

"The Suffragette," September 5, 1913.

The

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

# The Suffragette

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

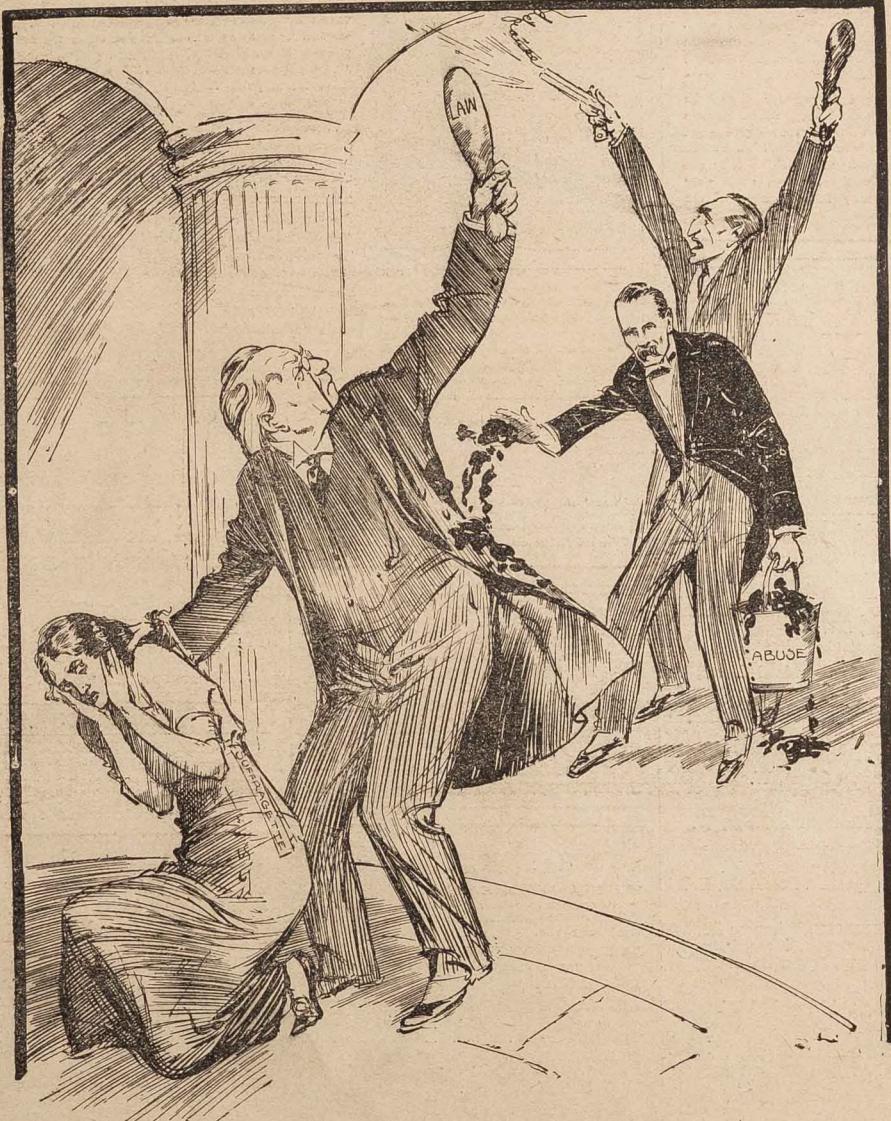
Edited by Christabel Pankhurst.

No. 47—Vol. I.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free 1½d.)

## THE NEW CHIVALRY.



ASQUITH (Guardian of Law and Order) to Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson:  
"As for you, sirs! Your sex protects you."

**To Our Readers.**

IN order to make THE SUFFRAGETTE a profitable concern, and a financial strength to the Suffrage movement, you are urged to induce all the business firms with which you deal to advertise in it. Get from each firm a promise to advertise, and then write to the advertisement manager at Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., reporting the success of your negotiations.

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September 5, 1913.

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**A Review of the Week.****The Official Labour Party.**

The official Labour Party is sinking lower and lower. If Mr. Asquith is thinking to strengthen his Government by inviting Mr. J. R. MacDonald to a seat in the Cabinet we can assure him that he will make as great a mistake as was made by his predecessor, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, when he gave Cabinet office to Mr. John Burns. Mr. J. R. MacDonald is losing the following he once had, and he will not be found individually a strength to the Government. The great opportunity of Mr. J. R. MacDonald's life was to force the Government to give votes to working women. He has not done this.

An interesting confession of the subjection of Mr. MacDonald and his flock to the Liberal Government is made by Mr. Philip Snowden, who says in the "Christian Commonwealth":

These are bold words of Mr. McKenna's, but they are no disguise of the fact that he has found himself unable to enforce the sentence of three years' penal servitude upon

Mrs. Pankhurst. When on August 5 and

August 11 he omitted to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney he cancelled

their sentences and restored them to the position of free women. There can be no nearer

under the "Cat-and-Mouse Act" either of

Mrs. Pankhurst or of Miss Kenney. And as

Mr. McKenna has abandoned the policy of

"Cat-and-Mouse torture" where these two

prisoners are concerned, he has no right to

torture other Suffragists. This is a matter

which will be fought out in the autumn.

**THE SUFFRAGETTE**

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yet for them to persuade the public that they are quite separate by the mere device of not appearing on each other's platforms in the constituencies.

