# The Common Cause,

The Organ of the National Union of

# Women's Suffrage

Societies.

Vol. III. No. 135.

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ONE PENNY.

#### Notes and Comments.

#### The Virtue of Organisation.

Never was the necessity for organisation, and the rightness of the lines on which the National Union works more plainly demonstrated than in the Oldham

Division. Until comparatively recently there was no Suffrage society there, for, as several residents told us: "We're all Suffragists in Oldham, and both our Members are straight, so why should we bother?"

But Oldham began to feel that, since it was so progressive, it ought to help other less progressive places, and a most flourishing society sprang into being. Now mark the result! Our staunch friend, Lord Emmott, leaves us for "another place," and Mr. Stanley, having found no organisation in the Eddisbury Division, where he was a candidate last election, did not realise the feeling there is in the country for the enfranchisement of women. He comes to Oldham and finds all his supporters, and the man who will be his colleague in Parliament, if he is elected, are keen Suffragists; he realises the strength of public opinion, because it is organised,

and he promises—like a true representative of the people—to vote for the women, thereby coming into line with both the other candidates.

More money is wanted for organisers. Who will give?

#### What Women Do Want: Better Homes.

The new Home Secretary declined to meet the pit-brow women again when they were up in London last week, because, he said, the Government was convinced that the amendment to prohibit their labour in future ought to be deleted in the Report stage. We



THE LATE MRS. RAMSAY MACDONALD with her son.

hope that the pledge to do so will be ful-filled in its entirety, and that no vexatious restrictions will be made. The Mayor of Wigan, on the 21st ult., pointed out one remarkable feature of this agitation: that it is entirely altruistic on the part of the women. Those now engaged are not in danger of losing their work, and they know it. They are know it. They are thinking of those who are to come after them. So much for the "narrowfor the "narrow-ness" of a woman's view! Of her incapacity to think of any but "individual interests," and all the other anti - inven-tions. Mr. White-house, M.P. for Mid-Lanark, is going to agitate for an in-quiry into the conditions housing in mining districts. Now there is immensely much to be said for that. The recent inquiry into infant mortality plainly showed that bad housing condi-tions were more to blame than anything else for the deaths of babies. Further, a

woman who has to carry heavy buckets of water for domestic purposes, no matter what the state of her health, as many wives of colliers have to do, is likely to suffer from strain more than pit-brow women at their work; and—if you come to decency—whether is

work as you do in your home, or to live, night as well as day, in proximity so revolting that the word "decency" never has, or can have, any meaning? Such proximity is the inevitable lot of many thousands of boys and girls, to whom we afterwards preach.

#### The Wives' Clause.

Space forbids our quoting any of the interesting speeches made on Thursday on the re-modelled Wives' Clause in the Insurance Bill. We assure our readers that threepence spent in purchasing the official report will be well spent. Mr. Lloyd George repeated the statement he had already made that "there could not have been any unfairness to women as a whole (in the Clause as it originally stood), because every penny paid into that fund was distributed to the women"; but in practice he conceded a portion of that principle, which we have from the first maintained to be the only equitable and humane one, namely, that men should pay the insurance for widows. They do not in the new clause pay nearly all, but they do pay a small portion. In regard to the original arrangement, that the provision for widows was to come out of the savings of maidens, Mr. Lees Smith suggested that a gentleman about to marry does not say to his betrothed: "I am going to insure my life. I get nothing out of it; it is for your benefit, and, therefore, in order to pay my premiums, I propose to take the savings which you made before we were engaged.'

Mr. Masterman stated that "all the demand of those who speak for the women" had been for separation of the funds of men and women, a statement which we are glad to see Mr. Snowden questioned. It certainly is a surprise to us. Mr. Snowden also congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on removing from the Bill the words "marries and is supported by her husband," which he described as "not only untrue," but "distinctly offensive to the women of the country."

#### The Antis' Laureate.

On November 1st the Morning Post published a long and excellent letter from Miss Leaf, of the National Union, in reply to the leader which accompanied Mr. Kipling's delightful verses on the 20th. We will not spoil the letter by quoting from it. It is full of sweet reasonableness, yet has a little dash of malice, too.

