

THE COMMON CAUSE, MARCH 30, 1911.

The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

Women's Suffrage

Societies.

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MARCH 30, 1911.

ONE PENNY.



"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed,
shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves
with him."

Notes and Comments.

Our Critics.

We think we can understand how it comes that some of our readers feel we are constantly attacking Liberals; but what are we to do? It is the party in power which is opposing our demand by every sort of device and evasion and the party in power is the Liberal party! We have nothing but admiration for Liberals who are true Liberals and we hereby call upon our critics to note that we offer our sincere congratulations to Mrs. Glen Wade and all the other plucky Cardiff ladies who have gone with her in her spirited action. They have not ceased to be Liberals. They are more liberal than ever. Liberal women hold the key of the situation and may, if they will, earn the eternal gratitude of their fellow-women now and hereafter and, we should like to add, the respect of all true men; for such men really like independence and courage in a woman.

The New Peer.

In Viscount Haldane we have an old friend sent to a place where our friends are not many and we hope we may look to him to back our cause there with increased vigour. We have not yet heard who the candidates for Haddingtonshire are to be, but if rumour speaks true that Mr. J. D. Hope is one, we are sure of at least one more good friend.

The Little Ironies of the "Times."

We wonder how long it will be before the "Times" sees that the only statesmanlike way of treating the women's insistent and growing demand is to offer some concession. "Blank sullen veto" is no answer at all. In a leader upon Lord Selborne's proposals for meeting the constitutional question (to which, by the way, the "Times" has given columns and columns of reports, while it gave four inches to his speech of an hour upon women's suffrage) the "Times" says:—"Lord Selborne insisted strongly, and we have done from the very beginning of the controversy, upon the absolute necessity for arriving at a settlement by consent. No other settlement can offer the smallest promise of being satisfactory or durable. Party violence may win a triumph gratifying to the cruder elements of the party in power, but the wise distrust these Pyrrhic victories. Violence breeds resentment and is the parent of more violence. This is true everywhere, but reaction nowhere follows more certainly than in this country upon every attempt to subject one half of the people to the domination of the other half." Is it possible that the "Times" has absolutely no sense of humour? It is a dreadful thought, but it really almost looks like it.

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers.

At Leeds Assizes on March 23rd before Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Alfred Hawkins sued the Chairman and Executive Committee of the Bradford Branch of the League of Young Liberals for damages for injuries received by their unnecessary violence in ejecting him from a meeting which was being addressed by Mr. Winston Churchill. Our readers will remember that Mr. Hawkins was thrown downstairs and sustained a fractured knee, which will probably cripple him for life. The jury found for Mr. Hawkins, with damages £100.

It appeared that Mr. Churchill had asked, "What can we do with regard to the House of Lords?" and Mrs. Rutter replied, "Give votes to women!" The Chairman of the Bradford branch said, in the course of cross-examination, that this was not the answer required, to which the Judge replied, "I thought you were giving this as an illustration of the total irrelevance of the interruptions. The fact that you get an answer you don't want or don't like does not necessarily make it irrelevant." When the speaker said "What can we do?" I suppose the

answer you would have liked would be "Abolish them." (Laughter.) The question had to be taken with the context."

Interruptions at Public Meetings.

Three very important principles were enunciated by Mr. Justice Avory on this occasion:—(1) No steward or any person in an audience had any right to lay hands on an interrupter until that interrupter had been asked to leave the meeting of his own accord.

(2) Any relevant interruptions are not contraventions of the Public Meetings' Act.

(3) The committee which organizes a public meeting is responsible and liable in damages for the action of stewards employed at that meeting.

The Police and the Suffragists.

The evidence of the conduct of the police to the deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union last November has been submitted to two eminent King's Counsel and both report that there is in their opinion a *prima facie* cause for enquiry. Lord Robert Cecil states that he has carefully read upwards of one hundred statements made by eye-witnesses and has also seen and questioned ten of the women who were there. Mr. Ellis J. Griffith has also read the evidence and heard and investigated the evidence of five women who were there. Both ask for a "searching and impartial enquiry." Mr. Ellis Griffith says "I am amply satisfied that there was unnecessary and excessive violence used against the women who took part in the deputation and that they were assaulted in a way that cannot be justified." He further advises an enquiry "in order to establish and safeguard the principle that those who take part in public demonstrations are entitled to legal and proper treatment."

Suppressio Veri.

A journalist writing to the "Westminster Gazette" last week has had the honesty to admit that news relating to women's suffrage is suppressed. It did not need this candour on the part of "A Journalist" to convince us by this self-evident fact, but when he gives as a reason for this deliberate suppression that the public is not interested in Women's Suffrage, we cannot accept his explanation.

Let us examine his reason in the light of events which have taken place. The Prime Minister, speaking to a deputation on Women's Suffrage, said "There is considerable feeling on this question in the country." Can anyone pretend that the Prime Minister, an avowed opponent of Women's Suffrage, would have made this admission and later have granted special facilities for a two day's debate on the question in the House of Commons, if the public was not interested in it?

Are we to believe that the passionate appeals by the "Times" to the women of the country to come forward upon public platforms and defeat the movement for women's enfranchisement were merely part of a benevolent strategy to rouse discussion on a subject in which no interest was taken? What of Lord Cromer's letter to heads of business firms appealing for contributions to the funds of the Anti-Suffrage League in order that a Women's Suffrage Bill should not be passed into law? The political correspondent of the "Times" went so far as to assert that Women's Suffrage was an issue at the last election. Is this testimony of opponents to women's enfranchisement to the widespread interest in women's suffrage to be ignored? We cannot be accused of unreasonableness in assuming that the crowded meetings held all over the country, the prominence given to Women's Suffrage in candidates' election addresses, the correspondence of leading men and women, are all evidence of interest. To suppress all this evidence on the ground that the interest does not exist may be a commendable explanation to "A Journalist," but to us it is merely an intense aggravation of the original grievance.

The A. B. C. of Women's Suffrage.

In her great book on Women and Labour, Olive Schreiner sums up the meaning of our Women's movement. And if anyone asks what the Suffragists are working for, they will find the answer in this cry of the women, which she has made articulate. There are three parts in this demand. In the first, women ask for

THE RIGHT TO LABOUR.

"As if they had not enough to do in their homes!" the Anti-Suffragists say. If they have, then why, at the last census (1901) were there in England and Wales 4,171,751 WOMEN engaged in industrial and domestic employment? Probably there are even more now! Why do not these women find work in their own homes? It is because so much of the work of women has LEFT THE HOME. Before machinery was invented, the spinning and weaving and making of clothes, the brewing and baking, even the doctoring and medicine-making, were done by women in the home. But a great change has come over the community, and now almost all this is done in the workshop, and much of it by men. These labours can never return to the home; the women must follow the work, and be free to do it. But on all sides they see

THEIR WORK THREATENED.

The Government, representing men, and often misrepresenting the women's interests, threatens to close now this, now that, trade to them. First, five years ago, it was the Trade of Circus—acrobats; and women had to spend time and money in an agitation to preserve that business. Then it was Barmaids who were attacked. Then Florists, whose work is light and well-paid, and surely most "womanly"! Then well-paid night-work, as in the printing trades. Then the married teacher, with a fair salary, short hours, and experience much needed in her work, is turned out. And finally Mr. Burns threatens the labour of ALL married women. And in vain the voteless women cry,

"WE MUST LIVE."

Their hard-earned money and precious time have to be spent in protecting themselves from attack, when the vote, if they had it, would protect them, as it were, automatically, just as it protects the men. The Government makes a rule that no male employee in Government contracts shall have less than the Trade Union Wage. But it does not take care thus to protect its voteless WOMAN employee. Rather it "saves" on her; and because she has no POWER she may lose any time whatever improvement of condition she may have so hardly won.

Suffragists demand for women the vote because of the benefits it will help to bring them—for instance, TRAINING that will make them skilled workers. They are asking

FOR FAIR PLAY AND NO FAVOUR

—not to be petted, and not to be bound by artificial and jealous restrictions. Last September the Edinburgh printing trade dispute was settled on these terms: "That no female learners be taken on up to June 30th, 1916; that all new monotype keyboards during the same period be operated by male labour." This is typical of other attempts to deprive women of business training, and it simply means that if men succeed in thus selfishly preventing women from being "learners," the fathers and brothers will add to their earnings at the cost of making their daughters and sisters dependent on them for a living. Meanwhile the unskilled and underpaid woman becomes a perfect

SUBJECT FOR EXPLOITATION,

and, undercutting the better-paid male workers, comes to be a "blackleg" in the labour market—and worse. Thus it is better for men and women, FOR THE WHOLE RACE, that women should have freedom and training to work.

This cry TO BE ALLOWED TO BE USEFUL comes from the well-off woman, who rebels against a life of do-nothing and amusement, as well as from the poor woman afraid for her livelihood. She asks for freedom to enter all professions; to serve her country straightforwardly in politics, not alone through wheedling methods; she demands an education that will fit her to be a useful citizen with a place in the world, responsible to herself and to the community. For a State cannot be great where its women are harem-slaves.

The message of the Suffragists

TO WOMEN

is: Be patriotic. Be eager for the future of humanity. Take care that when the torch which is to light up that future is handed to you, you are ready to take it and pass it on with strong hand, not sheltering yourself behind an imagined weakness.

And

THEIR MESSAGE TO MEN

is: Help THE WHOLE (women as well as men) to go on.

THIS WEEK'S MOTTO.

"Give us labour and the training which fits us for labour! We demand this, not for ourselves alone, but for the race."

OLIVE SCHREINER.

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.
ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday.
THE PAPER WILL BE POSTED to any address in Britain or abroad for the following prepaid payments:—

3 MONTHS	...	1 9
6 MONTHS	...	3 3
12 MONTHS	...	6 6

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, accompanied by a stamped envelope addressed if it is desired that they should be returned. The Editor accepts no responsibility, however, for matter which is offered unsolicited.

CORRESPONDENTS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE that this paper goes to press on Tuesday. The latest news, notices, and reports should, therefore, reach the Editor by first post on Monday. The Editor reminds correspondents, however, that the work is made much easier if news is sent in as long beforehand as possible. Monday is only mentioned as the last possible day, not as the one upon which all news should arrive.

NOTICE.—This paper should be obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Thursday. If people have any difficulty in getting it locally they should write to the Manager, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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Great Things.

"Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the South."

We wish that the drawing by Miss Joan Drew which makes our front page this week, might be taken as a symbol of the work of the National Union. It shows a woman binding into sheaves the ears of corn come to fruition. So does our Union bind together the result of long months of toil and patient skill. What is our work and on what principles is it based?

We believe in representative government. We see that here in England this best of all forms of government is still most imperfectly carried out and we mean to do our utmost, as patriotic and public-spirited men and women, to improve both the system and its administration. As far as the system itself is concerned, the theory is that no considerable section of the community should be unrepresented. The number of actual voters is small compared to the total population (being about 1/10th), but there is no considerable section of persons totally disfranchised from the cradle to the grave, except the women. There is no large section of men who are not, at least potentially, at one time or another, voters. Classes may shift, a poor man may become a rich man, but woman, as woman, is in life-long subjection to man; having laws made by him which she has to obey; having taxes imposed by him which she has to pay; holding her right even to earn an honest livelihood at his good will and pleasure.

The situation has become intolerable. Women suffer from it increasingly year by year and the whole nation suffers in consequence. Women of spirit have no patience with it and will have none. They feel more and more that it is not permissible any longer to accept the situation as it is, but that all men and women who are convinced of this great wrong must work to right it. The question is, *how* should they work?

Different temperaments will answer this in different ways. The National Union is pledged to democratic methods. The only persons who have political power are men. It is through men that our liberty must be won, through the existing voter that the vote will be extended.

Take the situation in July last year. It is common talk that the private member has no power whatever; but in the case of a non-party measure like the Conciliation Bill, where should we be if it were not for the non-party vote of the private member? Those private members gave us a majority of 110 on the Second Reading of Mr. Shackleton's Bill. If it had not been for our steady educational work in the country, does anyone suppose that those 299 Members would have troubled to stay and vote for our Bill? The new Bill is even more accommodating than the old one and it should be possible to get an even larger vote on the Second Reading. We believe that the only way to get such a vote is to make the representatives of the men feel that the men of the country are willing and anxious that this tardy act of justice should be done. When the Anti-Suffragists declared that Members would have voted very differently could they have voted by ballot, they were, as usual, playing into our hands by asserting that whatever the Member's private views, he knew he should please his constituents by voting for the women.

