.30 a.m., should send in their names at once. Members, please note that it is most important that all tickets which cannot be used must be at the shop by 21st at the latest, otherwise they will be charged to the member. (Hon. Sec., Miss F. Haig, Shop, 368, Kings Road; telephone, 2858 Kensington.)

Clapham.

Every member is asked to attend meeting on Common on Sunday, and bring friends. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Blake, 2s. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Strong, Office, 84, Elphinstone Road.)

North Islington.

The meeting on Saturday was short, on account of the funeral. Miss Wright, speaker, Miss Kelly, Miss Beley tendered her sincere thanks to members who by contributions and service have helped to make a sweet stall at Fair a great success. Papers have sold splendidly all the week. Members are urged to ask all friends for jumbles for June 23 to be sent to office as soon as possible. Thanks to the following for contributions towards wreath: Misses Love, Darton, Jolly, Beley, Osmund, Litchfield, Fryer, O'Brien, Haskell, Strachan, Farmer, Pappo, Gilpin, Brown, Henly, D. Litchfield, and Burbridge. Saint George, Mr. Hervey, and Mr. Hamilton. (Hon. Sec., Miss G. Fryer, Office, 19, St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.)

North-West London.

The meeting here last Wednesday was of special interest, owing to the very correct and eloquent address of Mr. Hamilton, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform League, and Miss Linnam's delightful recitation. On Tuesday a very important conference of delegates, representing 53 trade unions and other local organizations of men and women, was held in the lecture hall of this union, presided over by Comrade H. Greenwood. The prospective Labour candidate for this constituency, when it was unanimously decided to hold a special meeting in Glasgow, Glasgow Park on Friday, July 13, at 4 p.m., to demand freedom of speech, freedom of Press, freedom of meeting, freedom of men, and freedom for women. There will be three processions, starting from different points, headed by bands and carrying banners. Further particulars will be given later. Much help from row on cards will be needed from all our members to assist in making this demonstration a huge success. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Elinor Peon Gaskell, Office, 210, High Road, Kilburn; telephone, 5003 Hampstead.)

Hornsey.

A most successful meeting held at Hornsey High Street, speaker, Miss Rowlock, B.A., and papers were read. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Wilson, Miss Davison, and Miss Kendall. Will all members and friends please keep Sunday, June 23, free for taking part in men's demonstration for women's enfranchisement at Trafalgar Square, and also get as many of their men friends who are sympathisers as possible. Further details will be given next week. (Hon. Sec., Miss Rowlock, B.A., 23, Watton Park, Crouch End.)

Hford.

Sales of SUFFRAGETTE still rising. Friday pitch most successful. Three sellers are needed for front of station, so that people passing by all the time may walk into a bill, selling tickets, pavement chalking, canvassing, and also join in poster parade, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. Please send in name at once to Hon. Sec., Mrs. F. M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.

Kingston.

A large crowd collected outside the Free Library on Friday night, when fine speeches were made by Dr. Flora Murray and Miss Gillingham. The latter, speaking from M.P.U., will occupy pitch, in order to work up meeting for men only in Christ Church Rooms on that occasion. Further details will be given next week. (Hon. Sec., Miss Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

Kingston and District.

Kingston was splendidly represented at funeral of Miss Davison. All who can are asked to be present at police court on Saturday, 10.30, to support those charged in the Hurst Park fire. Paper-sellers should be outside the court during proceedings. This is a splendid opportunity. Members are urged to take advantage of library, and to both lend books and borrow them. This is direct profit to union. Also American catch-penny must be kept up. Members, please note, subscriptions should be paid at once. Members who will attend weekly Pavilion meeting and take local banner are asked to send in names to Miss Marquetti at once. List of subscriptions will be published next week. (Hon. Org. Sec., Miss Dacre-Fox, Office, 54, Clarence Street, Kingston.)

Lewisham.

Thanks are due to Mr. Bull for his fine speech in Market Place last Sunday. He had an attentive and interested audience, in spite of a few unruly youths. Sale of the SUFFRAGETTE continues to increase, and the price is well known now, owing to the diversion of Miss Leigh and other members. Who will help to start another pitch at Chelsea is well known now, owing to the diversion of Miss Leigh and other members. Who will help to start another pitch at Chelsea is well known now, owing to the diversion of Miss Leigh and other members. Who will help to start another pitch at Chelsea is well known now, owing to the diversion of Miss Leigh and other members.

West Ham.

Will members and friends please keep Saturday, July 5, free for strawberry picnic in Forest, to celebrate shop's first birthday? Details later. Names should be added to list in shop as soon as possible. Gifts towards fresh stock or offers of help with refreshments most welcome. Sales of SUFFRAGETTE going splendidly; this week, 12 dozen in first two days. One member has just obtained eight subscribers for six weeks each. Will every member try to contribute an article towards sale of children's seaside clothes, to be held July 24-31? Please send promises to shop, addressed to Miss Rowe. (Hon. Sec., Miss M. A. Brice, Shop, 32a, Romford Road, Stratford, E.)