We have been a little at a loss, by the way, to understand the anger which Mr. Kipling's verses have We have ourselves received no less than four amended versions, which were all certainly much better sense. The Anti-Suffragists have fitted the cap on, and acclaimed him their laureate; they are welcome to him. We have George Meredith. To us it would seem that even a writer of verse might reason better than to say that because woman's sole and only function is the preservation of the human race, therefore she is the most deadly enemy of the race. But we really can't feel angry with Mr. Kipling. One of our pleasantest recollections is of Mrs. Fawcett sedately reading: "Speech that drips, corrodes and poisons—even so the cobra bites." And then looking genially up at her audience of quiet, self-controlled women, and saying "That's you and me!" No, we wouldn't miss our

#### Awful Charges.

We have been asked to deal regularly and at length with the Anti-Suffrage Review. It is, however, so very much the same thing from month to month that we dread the monotony of it. In this month's issue they complain of the "extraordinary and distressing reasoning" which led us to comment on the article by their anonymous woman correspondent (who said the infant death rate in New Zealand was a disgrace to the women of New Zealand), that anyhow it was 77 per thousand, while in England and Wales it was 147 per thousand. As the anonymous article was written to show that votes had not produced "a family Paradise"

it worse for morals to hear the same language at your work as you do in your home, or to live, night as well pertinent. But see the interpretation which this ingenuous gentleman puts on our reminder that if things really are bad in New Zealand, where women have the vote (and no Suffragist ever said the vote would do everything), they are twice as bad in England, where they haven't the vote! He writes:—"If a few more babies die than ought to, may not a condonation of their death be fairly justified, if it serve the purpose of Suffragist argument?" As we read, we are haunted by an echo: "Unprovoked and awful charges." . . . Take care, dear Mr. Anti! That way danger lies! You will be accusing us of poisoning English babies, so as to improve our statistics, before you know where

#### A Wronged Woman.

The Personal Rights Association (11, Abbeville Road, S.W.) has sent us the papers referring to the case of Miss Jessie Brown, to which allusion was made in Parliament last week. This is a case where a respectable woman between thirty and forty years of age was taken up by plain clothes constables and charged in the Southern Police Court, Glasgow, with solicitation, she being a prostitute. She was kept in a police cell till Monday morning, and then charged and convicted, and discharged with an admonition. She secured two unimpeachable medical witnesses to the fact that she was not a prostitute, and then brought an action in the Sheriff Court against the constables for wrongful arrest, but this was dismissed. She then appealed to the Justiciary Appeal Court, and they quashed the conviction on the ground that the magistrate had not informed her of her legal rights, no copy of the charge having been handed her, and she not being told she had a right to adjournment. The Justiciary granted her seven guineas expenses. Miss Brown, however, desires, very rightly, that the wrongful conviction should be withdrawn, and her character vindicated, and it is this request which Mr. Ure refused last week.

This case brings into prominence the wrongful and injurious nature of our law. This woman could only be indicted for solicitation if she were a prostitute, and the evidence of the police was considered sufficient to brand her as a prostitute. As it happened, being an unmarried woman, medical evidence was conclusive as to the impossibility of her having pursued this trade; but had she been married this would not have been the case. In another case, at the Marylebone Police Court January, 1909, the magistrate, in commenting, said Everyone knew that mistakes continually occurred; the wonder was that they did not occur more frequently in cases of this kind." But who knows how often they do occur? The power in the hands of the police is altogether too great. In other cases we are bound to prove guilt; it is not enough for a policeman to say a man is a thief; he must, if called upon, state when he stole and what. But here, if a policeman says a woman is a prostitute she can be indicted for "loitering for the purpose," etc., and no one asks the policeman to prove what he says. In England, we are told, a man is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. A man, yes; not a woman. And if she is "guilty," is she "guilty" alone? She is taken, at night, by men, to a men's court, tried and sentenced by men under men's law for a fault which she cannot commit alone. What depths of degradation have been caused by the solicitations of men with money, power, influence, position—all that puts them at such a fearful advantage in buying the poor, helpless, obscure, and sometimes friendless girl! How does the law protect her? Ask the Anti-Suffragists!

#### The N.U.T. and Women's Suffrage.

In Birmingham, as a result of the teachers' meeting addressed by Mrs. Snowden, the local Association of the N.U.T. passed the resolution in favour of women's suffrage, circulated by the Executive. The Borough of Lewisham branch has also passed it.