But now we want this Bill to go further than the Second Reading. Would it not be mockery to add a seventh barren vote to the six we have had? We want to feel sure that those who vote for the Second Reading will also press for time for the remaining stages. Last year, our readers will remember, the Bill was referred to a Committee of the whole House and there seems little reason to suppose that Conservative Members will ever allow a franchise bill to go to Grand Committee. The only objection to Committee of the whole House is that time must be given for such Committee by the Government and it is this demand for time which we hope our friends will make firmly.

Mr. Churchill has said that last year the private members could, by blocking all Government business, have insisted upon time being given and that the fact that they did not do so shewed that they did not really want time. This is putting to men the very test which we women know only too bitterly that they will not stand. It is asking them to put women first! If men were prepared to do that, women would not need the vote so sorely as they do! Mr. Churchill is too clever not to know very well that this is no fair test. He loves fighting and would apparently prefer to get his way in the teeth of opposition; we are all for conciliation.

So now we meet this move with another. Let the House resolve that time shall be given and then see if the Government dare resist. Let electors all over the country repeat Mr. Birrell's remark that the time has gone by for "shuffling and delay." Let them press Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Runciman to remember that "this year is next year." Let them urge the new peer, the Secretary of State for War, to press within the Cabinet for a fair field and no favour.

Opposition to the Second Reading is not so much to be feared (unless indeed John Bull has become a weathercock); for the Conciliation Committee has removed the two objections made by Mr. Lloyd George when he wrecked the Bill last year. The women occupiers (there are not many of them) have been thrown overboard to please the Liberals and the Bill now has a title allowing of widening amendments in the Committee stage. "The whole question" can therefore be opened up at that stage and the sense of the House arrived at.

What we have to do, we of the National Union, is to shew our belief in representative government; to work in and through the electors; to make Members feel the backing in the country. We are sometimes told by men who think themselves quite sound Suffragists that "You can't expect a man to put this first!" But in politics it is "first come, first served" and if the men never put Women's Suffrage first, it will never come. It is not as if this measure required of men that they should sacrifice any other measure. We must make them understand that it is not fair to expect us to be satisfied with pious opinions for ever and ever. The Conciliation Bill gives

them a chance of making a beginning; it is a moderate measure on the lines of our usual gradual method of enfranchisement; it jeopardizes no men's interests.

To do all the work necessary is hard and is often dull and disagreeable. To grind away, persuading and explaining; watching the press and doing all in our power to break down its sinister and venal silence; canvassing, holding meetings and deputations; securing every possible sort of support from public bodies and always plodding away at the formation of new non-party societies in fresh constituencies that will voice our need and spread the light; it isn't sensational and it doesn't look heroic. But it is the best of introductions to political life and it will give to women, when they have the vote, that knowledge of affairs and that independence of judgment which are the best security for good government. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance and we shall have learned that.

"When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream." To the older workers among us these words must often recur; but the dream, when it comes, will not be one of sloth, though it may be of wonder and joy.

"Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing; then said they among the heathen, the Lord hath done great things for them." And of those great things let us prove ourselves worthy.

Lysistrata.

A modern paraphrase from the Greek of Aristophanes, by Lawrence Housman.

(The Women's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road. 6d. and 1s. net.)

Mr. Housman has given us an English paraphrase of the Lysistrata of Aristophanes; and "paraphrase" it may be noted is a term that admits of a wide interpretation. Aristophanes' play is freely handled. There are cuts and adaptations to make a subject natural enough to the broader licence of the Athenian stage conform as well as may be to our standard of taste, and additions to sharpen the points that tell with an odd directness on the problems of our own day. The humour and the wit of Aristophanes have not lost their savour in the process, and for occasional passages of real beauty one may search the original in vain. There is a choice-ness of word and phrase that we acclaim as Mr. Housman's, and the verse has an ease and go that is worthy of Aristophanes. But for all the delicacy of the cooking, it hardly proves, I think, a palatable morsel for our stage. Lysistrata, a woman of ideas, conceives a plan to stop the war, that wastes the country and keeps the women widowed. The men are all for war, the women yearn for peace, but voteless, what can they do? She summons the women of the contending states to meet at the Acropolis to hear her plan. Slowly they come, too slowly for her burning zeal. Her plan is for all the women to abstain from love in the short intervals when a truce is called and the men return, and so to starve them into submission. Such a truce is now at hand. The women find this a hard saying. They will do anything but that—"so useless, so unwomanly." But Lysistrata prevails. To make all safe she has planned to seize the Acropolis and hold it against all comers. A solemn vow is taken, and the women go home to their several cities. Some few remain as hostages, and these retire within the walls of the Acropolis. A chorus of old men shuffles in, bearing logs to fire the Acropolis and burn or smoke them out, and a tussle of wit and horse-play follows. The entry of a committee-man, coming with a warrant for money from the State Treasury, leads to further altercation with the women, who call themselves "comrades, sisters, rebels, law-breakers and tax-resisters." The police are called in (by Mr. Housman) to repress these militant tactics, and make a rather poor show in the scuffle. Lysistrata has hard work to keep the women to their bond. On one pretext or another they try to steal back home, until the advent of one husband gives an opening to his wife for provocative love-making, which reveals the power of the lever in their hands.

The situation culminates in the arrival of Spartan envoys, followed by others from Athens, to announce that both states have been brought to heel by the women's game, and are eager to make terms. In their haste the emissaries nearly come to blows; but all points are conceded and the peace is made at last. The women have won the day.

The satire is as fresh to-day as it was two thousand years and more ago. And those who harbour fantastic fears of the majority of women, if all had votes, might do worse than learn from this broad farce to laugh at their own folly. The common needs of human life are too strong to be set aside for any war of sex. Through it all runs the wit and sound good sense of Lysistrata, and of the women that catch her spirit. The arguments are those of half the suffrage speeches of to-day. Mr. Norman Angel does not put the waste of war more clearly than Lysistrata. "So with vile war. Ye waste each other's wealth." Or again "Ye bear arms, but I bear sons and daughters; ye bring death, but I raise life." Olive Schreiner finds cause in this fact for woman's greater sense of the sacredness of life and holds that their effective voice would make for the world's peace. She steps into the shoes of Lysistrata. The paraphrase is a cunning blend of the work of two diverse thinkers. One is fairly puzzled to sift the old points from the new. The voice that bursts "from nowhere," or "squeaks through the door," "What about women?" may not be exactly literal Aristophanes (though it is not far off); but "stick to your looms, leave politics to men" is good fifth-century Greek—and older. It is the advice of Telemachus to his mother. Aristophanes, unlike Mr. Housman, was no friend of the emancipation of women, and his tongue bites; but for all that the pearls of good sense that fall from Lysistrata's lips are not all of Mr. Housman's making.

JANET CASE.

A Creche with Variations.

As Dogberry, who presumably could not read or write, supposed that reading and writing came by nature, so the majority of men have long supposed that the proper care of a little child (which they frankly acknowledge to be beyond their own powers) comes by instinct to every woman. The superstition is not, indeed, confined to men; many a mother who has "buried five" continues to deal, un instructed, with her one or two survivors, never dreaming that instruction in such matters can exist. For many years nearly all schools and classes of domestic economy prepared their pupils for the management of an imaginary home containing no child, and there are many that do so still. Yet the proper management of the child is the most important of home duties—and, for that matter, of public duties, too.

The Women's Industrial Council, so regarding the matter, endeavoured for years to urge upon educational authorities, of various kinds, the desirability of training for girls of the industrial classes in the management of young children. The Council pointed out the value of such teaching, both as fitting the girls for paid employment in the capacity of nurse-maids and as rendering them better equipped for the probable demands of their future lives.

Now, after ten years or more of almost fruitless preaching, the Council is about to try the method of the object lesson and to establish in miniature the training school which it desires to see existing, multiplied and enlarged in every part of the country. By the time that these words are in print a house will almost certainly have been taken in South Hackney, a district in which many mothers are compelled to go out daily to work. To these and to their young children the well-managed crèche, which is an essential feature of the scheme, will be a boon. The house is well-built, has been well inhabited and needs but little alteration. There are two large rooms that will be nurseries; there will be a balcony; and there is a garden facing south. It is hoped that very soon after Easter this house will be inhabited by a staff consisting of a matron and two assistants, one of whom will be a trained nurse with special experience of children

and the other a trained teacher of domestic economy; by about a dozen pupils, girls of from fourteen to seventeen; and by a daily population of babies under four or five years old. The medical officer will be a duly qualified woman, who, in addition to her careful and constant supervision will, from time to time, give to the girls friendly talks rather than formal lectures.

The charge made for each girl, which covers, it must be remembered, board and lodging, as well as training, will be 10s. a week, a sum which will only just cover the actual cost, if, indeed, it does so much; but which is yet very high for the pockets of working-class parents. On this point the Council hopes for help from public authorities, who may give grants towards the expenses of a certain number of pupils—as they do in respect of various other institutions; and from private individuals who may choose to help some deserving family or promising girl by paying a part of the fees. Some applications of this character have already been received.

Should the work develop so as by and by to justify the taking of larger premises, it may be possible to add other features, such as meetings for mothers and a work-room where women who have children to support might put in a certain number of hours in the day, and yet look after their children. These, however, are dreams which the future may or may not fulfil. For the present, the scheme is confined to the primary object of training girls in the proper management of young children. They will learn the best ways of washing, clothing, feeding and tending the little creatures brought daily to the crèche; and they will also learn how to keep in order the house in which they live, how to cook, clean, wash, etc., in sensible ways. For all these vitally important and comparatively important matters they will be shown the best methods and the guiding principles; they will in short be rescued from that great stupifier and enemy of all real efficiency—the rule of thumb.

Our final word: although there is money enough in hand to make a beginning, there is not enough to carry on the work for the whole of a year and until that period is over the experiment will pretty certainly not be self-supporting. Any donations should be sent to Miss E. M. Zimmern, honorary secretary of the committee in charge of the scheme, at the office of the Women's Industrial Council, 7, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

CLEMMENTINA BLACK.

Speech by the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the Manchester Reform Club on the 24th never said a word directly upon women's suffrage, but the following points should be noted.

OF WAR.

"We cannot hope to destroy the spirit of war by any mechanical contrivance however admirable, by any treaty however honestly entered into. We have the roots of warfare in our own breasts."

OF SLOWNESS.

"When I first stood for Parliament in 1885 I remember that almost the first words I uttered on a Liverpool platform were 'one man, one vote.' Here I am and how many years is it since 1885?" (Women have been asking for the vote "on the same terms as men" since 1867.)

OF THE REFERENDUM.

"If you adopt it, you may be quite certain that it will swallow up everything else. . . . You are going to refer everything to the people."

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"No tests for teachers and wherever there is a ha'porth of public money there must be public control. (The audience cheered this sentiment!) Those were the principles, well established, to which the Liberal party, myself amongst them, were pledged."

The New Peer on Women's Suffrage



On July 11th 1910 upon the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane made one of the most thorough-going speeches of the evening and concluded with these words:—

"I own that I do not very much like the form in which this Bill has been presented, but, speaking for myself, I would rather have the Bill than no Bill at all. I should certainly vote for it in all its stages rather than go without the principle. I used, some years ago, to bring in a Bill simply for the removal of the legal disabilities of women, leaving it to nature to do the rest. I never believed women would become warriors, nor commanders-in-chief, nor that men would take to nursing children on any large scale. I have the conviction that these things would adjust themselves according to what is fit, and that is why I am not moved by the argument that you are going to enfranchise a great number of women who will probably be in a majority over the men to whom you have given the franchise. We do not count heads in estimating the importance of communities in the State. The social whole is not determined in its character merely by the numerical elements which enter into it. The general will is to be determined by something much more, and it is the natural fitness of things and the natural capacity of the citizens who compose the State that really make it what it is. I, for my part, should look upon the advent of women to political life with no misgiving, and with the certainty that in many respects it would make very little difference indeed. I do not believe the life of the State would be altered. I do not believe the continuity of its traditions, of its history, of the instincts of its people, would vary in the least. But I believe there are questions which would receive attention and classes who would come to the front in a way that has never happened before and in a fashion which would preserve their continuity with the race to which they belong, and which would make them as representative of that race and of that nation as any who had come before.