No doubt the official Labour Party will wince at this statement, which to them may seem crude, of the plain facts of the situation.

**Cherchez la Femme.**

Mad, indeed, were the Government to fan into flame the fire of revolt that they found burning in the hearts of Suffragists when they took up office. If they had then and there placated the Suffragettes by giving them the vote much of the men's violence, past, present, and to come, would have been obviated. To the Suffragette example is largely due the unrest in India that has marked the course of Liberal rule. To the Suffragette example is due the boldness with which the Unionist Party preaches violent revolution in Ulster. To the Suffragette example may in large part be attributed the rioting in South Africa and Dublin. It is noticeable that on the Rand and in Dublin women have played a leading, revolutionary part. And, as the Government surely know, women's participation in a revolt gives to that revolt a special intensity. It is men who are prone to compromise—whose revolutionary temper, though easily roused, is easily quenched. Women are more daring, more persistent, harder to deceive. If a Government will keep women contented they will have little real trouble with men. But if women are in revolt, the men, for very shame, will not be still.

**A Monstrous Inequality.**

It will be interesting to know how the Government defend the arrest of Mr. Larkin and others in Dublin considering that they have served only nineteen days; and the Secretary of State feels that, unless he received from her an assurance that she would for the future abstain from all crime or incitement to crime, it is impossible for him to advise His Majesty to grant her any pardon or remission of sentence.

These are bold words of Mr. McKenna's, but they are no disguise of the fact that he has found himself unable to enforce the sentence of three years' penal servitude upon Mrs. Pankhurst.

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**The £250,000 Fund.**  
**Contributions July 22 to July 31.**

unless it be such as requires sheer brute strength that women cannot do as well as, and perhaps better, than men. Lack of opportunity has kept them back, but given opportunity women show themselves able to excel in every direction. And their competition acts as a most healthy stimulus to men.

**"We Were the Last."**

We were the last but now we must be the first" is the burthen of Mr. Winston Churchill's comment on the question of aviation. That the men of this country were so slow to understand the possibilities of aviation and that they took so small a part in the risks and glories of the pioneer work makes women ashamed. If women had the training and opportunity that men have our country would certainly not have earned the disgrace of which Mr. Winston Churchill seems positively proud. It is, indeed, the Liberal Government and the Liberal Press who are largely to blame; the Government having refused to give due encouragement to experiments and pioneer work in flying, and the Liberal newspapers have most ignorantly and stupidly discouraged flying efforts on the plea that they were attempts at the impossible. There is in certain Englishmen a most undesirable tendency to let foreigners do the dangerous and costly work of discovery and then, at a later stage, to step in when commercial profit can be made. It is a strong sign of decadence and of the need of the new spirit that women can breathe into the nation's life.

**A Book about a  
Doormat.\***

"I can't read novels any more," a great many women are saying in these days, and no wonder they say it when they are offered such novels as Miss M. P. Willocks' "The Power Behind"! A more sentimental, artificial and, despite certain surface originalities, a more stereotyped production has never come our way.

It is a book about a woman—so much concession is made to modern requirements. But what a woman! She is the sort of person often met in books who never wants any save a "man child." And certainly she is not fit to have a woman child, for she would bring her up to be as silly and trilling as she is herself. She has no more notion of being anything but a female than has a barn-door hen. Now and again—another concession to modern ideas!—she talks of "working," but never gets beyond talking. As for other women she takes no interest in them and their condition.

Enough has been said to enable the experienced reader of fiction to understand exactly the sort of person she is. Alas! we have met her like over and over again in novels and generally, we grieve to say, in novels written by women. Happily, this mixture of piffl and doormat is seldom or never met in real life—at any rate, in these enlightened times.

There are certain among women novelists who, if they are to retain their hold upon intelligent readers must throw wornout literary conventions upon the "scrap heap." Let them get back to life and reality! Let them make fresh observations of life as it is being lived, and, above all, of women as they really are. The puppet women that figure in so many works of modern fiction are no more like the women of this time than are Dutch dolls.

Miss M. P. Willocks has literary power. If she will hold the mirror up to nature she will do work which will command other women's respect.

When will one of the present-day novelists give us a great woman? Hitherto few of them have created a woman who even distantly approaches Georges Sand's Consuelo. And this is the twentieth century, and the new woman is already here!

\* "The Power Behind." M. P. Willocks.

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Miss S. A. Scott	15	0	0	
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Lady Mabel Robertson	1	5	0	
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Mrs. Langley	1	0	0	
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Anon	0	10	0	
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In issue of August 29 Miss H. C. Swift should be  
Miss H. C. Smith and "A Clinton Friend" should be  
Colinton

## CHASTITY AND THE HEALTH OF MEN.

By CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

In urging that votes for women and chastity for men are the double cure for the sexual disease that is destroying individuals and the race, we are met by the excuse that chastity for men is dangerous to their health, and that immorality is necessary to the preservation of their health.

This excuse is in direct conflict with the highest medical opinion.

Medical testimony is that immorality not only soils and debilitates a man's body, but also contaminates his mind. Intractable as is the bodily disease caused by immorality, the brain stains which it produces are even more difficult to wash away.

But since so many men rank the body higher than the mind, it is above all things important to make them understand that the physical well-being which they think, or pretend to think they are achieving by immorality, is actually being destroyed.