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

#### Human Motherhood.

The majority of women are mothers; the majority of girls are potential mothers; all the people of the world, men and women, boys and girls, are the children of mothers. So we are all influenced directly by mothercontact, nor can we escape from it. What is the

### BEST SORT OF MOTHER

to have?

NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

ten calls out, with no uncertain voice; "the mother who stops at home and looks after us, who makes the sort of pies we like, and who has no other thought in the world, no other wish in life apart from serving us! That's the sort of mother to have!"

few moments to the promptings of age-old sentiment and prejudice, and just think of the welfare of this in the newer light of our developing

reasoning powers. Those of us who have got, or have had, the inestimable blessing of a good mother, have an undying picture in our hearts and minds of selfless devotion; of matchless patience; of untiring industry, all exercised on our special behalf, with an abandonment of love lavished on us by no other person.

every ten of us.

Why is mother like that? Because, of course, she is a mother, and the maternal for us, and working for us. All animal effectual care and protection of their young. But in the lower animal species it is only their individual young which call out maternal devotion. The young of other animals, even of their own species, do not command the care of any mother except their own. Surely this is not

# OUR IDEAL

of what mother should be? Yet, if all we want is that mother shall use her brains (which make her different from other animal mothers) solely in making pies for us, how much higher is our ideal than the animal?

### Our mother is

A HUMAN BEING

as well as an animal, and if we are content with merely animal and not human mothers, there's surely something grievously wrong with our view-point.

We, as humans, are a more highly developed species than the rightly-termed lower animals. We get our livelihood in a distinctively To feed and guard and teach the human race."

human way, subduing, by our superior brain power, all sorts of natural forces which at a lower stage of our development were our masters, and not, as now, our servants. Yet some of us don't want mother to take any part or share in the progress of the human race, but to devote herself, as in primitive times, to the merely animal functions of producing and rearing her young.

Well, what is a human mother, then, as "I know," a chorus of nine out of every distinguished from the animal? A human mother recognises, with all other thinking, observing humans, that the human race has evolved into a close network, every mesh of which is interdependent the one on the other. She realises that her children are being fed, housed, clothed, guarded and educated by Is it? Suppose we turn a deaf ear for a many hands and brains besides her own. So, of course, she is interested in all that concerns

#### OTHER WOMEN'S CHILDREN

as well as her own. She sees that in spite of the wealth of maternal love and devotion which is poured out ceaselessly and without stint by individual mothers on individual children, now as ever, this does not save a majority of the world's children from

#### HOMELESSNESS, MISERY, AND WANT;

"Yes, that's my mother," say nine out of that many of them have homes in which some of us would be ashamed to house dogs; many of them never get enough food to eat (think of the helpless mother-anguish caused passion is the strongest life-factor we have. by this!), many more have bodies stunted, Our mothers obey the most irresistible, com- and minds warped for want of common pelling law of their being in loving us, caring necessaries of life—pure air, food, and water; the majority have rotten teeth; many have mothers share this passion, which leads to the defective eyesight and other bodily ills; and nearly all have to start work with a body half-grown, and a mind just beginning to grow, and so suffer from

#### STUNTED BODIES AND MINDS

all their lives as a consequence. She sees that the evil conditions which cause these horrors—horrors which act and re-act on the body politic—are removable only by education and by legislation. So she

#### WANTS WOMEN TO HAVE VOTES

because she wants to make the world

#### A BETTER PLACE FOR THE CHILDREN.

"So when the great word 'Mother!' rang once more,

I saw at last its meaning and its place; Not the blind passion of the brooding past, But Mother—the World's Mother—come at last.

To love as she had never loved before-

2. Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. ADVERTISEMENTS should reach the office by first post on Tuesday,

#### POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS should be addressed to the Editor, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., accompanied by a stamped envelope uddressed 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 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, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., giving the name and address of the newsagent or bookstall from which they wish to be supplied.

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### Cards on the Table.