"Therefore, while I should have preferred to see this Bill simply aim at brushing away legal fetters without reserve, and leaving it to nature to prescribe the rest, I accept the Bill as the embodiment of a principle which I would gladly have carried in any reasonable form. It is better that we should have a step forward than that we should be left without any step forward in a time when the inadequacy of the law and the Constitution to the spirit of the period which we have reached produces a more and more varied sense of injustice, and a kind of agitation with which we were only too familiar last year. I believe the time will come when people will look back on the state of things in which we have drawn this political distinction between men and women with as much amazement as they look back upon the period when slavery was a recognised institution, and held to be of the very foundation and of the essence of the well-being of the State. I believe the time will come when people will feel that our doubts were the outcome of a great superstition, and will marvel that humanity had not emancipated itself earlier. We who are in this time know how difficult these things are, and know how plausible and formidable the arguments appear. No one who has listened to this discussion can doubt the sincerity of those

who oppose the cause of Woman Suffrage, or the fact that they believe that their position is based on the best interests of the State. It is only when you are close to these things that they seem to be perplexing. But taking the wider view, and recognizing the tendencies of our times, I believe there is only one line which it is possible to take for anyone who at once is genuinely in favour of the real progress of the State and at the same time does not condemn the concessions which have been made to women in the past, because I cannot find any logical footing of any other sort, and it is because I believe that in course of time people will come to see that this Bill only represents a very natural step forward that I, for one, shall give my vote, and give it very firmly, for the Second Reading."

In Parliament.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

On March 21st Mr. Hoare brought up (on the Civil Service Vote) a circular issued by the Board of Education, recommending that local inspectors of schools should be men of public school and university training. Mr. Runciman in reply declared that this never was and as long as he was head of the Board never would be the policy of the Board. He declared that the minute in question was by Mr. Holmes, until last autumn Chief Inspector

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

OBJECT: To obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

METHODS: (a) The promotion of the claim of women to the Parliamentary vote by united action in Parliament and by all constitutional methods of agitation in this country. (b) The organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis.

Hon. Secretaries: Miss K. D. COURTNEY. *President:* Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D. *Hon. Treasurer:* Mrs. AUERBACH.
Miss EDITH FALLISER (Parliamentary).
Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." *Secretary:* Miss T. G. WHITEHEAD, M.A. *Telephone:* 1960 Victoria.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

London Receptions.

The Executive Committees of the National Union and of the London Society are giving a series of receptions to members and their friends at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street (entrance Dorset Street), from 3-30 to 6-30.

The dates are Wednesdays April 5th, 26th and May 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th.

At the meeting on April 5th, the chair will be taken by Miss Emily Davies, LL.D. and the speakers will be Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Miss Maude Royden and Miss Emilie Gardner, B.A., who will speak on Women's Suffrage in America.

Mrs. Swanwick intends in her speech to answer some of the attacks which have been made on the Common Cause by party Liberals.

Easter Vacation.

The office of the National Union will be closed on April 14th, 15th and 17th for Easter Holidays.

The National Union and Payment of Members.

It will be remembered that at the Council Meeting held in January, it was resolved that should the Payment of Members be made part of the Government's programme, a great protest should be organised by the National Union against any further expenditure of public funds without the consent of the women taxpayers. Mr. Asquith announced on March 22nd that a measure for the Payment of Members would be passed this session. If this should be done before the passage of the Conciliation Bill through the House of Commons, it will be a gross injustice to the women of the country, who will thus be called upon to pay for Members of Parliament in whose election they have no voice and who do not represent them. The National Union intends to issue a

leaflet on the subject, and all societies which are holding meetings in support of the Conciliation Bill should at the same time protest against the cynical action of a Government which supports the Osborne Judgment and proposes to tax voteless women to pay for Members of Parliament.

K. D. COURTNEY.

Provincial Council.

The provincial council meets at Haslemere at 10-30 a.m. on April 7th in the Hindhead Hall. One of the most important matters for discussion will be the draft proposals of the National Union Finance Committee. Finance is so very important a part of the machinery of our work that it deserves the most careful thought and the most single-hearted endeavour so to conduct it as to raise the maximum funds and expend them to the best advantage. It would be well to thrash out these proposals thoroughly first in the Federations and then to come with a sufficiently free hand to act in concert when all the suggestions have been received and debated.

Another important discussion will concern organizers and the reports of the Hon. Secretaries of the National Union will raise other questions of political, organization and press work.

A public meeting will be held at 8 p.m. on April 6th, in Haslemere Schools and Mrs. Aneurin Williams is most kindly giving a reception at 9 p.m. on April 7th.

Treasurer's Notes.

We are now scarcely more than five weeks from the fateful 5th of May, and we are inundated with requests from branches for help to carry on special work in outlying constituencies where educational work in support of the Conciliation Bill is still urgently needed. In many cases, where the Member has not yet quite determined upon his course, a little additional pressure from

constituents may help to bring him safely into the Suffrage fold. But if we are to arouse the public we shall first have to spend money on literature, on leaflets, on meetings, and on every branch of propaganda, in order to make people understand what it is we are asking for. We have a splendid army of workers and organisers, and we have all the literature that is needed, and we have a public that is eager to learn; there is only one thing that can hinder us, and that is—the want of money. The future of the Bill will no doubt depend on the size of the majority for its Second Reading, so that every additional supporter who can be won over between now and May 5th is of vital importance. If disappointment awaits us, the only consolation we shall have will be the certainty that we at least have done all that was possible. Do not stop to consider whether or not you can afford to send a contribution; yours is perhaps just the particular straw which, insignificant in itself, may yet suffice to turn the scale in our favour.

HELENA AUERBACH.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.

March 16th to March 23rd, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	468	7	7½
Subscriptions—			
Mrs. F. Richardson	1	1	0
Miss K. M. Courtauld	1	1	0
Mrs. Alexander	0	2	6
Mrs. Joshua	1	1	0
Donations—			
Miss Joyce Hatten	0	2	6
Chelsea Town Hall Reception, November 9th, half profits	2	0	1
Albert Hall Meeting, November 12th, half profit on sale of tickets, N.U. and L.S.W.S.	50	5	1
Miss E. C. McKee, for special work in connection with the Conciliation Bill	1	1	0
Affiliation Fees—			
Penrith W.S.S.	0	12	0
Eastbourne W.S.S.	1	5	6
Tunbridge Wells W.S.S.	1	5	9
Teignmouth W.S.S.	0	13	9
Hereford W.S.S.	0	17	6
Norwood and District W.S.S.	0	7	0
Shildon and District W.S.S.	0	15	0
Norwich W.S.S. (additional)	0	14	6
Southport W.S.S.	1	10	6
Scarborough W.S.S.	0	7	3
Liverpool University W.S.S.	1	5	0
Bath W.S.S.	0	17	9
Lady Margaret Hall W.S.S.	1	17	6
Haslemere W.S.S.	0	12	6
Harrrogate W.S.S.	0	16	6
Gateshead W.S.S.	0	6	0
Cranleigh and District W.S.S.	1	18	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne W.S.S.	0	5	0
Oswestry W.S.S.	2	0	6
Shropshire W.S.S.	0	15	0
Kilnacolm W.S.S.	0	9	0
Haddington W.S.S.	0	9	0
Chelmsford W.S.S.	0	10	0
	£545	9	3½

QUEEN'S HALL DONATIONS.

March, 1911.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	172	4	5
Miss M. Lowndes	1	0	0
Miss E. Coker	2	0	0
Miss K. Lake	5	0	0
Miss E. M. Gibson	10	0	0
Mrs. Fagan	1	1	0
Miss Isabel Hervey	1	0	0
Miss Royden	5	0	0
Sums under 5s.	0	2	6
	£197	7	11

Mr. Cameron Corbett's Speech:
A CORRECTION.

26, Hans Place, S.W., 23rd March, 1911.
Dear Madam,—In the copy of "The Common Cause" which I have received to-day I am reported as having said: "As chairman of the Liberal Suffragist M.P.s he would see that they followed a course which would promote this object." It would, of course, have been a very discourteous thing for any chairman of an organisation to have said, and, while I indicated my own line as being to strive above all things for the removal of the disqualification of sex, I of course never indicated that I had any power or desire to control the committee.—Yours very truly,

A. CAMERON CORBETT.

The Editor of "The Common Cause,"
64, Deansgate, Manchester.

By-elections.

BOOTLE DIVISION OF LANCASHIRE.

Result: Mr. A. Bonar Law (Con.) 9,976
Mr. Max Muspratt (Lib.) 7,782

Conservative Majority ... 2,194

DEPUTATION TO MR. BONAR LAW.
SATISFACTORY REPLIES.

On Monday, March 20th, Mr. Bonar Law received a joint deputation from the Liverpool branches of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association and the National Union. Mr. Harmood Banner, M.P., who very kindly introduced the deputation, paid a tribute to the work of the particular ladies he was introducing and reminded Mr. Bonar Law that they did not belong to the "militant" party. Mrs. Francis having said a few words as Chairman of the C. and U. W. F. A., Miss Evelyn Deakin, speaking for the same Society, urged Mr. Bonar Law to vote for the Bill which would be read for the second time on May 5th, and called his attention to the fact that the Women's Suffrage Agitation was now 44 years old.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: (1) That he had no objection to voting for a wider bill than the one introduced last year providing that it did not extend further than the existing act enfranchising men. (2) That he would oppose any extension of the franchise which did not include women. (3) That he did not believe in excluding married women, as such, from the privilege of the vote.

Besides the speakers the following took part in the deputation: Mrs. Carve, Miss G. Fletcher, Miss Glynn, Miss Horsfall, and Miss Ivens.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A great deal of open-air speaking has been done during the election, in spite of the fact that several speakers have been incapacitated by colds and "speaker's throats." Miss Evelyn Deakin, Miss Dora Mason, and Mr. Parkinson bore the brunt of the work, whilst Mrs. Cooper, of Nelson, gave invaluable help on three days. The dinner-hour and evening meetings have been a great success in all parts of the large constituency, and the committee-room has been, as usual, a source of interest and centre of attraction to the neighbourhood.

Successful efforts have been made to ensure that the candidates are questioned at each meeting, and none can truthfully say that the matter has not come before the electors.

On polling day a decorated motor-car drove round the constituency with a board explaining that women were voting that day for Poor Law Guardians, but were debarred from voting for M.P.s.

Handbills to the same effect were freely circulated.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Miss Alice Crompton writes: "I am just off to the Haddington By-Election. Will those who are able to help or who could give names and addresses of friends in the constituency, communicate at once with me at the Post Office, Haddington?"

The Common Cause.

Our first "Common Cause" Week was an encouraging success and we hope that other Societies will now take up this very profitable little bit of work. It is well worth doing, the effort is "short and sharp" and the returns quick and visible!

Miss Walshe herself organised this little effort and it only took her ten days. The experience gained will enable her to advise in future as to the best ways of working.

The National Union Executive has now decided to appoint a Common Cause Organizer whose sole business it will be to push the sales and secure advertisements for the paper in co-operation with the Societies and those who are desirous of securing her services should communicate either with the Secretary of the National Union,

Parliament Chambers, or with the Manager of the Common Cause, 64, Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. A Common Cause week should be planned some time ahead and applications for the future can be booked now.

Unbroken Ground.

East Berks.

On Monday, March 20th, new ground was broken in this district when a very successful drawing-room meeting was held, by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Elton, at Wellington College. The Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Russell has already successfully inaugurated many a budding society, and it is hoped that the result of the Wellington College meeting will be to add yet another to her list.

The Rev. A. H. G. Creed also spoke on the attitude of the working-man towards the Suffrage, and some discussion followed on various points in connection with the Conciliation Bill.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. Upcott, and seconded by Colonel Fox. Ten people gave in their names as members of the Society, and it is hoped that enough will soon be found to start a branch.

Working Men Organise a Meeting.

A remarkable little piece of work has been done by some men in the Knutsford Division of Cheshire. The local Society had held what it intended to be the last indoor meeting this spring in the southern portion, but some men who heard Miss Robertson at Lostock Gralam were so keen that others should hear her that they themselves got up a meeting for her at Rudheath. The Society did nothing but send the men some handbills and they worked up what a correspondent calls "a really jolly meeting." Mr. Temporey, a local man who did much of the work, had to call on thirteen trustees before he could get the use of the school and in one instance this entailed a six-mile walk. The neighbourhood was canvassed, handbills given out and a large poster made and displayed at the school entrance entirely by the working men of the district, who gave their spare time in support of the cause.

Federation Notes.

Scottish.

DEPUTATION TO MR. ROBERT MUNRO, M.P.

On Monday, 20th March, Mr. Robert Munro, M.P. for Wick Burghs, received at his house in Edinburgh a deputation consisting of four members of the Tain N.S.W.S. and one of his own electors—a Bailie of the Royal Burgh of Tain.