Westminster.

Many thanks to Miss Richards and Mrs. Ealey for speaking at Tachbrook Street. Miss Gilks is thanked for arranging about the laurel wreath and carrying it in the funeral procession, and Miss Frisby for helping with meetings. All members who have sent in collecting cards and contributions are gratefully thanked. Fund now amounts to £4 2s., but it is hoped more may come in. Paper going well; 240 sold on Thursday. Members, please make a point of bringing unconverted friends to drawing-room meeting fixed for July 3, 14, Bedford Square, W.C. 9 p.m. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Frisby, 3 to 8 p.m., every Saturday, at 62, Manor Park Road, E.C. 4. Jumbles urgently needed. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gladys Sheldon, Shop, 2, Tophill Street, Westminster.)

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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.

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ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, daintiest, cosiest quarters, sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted, breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 8s. 6d. on pension, 3s. 6d. Extra-English provisions. Terrace, garden, lounge.—MANAGERESS, 4788 Gerrard.

APARTMENTS or BOARD RESIDENCE. Highest references. Room and breakfast, 3s. breakfast, 7s. and dinner, 5s. daily, 30s. weekly. Vegetarians catered for. Also a nice little Bed sitting Room, furnished, 8s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. WINTER, 23, Douglas Street, Mecklenburg Square, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street, Underground, and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 5s. 6d. per day. Telephone, 439 Paddington.—Mrs. CAMPBELL, 6 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON.—A comfortable HOME at moderate terms. Ordinary or reform diet.—Miss TURNER, W.S.L.U., 88, View, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702.

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

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

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

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

FOR SALE.—Compact, small HOUSE, West End, near Regent's Park, tube, bases. Fully furnished, quite suitable for Club, Hotel, or Home. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply N. "Awakeener" Offices, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster.

FURNISHED FLAT in good private house from mid-July. Sitting room 17 by 15, two bedrooms, fitted kitchen, use of bathroom and large garage.—PARLEY, 12, Dalmeiy Avenue, Camden Road, N.

POWERSHOTT, CORNWALL.—To Let. FURNISHED HOUSE, facing sea, two sitting rooms, four bedrooms; excellent heating, bathing, fishing. August-September. No attendance. Perm.

WORTHING.—UNFURNISHED FLAT (newly decorated) to let, containing three rooms, with use of bath. Moderate rent to suitable tenant. Full particulars on application to Mrs. TARRANT, 15, Liverpool Terrace, Worthing.

ANTIQUES.

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

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

ADVERTISER DESIRES LADY PARTNER (widow or spinster) to help finance a small but lucrative business; money under own control, and every investigation courted.—Box 308, c/o the SUFFRAGETTE, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WANTED.

LADY PROFESSIONAL would like home with Hibernian, educated people; private house; Hampstead, Golders Green. Telephone essential.—Apply Box.

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

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN desires light house; pleasant locality. Hampstead, Golders Green. Telephone.—Apply Box.

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

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a Specialty. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and Silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—BULLEN, Grosby House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

THE NEW GROSVEYOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stafford Road, South Acton, W. UNDER-TAKE FAMILY WORK ONLY. Flannels washed in distilled water, all linen thoroughly sterilised; open-air drying ground; highest class work at moderate prices. Telephone: 10 Cluswick.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

HELP WANTED, as one of Family; no rough work; healthy country; vegetariania preferred. 212.—Mrs. OLIVER, Tadley, Basingstoke.

WANTED immediately—good COOK—GENERAL for cottage in country; light work; vegetariania preferred.—KATE LE LACHEUR, Chichester, Reading.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A POST as LADY NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS with children under 7. Town preferred, in present post 9 years. Age 29.—Apply E. R., 10, Hillfield Road, West Hampstead.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY desires post as HOLIDAY GOVERNESS to children under 17 during months of August and September.—22, Strodehouse Road, S.W.

LADY PIANIST wants holiday home; will teach Piano and Eurhythmics and play solo or chamber music.—D. K., 37, Drenatend Road, Streatham.

WIDOW, highly respectable, life-long abstainer, wishes light housekeeping; those engaged in teaching, clerical work, etc. Stamped envelope.—Mrs. C., 9, Fourth Avenue, Queen's Road, London.

ELECTROLYSIS, &c.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientific (late of Baker Street), RE-MOVED to 399, OXFORD STREET, entrance in Gilbert Street, opp. "Times" Book Club.

DRESSMAKING.

LADIES TAILORS.—GRANT (formerly of Hanover Square), established 1867; moderate prices; own materials accepted.—78, Walton Street, S.W. (near Harrow).