Last week several interesting letters appeared in the Manchester Guardian from women who are all anxious for the enfranchisement of women, and who only differ as to the best and most speedy way of attaining our common object. On November 1st Mrs. Acland, who is earnestly working for our common cause, suggested that, in order not to "stifle debate," the friends of Women's Suffrage in the House should vote for any widening amendments which they desired to see incorporated in the Bill, and if they found that the amendments had been passed with the aid of the Anti-Suffrage vote, they should then vote on the Report stage for deleting the amendments, on the ground that, as amended, the Bill would not pass its third reading. On November 2nd appeared Mr. Brailsford's reply, in which he admitted the theoretical advantages of such a scheme. It has the advantage of being perfectly honest, and of seeming to give the genuine advocate of a "wider" measure the chance of seeing whether he can carry such a measure. But the chance is illusory. There would not be a straight vote on principle. The critics have given fair warning that they would vote for these widening amendments, and, with their help, it is quite conceivable that the amendments might pass; all our genuine friends of the Conservative party would vote against, and our "combined, determined majority, substantial and united," would be gone, never to return. If the House of Commons were a debating society, if great and fundamental human needs were not at stake, if women and children were not suffering, it might be quite amusing to see every possible permutation and combination that might be made with Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists in the House; but with a hostile Premier, who has been driven by sheer force of public opinion to grant a restricted and conditional promise of time, Suffragists cannot afford to allow

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Manager, academic discussions to break up the compromise effected with such infinite labour and difficulty.

In the same issue as that containing Mrs. Acland's letter, appeared one from Miss Llewelyn Davies, which ended with the words: "What is needed is an immediate and urgent demand by all Women Suffragists that the Government's promised Reform Bill should be on adult suffrage lines." On November 4th appeared a letter from Mrs. Nash, pointing out that, in order to become operative, the Government Reform Bill must pass the Commons in 1912 or 1913, and suggesting that if the Conciliation Bill did not pass, Suffragists would have to consider their attitude towards the Reform Bill. This is not, as she seems to imagine, a new idea to us. Surely she does not imagine that if the irreconcilable adultists succeed in wrecking our Bill, or in bringing in a Reform Bill in 1912, Suffragists will gape helplessly at the institution of Manhood Suffrage? One sentence in her letter reveals a curious misconception of what Suffragists really think and mean, and, incidentally, a misconception of the whole nature of compromise. She says that "progressive women" (and by this she seems to mean women who desire Adult Suffrage as an ultimate goal), "in the Women's Suffrage societies, are still impressing on each other the need of pretending that nobody wants anything but existing franchises." This is not the case at all-Among women who support the Conciliation Bill (as among men, too, men like Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Snowden), there are, of course, many adultists-many, even, who would like to see Adult Suffrage accomplished to-morrow, if this were possible. But they see no majority for Adult Suffrage. It is possible that the Government, autocratic as it is, might spring upon an astonished country a Reform Bill enfranchising all men and all women on a short residential qualification, and might, with the aid of closure, party whips, and all the machinery of party, force it three times through the Commons, and so make it law. We express no opinion as to the morality of such a course, but it would, indeed, come strangely from men who have declared that we Suffragists have not sufficiently "educated" the country-we who have put our demand before the country at every by-election and general election for the past five years, and have held more meetings than any other body of reformers in the time. We say, then, that it is conceivable the Government might do this, if it determined to do it, if, that is to say, it made the enfranchisement of all women a party measure. But will the Government do so? And when?

Miss Llewelyn Davies, who is interested in the People's Suffrage Federation, adjures all Women Suffragists to demand Adult Suffrage. She does not seem to grasp the fact that large numbers of Women Suffragists don't want Adult Suffrage (while, as we have said, large numbers do), and that these two bodies have agreed upon a compromise. All members of the Suffrage societies, and supporters of the Conciliation Bill, would rather see some women enfranchised than none. They are not "pretending," as Mrs. Nash says, that no one wants any more. They are saying they will take what they can get. No doubt Mrs. Nash would ask: "But can they get it?" The answer is "Yes, if our friends abide loyally by the compromise in which each side has given up something. No, if the extremists upset the compromise, and insist on asking for everything at once."

One would imagine that such a thing as compromise was unheard of in politics! That Mr. George had not himself invited the supporters of old age pensions "not to fall into the trap" prepared for them, by asking more than they could pass. That he was not at this very moment resisting amendments to the Insurance

Bill, which, in his opinion, anticipate the future. We have never changed our demand. It is, and remains the same. Our object is to secure the vote "on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men," and we support any Bill which appears likely to advance the fulfilment of that demand. We did not support Mr. Geoffrey Howard's Bill to enfranchise all men and women on a three months' qualification, because it went further than our demand, which does not concern itself with the basis of the franchise, but only asks that, whatever the basis, it shall be the same for men and women. It does not appear that we could support any amendment proposing a fancy franchise for women that did not apply to men, and most Suffragists are agreed in not wishing to introduce a perfectly new differentiation between the sexes. We cannot, as non-party Women's Suffrage societies, involve ourselves in demands for party measures altering the whole basis of the franchise for men. Our members are of all parties. If the Government is really going to bring in a Reform Bill, enfranchising men only on a short residential qualification, then, of course, Suffragists must claim that women

be included in the Bill.