Mr. Munro's courtesy in giving time for the deputation was much appreciated, as he was in Edinburgh only for a very few days on business. A staunch supporter of the women's cause in the past, Mr. Munro is so still, and he expressed himself as being as anxious as anyone to see the Parliamentary vote granted to women. He informed the deputation that he intends to vote for the second reading of Sir George Kemp's Conciliation Bill either as it stands or if made wider, and when asked if he would vote for the third reading said he most certainly would, and that he could not understand any man voting for the second reading and not voting for the third reading. Asked if he would vote for the resolution urging the Government to grant sufficient time this session for its final stages, to be brought forward after the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Munro said he was not prepared just then to say that he would do so, although he was very far from saying that he would not. His doing so or not would very much depend on the amount of progress made at that time by the Parliament Bill, which of all questions he considered the most important for the country. When it was pointed out that the Parliament Bill affects the women of the country as well as the men, Mr. Munro quite agreed, and said that all big questions do, and just on that account he considered it very hard that women should be left in their unrepresented condition. He also sympathised with women, in that they were so often told that their claim must stand aside until other more important matters had been attended to—it was so easy to say that; but he did feel that during the last hundred years nothing of so much importance had been before the country as this Parliament Bill. At the same time he allowed that to the women most likely their claim was of even greater importance, involving and being involved in all other questions as it is. The very fact that even so good a Suffragist as Mr. Munro, who seems, yet fails to see things absolutely from the woman's point of view, is just additional evidence of the necessity of that point of view being represented. Mr. Munro is a good Suffragist, and what he promises he will perform. We hope he may be persuaded, whatever the position of the Parliament Bill, to press for the necessary time for the final stages of the Conciliation Bill this session.

The deputation warmly thanked Mr. Munro for his courtesy in receiving them, and for his promises of support. He assured them that he could be depended on to do his best for them.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The first annual business meeting of the Scottish Federation was held at 9, Melville Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 25th March, Miss S. E. S. Mair in the chair.

On the preceding evening a most enjoyable reception was given in the rooms of the Edinburgh Society by Miss S. E. S. Mair and four other members of the Edinburgh Committee. On the Sunday following a great Suffrage service, arranged by Miss Loudon and other members of the Edinburgh Society was held in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh.

Mr. Mirrlees was present at the reception, and he was received with enthusiasm. In a most stimulating speech on the Camlachie election he said that he did not believe twenty men in Camlachie knew, when the campaign began, what Women's Suffrage meant, whereas at its close he did not think twenty men could be found there who did not understand it. The first meetings had been noisy—men had come to amuse themselves. At the last meeting the hall was packed to the doors with an orderly crowd, and the street massed with people who waited in the rain for Mr. Mirrlees to come out and address them.

At the annual meeting on Saturday 64 delegates and 40 visitors were present, representing 27 societies. The report which was presented to the meeting showed that the number of societies within the Federation had increased in ten months from 18 to 31. Discussion on the resolutions, though in no case prolonged, was animated, comprehensive, and very much to the point. It was moved by Glasgow, seconded by Edinburgh, and carried unanimously, "that Camlachie and Bridgeton be the constituencies selected for the running of Women's Suffrage candidates, and that organizing work be begun there." The eloquent speeches to the motion pointed to the good seed already sown there, and to the fact that when our end is accomplished there will be more women voters in Camlachie than in any other constituency in Scotland. Among the many interesting discussions was one particularly thoughtful and suggestive, which led to the suggestion that "Societies within the Federation be urged to meet the need amongst women for education in Suffrage as essential to the practical solution of all economic, political, and social questions." Under the wise and genial guidance of the chairman the business of the meeting was satisfactorily accomplished in considerably less than the estimated time. At the conclusion the delegates were refreshed with tea, provided, with her habitual thoughtfulness, by Miss Mair.

SPECIAL SUFFRAGE SERVICE IN EDINBURGH.

On Sunday afternoon there was a service held in the Synod Hall. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. James Ferguson (minister of Corstorphine Parish Church) and the Rev. A. Godd (Rector of St. Vincent's). The Rev. James Black, minister of the United Free Church in Broughton Place, preached an inspiring sermon. There were special prayers asking for God's blessing on our cause, and for strength to follow in the steps of all those who "have defended the oppressed, and have fought for the right." A hymn composed for the occasion by Miss Katherine Loudon was sung. We quote the third verse:—

Sin and suffering, shame and sorrow,
Need and want against us stand;
Open ills and shrouded evils
Breathe their poison o'er the land;
Lord, that we may serve our country
Put the weapon in our hand.

Manchester and District.

WHALEY BRIDGE.

On Monday, March 13, the first meeting was held at Whaley Bridge. It had been organized by a committee of ladies, of which Miss Simpson and Mrs. Dawson were co-secretaries, and had been advertised by posters and handbills and an open-air meeting on March 9th, at which Miss Robertson spoke. The speakers (Miss Robertson and Mr. Barnes) were well supported, nine well-known local men being on the platform; and after the meeting nearly thirty intending members gave in their names. A meeting is shortly to be held for the election of officers and committee and the formal inauguration of the new Society.

The Younger Suffragists.

12, Eaton Place, S.W.

A SUFFRAGIST HAT SALE.

The Younger Suffragists are hoping to start a branch of their Society for factory and working girls. Already one or two small meetings have been held, and the fact that the majority of the girls present joined the Society presages well for the future. In order to raise money for this work, the Younger Suffragists are holding a hat and fresh-flower sale on 6th and 7th April, from 2 to 7, at 1 and 4, Barton Street, Great College Street (through Dean's Yard). Hats, large and small, for fine weather and for wet weather, and from 7s. 6d. to £2 2s., are now being trimmed by members and their friends, and Suffragists of various societies have promised to send flowers and boughs of flowering shrubs. Any offers of help will, of course, be most welcome. So, too, will be purchasers who attend the sale, or who send their orders, which will receive "prompt attention." It may be mentioned that



Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street,
(Covendish Square) London W.

Famous for over a Century
for Taste for Quality for Value

**ALL
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We have now in stock a very large assortment of fashionable Tailor Made, some of which are All British—that is to say, they are designed and made in our Workrooms, and are made from British Fabrics and lined with British Silks. The others are British productions—that is to say, they are designed and made in England from fabrics wholly or partly of foreign manufacture. The sketch given here is a typical example of All British Suits.

British Tailor Suit
(as sketch), thoroughly well made from All British materials and lined with British silks, perfectly cut and tailored.

£4.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies invites applications for the position of "COMMON CAUSE" organiser. Applicants must be keen Suffragists and thoroughly good business women. Good salary with expenses.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Secretary, N.U.W.S.S., Parliament Chambers, Gt. Smith Street, London, S.W.

TO TRAIN AS ORGANISERS.

The Executive Committee of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies invites applications for above work. Small salary and all expenses.

at this hat sale, cakes, sweets, and Devonshire cream are sold too. The Society is fortunate in being able to hold its sale, thanks to the kindness of two well-known members of the London Society, in old and panelled Queen Anne houses, the best of settings for flowers, and the best of neighbourhoods, surely, for those who affirm that women can govern. If the weather is fine, tea in the Italian garden promises to be an attraction. But though it pours with rain, tea there still will be—indoors!

The Church League for Women's Suffrage.

Offices: 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

Committee rooms and a hall have been engaged at Stoke-on-Trent for the Church Congress campaign in the autumn, and it is hoped that some members may be able to put aside that week in order to help with meetings and other work in which the League will be engaged. Friday, May 5th, will be observed as a Day of Intercession. Full particulars as to the services and meetings to be held during the May Mission will shortly be announced. On Tuesday, March 28th, Rev. C. Hinscliff addressed the mothers' meeting of the Ratcliff Settlement, London Street, Commercial Road, E. There will

be a drawing-room meeting of the Kensington Branch at Mrs. Grey's, 34, Ladbroke Square, W., on March 31st. Speakers, Dr. Letitia Fairfield and Rev. C. Hinscliff. Ven. Archdeacon Escreet is the preacher at a League service at St. Mary's Church, Warwick, on April 4th, at 8 p.m. Rev. C. Hinscliff will conduct a Quiet Day at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, on April 6th; Holy Communion, 7.30 and 8; addresses, 11 a.m., 1.15, 3, and 6 p.m. Two more Lenten addresses will be given by Rev. C. Hinscliff at St. Mary's, Paddington Green, at 8.30 p.m.; March 30th "The Unfit," April 6th "The Profligate."

By kind permission of Miss Seville, a drawing-room meeting was held at Leamington on March 20th. The Rev. A. Corbet presided, and the principal speaker was the Rev. W. C. Roberts. Mr. Roberts spoke of the Church's duty in human life, and said she ought to be the Mother of Revolution, and link the past with the future, bringing the new out of the old. He mentioned the injustice of the Church franchise, which excluded women communicants from voting. He advocated the necessity of getting all Church organisations interested in the movement.

Free Church League for Woman Suffrage.

Hon. Organising Secretary: Rev. Edward Clark,
1, Burns Road, Harlesden, N.W.
Hon. Corresponding Secretary: Miss Hatty Baker,
25, Hartington Villas, Hove.

The organisers of the meeting at the Rectory Road Congregational Church, Stoke Newington, N., are anxious to make it known among the Free Churches of North London. Will those who can undertake to give handbills at a special church, getting others to help at other doors, intimate this with name and address to Mrs. C. Fleming Williams, 2, Holmury View, Springfield, Clapton, N. The Rev. C. Fleming Williams will preside at this meeting. The speakers will include Mrs. Philip Snowden and Rev. E. Clark. Date, Wednesday, 11th April. Time, 8 o'clock. Letters having appeared in several papers complaining of the Free Church Council's omission to include Suffrage in its meetings at Portsmouth, it is suggested that those wishing this at the next session should either write directly to the secretary of the Free Church Council at the Memorial Hall, E.C., or make their wishes known to the Free Church League, who through its organising secretary made an appeal for this last time, but too late. With a substantial demand for it, and by applying in time, it is hoped that the Free Church League will have greater success next session.

The Women's Social and Political Union.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE ALBERT HALL ON
MARCH 23rd.

The weather was again unkind on March 23rd, but it would have taken more than this to damp the ardour of the crowds who flocked to Kensington to show that Suffragists could once more fill the Albert Hall, which was gaily hung with festoons of the harmonious purple, white, and green.

The audience stood and cheered loudly as the speakers came on to the platform, and the proceedings opened with the presentation of a bâton to Dr. Ethel Smyth, who at once used it in conducting a performance of her "Women's March," a most inspiring composition, sung by the choir and audience. Mrs. Pankhurst explained that the meeting was called to support the Conciliation Bill of 1911. She declared that it was truly democratic, and accepted by all the Suffrage Societies, although it did not give all they asked. She asked the meeting to give the Conciliation Committee and Sir George Kemp their heartiest thanks. (Cheers.) She thought it was a happy augury of success that there should be a Bill at all this session. Everything had been done to prevent it, and yet our Bill had secured the most favourable place possible. It would require some courage on the part of the Government to prevent the Bill coming before Parliament, and passing the second reading by a large majority, as it was sure to do. But this was not only a demonstration to support the Bill, but to condemn emphatically the policy of past and present Governments with regard to the question of Women's Suffrage. This Government had refused, as other Governments had done, to bring in a measure to give women the Suffrage, and had also done all they could do by trickery of a contemptible kind to prevent a private member's Bill becoming law. It was time for men and women to condemn these tactics. "If men will not vote for the third reading, if we have been walking in a vain show all these years, let us have the third reading and know where we stand." Mrs. Pankhurst mentioned the feeling which Burke and a few other statesmen held before the American revolt, and hoped this demonstration might rouse a similar feeling in the minds of statesmen of the present day. She referred to the patriotism of women, and demanded a pledge from the Prime Minister similar to those he had given to the Irish, Welsh, and Labour members. Mrs. Pankhurst concluded by giving arguments in favour of resisting the census, and asked for a last long push to end the struggle. She then read the following resolution:—

"That this meeting condemns the dishonourable and unprincipled tactics employed by successive Governments in

order to defraud women of their right to the Parliamentary vote. The meeting demands the immediate cessation of these tactics, and calls for the enactment of the Conciliation Bill in 1911. And further, the meeting calls upon women to unite in determined militant protest against any attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to prevent this measure of justice being carried into law during the present session of Parliament."