That immorality causes bodily weakness as well as actual disease is obvious, because the sexual act involves a very great expenditure of a man's energy—energy which, if it is not expended in that way, it may be transformed and expended in other ways, either physical or mental.

In support of our contention we may point out that when athletes are in sexual intercourse, even in the legitimate relation of marriage and in moderation, has to be completely avoided. Considering that a man goes into training with a view to getting himself into a perfect physical condition the fact to which we have referred is of the very greatest significance.

And now we will give one after another, quotations from medical authorities showing the desirability from the point of view of men's health, of an equal moral standard for men and women.

The matter is clearly expressed in the following statement by the late William Acton, M.R.C.S.

The argument in favour of incontinence deserves special notice. It appears to be founded on physiology. I have been consulted by persons who fear for who profess to fear, that if the organs were not regularly exercised they would become atrophied or that in some way impotence might be the result of chastity. There exists no greater error than this, or one more opposed to physiological truth. I may state that I have after many years of experience, never seen an instance of atrophy of the generative organs from this cause. I have indeed seen with the complaint: but in what class of cases does it occur? It arises in all instances from the exactly opposite cause—namely, abuse of the organs become worn out, and hence atrophy arises. Every year of voluntary chastity renders the task easier by the mere force of habit.

Sir T. C. Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Regius Professor of Physiology, Cambridge, says: "Continence, so far from being harmful, is not harmful at any age." John Kellogg, Barton, M.D., says: "Continence is possible, and not only compatible with but conducive to health."

Another important statement made by Dr. Sir T. C. Allbutt is:

The proper subjugation of the sexual impulses and the conservation of the complex seminal fluid, with its wonderfully invigorating influence, develops all that is best and noble in men.

It is the incontinent men," says W. J. Jacobson, Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, "who are subject to this constant irritability of the sexual organs, and it is they who, from unshunned excitement, must suffer from an excess of seminal secretions and its results. On the other hand it is the strictly continent men who keep themselves healthily occupied in mind and body, men who when attacked by impetuous sexual desire simply sally out and seek in exercise a change of surroundings; to such as these the secretion of semen is soon only sufficient to easily get rid of.

Very important are the words of G. M. Humphrey, M.D., Professor of Surgery at the University of Cambridge. He says:

"There are no organs so much under con-

trol as those of generation. Their functions are neither directly nor indirectly in the least essential to life—scarcely even to the well-being of the body. The functions of the testicle, like those of the mammary gland and the uterus, may be suspended for a long period, possibly for life; and yet its structure may be sound, and capable of being roused into activity."

Says the great surgeon, Bryant:

"Unlike other glands as desirous of relief in normal men as desirable physiological events which give convincing proof of virility. Silly men who gain their information from the evil publications of charlatans who are wholly mercenary in their aims, wrongly attribute these losses to some mischief in the generative functions. The emissions occur with varying frequency in different men, and in the same man at different times. If one takes little exercise, oversleeps, lives on rich diet, uses coffee, tobacco or opium, and stimulates his mind with erotic fancies and pursuits, he will probably experience them with more

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to protest against the vindictive sentence of Mr. Kite  
Harvey, who has been sent to prison for two months for  
refusing to comply with the regulations of the Insurance  
Act; as a protest against taxation without representation.

**The Suffragette.**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1913.

PRICE ONE PENNY—EVERY THURSDAY.

**Some Critics Answered.**

"Just as we men are discovering the futility of the Vote, you women are fighting for it with a passion that amazes us." So say some of the men Socialists who witness the Suffrage struggle.

"Is it not perhaps your own futility rather than the futility of the Vote that you have discovered?" is the women's retort.

Until recently the Labour and Socialist men were possessed by the idea of gaining industrial emancipation through the Vote and through Parliament. In 1906 they secured the election to the House of Commons of 40 Labour M.P.'s. A few short years have passed, and they are proclaiming the Vote to be worthless and Labour representation to be a failure, and they are singing a funeral dirge over the British Constitution!

They have tried political action, they say, and it has failed. But the fact is that they have not tried it at all in any serious way, and therefore success was not to be expected.

Certainly the Labour M.P.'s have dismally and completely failed; but that is because they have made every mistake that it was possible for them to make. By their stupidity and subservience they have brought into contempt themselves and the men they represent.

Before the Labour men proclaim political action to be futile they would do wisely to give it a trial.

The duty of the Labour M.P.'s, when they entered the House of Commons forty strong was to formulate certain demands and to voice them to the Government and agree every proposal upon the Government's programme until their demands were conceded. This was, or would have been, had the Government refused to carry a Home Rule Bill, the policy of the Nationalists. If the Government had dared, they would have ignored the Home Rule question just as they have ignored the questions on the Labour programme. But Mr. John Redmond would not have tolerated that, whereas Mr. J. R. MacDonald has tolerated it, meekly and gladly.

The Labour members, instead of making their support of the Government the price of reform, have given that support for nothing.

So, being the facts, how ridiculous it is to say that political methods are unavailing. The only methods Mr. J. R. MacDonald has adopted are those of a goose which let itself be plucked.

Not only have the Labour M.P.'s played a foolish part, but the Labour voters in the constituencies have been at fault. They have an enormous power, and at the by-elections they have played the Tories off against the Liberals. Instead of using their votes to coerce the Government, they have, unless I am greatly mistaken, voted in the field, weighed to adopt an anti-Government policy, and have given, or been brought to give, their votes to the Government nominees.

