The theory entitled to most respect, because it was presumably based upon the best knowledge, was that of Chief Inspector Swanson, the officer who was associated with the investigation of all the murders, and Mr. Swanson believed the crimes to have been the work of a man who is now dead.
The old Stage Coach - Leaving Thurso on Last Journey.
8 Catherine Court, Soho, E.C.
London, March 26th 1868

E. R.

84 Hatton Garden, E. C.

Sir,

I beg respectfully to offer myself for the vacancy in your establishment advertised in the Daily Telegraph of today. I am now and have been for several months past clerk at the above address, but unfortunately for me my employer will give up business in a few weeks, and I am thus compelled to look out for another situation. Should you kindly grant me an interview, I shall be happy to furnish you with most unexceptional references as to character, education, & ability. I am 19 years of age and do not so much desire a large salary as a good opening at a moderate one.

I remain, Sir

Yours obediently,

Donald S. Emanson
Form for Candidates to fill up on Examination.

The Candidate is to state in writing the following particulars in the presence of the Officer appointed for that purpose:

His Christian Name \{ Donald Sutherland Grammon \}
His Surname in full

His present Address \{ 39 King Street \}

The Name and Address of his last Employer \{ Ino McRae Esq. 8 Catherine Court \}

If he has ever been employed in the Metropolitan Police Force \{ No \}

Witnessed 31 day of March 1868.

Examined in Reading, \[ MOC \]

Examining Clerk, \[ MCHAPLE \]
MURDER.
£200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Monday, June 25th, ISAAC FREDERICK GOULD was murdered on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, between Three Bridges and Saltdean, in East Sussex.

AND WHEREAS, a Verdict of WILFUL MURDER has been returned by a Coroner's Jury against

PERCY LEFRAY MAPLETON,
who for Portrayal and Handwriting are given hereby...

June 25th 1881.

JULY 4th, 1881.

The Director of Criminal Investigations, Gt. Scotland Yard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of arrest</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Where tried &amp; when</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th July 1887</td>
<td>Percy Leary, alias Walter Kelway</td>
<td>Murder of Mr. Ford on Brighton Railway on 27th June 1887</td>
<td>Maidstone, 4th Nov. 1887</td>
<td>Sentenced to death. Hung at Lewes, 29th Nov. 1887, he made a full confession of the murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1881</td>
<td>Walter Leary, alias Walter Kelway</td>
<td>Forgery, all charges dropped</td>
<td></td>
<td>C.C.C. Sentenced to 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some confirmed that the Whitechapel
murder case is one which can be success-
fully grappled with if it is systematically
taken in hand. I am so far as I say that
I could myself in a few days unravel the
mystery provided I could spare the time
I gave undivided attention to it. I feel
therefore the utmost importance to be
attached to putting the Whitechapel
Office work in this case in the hands of
one man who will have nothing else
to concern himself with. Neither you
nor I or Mr. Williamson lends this, I
therefore put it in the hands of Chief
Inspector, who must be acquainted
with every detail. I wish upon him for
the time being as the eyes and ears of the
Commission in this particular case.
He must have a room to himself,
evry paper, every document, every
report, every telegram must pass through
his hands. He must be consulted on
every telegram subject. I would not
send any directions anywhere on the
In Ever Loving Memory

of

DONALD SUTHERLAND SWANSON,

Who entered into rest 25th November, 1924.
Aged 76 years.

Interred at Kingston Cemetery, 29th November, 1924.
My Official Life

people of that class in the East End will not give up one of their number to Gentile justice.

And the result proved that our diagnosis was right on every point. For I may say at once that "undiscovered murders" are rare in London, and the "Jack-the-Ripper" crimes are not within that category. And if the Police here had powers such as the French Police possess, the murderer would have been brought to justice. Scotland Yard can boast that not even the subordinate officers of the department will tell tales out of school, and it would ill become me to violate the unwritten rule of the service. So I will only add here that the "Jack-the-Ripper" letter which is preserved in the Police Museum at New Scotland Yard is the creation of an enterprising London journalist.