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence thought it needed a sort of earthquake to move the Government on this question, and that the time for mild words and irresolution had gone by. She thought women's liberties were being attacked at the present time in a very special way. She referred to the disparity between men's and women's wages under Government employment, which it was proposed to increase by reducing the wages of the women in the Army clothing factory at Pimlico by 25 per cent. She alluded to the Bill recently introduced in the House of Lords to limit street trading, which, under the guise of protecting girls under 18 from the dangers of the streets, would take away the natural protection of their being able to earn their own living. She compared this apparent anxiety to protect young girls with the low limit of the age of consent, and with the clause in that law which made it a dead letter for all practical purposes. She then mentioned the threatened interference with the right of a married woman to earn her own living, which is proposed in the sacred name of motherhood, and showed the insincerity of this proposal when it is compared with the way widows are treated. With reference to the enthusiasm shown by women for the cause of the Suffrage, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said that the strength of the movement lay in the fact that it was a religious movement. That was the secret of its strength and the reason that nothing could prevail against it.

The collection was then taken, and amounted to nearly £5,000.

Miss Vida Goldstein, president of the Women's Political Association of Victoria, was the next speaker, and was received with prolonged applause. She spoke at some length in praise of the militant movement, which she said was understood and admired in Australia. She then took some of the anti-suffragist arguments, and disposed of them in an incisive way. She mentioned the economic effect of the vote in Australia, and how the position of equal pay for equal work was gradually being attained. She called attention to the interesting fact that many of the men who were coming to the Imperial Conference next May, would be representing and answerable to women.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst then made a characteristic speech in favour of militant action. Unfortunately, far from emphasizing the points of unity between all Suffragists, as Mrs. Pankhurst had done, she denounced in vigorous terms those who chose to work by constitutional means, declaring that, in her opinion, they must, as women of intelligence, believe in militant action, and only abstained from taking part in it through cowardice.

The resolution was then carried with one dissentient, and the meeting terminated.

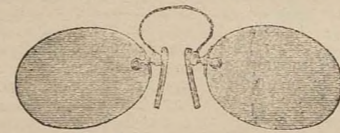
ROSAMOND SMITH.

The Situation in Cardiff.

CARDIFF PROGRESSIVE LIBERAL WOMEN'S UNION.

It is reported in the "South Wales Daily News" that the members of the Cardiff Women's Liberal Association who recently resigned because the Association passed a resolution regretting the action of the Executive Committee in not working at the general election met again on March 23rd. The meeting resolved itself into a provisional committee to make arrangements for the formation of a new organization under the title of the Cardiff Progressive Liberal Women's Union, with the motto, "Safwn dros gyfiawnder" (We stand for justice). One of its principles will be the support of all Liberal measures. The membership pledge includes the words, "To put Suffrage first, and only to work for those Liberal

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PHILIP A. PRESTON, Eyesight Specialist,
130, High Holborn, London, W.C.

candidates who are prepared to support any Bill brought in by the Conciliation Committee for Women's Suffrage in all its stages." Officers were appointed. The date of the inaugural meeting was fixed for Friday, April 7th, 1911. Liberal women are invited to apply for membership forms to Mrs. Glen Wade, 17, Despenser Street, Cardiff, who was appointed organizing secretary.

ERIE EVANS.

**Debate between Miss Hamilton and
Mr. Chesterton.**

We are asked to announce that all tickets for this debate are sold.

Foreign News.

NORWAY.

A correspondent writes from Christiania, Frøken Anna Rogstad took her seat in the Norwegian Parliament on the 17th March. The building was crowded, and at 5 o'clock Herr Halvorsen, the President of the Storting, opened the proceedings with the following speech, during which all the members rose to their feet:—

"Honoured members,—This day, the 17th of March, 1911, will be a memorable day in our country's history, because it is the first time that a woman has attended the Storting as one of its members; it is an event which will undoubtedly attract much attention. There has been a variety of opinions expressed throughout the nation as to whether the time had yet arrived for the introduction of this reform, but I am convinced that the future will show in an ever-increasing measure that the reform has been one that has brought honour to our country, and that it has had, and is bound to have a favourable influence with regard to the political development of our country."

After the President's speech the business of the day took its usual course, the subject of debate being whether a school for forestry should be started in the neighbourhood of Bergen or near Stavanger, and Frøken Rogstad voted with the majority in favour of Bergen.

On ordinary occasions, when members are called to vote they signify their approval or otherwise by simply rising in their seats, but on questions of importance, such as the above, the names of the individual members are read out, and each one in turn answers yes or no. Frøken Rogstad's "ja" sounded clear and distinct.

During the meeting Frøken Rogstad received a large number of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the country, also from Iceland, Bohemia, and Hungary. A great many of the members of the Storting came up and shook hands with her most cordially, and afterwards she was entertained at a supper party given by a number of women.

Frøken Anna Rogstad was born in 1854, and first became a school teacher at Trondhjem. In 1877 she came to Christiania, and was teacher in one of the large parish schools. She afterwards became manager of one of the continuation schools for girls, which started with only 25 pupils, and now has about 400, which speaks well for her administrative powers.

In October, 1909, she was elected to the Storting as proxy for Gamle Aker, one of the divisions of Christiania. Herr Bratlie was the elected member. He is a Conservative, while Frøken Rogstad belongs to the moderate Liberals; these two parties were united at the last election. There are 123 members of the Storting, and the same number of proxies; these latter only take their seat in Parliament when the members are prevented by illness or any other cause from attending. Frøken Rogstad's present position will be of short duration, as Herr Bratlie is expected to return from his leave of absence in a fortnight's time. It is hardly likely that she will have an opportunity of taking an active part in the business of the Storting; still, it is the first step, and an important one, and there is every reason to hope that at the next election several women will be elected as members of the Storting, and not only as proxies.

On the 18th a meeting was held at which it was decided that Frøken Rogstad should be chosen to sit on the Church Committee, which is at present occupied with questions dealing with education.

FRØKEN ANNA ROGSTAD'S MALDEN SPEECH.

On Wednesday, March 22nd, during a debate on the Army Budget, Frøken Rogstad made her first speech in the Norwegian Storting, to which the members listened with more than usual attention.

After saying that she wished to define her position as a friend of peace and a believer in arbitration, she expressed her confidence in the Government, and said that she would certainly vote in favour of armaments which were intended to be used mainly in self-defence. She thought that fortifications were badly needed at Tromsøe and in Finnmarken.

Herr Egede Nissen (Socialist) spoke against the Budget, and said that he must confess to a feeling of disappointment on hearing the first woman's speech. He considered Frøken Rogstad's position as a friend of peace illogical. If she had nothing more original to say, she would have done better to be silent.

The daily paper called "Signs of the Times" ("Tidens Tegn") remarks that if Herr Eggede Nissen were to follow the above precepts, his own speeches would be considerably curtailed.

Mr. Price Lectures on Women of the XVIIth Century.

Through the kind hospitality of Mrs. S. H. Holman, the first of a series of lectures on "Pioneer Women" was given on Friday, March 17th, by Mr. J. Arthur Price, who took for his subject the "Women of the XVII. Century."

Mr. Price prefaced his interesting and instructive paper by observing that it was no modern thing for women to interest themselves in political questions, and that the XVII. century, when their position is generally supposed to have been at its lowest ebb, gave birth to brilliant and able women both in England and France.

In the Middle Ages the popular customs of the countryside made for sex equality. In Exeter, in 1428, Beatrice Braye was churchwarden; at Yatton, Somersetshire, in 1496, Lady Isabel Norton held the same office; and there are well-known instances of women holding the important office of sheriff. But as the tenets of the Roman law became blended with the feudal system, the idea took root that a woman's sex incapacitated her from holding any public office, and to that influence the exclusion of women from Parliament and most of the learned professions must be attributed. In France, when King John murdered his nephew Arthur, he was tried by the Peers and sentenced to the loss of his Colonial possessions. On the court which tried him sat a woman—the Marchioness of Flanders. In the XVII. century Madame de Sevigné took her seat among the nobility in the local Parliament or Estates of Brittany, and until that century women held the post of marguillier, which in the main corresponds to that of churchwarden.

Though the Reformation in a measure threw back women's progress, the feelings of the Renaissance still lingered in the XVII. century, and the girls of the upper classes were probably better educated than a hundred years later. The medical profession was in its infancy, but women generally knew sufficient of leechcraft to attend to their children's ailments, and even to perform simple operations. They were usually expert horsewomen, and often played a brave part during the Civil War. In France, Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin both bear testimony to the leading part women took in the political intrigues of the times; and in the early days of the "précieuses" Madame de Rambouillet and Madame de Sevigné achieved the difficult task of refining the young men of the French nobility, who were accustomed to the coarse life of the barracks and to treating servants and inferiors with rudeness and barbarity.

After passing references to other leading women of those days, Mr. Price recounted with a warm appreciation which communicated itself to his audience, the brilliant exploits of one of the youngest and most beautiful of the heroines in the wars of the Fronde, Anne Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Orleans, niece of Louis XIII., and granddaughter of Henri of Navarre.

This second "Maid of Orleans," when her father, in spite of having espoused the cause of "Le Grand Condé" against the Queen and Mazarin, was too supine or cowardly to go to save his own city from the royal forces, went in his stead. She assumed entire command, held councils of war, forced her way into the city, inspired the mob to join her troops, and offered such a spirited resistance that the royal army slunk away. Later, she served Condé at a still more critical time, when he was in danger before the gates of Paris. Again her father refused to act; she persuaded him to give her a letter to the Municipal Council, rushed thither with her ladies, and with great difficulty induced them to open the Porte Antoine. She then sent food and wine to the front, had the wounded tended, even remembering to give instructions to "unharness the horses of the baggage-wagons and let them have a feed"; climbed the Bastille to watch how the battle was waging, and finding the guns incorrectly placed had them altered; swept the field of battle with her glasses, and seeing a band of cavalry advancing to cut off Condé's retreat, sent a warning to him, and had the guns turned on them, with the result that Condé and his troops entered Paris without the loss of a gun, and "Mademoiselle," as the mob affectionately called her, with face still black with powder, stood in a balcony to acknowledge the soldiers' cheers.

In a subsequent speech Mrs. Holman observed that Mr. Price had borne effective testimony to the fact that whether or not women could fight, a woman had proved an excellent general, and moved a hearty vote of thanks to him for his inspiring paper.

Review.

JUST TO GET MARRIED, by Cicely Hamilton. (Chapman and Hill, pp. 309, 6/-).

There is only one peculiarity about this most lively book which makes it not quite true to nature: it is that Georgie is almost too fluent, too successful in putting her apology plainly and trenchantly. But this is only an added charm,

West Heath School, Hampstead.

[ESTABLISHED 1897.]

A SCHOOL where Boys and Girls are educated together, and where they learn the respect for each other and gain the wholesome and natural knowledge of one another which is a foundation for all that is best in the mutual relations of men and women.

Children are received from the ages of six to eighteen; thus obviating the disastrous break at thirteen or fourteen years of age, in the continuity of their intellectual work, which is a necessity (for moral reasons) in schools where boys and girls are educated separately.

* * *

At West Heath School the Boys and Girls share each other's pursuits, whether in work, games or leisure (with certain obvious exceptions). They have, in fact, in this respect the freedom of a large family, in conjunction with the help due to the supervision of a staff of experienced educationists.

At the same time, the even proportion in the staff of men and women gives ample opportunity for the association of boys with men and girls with women, which must be an inherent characteristic of any true system of co-education. Where boys and girls are thus brought up, false ideas as to predominance find no acceptance, and a standard, honest in being alike for all, is upheld.

Particulars can be had from the Principal.

Reference is allowed to the

REV. CANON SCOTT HOLLAND, D.D., St. Paul's, E.C., and MISS JANE WALKER, M.D., 122, Harley Street, W.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Graduate and Partner, starting a High-class Preparatory School in healthy place on East Coast, under three hours from London, are open to receive, at Half Fees, a few intelligent boys, sons of Clergymen or Professional men, to prepare for the Navy, or with a view to Scholarships for the Public Schools.

For References, etc., write to—

"Graduate,"
Bardon Grange,
Weetwood,
near Leeds.

for a book with a purpose; many inarticulate women must wish, when they read her torrent of exposition, that they knew or could say half so plainly and wittily what was the matter with them. Miss Hamilton has stripped her heroine of sentimental excuses, and makes her see and show others the abomination of marriage as a trade.