There is just this question of whether the Vote will avail to remedy injustices such as women and men alike may suffer. The Socialists in question say it will not. We say that men have not yet made full use of the Vote. There is little doubt that when women get the Vote their intuition and shrewdness, their hatred of foolish compromise, their insusceptibility to bamboozlement will make them able to achieve more than the men voters have achieved.

"It is not political action, but the power of the purse that wins the day," say these same Socialist sceptics. How their opponents must rejoice at that. Meanwhile, they are quietly using Parliament for their own purposes as they have done in connection with the Marconi contract, and as the railways companies did when, after the railway strike, they got a Bill carried enabling them to raise railway rates. And forty Labour Members in the field, weighed to choose the Labour voter in the country do nothing to stop such political attacks upon themselves and their principles!

As usual it is not the strength of the enemy but the weakness and ineptitude of its friends that harm the Labour cause.

The greater the power of money the harder should be the political fight waged by those who, though they have not money, have the greater voting power. But what really happens is that Labour men are making no political fight at all. The very thought of defeating the Liberal Government makes them hair stand on end.

Now, the first step of the suffragettes that successful political action is no simple thing. But the greater the need on that account for skill, alertness, independence, determination, courage—in all of which official Labourism has shown itself utterly deficient.

"People might say we were paid by the Tories," say Labour men, in answer to this suggestion that when Liberals are in office they shall coerce them by voting Tory. Who would say such a thing save Liberals themselves, and what would it matter if they did? When a recalcitrant Tory Government took office Labour men would vote Liberal for purposes of coercion, and then the Tories might say that the Labour men were paid by the Liberals. Curiously enough, Labour men would find that accusation less wonderful.

"What do people say of the Labour Party now? They say that it is foolish and enslaved by the Liberals."

The strange thing is that the Labour Party came into existence as a protest against subserviency to Liberalism. Into that same subserviency the Labour Party has itself fallen. Instead of admitting that there lies the cause of their failure, the Labour men, as we have said, prefer to lay the blame upon the institution of voting and upon the British Constitution.

Yet another objection is raised to the plan of seizing the balance of power by voting now Liberal and now Tory as the exigencies of the time dictate. "We don't want piecemeal reforms—merely palliatives such as might be got by that means,"

say our Socialist critics. "We want a complete reorganisation of Society, the abolition of wage slavery," and so forth. Yes, but if the men who say this were to become dictators tomorrow, they would have to begin somewhere by doing something. The city of their dreams would not be built in a day and at one stroke. They would have to move stage by stage toward their goal.

Very well, then, and all the more, as they are not likely just yet to come into power with plenty of power over wage slaves' and "capitalists alike, will they not formulate a series of reforms which would, in their opinion, lead the community towards the goal they have in view? This programme drafted, we should be able to judge whether all or any of these steps by step reforms could be wrested from the existing political Parties by pitting one of these Parties against the other, and forcing them into competition for the Labour Vote.

The truth is that the Labour Party is weak, and has failed because it does not know what it wants, and does not know how to get it—in a word, because it has no fight.

Now women's opinion concerning the Vote and its value is this: They want the Vote, but first place, because it gives them the symbol and the recognition of their human and civic equality with men. They want the Vote in the second place because it will be a weapon wherewith to secure the abolition of domestic, industrial, and other injustices based upon sex. They want the Vote, in the third place, because it will give them power to help to govern the country better than it is governed to-day.

Nothing that the Socialist critics have in mind may say can convince women that their two first reasons for wanting the Vote are valid. For example, the equalisation of the divorce laws and the raising of the age of consent are effects that can readily be obtained by means of the Vote, and will relieve women of a great burden of suffering.

There is just this question of whether the Vote will avail to remedy injustices such as women and men alike may suffer. The Socialists in question say it will not. We say that when women get the Vote their intuition and shrewdness, their hatred of foolish compromise, their insusceptibility to bamboozlement will make them able to achieve more than the men voters have achieved.

If they had heeded the lesson of the Dundee election they might have compelled many concessions from the Liberal Government. The lesson of the Dundee election is this: that Mr. Winston Churchill, having been defeated by the Suffragettes at North-West Manchester, the Government, in order to avert a second defeat at Dundee, decided to carry, and then and there announced, the Old Age Pension Bill.

If the Labour electors had at each by-election and general at Leicester, made some definite reform the power of voting for the Liberal candidate, they would not now be mourning the apparent failure of political action.

Certain objections have been raised to the policy of voting Tory to force the hand of the Liberal Government, and thus playing off one Party against another.

"Suppose," Labour men say, "that the Liberal and Tory Parties should end by refusing to bid against each other for some time yet, and that this process would carry Labour a long way. When the time comes, if come it ever does, that the bidding of Tory against Liberal and Liberal against Tory ceases, the situation can be reviewed and a new and appropriate policy adopted."

If the Labour men have serious aspirations to form a Government of their own, then it is evident that this fighting policy—the policy of challenging each political Party in turn—is the best way of inducing the electorate to try the experiment of putting the reins of office into Labour hands.

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say CHRISTABEL PANKEWORTH.

**A NEW OUTLET FOR WOMAN'S ENERGY.—II.**

By EBENEZER HOWARD (Founder of the Garden City Movement).