Having regard to the interest attaching to this case, I am almost tempted to disclose the identity of the murderer and of the pressman who wrote the letter above referred to. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will merely add that the only person who had ever had a good view of the murderer unhesitatingly identified the suspect the instant he was confronted with him; but he refused to give evidence against him.

The Criminal a Polish Jew

In saying that he was a Polish Jew I am merely stating a definitely ascertained fact. And my words are meant to specify race, not religion. For it would outrage all religious sentiment to talk of the religion of a loathsome creature whose utterly unmentionable vices reduced him to a lower level than that of the brute.

In the introduction to the "Scarlet Letter," Hawthorne apologises for his work, on the ground that his position in the Custom House was not a haven of rest. And no one would thus describe the post of head of the Criminal Investigation Department, even in the most peaceful of times. But when I took charge at the close of 1888 the state of things was disquieting and depressing in the extreme. There is a strong esprit de corps in the department, and the officers, one and all, felt that their late chief had been unfairly treated. The "Detective Department," moreover, has always been an object of jealousy in the Force, and this disturbing element was specially felt during 1887 and 1888. This appeared very plainly in the Commissioner's Report for 1887: it ignored the Criminal Investigation Department altogether. "Boots are a matter of great concern," the report declared, and it recorded that truncheon pockets
the letter above referred to. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will merely add that the only person who had ever had a good view of the murderer unhesitatingly identified the suspect the instant he was confronted with him; but he refused to give evidence against him.

138
Continuing from page 138, after the suspect had been identified at the Seaside Home where he had been seen by us with difficulty, in order to submit him to identification, and he knew he was identified. On suspect action to his brother's house in Whitechapel he was watched by police (March 23) by day and night. In a very short time the suspect with his hands tied behind his back, he was sent to Stepney Workhouse and then to Colney Hatch and died shortly. Afterwards—Kornmoller was the suspect—

[Signature]
16 April 1981

Dear Mr. Swanson

This letter confirms the agreement between Charles Sandell, representing the News of the World and yourself.

We will pay £750 for all rights in your exclusive story about your grandfather, the late Det. Supt. Donald Swanson and his investigation into the Jack the Ripper murders.

The £750 will be paid to you on 15 May as agreed.

In return we understand you will not talk or pass any relevant documents, books or other material to any other newspaper, periodical, magazine, broadcasting, film or television company without prior consent of the News of the World.

If you agree will you kindly sign the copy of this letter and return it to me.

Yours sincerely

Fred Warren
News Editor
New evidence is ‘fascinating and frustrating’ Ripperologists. CHARLES NEVIN reports

Has this man revealed the real Jack the Ripper?

AND SO, at last, after all the increasingly bizarre suspects and all the ingenuously constructed theories, a piece of hard evidence, nothing less than an identification of Jack the Ripper by the solid, stalwart Scots Chapel detective who investigated the Whitechapel Murders.

When Donald Sutherland Swanson died in 1934, his obituary noted that the Chief Inspector viewed his work as “distinguished” and that he was opposed to public reminiscences.

But this did not stop Sutherland noting, privately, in a copy of his childhood’s cautionary stories, the name of the killer and a brief, slightly cryptic description of his detection and fate.

And there the pencil-written notes remained, unread until 1966, the second of James Swanson’s many sons, who found his father’s books and papers came to him at his home in Peebles, Scotland.

The vital book is Sir Robert Anderson’s “The Lighter Side of the Life of a Detective,” published in 1910. In it, Anderson, Assistant Commissioner and head of the CID at the time of the murders, stated as “definitely ascertained” that the killer was a Polish Jew, but that the disclosure of his name would be harmful to the public.

He then went on to write: “I will merely add that the only person who has ever had a good view of the murderer unsuccess fully identified the subject in the instant he was confronted with him, but he refused to give evi dence against him.”

Swanson has recently pencilled in the text in note form because the suspect was also a Jew, and that because his evidence would convict the suspect, and witness would be the means of murder being bungled which he did not wish to be left to his own devices,” Swanson intimated this.