Georgie a "poor relation" on the verge of thirty, has deliberately angled for a wealthy Canadian, and, having landed him, is conscience-smitten to find how impossible it will be for her to give him the love which is the only possible return for his adoration. So she confesses and rejects him and out of the turmoil of emotions, suddenly love for the good, kind fellow is kindled in her heart. Stories of this sort have been written time and again, but what makes this one distinct from the novel sentimental treatment is the passionate protest against bringing up women to this abominable trade, and making any other impossible to the normal girl. "You're abnormal," says poor Georgie, to a friend who earns her own living, "you've got an interest in life—I haven't, and I'm not abnormal."

There will be people, of course, who will say that this is no longer true, and that no woman need marry nowadays

for a livelihood. But the cruelty still goes on to an enormous extent of bringing up women with tastes and habits hopelessly out of keeping with any station in life to which they could attain by their own efforts, and yet not endowing them. We wish that the heart of every generous young man could be made to burn within him at the thought of the advantages he is giving over his sisters, and of the temptation offered to clever girls to make of men mere tools for their ambition, or means to supply them with luxury.

J. W.

Protection.

(A true story, suggested by the policy of the Protectionist Party.)

He lay and wept. She ran to see
What could her babe so sore affect.
She soothed him soft upon her knee,
It was her duty to protect.

The years flew on; he learnt at school
Lessons too hard to recollect;
She helped the boy to con his rule,
It was her duty to protect.

At college now, a full-grown man,
Mother and sisters all expect
To sympathise in every plan,
It is their duty to protect.

A wife he takes—so young and fair,
Her inward strength you'd ne'er suspect.
His burdens she will help to bear,
It is her duty to protect.

His daughters grow apace, and soon
As helper one he can select;
She craves not for herself a boon,
It is her duty to protect.

And now grown old, a nurse he craves,
In household matters circumspect.
A second wife around him slaves,
It is her duty to protect.

FANNY JOHNSON.

Letters to the Editor.

Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor is not responsible for any statement made in the correspondence columns.

Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

BRISTOL ANTI-SUFFRAGE CANVASS.

We have received a letter from Miss Long Fox in reply to Miss Parry's account published in our issue of the 9th March. We intended printing it this week; but as it, with Miss Parry's reply, runs into over two columns, we have had to postpone publication. We hope to be able to print it next week.

WOMEN'S WAGES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT.

I should like to bring to the notice of your readers—more particularly of those Liberal Suffragists who have deprecated your criticism of Cabinet Ministers—the recent statement of the Secretary of State for War with regard to the proposed reduction of wages of women employed at a Government clothing factory.

Mr. Haldane, in a printed reply, is reported to have stated that it is proposed to reduce the price paid to machinists of service-dress trousers at the Pimlico Clothing Factory from 3d. to 2½d. per pair, on the ground that the character of the work did not warrant the former price.

This system of cutting down the wages of voteless women is all the more serious when it is remembered that in this Government factory the lowest wage paid to the male workers—however unskilled—is about three times as much as the lowest wage paid to the women employees!

RICA M. TIMPANY

(Hon. Sec., Shropshire Branch, N.U.W.S.S.).

[Mr. Haldane's reply indicated that the conditions had changed. We are making inquiry.—Ed. "C.C."]

LAURENCE HOUSMAN'S

Wonderful paraphrase of Aristophanes'

LYSISTRATA.

PUBLISHED BY

THE WOMAN'S PRESS, 156, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Paper covers, 6d. net. Cloth, 1s. net.

AN OLD BOOK.

Your correspondent's inquiry as to Lady Morgan and her book has led me to look up the circumstances. There are only two volumes, the history being carried only to the fall of the Roman Empire. A writer in the Dictionary of National Biography, after relating that the author's "The Wild Irish Girl," published in 1806, was praised by Scott, and that her "Italy" was praised by Byron, makes this short reference to the book in question, "Woman and Her Master," which is rather poor vapouring, appeared in 1840. Later on he says "that she was as good as Lever when describing what she understood." These contemptuous references remind one of Saintsbury's reference to the "Subject of Women" in his "Nineteenth Century Literature."

In publishing an earlier book, Lady Morgan had said, "I anticipate upon this, as upon similar occasions, that I shall be accused of feminine presumption in meddling with politics; but . . . may not I be permitted, under the influence of human sympathies, to interest myself for human wrongs?"

The following interesting specimen of Lady Morgan's talk is given by her biographer: "I desire to give every girl, no matter her rank, a trade—a profession, if the word pleases you better; cultivate what is necessary in the position she is born to; cultivate all things in moderation, but one thing to perfection, no matter what it is, for which she has a talent—drawing, music, embroidery, housekeeping even; give her a staff to lay hold of, let her feel *this* will carry me through life without dependence." I was independent at 14, and never went in debt."

FRANK LEIGH.

I can give your correspondent Miss Mildred Martineau no information about the book "Woman and Her Master," except that the authoress was Lady Morgan, the wife of Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D. Lady Morgan, according to Chambers's "Encyclopædia and Biographical Dictionary," wrote twenty-two books. She died in London in April, 1859. Particulars will be found concerning her in the following books: "Dictionary of National Biography," "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography," Chambers's "Encyclopædia of English Literature" (1902 edition), II. 780, "Encyclopædia Britannica" (9th edition), XVI. 823. Lady Morgan wrote *Passages From My Autobiography* (1859); *W. J. Fitzpatrick, a life of her in 1860*; and her *Memoirs*, edited by Hepworth Dixon, were published in two volumes in 1862.

CHAS. W. PIDDUCK.

[We have to thank several other correspondents for answers.—Ed. "C.C."]

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

May I express my entire agreement with the letter of "M. Dorothea Jordan" in last week's issue of "The Common Cause." I have taken the paper almost from its first number, and have been an advocate of Women's Suffrage for more than 40 years, but I feel it is a great mistake and bad policy to be unjust to both men and Liberals by making assertions and implying motives of insincerity and mean tactics on the part of members of the Government and others. Some of these men, too, are known to be in sympathy with the women's cause. No good is done by abusing those whose actions we cannot always approve.

The representatives of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies are becoming almost as illogical as the Social and Political Union, which is a misfortune for their cause.

From my outlook of many years I am convinced the tactics of the militant party of Suffragettes has delayed the giving of the vote to women for a considerable period.

Birmingham. E. B.
[Our correspondent's charge is somewhat vague. We should like to know what we have published that could fairly be called "abuse." We know of nothing.—Ed. "C.C."]

I note the dissatisfaction of two correspondents in this week's "Common Cause" with your criticism of three members of the Government, and I write to give my support and approval of your attitude, as I consider in a non-party association such as ours, your criticism was quite legitimate, and in the circumstances necessary. I have no doubt, as an impartial Editor, if the Opposition were in power, and gave occasion as the members of the present Government have done, that you would be equally severe in your criticism of them, and I would be the first to applaud it, although a

UNIONIST.

May I add a plea to those in this week's issue of "The Common Cause" for a more conciliatory spirit and less bitterness of tone. I am one of a group of ladies who greatly value the paper for its information, and always read it, but refrain from pushing its sale or giving it away, because we fear it would do more harm than good to the cause of the woman's movement among those not already convinced, and particularly Liberals.

The National Union is non-party, and a non-party basis of work is of the utmost importance at the present time, but such an association can only be workable by the utmost consideration for party feeling.

"ARTOX" CONTAINS 100 PER CENT. OF THE WHOLE WHEAT



"ARTOX"
STONE
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(that is, the whole of the wheat berry), not 80 per cent. as in so-called Standard Bread.

Anything less is not really wholemeal. The objection to much of the brown bread is that it contains bran in a coarse, indigestible form. By a special process

"ARTOX" Pure Wholemeal, is ground to a marvellous fineness that makes it the most nourishing and digestible flour ever known.

It not only makes the finest wholemeal bread, but also the most delicious and nutritious puddings, pies, cakes, tarts, biscuits, scones, pancakes, etc.

Try it for a week, and you will give up white flour.

"ARTOX" not only makes good bone, blood, and muscle, but prevents constipation, and is therefore the great preventive against Cancer, Appendicitis, etc.

Sold only in 3lb., 7lb., and 14lb. sealed linen bags by grocers and Health Food Stores, or 28lb. will be sent direct, carriage paid, for 5/-.

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WE GIVE AWAY a handsome booklet full of recipes that will give you a banquet of health and delight. Post free on application.

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Passive Resistance to the Census.

MEETINGS WILL BE HELD BY

THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 2nd.

At 11.30 a.m.—REGENT'S PARK.

PECKHAM RYE.

WANDSWORTH COMMON

At 2.30 p.m.—HYDE PARK.

BATTERSEA PARK.

FINSBURY PARK.

VICTORIA PARK.

At 5 p.m.—BROCKWELL PARK.

CLAPHAM COMMON.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Well-known Speakers from all the Suffrage Societies.

Donations to the Hon. Treasurer, Women's Tax Resistance League. Information from the Census Department, 10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

I entirely agree with the remarks of a correspondent about the attitude taken up with regard to men. Is it wise? Is it christian? We women are not perfect, and if all the power had always been in our hands, should we have always seen the men's point of view? Women's Suffrage has many noble men friends, and do we not needlessly flout them in strictures on men in general?

Winscombe. MADLEINE GRUBB. [We are not aware that we have ever made any "strictures on men in general" except of the precise nature which our correspondent would seem to approve—i.e., that, having all the power in their hands, they do not see the women's point of view.—Ed. "C.C."]

Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT writes a long letter in support of the policy of this paper, in which she contends (in reply to Mrs. Jordan) that even if Mr. Asquith was "compelled to dissolve Parliament a year earlier than he intended" he was not compelled to hang up our Bill which passed last year by a majority of 110. She ends with these words: In conclusion, may I add that in my humble opinion yours is a splendid paper, and the temperate manner in which you deal with politicians who are deliberately injuring the cause you hold so dear calls more for an apology on their part than any justification on yours.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

The resident members of Girton and Newnham Colleges intend to send a petition to Mr. Asquith early next term urging him to grant facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. If other college and university societies would do the same, and if they would also write to the local Press stating the number of signatures obtained, the impression that the majority of women students are Anti-Suffragists would be contradicted. Many of the women's colleges have been written to direct, but in some cases the name of the secretary could not be ascertained, and I fear that the letters may have miscarried. The women students of Oxford and Sheffield have decided to follow the example of the Cambridge University Society.

E. V. ECKHARD (Hon. Sec. Cambridge University Society for Women's Suffrage).

THE PRESS BOYCOTT.

Much has been said lately about the Press boycott, and indeed it is perhaps our most serious hindrance. The method of supporting only the "Manchester Guardian" and "Morning Post" is good, if only some plan of sharing penny papers could be adopted. Many of us can only afford, or do not wish to spend more than a halfpenny a day on newspapers. I wonder if any attempt has yet been made by a Suffrage society to get news into a daily or weekly by paying for it. A column or even a paragraph would be a great help to the movement, because it would be more widely read and believed than if in a Suffrage paper. If all Suffragists agreed to support such a paper the cost need not be so enormous, and to avoid responsibility for the editor the article might be signed "Contributed." Suffrage papers would probably themselves benefit, because the public, becoming less apathetic and ignorant, would buy them to know more about the movement.

L. E. TURQUAND.

38, Wheathill Road, Anerley, S.E.

Our Advertisers.

MESSRS. KNIGHT'S SOAP WORKS.

The advertisement of Messrs. Knight's soap, with which we are so pleasantly familiar in these pages, comes to mean something more than tablets of soap when one has been to the big factory beside the Thames and seen the many processes which result in wholesome scented soap. Labour there goes forward under excellent conditions. The women—about 120 are employed in the lighter side of the business—work in a sunny, airy rooms, and chatter and sing at their work in a way which speaks for itself. A big hall has just been opened as a restaurant for the employees. My visit to the factory was full of interest. Soap-making is mostly men's work, but women wrap it up when in tablets, and fit it into cases and boxes. The well-known Primrose soap is the staple product of the firm—now nearly 100 years old,—but the latest development, named "Flako," will be as popular, as it deserves. John Knight's toilet soaps, too, are as dainty and fragrant as any toilet soap at four times the price, as I know from experience. Everything here is prepared with skill and careful work, accuracy, and intelligence. The employees are co-partners in the firm, enjoying a bonus, and are shareholders to the extent of owning 3,272 shares. Naturally so far-reaching a scheme as this for the good of the workpeople engenders a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm.

Work of Societies in the Union.

LONDON SOCIETY.