ANNETTE JAY, 18, New Street, Upper St. Pancras, W. demonstrating daily her "Baker Street" and also showing the Latest Models in Hats and Bonnets.

LADIES TAILOR.—DINSLAGE, 10, Upper St. Pancras, W. Fit guaranteed and best workmanship and good materials. Personal supervision.

LADIES' GENUINE TWEED HOLIDAY SUITS, 35s. 6d., ready to wear, or made to measure (coat lined silk). Raglan Hain coats 21s., guaranteed.—Baird, 287, Regent Street, W.

MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS.—Mona Pickers (late of Baker Street), RE-MOVED to 399, OXFORD STREET, entrance in Gilbert Street, opp. "Times" Book Club.

SPIRING COSTUMES, in all the latest materials, from £2 2s. Perfect fit and style guaranteed.—Madame Moore, 46, Pemberton Villa, W.

TAILOR MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West-End and Paris styles, at moderate prices. Highly recommended by members W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—P. Nease, Ladies Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring).

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WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables ROBINSON BROTHERS, of 5, Hampstead Road, W., and 127, Finchurch Street, E.C.2, to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Jewels, etc., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone 2038 North. All parcels, free or cash by return of post.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

ADA MOORE.—LESSONS in SINGING, Voice Production, Diction—106, Beaufort Mansions, London.

ARE YOU THINKING OF EMIGRATING? Why not invest in land in the United States—the country of opportunity? An acre planted to apples in the UNTAX VALLEY, Utah (where women have the vote) should produce £100 per annum when in full bearing. This is safer and better than insurance. The price for one acre of land planted to apples and cared for by us for you for five years is £85, without interest or taxes. We allow you five years in which to pay for your land in four equal payments yearly, or five shillings per week per acre. Freehold title deeds delivered to you by our London Bankers on completion of payments. If you are not ready to have ten or twenty acres in apples for you now, call or write for full particulars and free booklet.—THE UNTAX VALLEY FRUIT LAND CO., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

CAREFUL HOME EDUCATION for Girls, with three boys and a girl. Healthy pinewood district; vegetarian diet; non-theological ethics. 15s. weekly. Write for particulars and references.—CHARLES OLIVER, M.A., Tadley, Basingstoke.

HOME WORKERS.—Will show you how to start Registry Business for 10 guineas.—Particulars, CROSSLEY'S Registry, Halifax.

MISS EUGENE RITTE, L.R.A.M., L.M. Medallist, Exhibitor and Solo-Fra. Junior Royal Academy of Music, gives Lessons in Voice Production and Singing—142, Broadbury Villas, N.W.

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WIDDINGTON, ESSEX.—PRETTY cottage dealing with various phases of the Woman's Movement, 3rd and 6th. For Drawing rooms, Platforms, or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.—Address: Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adolph, W.C.

TWO LARGE ROOMS or Board-Residence. Vegetarians. Terms moderate.—ANDREWS, Library, 81, Boundary Road, Hove.

DRAGE'S

FURNISHING ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN WHICH WE ALL KNOW 'IS SO SIMPLE.'

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

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Drages deliver the whole of the Furniture directly the first instalment is paid, and send carriage free anywhere in Great Britain.

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TOILET REQUISITES.

RECOMMENDED BY W.S.P.U. MEMBER.

"THE MEREST SMEAR with a moistened brush is sufficient." "CULTONE," a delightfully perfumed dentifrice, 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.

SEND Two Penny Stamps for generous free Sample Tube of Daggett and Hamdell's Perfect Cold Cream, the Ideal Toilet Cream for Sunburn and Rough Skin.—HART, Foreign Chemist, 36, Cranbourne Street, W.C.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FISH (carriage paid).—Cleaned and prepared for cooking. Send 1s. 6d. for 4lb choice parcel.—THE QUALITY FISH SUPPLY CO., Dept. E., Aberdeen.

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, Enterprise Fishing Co. (Dept. M.), Aberdeen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIST wishes to dispose of OIL PAINTINGS (landscape); size 20 by 15 unframed; price 5s. pair by post only.—A. BURN, 1, Werrington Street, Pancras Road, N.W.

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, bargain; also Piano-Player.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—Unbreakable; Support without pressure. List free.—KENTON CORSET COMPANY, Nottingham.

ERARD UPRIGHT PIANO, £10, Broadwood, Pedals, Bench, £15; Phonograph and Records, 15s.; New Harp, £3; Erard Second-hand Harp, needs stringing and repairing; 4s.; Bechstein Baby Grand, nearly new, at half maker's price.—Mortley, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

PLAYS, DUOLOGUES, MONOLOGUES.

Dealing with various phases of the Woman's Movement, 3rd and 6th. For Drawing rooms, Platforms, or Stage purposes. Descriptive List (2d.) post free on application.—Address: Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adolph, W.C.