The enterprise which is now being carried out at Letchworth is, however, for people of moderate means, and I wish now to speak of a scheme for people of smaller means—indeed, for people of the industrial class, though with every simple modification that scheme will, I believe, be suitable for all who are, or who desire to become, workers in any field of useful activity. I have already described this project, also in the "Daily Mail" of April 29.

Imagine, then, as the scene of our next-to-be undertaken experiment, an area of four acres, situated preferably in a Garden City, such as Letchworth—that is, in a self-contained town, at once residential, agricultural, and industrial—town with green gardens attached to all the cottages, with parks and open spaces, and with a belt of green fields permanently encircling it. Imagine

cottages are borne by them. Where such factories or workshops do not exist they should be started and run co-operatively.

Another point which may be urged is, "Will not this provision of a crèche, where the children may be taken care of during certain hours of the day by someone specially trained to such work, interfere with the parents' freedom of action?"

First, regarding it will be asked, "How will these people be able to afford the 3s. 6d. or so per week, which you estimate will have to be borne by them in addition to their present expenditure, for the privilege of having their food prepared, and their children taken care of during certain hours of the day?" My reply is, "First, bear in mind that about one-half of the 3s. 6d. will be saved to the tenant in rent, fuel, etc. But there

is another far more important point. Women under

age, being paid, food would be supplied to the tenants at cost price, and naturally that food would be bought wholesale.

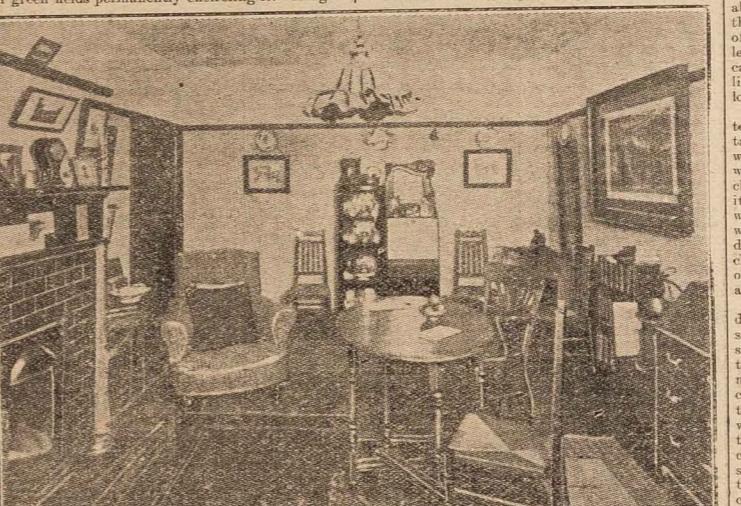
This is but a rough outline of a proposal which will perhaps be modified as a result of the discussion to which it will give rise.

Various difficulties and objections will at once arise, the main of which is, "Will not the mothers be relieved of the care and responsibility on the part of the parents, and of affection for them on the part of the children?" My answer is, "I believe the effect will be quite the contrary, for when mothers are at the beck and call of their children morning, noon, and night, when they have all too few opportunities for rest and quiet, and change, small wonder is it if they and their children become irritable and cross. On the other hand, if during a short working day—and it must be short one, or the system will be greatly undermined—mothers are relieved from the care of their children by another woman, then the love of the mothers will be developed rather than lessened, and the children, experiencing greater care enveloping, protecting, and gladdening their lives, will feel growing up in their hearts greater love for their parents and a keener joy in life.

Other dangers may be suggested. Will not the tendency be for married women to consent to take less for their work than would be paid to women solely dependent on their own wages, and will not the earnings of the husband tend to decline because the earnings of the wife would make it possible for the couple to live less than they otherwise could? Or, on the other hand, may not the woman released to a large extent from the drudgery of housekeeping, and having her young children taken care of during a considerable part of the day, join the parasitical class, and become a burden instead of a help to Society.

Now, to say that there are no such possible dangers would be to overstate the case; but, given self-reliant men and women; given, too, a proper spirit and suitable organisation on the part of the workers, and the operation of a real type of management, and of a responsible form of carrying out of this experiment, then, not only can those dangers be entirely avoided, but the effect will no greatly to raise the standard of life of those who live in such a community, and, by the competition of that higher standard, to raise the standard of life generally, leading most certainly to the adoption of the system all over the country.

This quite practicable proposal for once lessening the drudgeries, and setting free the energies of women, will demand the hearty and loyal co-operation of the managers at all stages. But I am convinced, it will not be difficult to secure this in view of the great value of such an enterprise, of the vast possibilities which are involved in its being successfully carried out, and, above all, because it will rapidly result in the creation of another free outlet for healthy, constructive, womanly energy, skill, and activity, directed to the service of the race—outlets that are the greatest and most imperative needs of our day.



Interior of Sitting Room at Letchworth Garden City.

that our four-acre estate is within half a mile of numerous factories, some of which give employment to men, others to women.

Picture, then, our four-acre plot divided into two roughly equal parts. On the half nearer the road are erected 48 dwellings (each with its own private garden), grouped around three sides of a square. One of these has attached to it a large, well-lit kitchen, with scullery, pantry, and cellarage of corresponding size. In the kitchen all the more important meals of the people living in the 48 houses are prepared by an efficient cook and kitchen-maid; and from an adjoining room the meals are served out to the tenants by the manageress and her assistant, in suitable baskets or otherwise, with hot plates, etc., and carried by the tenants into their own cottages, and there served and partaken of.