A most successful social gathering for women employed in the various departments of the G.P.O. took place at 58, Victoria Street, on March 22nd. Mrs. Stanton Coit in the chair. Miss Eileen Hughes gave a much-appreciated recitation. Miss Black spoke on the House of Com-

mons and the political situation generally, giving a lucid explanation of the National Union policy of running Suffrage candidates and its uses. Miss Rendel, "from a Man's Point of View," said there was room in public life for the intelligent "child-like" outlook of woman, free from the hide-bound red-tape tradition of male politicians. Mrs. Stanbury, with a few words, fired the imagination with a sketch of the world-wide growth of the movement. The room was crowded, and the tea arrangements carried out by Miss Forbes were admirable, and the guests appeared thoroughly interested.

CHICHESTER.—On March 16th a debate took place at the River House, by kind permission of Mrs. Westlake. Professor Westlake in the chair. Mrs. Swanwick opened. Mr. Maconachie opposed, and Sir John Gorst spoke from the audience in support of the opener. The room was crowded. Mrs. Swanwick, at her best, defended her position with closely reasoned argument, eloquent and restrained. She maintained that to give the vote to women was good not for them alone but for the State, and incidentally she made clear that women did not demand it because they consider themselves to be better than men. Mr. Maconachie, speaking with great vigour, expressed his opinion that the franchise is already too widely distributed, and that the "virtue" strength of the nation would suffer were the woman's point of view represented. No resolution was put, but the debate aroused keen interest.

EAST ST. PANCRAS AND HIGHGATE.—With the object of raising funds for the London Society these two branches entered into temporary partnership, and thanks to the generosity of Miss Bessie, who kindly gave the services of her dramatic company, a most successful performance of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" took place on March 9th at St. Augustine's Hall, Highgate. Members of the newly formed East St. Pancras branch gave valuable aid, both by acting and by organizing the excellent orchestra, whilst Highgate gathered together an appreciative audience. Everyone enjoyed the finished acting and well-chosen music, and no less than £10 was added to the central war-chest. A very warm vote of thanks to Miss Bessie and Mr. and Mrs. Clements was moved by Miss Cicely Corbett and seconded by Miss Janet Thomson.

ESOM.—As already announced in "The Common Cause," four lectures on "Pioneer Women" were given on alternate Wednesdays in February and March. The audiences were, on the whole, very satisfactory, and generously contributed to the collection taken on each occasion to defray the expenses. The Society's best thanks were accorded to the ladies who so kindly acted as hostesses, as well as to the lecturers for their most interesting and exhilarating addresses.

HAMPSTEAD.—A meeting was held at the Library, Prince Arthur Road, Lady Strachey in the chair. Mrs. Stanbury spoke of the great difficulty speakers had to contend with in stating the grievances of women. Arrangements for tea were kindly made by Mrs. Park.

HIGHGATE.—Our afternoon at the Spears Memorial Hall on March 22nd was supposedly a Suffrage meeting for working-women, but nearly everyone addressed themselves to the babies, who formed a goodly proportion of the appreciative audience. They gazed solemnly at Miss Amy Withall, B.A., in the chair; crowded responsively to Miss D. Wallace's bright spring songs; calmly accepted Mrs. Holman's eloquent plea that we needed votes to make the world a happier place for our girls and boys, as well as for our less fortunate sisters; enjoyed in their own way Miss Rayson's original and humorous recitation, "How to Manage a Baby"; and nodded agreement when Miss Bisset Smith pointed out that England is like a house without a mother to look after it, and that although our laws assert that a woman is not a person or a married woman a parent of her child, "any baby knows better than that." Miss Alice Zimmerman's timely gift of "Common Cause" back numbers enabled all the mothers present to "take one home and think over it."

MARYLEBONE.—On Friday, March 17th, Mrs. Hollins, 24, Sussex Place, N.W., lent her drawing-room for a debate. The speakers representing the "anti" point of view were Miss Pascoe and Miss Dorothy Lawrence. Our champions were Miss I. O. Ford and Miss C. Corbett. Mr. Robert Cholmeley was chairman. The debate was managed on novel lines, each speaker speaking to one point for ten minutes, being followed by a speaker on the other side speaking to the same point for the same length of time. The room was well filled, the speeches were good, and the resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was carried with only four dissentients.

NORTH AND CENTRAL HACKNEY.—Our public meeting on March 5th was most successful. St. Andrew's Hall is larger than any we have hired before, and it was filled by an audience who listened most attentively to our speakers. Alderman Payne, who kindly presided in the chair, warmly advocated our cause. Miss Abadam delivered a most earnest, soul-stirring speech, calling the attention of her hearers to the instances in English history when oppression and injustice had been strongly resisted, as in the case of John Hampden. We must regret that Miss Royden was unable to be with us, and we feel most grateful to Mrs. Stanbury. She pointed out in a delightfully humorous speech the necessity for the vote as an aid to proper development. Mrs. Stanbury also spoke of the

absurdity of talking of "Democracy" when more than half the adult population had no voice in the government. In conclusion she asked not merely for sympathy but practical help.

NORTH AND SOUTH PADDINGTON.—A social meeting was held on March 15th under the auspices of the North and South Paddington committees. About thirty attended. Mr. L. B. Franklin was in the chair. He referred to the excellent result of having admitted women to the municipal vote. Mrs. Eltham Mylne dealt with some of the objection of Anti-Suffragists. Miss Lily Crawford kindly sang "Land of Hope and Glory," and Miss Jeane recited "The Prelude"; these items added greatly to the enjoyment of those present. Mr. Cyril Yaldwin (Men's League) proposed a resolution calling upon the Government to give facilities this session for the Conciliation Bill. Light refreshments were given, the arrangements being capably carried out by the North Paddington committee.

SOUTH WIMBLEDON.—A members' meeting was held at Johnston's Rooms on March 14th. Mrs. Arthur Webb, in the chair, spoke of women's work for education, temperance, the welfare of children, and on boards of guardians, and said that women will do a thousand times better with the vote than they have done without it. Miss Agnes Dawson spoke of the persecution which attended the early days of temperance, and which Suffragists have borne and still have to bear. The chivalry we want is the chivalry that will do away with sweated work and wages of 6s. a week. Mrs. Mallett proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss M. A. Webster. Four new members gave in their names, and there were also promises of work.

SUTTON.—A drawing-room meeting was held on March 17th at Cheam, by kind permission of Mrs. Burdett, and was well attended. A most interesting address was given by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, and was followed by a discussion. Though only two new members were enrolled, interest was aroused in a number of people who had never given the subject any attention before. Mrs. Ruth Homan made a few remarks from the chair, also Miss Watson.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION.

BURNLEY.—An "At Home" was held in Nelson House Assembly Rooms on Wednesday, March 8th, to meet Miss Mildred Haslam, of the Bolton Society, and Mrs. Aldersley, of Nelson. Mrs. Hough, a former Mayoress, and president of the Burnley Women's Liberal Association, presided over the meeting. Several new members were enrolled. On March 22nd a public meeting was held in Red Lion Street School, and addresses were given by Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Miss Evelyn Deakin, hon. secretary of the Liverpool branch of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., was in the chair. The room was crowded, and many new members were enrolled. Letters of apology were read from Mr. P. Morrell, M.P., and Mr. G. A. Arbuthnot, Conservative Candidate. Mrs. Snowden said they were working for the "common cause" of men and women, because they realized the enormous power women had to make or mar the happiness of men. When a man asked why a woman wanted a vote, she thought he did not understand the value of his own vote. Miss Deakin seconded the resolution, and said that the very fact of enfranchising women would lead to their being educated. The resolution was carried with only one dissentient.

HEXWOOD.—On the 25th March, where an exceedingly weak society has leapt, in a night, into strength and vigour, Mrs. Philip Snowden spoke to a representative audience. Nearly all the councillors were present, and the platform, owing to the energy and ability of Miss Siddon, who organised the meeting locally, was representative in every sense, and distinguished in having the Mayor and two ex-Mayors upon it. The meeting was unanimous, and the future of the Society is assured.

KNUTSFORD.—On March 20th a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Knutsford, at which Councillor Butterworth, of Manchester, presided over an excellent attendance. The speakers, Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, were warmly received, and listened to with great pleasure and attention. The resolution was ably supported by Mr. Arnold Thompson, of Wilmslow. A fair collection was taken.

MANCHESTER.—A good meeting was held in the Pendleton Town Hall, on Wednesday, March 8th. The speakers were Miss I. O. Ford (who made an excellent speech) and Miss Margaret Robertson. The chair was taken by the Rev. Nicol Cross, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Several new members joined the Manchester Society. The officers and members of the Manchester

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Society for Women's Suffrage were "At Home" on Friday, March 24th, in the offices at Deansgate Arcade to the members of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. In spite of the Men's League having another engagement that evening, the large room was crowded, and the object of the meeting, which was to ascertain in what way the Men's League could help the Society, led to an interesting discussion. Mrs. F. T. Swanwick was in the chair. Amongst others, Mr. Hugh Herford, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Capper spoke of the wish of the members of the Men's League to help the Society individually in any possible way.

MARPLE.—On February 22nd a meeting for women workers was held. Mrs. F. S. Barnes very kindly came out from Manchester to address it. In the Trinity Hall, Marple, on March 9th, a debate was held, under the auspices of the Liberal Club, between Mr. Forrest Hewit and Mr. A. Maconachie, of the Anti-Suffrage League. Mr. Forrest Hewit strongly urged the importance to the nation of giving women the chance of expressing their point of view by the vote. Mr. Maconachie sought to terrify his hearers by prospects of Adult Suffrage, women out-voting men, and the loss of imperial power. A lively public debate ensued, in which Mr. F. S. Rhodes, a newly appointed vice-president of the Society, made a vigorous attack on the Anti-Suffrage position. There was an excellent attendance. Considerable interest was aroused, and some new members have joined our Society. The committee have decided to send out by post 300 Conciliation Bill leaflets to the electors and women householders, with the object of putting them in possession of the principles of the measure in a concise form.

ORHAM.—A meeting of members was held on Monday, February 27th, in the Music Room, Werneth Park, by kind permission of the Mayoress (Miss Lees), who presided. Miss Walshe, who was the Society's delegate to the National Union Council meetings, gave her report, which was much enjoyed. Dr. Olive Clayton gave an address on "A Few More Anti-Suffragist Fallacies." In her usual racy style, Dr. Clayton literally turned these fallacies inside out, and her listeners will be well prepared to answer objections which may be raised in the forthcoming canvass of women occupiers. One member handed in a list of new members, containing the names of seventeen gentlemen and three ladies. The Society is just now busily engaged in canvassing women householders, and the canvassers, in addition to ammunition in the shape of 5,000 leaflets, "Votes for Women Household," and 5,000 of "The Conciliation Bill Explained," are also getting a petition signed, asking Government to grant facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. The expenses being very considerable, several schemes for raising money are in progress.

RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH.—A very successful "At Home" was held in the Centenary Hall, under the presidency of Mrs. Harold Barnes. Mrs. Allan Bright, of Liverpool, one of the ablest speakers on the subject of Women's Suffrage in the North of England, gave an address, in which she pointed out how the wages of working-men had steadily increased since they had been admitted to the franchise, while the wages of working-women generally had increased very little in comparison. After supper an excellent musical programme, which was greatly appreciated by the audience, was given. Over 200 were present.

ROMLEY.—Last week (previous to Saturday's election of councillors) the following letter was sent to the retiring councillors and new candidates for Bredbury and Romley, and a surprising expres-

sion of favourable opinion was the result:—"For the guidance of those of our members who are ratepayers, I shall esteem it a favour if you will inform me by return—(a) Whether you are in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women householders; (b) whether, if elected, you will use your influence in the Council to get a resolution passed asking the Government to grant facilities for the passing into law of Sir George Kemp's Bill."

RUDHEATH.—On March 15th the Rudheath district (Northwich Division) was treated to its first Suffrage meeting—the result of a meeting held three weeks previously by the Knutsford Society in Lostock Gralam, at which Miss Robertson created such enthusiasm amongst the men that they insisted on another meeting being held in the near neighbourhood. The Rudheath meeting was almost entirely arranged for by the members of the Liberal Association committee, one member (Mr. Sam Teaperly, jun.) personally visiting thirteen trustees in their homes to obtain permission to use the school required. Miss Robertson was the speaker, Mr. J. R. Tomlinson (Knutsford) took the chair, and Messrs. Temperly and Wilkinson respectively proposed and seconded a vote of thanks. The resolution was passed without opposition.

WIGAN.—The Wigan Society organised a very successful entertainment to raise funds.