On suspect’s return to his brother’s house in Whitechapel he was watched by police (City CID) by day and night. In a very short time the suspect with his hands and behind his back, he was sent to St. John’s House and then to Colney Hatch and died shortly afterwards.

And then, with a dash, Chief Inspector Swanson wrote: “Kaziminski is a name well known to Ripperologists.” He was one of the three suspects identified by Sir Melville Macnaughton, a later Assistant Commissioner, in notes only which came to light in 1896. The other two: Montague Reade, a barrister who committed suicide in the Thames in December 1866, Michael Ostrog, a Russian doctor, convert and homicidal maniac; and, Macnaughton wrote. “Kaziminski — a Polish Jew and Macnaughton’s Kaziminski has received little consideration until now because Anderson’s man has always been assumed to be another suspect who was arrested at the time. His claim was never true. Sir Henry Smith, Assistant Commissioner of the City Police at the time.

Another reason for the lack of attention devoted to Kaziminski was that a poor mad local Jew was put in the spotlight. However, the deficiency has now been corrected in one of the many new books published in advance of the century. The theme is: The Crimes, Detection and Death of Jack the Ripper.”

Kaziminski, who was pursued by the police, was arrested and found guilty of the murder of one victim, and at Colney Hatch, the Middlesex asylum, he found one Aaron Kaziminski.

The Daily Telegraph has also examined the Colney Hatch record. Aaron Kaziminski had been treated at the Mile End Old Town Workhouse, which was in the Stepney area. He had been living with his brother at an address on the Commercial Road, which was close to the murder area. He is said to have been mad for six years; the cause is given as “self-murder. He had threatened his sister with a knife.

There could scarcely be a better source than Donald Swanson.

The writer Swanson, who saw every report on the case, could have been an eyewitness. Kaziminski was committed in a short time: Aaron Kaziminski was not committed until 1891, three years after the murders took place. Swanson said Kaziminski died shortly after release. Kaziminski’s body was found in 1898, the Metropolitan Police doctors have a "Sea Side Home" in Hove, it did not open until at least 1900. Again, the address given by the police, Memes for Aaron Kaziminski proves not to have existed.

Nor did Aaron Kaziminski behave in the manner of a mass murderer. He had been found picking up scraps of bread from the gutter. Usually at Colney Hatch he was quiet, if extremely droll, apart from one incident when he took up a chair and attempted to strike the warder. He is not liable to be of interest.

It was for these last reasons that Fred did not Kaziminski, and to be hit upon another Polish Jew. David Cohen, admitted at the same time and against the demand of the victim.

He is intrigued by the Swanson Notes but has been unconvincing. In this he is joined by Sergeant Donald Runnbeck of the City of London Police, author of "The Complete Jack the Ripper." (W.H. Allen, £1.25), and a man accorded great respect by Savile.

Runnbeck says that as they stand the notes prove nothing except that the police had only identification by name of Kaziminski (most likely a commercial traveller called Joseph Lawton), who caught sight of what must have been the killer just before the fourth murder and insufficient evidence even to make an arrest. He is not interested in a sexual killer of increasing intensities who could survive with this disease for years between 1868 and 1891.

Can be explain the extraordinary way in which the police notes tally and yet clash with other information? "No, it is impossible," said the same police, at the same time. Remember he must have been at the scene in 1891, a year after the murders. We’re dealing with old men’s memories, and as always.

Nevertheless, it would be a great mistake to underestimate the importance of the Swanson Notes. There could scarcely be a better source. A Scarlet Letter by The Police. It is also, in Mr Swanson’s opinion, dated September 13, 1898, two years after two of the three murder cases were taken place, appoints him the "real" killer in this particular case.

He was to be "consulted on matters of no importance" when he wrote: "I can see every paper, every document, every report, every telegram...

In fact, Jack the Ripper, it was Donald Sutherland Swanson.
after the suspect had been identified at the Seaside Home where he had been seen by us with difficulty, in order to subject them to identification, and he knew he was identified.
CONVALESCENT POLICE SEASIDE HOME, HOVE.
St. Margarets Village from Bay Hill.
Morley House, St. Margaret's Bay.
COMING SOON

(honest!)