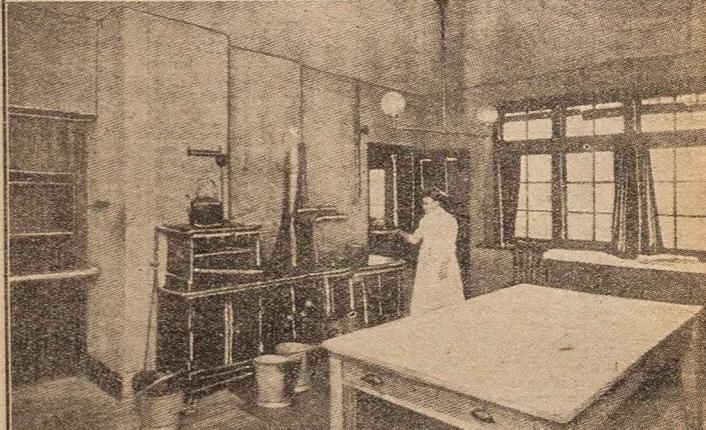
The other dwellings have suitable arrangements for preparing light meals, and for the corresponding necessary washing up. The chief part of this work is, however, done in the main kitchen, which is furnished with numerous labour-saving appliances.

Another of the cottages has attached to it a large room, intended for a crèche, with a kind, airy body in charge, and with a playground for the children suitably placed on our four-acre site. There are also, placed in suitable positions, washhouses with all necessary appliances.

The rear two acres of this little estate are let in allotments to such of the tenants as desire to produce fruit and vegetables or to raise poultry, which they dispose of to the kitchen authorities or as they please.

The rents of the dwellings, which have from two to six rooms, are £16 to £30 per month, including rates. But there is also a weekly sum charged (which I calculate as averaging 3s. 6d. per week) to cover the services of the manageress, the "mother" in the crèche, the cook, the kitchen-maid; the rent of the kitchen and crèche, and washhouses; the fuel, light, and water consumed in the kitchen and crèche; interest on cost and depreciation of furniture, cooking utensils, and table requisites, and for contingencies.

Kitchen at Letchworth Garden City



## NO PEACE ANYWHERE IN THE KINGDOM.

LEA

### SUFFRAGETTES AT LOSSIEMOUTH.

**The Prime Minister Attacked.**

### MR. ASQUITH CITED AS WITNESS.

**Prosecution Withdrawn!**

### MANY FIRES REPORTED.

**Two Schools Damaged.**

### TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

**"Bombs" Discovered.**

The Moray Golf Club links at Lossiemouth were on Thursday afternoon the scene of a sensational attack upon the Prime Minister.

For the past week or two Mr. Asquith has been a familiar figure on the Links at Lossiemouth, which have been carefully guarded to prevent any attempt by Suffragettes to reach the Prime Minister, but notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken by the police and the presence of many plain-clothes detectives, two women were successful in getting close to Mr. Asquith as he approached the seventeenth green.

As he came up to hole out, two ladies who were seated on the edge of the green rose to their feet and rapidly approached the Prime Minister. Before he realised what was happening he was seized by the women, each of whom caught hold of one of his arms, at the same time reminding him that justice to women was the one thing which would secure him any peace of mind.

From other parts of the country come the reports that fires have broken out which are attributed to Suffragettes. Two schools have been damaged, a house fired at Newcastle, a pavilion burnt, and a haystack completely destroyed.

Attacks still continue to be made on letter boxes and telephone wires, and two more "bombs" have been discovered.

### MR. ASQUITH ENCOUNTERS TWO SUFFRAGETTES IN SCOTLAND.

#### A SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE.

Lossiemouth golf course is situated in a remote spot about six miles from the county town of Moray, and stretches along a magnificent sea-coast. Since Mr. Asquith went to stay in the North these links have been carefully guarded by police and plain-clothes officers, who follow him about and closely guard him lest any troublesome person should approach him to remind him of the present Government.

Since his arrival two or three weeks ago at Hopeman Lodge for a holiday, Mr. Asquith has almost daily engaged in his favourite pastime on the adjacent golf course. Although Lossiemouth

### WHAT HAPPENED ON THE LINKS.

#### AN ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Miss Wallace and Miss Smith, the two Suffragettes who were arrested at Lossiemouth on a charge of assaulting the Prime Minister, and were released on bail, attended the Duffus Parish Church last Sunday morning.

Mr. Asquith was also present, and he appeared acutely conscious of the gaze of the two women who were seated immediately opposite.

During the singing of the final hymn they left the church, closely followed by two policemen, and they were thus able again to remind Mr. Asquith of his duties to women as he left the building.

#### "Ordinary-looking Ladies."

On passing this green we saw what appeared to be two ordinary-looking ladies sitting on the edge of the green. They looked to be simply two friendly visitors. One was of medium height and was attired in a white golfering jersey, while the other was slightly smaller and wore a blue jersey. The former held a magazine in her hand and the other a newspaper. They were quite inoffensive young ladies, and please to look upon." "Yes," replied the gentleman, in response to a further query, "they were good-looking and had a well-educated appearance. Our suspicions were not aroused in any way, being perhaps too engrossed in our game to think about militant Suffragettes.