SOUTH WALES FEDERATION.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.—St. David's Day was celebrated by a conversation in the Whitehall Rooms. There was an excellent musical programme. Mrs. Lewis then presented to the Society the banner she had worked, with the Red Dragon of Wales and the Society's motto. Prof. Millicent Mackenzie received the banner on behalf of the Society, and Mr. T. H. Thomas gave the history of the Red Dragon of Wales. Mrs. Lewis was presented with a scarf in the colours. Miss Collin, in a short speech, explained the new "Conciliation Bill." A clever performance of "An Englishwoman's Home" brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

We have had one public meeting, which was held in the Parish Hall at Dinas Powys. The speaker was Miss N. Boyle, of Johannesburg, and her speech was much appreciated by the audience. She dealt with the arguments brought forward by the "Anti's." At this meeting "The Common Cause" sold well, and the leaflet on the Women's Bill was freely distributed.

We have also had two drawing-room meetings—one in Barry, addressed by Miss Boyle, given by the kindness of Mrs. Libbering Jones; and one in Cardiff, by the kindness of Mrs. Hutchinson. This latter meeting was addressed by Mrs. Charles Morgan. She dealt with the effect of the Suffrage on the character and status of women, and with the importance of this to the State. "No State rises above the level of its women." Several copies of John Stuart Mill's "Subjection of Women" were sold at this meeting. Free literature was "devoured," and some new members were secured.

Our energies are at present concentrated chiefly on the work of organizing the members in each ward of the city, with a corresponding secretary to communicate with the Executive Committee. We hope these ward groups will carry out a canvass of the women municipal voters. Those which were organized sufficiently early will have the advantage of having Miss Royden to address them next week.

SOUTH-WESTERN FEDERATION.

The hon. secretaries of the Federation are—Mrs. Penny, Hele's School, Exeter, and Miss M. P. Wilcocks, 36, Powderham Crescent, Exeter; and the hon. treasurer is Mrs. Ross, Queen Street, Exeter.

MISS ABADAM'S CAMPAIGN.—Miss Abadam visited five branches in the Federation, holding eleven meetings, of which three were reported last month. The tour has been most successful, and a new impetus has been given to the movement. All reports speak of the deep impression made, more particularly at the meetings for women only, which were specially well attended. At each meeting a resolution, calling on the Government to grant facilities for the Conciliation Bill, was passed unanimously, or with only one or two dissentients; and the resolutions have been forwarded to Mr. Asquith and the local M.P.s. For the Plymouth meeting, by Miss Abadam's advice, we procured a stock of "Under the Surface," which sold well.

LISKARD.—On March 1st Mrs. Hermon, president of the East Cornwall branch, gave an "At Home" for women only in the Public Hall, which was well attended. Miss Abadam was the speaker, and gave a most thrilling address. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same hall, the chair being taken by the Mayor (W. H. Huddy, Esq.), when Miss Abadam again gave a most interesting address.

FALMOUTH.—Miss Abadam's presence among us has been a privilege and an inspiration, which those who heard her on March 2nd are not likely to forget. In the afternoon there was a meeting for women only, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in the chair. Mrs. Steel gave a brilliant opening address. Miss Abadam dwelt on the necessity of going to the source of evil and not ceasing to labour for the freedom of womanhood. In the evening Miss Abadam spoke chiefly on the iniquity of taxation without consent. She was amazingly eloquent and witty, and carried her audience with her from start to finish. Councillor W. Bullen presided in a most sympathetic spirit, and encouraged his hearers to follow his example and join the Falmouth Society that evening. Mr. R. Barclay Fox paid a well-deserved tribute to Miss Abadam by saying that none of the great political speakers that we had had to speak for us at the elections drove their points home more forcibly than she did. Mrs. Gilbert Stephens seconded. Mr. F. Stephens, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he had lived many years in Norway, and the extension of the franchise to women there had resulted in a great deal of excellent legislation having been passed. Mrs. C. R. Broad seconded. Eight new members joined the Society, and many more are thinking it over.

TOPSHAM.—Miss Abadam addressed a well-attended drawing-room meeting here on February 23rd for women only. Her address made a deep impression, and our newly formed branch gained some members. It had been arranged to hold a large meeting for women only in the Public Hall, but owing to the prevalence of measles in the town it was altered at the last moment to a drawing-room meeting. We intend to have a meeting in the hall next time Miss Abadam comes, and feel sure it will be filled to overflowing.

PLYMOUTH.—A new departure was made by Mutley Wesley Guild in devoting one of their Social Service evenings to Women's Suffrage. Ladies of the congregation had charge of the programme and invited the help of other members of the N.U. In this way we were brought into touch with a new audience. Many questions were asked and much interest shown, a resolution in general terms being passed with only two against. A considerable number of Devonians will resist the census.

Forthcoming Meetings.

MARCH 30.
Haslemere—The White House—Drawing-room Meeting—Rev. Claude Hinscliff. 4.30
Norwich—Dr. Mary Bell's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Abadam. 3.0
Great Yarmouth—Town Hall—Miss Abadam. 8.0
Reigate—Mrs. Morrison's Drawing-room Meeting—Rev. Ivory Cripps. 3.30
Liverpool—Rushworth Hall, Islington—Annual Meeting—Mrs. E. Stewart Brown (chair), Miss Horniman, and others. 5.0
Stocksfield—Mrs. Graeme Thompson's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A. 3.30

MARCH 31.
Norwich—Thatched Assembly Rooms—Annual Meeting—A. M. Langdon, Esq., K.C., Mrs. Stuart (chair). 8.0
Penrith—St. Andrew's Hall—Miss Abadam, Mrs. Slack (chair). 8.0
Stevenage—Public Hall—Miss I. O. Ford. 3.15 and 8.0
Eccles—Town Hall—Public Meeting—Coun. T. Lightfoot (chair), Mrs. Philip Snowden, Coun. Margaret Ashton, M.A., W. Field-Till, Esq. 8.0
Bristol—Downs Park West—The Misses Tanner's Working Party. 3.30
Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club. 5.30
Stocksfield—Heaton Congregational Hall—Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A. 8.0

APRIL 1.
Manchester—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Social Meeting—Mrs. Snowden, Miss K. D. Courtney. 3.30
Bradford—Market Place—Mrs. Merivale Mayer. 7.30

APRIL 3.
Middleton—Co-operative Hall—The Mayor (chairman), Mrs. Snowden, Miss M. Robertson. 8.0
Bradford—Church Institute—Miss Maude Royden, C. Smyth, Esq., Councillor E. J. Smith (chair). 8.0
Colwyn Bay—St. Paul's Church Room—F. Nunn, Esq. (chair). 8.0
Barnsley—New Co-operative Hall—W.L.A.—Mrs. Merivale Mayer. 7.0

APRIL 4.
Darwen—Co-operative Hall—The Mayor (chairman), Mrs. Snowden, Miss M. Robertson. 8.0
Bromsgrove—Mrs. Goodman's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Walford, Miss Helga Gill. 3.30

APRIL 5.
Croydon—Adult School Hall—At Home—Miss Abadam, "The Approaching Vote." 3.30
Harrrogate—Clarendon Hotel—Women Ratepayers' Meeting—Mrs. Parrish. 3.0

APRIL 6.
Haslemere—School—Public Meeting—Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Swanwick, Aneurin Williams, Esq. 8.0
Rochdale—Town Hall—Mrs. P. Snowden. 8.0
Cambridge—C.E.Y.M.S. Rooms—Younger Suffragists' At Home—Miss Eaden (hostess), Miss Ray Costelloe. 8.0
Leamington—Birch's Music Rooms—Franchise Club. 3.0
Sutton Coldfield—Y.M.C.A. Hall—Monthly Meeting. 3.30
Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Speakers' Class. 5.0

APRIL 7.
Oldham—Greenacres Co-operative Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. J. B. Duckworth, the Mayoress (chair). 7.45
Taunton—Parade Assembly Rooms—Capt. Luthell (chair), Lady Betty Balfour, Mr. Hannon. 8.0
Bromsgrove—Assembly Rooms—Public Meeting—Dr. Rowlands (chair), Miss Helga Gill, Mrs. Robie Uniacke. 8.0
Bristol—111a, Whiteladies' Road—Working Party—Hostess, Mrs. Randall Vickers. 3.30

APRIL 8.
Birmingham—Men's Adult School, Clark Street—Mrs. Ring, Miss Clarke, Mrs. A. D. Mathews (chair). 8.0

APRIL 13.
Dublin—35, Molesworth Street—Irish W.S. and Local Government Association—Committee Meeting. 11.30

LONDON.

March 30: S. Paddington, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, Mrs. Franklin's Drawing-room Meeting, General Meeting for Members, Miss C. D. Corbett, B.A. 3.0
Balham, Hearnville Road, Council Schools, Debate, H. Glibbery, Esq., Godfrey de G. Griffith, Miss K. D. Courtney (chair). 8.0
March 31: Surbiton, St. Andrew's House, Conference, "Sweated Labour," Miss C. Black. 5.30
S. Kensington, Suffrage Shop, 7, Stratford Road, Miss Wallis Chapman. 8.30
April 1: Highgate, Corner Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill, Open-air Meeting, Miss B. Bisset Smith. 7.30
April 3: S. Paddington, Lecture Room, Ethical Church, Baywater, Mrs. Rackham, Miss Nina Boyle, A. Dykes Spicer, Esq. 8.30
Epsom, 3, Queen Anne's Villas, Annual Meeting, Mrs. Scott Tebb (hostess), Mrs. Rackham. 4.30
April 4: S. Paddington, 19, Southwick Street, Debating Society, 4.30
St. Pancras, 17, Camden Road, H. G. Chancellor, M.P., Miss C. Black, Miss Frances Sterling (chair). 8.15

Ealing, Buel's Tea Rooms, Broadway, Miss O'Malley, Mr. O'Dell. 3.15
April 5: Hampstead, The Library, Prince Arthur Road, Miss J. H. Thomson, B.A. 4.0
Richmond, At Home, Miss I. O. Ford. 5.0
Portman Rooms, Baker Street, Reception, Miss Emily Davies, LL.D. (chair), Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A., Miss E. Gardner, B.A. 3.30
Blackheath, 8, Shooter's Hill Road, "The Society of Spoken Thought." 3.15
April 7: S. Kensington, Suffrage Shop, 7, Stratford Road. 8.30
Camberwell, Mrs. Bousfield's Drawing-room Meeting, Miss A. H. Ward. 3.30
Sutton, Mrs. Gillett's Drawing-room Meeting, Miss J. H. Thomson, B.A. 3.45
April 8: E. St. Pancras, corner of Pratt Street, Open-air Meeting, Miss Rinder. 8.0

SCOTLAND.

March 31: Edinburgh, 40, Shandwick Place, At Home. 4.30
Glasgow, 58, Renfield Street, At Home. 4.0
Kirkwall, Temperance Hall, Concert and "How the Vote was Won"; chairman, the Provost. Evening. 8.30
April 1: Edinburgh, Regent Rooms, Waterloo Place, Whist Drive; tickets, 2s. 6d. 8.0
Peebles, Chambers' Institute, Monthly Meeting, Paper by Miss Balfour. 2.45

Miss Abadam's Engagements.

March 30—Norwich.	3 p.m.
March 30—Great Yarmouth. Town Hall.	8 p.m.
March 31—Penrith. St. Andrew's Hall.	8 p.m.
April 5—Croydon. Adult School Hall. "The Approaching Vote."	3.30 p.m.
April 19—Bournemouth. St. Peter's Hall.	8 p.m.
April 22—Norwood. Office.	8 p.m.
April 22—Thurso.	May 11—Crail.
April 27—Wick.	May 12—Edinburgh.
April 28—Tain.	May 15—Greenock.
April 29—Dingwall.	May 16—Kilmarnock.
May 1—Aberdeen.	May 17—Port Glasgow.
May 2—Ardroath.	May 18—Galashiels.
May 3—Arbroath.	May 18—Hawick.
May 4—Forfar.	May 19—Selkirk.
May 5—Dundee.	May 19—Melrose.
May 8—St. Andrews.	May 20—Kelso.
May 9—Cupar.	May 26—Croydon.
May 10—Anstruther.	

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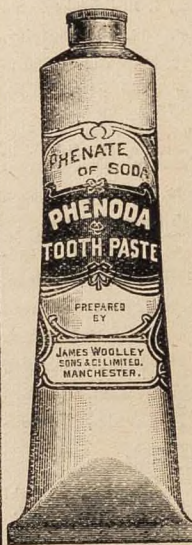
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