#### "Detectives in Censor Attainment."

Unfortunately, for the Premier's peace of mind, those rumours proved to be well-founded. Once more Mr. Asquith was reminded in forcible manner of his duty to women.

Mr. Asquith, who was as usual having a round of the links, had covered most of the journey, and reached the seventeenth green on the course about half-past five.

It is quite a common thing for people to sit on the course to enjoy the scene, and on the fine weather of yesterday quite a number of parties were doing so. Thus it happened that no particular significance was attached to the presence on the edge of the green of two ladies, seated side by side, arm in arm. They were smiling as Mr. Asquith pitched near the hole. They seemed, however, to be taking no particular interest in the play.

#### "A Dramatic Scene."

Suddenly a dramatic scene took place, for before the astonished bystanders had realised what was happening Mr. Asquith, with his great discomfort, was firmly seized by each arm, and quite a severe struggle followed.

Mr. Asquith sought his daughter's protection, and she called loudly to the detectives to come to the Prime Minister's aid. In the fight that followed Mr. Asquith's cap was thrown to the ground. Ruffled and uncomfortable he endeavoured to pull himself together, but his dignity was sorely hurt, and all who witnessed his discomfiture and annoyance were not easily forget how Britain's Prime Minister was taught a lesson.

#### "Struggling to Free Himself."

On grasping what had really happened, I immediately went to the assistance of the Premier, who was struggling to free himself, and at the same time receiving a considerable hustling. There was no telling what might have happened had not the detectives in attendance, along with a local officer, pounced upon the women. One of the detectives immediately took hold of the lady in blue, who forcibly resisted his attentions.

#### "A Form Fighter."

She seemed a born fighter, but he gripped her in a manner which soon rendered her powerless, while the other detective also proved too many for her companion. The Premier's cheeks for the time being turned red, lost their bright and healthy colour, and asked him if he still wanted to carry on the negative. These, he said, were the first of the Suffragettes he had seen since coming to the North.

### MR. ASQUITH FOOLZ HIS DRIVE.

The following amusing letter has been received from Miss Helen Smith by member of the Union:

"Elgin, August, 1913.

"It suddenly occurred to me last night that as it was the Procurator Fiscal who had instituted proceedings against us we might get 'Herbert Ebery' as a witness, so we went to the chief constable and found we might cite him, so of course we have done so. I need not tell you we have some pointed questions to ask him while he is in the witness box! The joke is that we hear now that he wants to stop the proceedings, but the police insist on carrying them on. I think we are going to enjoy ourselves on Friday. The police seem very friendly but the fuse had apparently failed to act.

The police were called in, and they

### MR. ASQUITH CONTINUES TO ENJOY HIS HOLIDAY.

#### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

##### CASE ADJOURNED.

Just been out on the links again.

Asquith has not played, except in foursomes, since the attack! To-day he had four detectives, a constable in uniform, the chief constable of Elgin in plain clothes and six voluntary protectors all round him! When he saw us he made an absolutely bold shot of his drive, and the ball landed in a bunker a few yards away.

"Everyone laughs when they see him so guarded!"

#### VILLA FIRED AT NEWCASTLE.

##### STAIRCASE IN A BLAZE.

A new house in Melbury Road, Newcastle, was the scene of a fire early last Saturday morning. The house forms part of a large block of property on the Armstrong Park estate at the end of Armstrong Bridge.

The property, consisting of two big villa residences, is being erected by Mr. E. Archbold, of Fenham. The houses are completed with the exception of the interior fittings, and stand in grounds, surrounded by a high brick wall.

At the rear the houses adjoin Melbury Road, and it is by this open space that the intruders gained admittance to the house. A door had been selected by those responsible for the率 brigade to extinguish the flames, which would have been very serious for the ratepayers. It was evident that the time at which the policemen made an inspection of the buildings periodically through the night was also known to them.

##### "Fire and Smoke Issuing from Door."

A constable going his rounds about 10 p.m. noticed nothing unusual, but when passing about midnight he saw smoke and fire issuing from the back doorway of the building. On entering he found the main staircase in a blaze. A can of oil had been placed under the stairs, with a piece of candle in the neck of the can, and candles had been placed around this to screen the light from anyone passing up the roadway.

In answer to the charge of assaulting Mr. Asquith and committing a breach of the peace both women pleaded not guilty.

The constable promptly took in the danger of the situation. A large tub of water happened to have been left by the workmen within easy access of the door, so, seizing a bucket, the policeman dashed water over the burning stairway. After some time he was successful in preventing what must otherwise have proved the complete destruction of the building.

On the roof the fire had not got a great hold, but the staircase was a very heavy one, and the adjacent walls were fixed with heavy supports.

This is the second outbreak of fire in the Round's Green district which is attributed to Suffragettes.

A further explosion of the school took place to force three doors of the school with an iron bar, which was found in the playground on Monday morning. The marks on the door correspond exactly, it is stated, with the bar. Those responsible must have got into the school by forcing the window of the mistress's private room. The girls' school is situated in one of the larger buildings, so the intruders had evidently thought out their plan well.

After some consultation between the parties the trial was fixed for Friday, Sept. 5, at 10.30, bail being placed at £10 in each case.

Later they were again brought up at the Elgin Sheriff's Court. On being asked by the sheriff to stand up they refused, Miss Smith saying they could hear as well sitting as standing.

On the request being repeated, Miss Smith said: "Oh, we had better stand up to please them."

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The following day, bail being forthcoming, Miss Wallace and Miss Helen Smith were released from Inverness Prison.

Both women returned to Elgin, where they called at the police office and requested the chief constable to have Mr. Asquith cited as a witness for the trial. Their instructions were carried out.

#### CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

##### Extraordinary Proceeding.

It was with great surprise that

Miss Winnie Wallace and Miss Helen Smith learnt that the charge against them was withdrawn since they cited Mr. Asquith as a witness. The prosecution was accordingly dropped.

#### ACTIVITY AT FOLKESTONE.

##### BOMB" IN A CHAPEL.

Carnarvonshire police are investigating another attempt to damage a chapel in that county. The caretaker of the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Llanrug, on Sunday morning, found in the pulpit a small bag containing black powder, with a short length of fuse attached. On the pulpit stairs other pieces of fuse were found, one of which was spent.

"Votes for women" and "Preach for women" were written on sheets of paper left in the chapel.

#### HAYSTACK BLAZING.

##### PILLAR BOXES DAMAGED.

Last Tuesday morning it was discovered that black fluid had been poured into pillar-boxes near Shakespeare Terrace and Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone. About 24 letters were badly damaged.

The frenzied managed to overcome the blaze with the use of a hydrant. The quantity of Suffragette literature was found close by, and on top of one of the pillar boxes the words "Votes for Women" were written.

On the same day at Folkestone the wire in the telephone box opposite Trinity Church was found to be cut.

#### THE ST. LEGER COURSE.

The Press reports that the stands at Doncaster on the St. Leger course are being carefully guarded day and night by special police, in view of possible Suffragette activity.

## SUFFRAGETTES MAKE HOLIDAY.

"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."

### FROM LAND'S END TO JOHN O' GROATS.

#### Unprecedented Sales.

#### PLANTING THE PURPLE, WHITE, & GREEN.

#### Scottish Caravanners.

#### GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY.

#### Suffragettes at Torquay Regatta.

Never have Suffragettes made better use of a Summer holiday, and interesting accounts are still pouring in from all parts of the country.

It has often been said that the "Blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church," and never was a truer insinuation of this, for while this strangely misnamed "Liberal" Government has been inflicting mediæval torture on the women fighting for the uplifting of a whole sex, and those same women have given example of self-sacrifice and heroism hitherto unknown to this generation, other women all over the country have been roused and inspired to lose no opportunity of pressing forward in the great fight.

Into almost every town and village in the three Kingdoms has the truth been carried, and the seed sown which in many instances has come to flower even while we write. On these pages week by week have been reproduced photographs which speak for themselves, and in this issue the pictures once more bear witness of the ever growing and widening interest of the Woman's Movement.



SUFFRAGETTES IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.

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

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AT THE REGATTA.



"The Truth for a Penny."

IN THE RHONDDA VALLEY.

The result of the Rhondda Valley campaign may be summed up in the words of one of

SUFFRAGETTES EVERYWHERE.



At Torquay Regatta.

THE STORY OF THE CARAVANNERS.

Since they left Edinburgh, the Scottish Caravanners have covered many miles of rugged and wild

the colliers, "Above ground, below ground, all through the Valley, it is nothing but Suffragettes." Because of this feeling no difficulty whatever has been found to get the principal newsagents to sell the

## BREAKING THE RECORD.

SCOTTISH CARAVAN RS.

HOLIDAY MAKERS IN DEVON.



A Busy Morning.



Selling The "Suffragette."

#### IN BEAUTIFUL DEVON.

Widespread accounts reach us of the immense success of the Torquay campaign. This is now almost over, but our delightful photographs will give a glimpse of the work

mined to take the opportunity which presented itself to spread the light in dark places. They gained the permission of their host and hostess to hold a meeting at Loughtonhurst. An important incident was the strong defence of militancy made by Mr. Boyle, one of the men from Hampshire who took part in the deputation to Mr. Asquith. His words are significant "I understand

To continue the magnificent work begun in your district.

To make your newsagent stock the "Suffragette."

To see that the poster is exhibited everywhere.

To leave a copy of the "Suffragette" regularly at all Hotels and Boarding Houses.

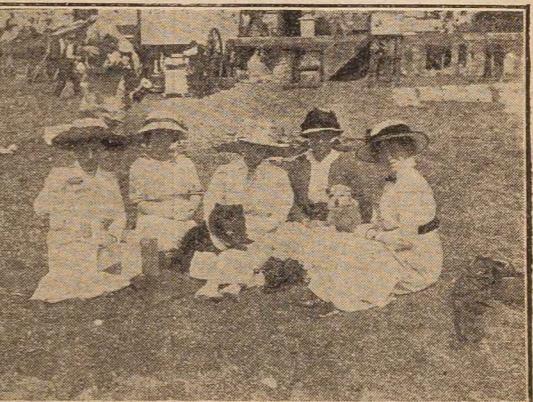
To leave a copy of the "Suffragette" in waiting rooms at railway stations.

To arrange for the libraries in your district to take the "Suffragette."

To place a copy of the "Suffragette" in all institutions, such as Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, Cab Shelters, Hospitals, Alms-houses, Men's Clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, Workhouses, etc.

In fact wherever you go see to it that you leave a copy of the "Suffragette."

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