The country has a right to know what the intentions of the Government are in this matter. We have not heard of the conversion of Mr. Asquith or Mr. Lewis Harcourt; is it to be left to a private Member to move an amendment including women? Are we to have only the inestimable privilege of Mr. Lloyd George's vote (counting two on a division) for such an amendment, or will he convert the Cabinet and his party? We believe that Mr. Asquith himself has never alluded to the Reform Bill (since he sprang it on an amazed party three years ago, when he said it would be brought forward "in this Parliament," and there have been two Parliaments since!), except to say it was in the "dim and speculative " Is that future suddenly upon us? It will take all Mr. Lloyd George's eloquence to convert the country. Why does he not begin? Why, more particularly, does he not lay his cards on the table, and tell us what he is really prepared to do? On what majority he counts?

The Pit-brow Women's Protest.

"That this Meeting demands the deletion of the clause in the Coal Mines Regulation Bill that abolishes women's work at the Pit Brow. It affirm that there is overwhelming evidence to prove that this work is neither too heavy nor in any way unsuitable, being done under good conditions, short hours (an eight hours day), and very much in the open air. It also protests most earnestly against the proposal to abolish women's labour in the process erroneously called 'tub shoving.' This Meeting also demands the Franchise as a protection for working women from the present frequent legislative attempts to rob them of their employment."

This was the resolution, passed nem, con, on Tuesday, 31st, at the meeting organised by Miss Roper and Miss Gore Booth at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. The speeches were unusually interesting, terse, packed with facts, and full of honest feeling, but the row of women in sun-bonnets and clogs and aprons on the platform was what made them poignant. Here were living witnesses to what men are prepared to do when they speak for women without consulting them.

Everybody was sorry when the meeting was over. We felt it was good to be with those women. It was sheer insult to talk about their "morals." We had met them at tea, on Miss Mason's kind invitation, and they confronted Members of Parliament and strange ladies with perfect self-possession and the good manners that come from a happy consciousness of being right. They were emphatically "right," and it makes one rage to think that some men are anxious to abolish the selfreliance, robustness and poise that come from healthy, self-respecting labour, and that they would gradually restrict all women's work to within doors, where they may pine, and grow rickety and anæmic. England will be sensibly poorer if we allow the type of woman that came to London last week to be stamped out.

We have not space to report the speeches adequately. Three were made by pit-brow women, of whom two were old, and one had done heroine's work at the awful Pretoria mine disaster. The Mayor of Wigan is a mayor to be proud of, and his speech showed plainly

how shame-faced were the agents of the Miners' Federation in that they had rushed this wicked amendment through without any notice given to the women concerned, or to the men who might defend them. He asked, if 5,000 women were deprived of work, what were they to do? Were these philanthropic gentlemen going to support them? He had asked two colliery doctors, and in thirty years they had never had a case of strain. They liked these women in the sick clubs because they never needed attendance.

Miss King May showed conclusively that the work was healthy, and by no means too hard. Miss Gore Booth protested against this attempt to "manufacture artificial unemployment," and remarked that if women didn't get the franchise, "twenty-five years hence we shall be saying the same thing. But if you can turn M.Ps. out, they are not so keen to turn you out." Walter McLaren, M.P., declared that cotton spinning was more arduous and less healthy than the work of

the pit-brow lass.

Miss Roper pointed out that the amendment had been carried in grand committee by 15 to 13. So that it was in the power of 15 men to put an amendment into a Bill depriving 5,000 women of work. She pointed out that the miners were quite willing the women should go on cleaning their offices. "But they hear the same language there!" The fact was the men didn't want that work, so the women might have it. Mr. Masterman had advised the women to "persuade" 670 Members of Parliament to leave them the right to work. They were not babies, and they should have the right to decide these things for themselves, and not have to beg men to be so good as to allow them the right to work.

Mrs. Andrews, who showed us her Sunday school books, Miss Sarah Morgan, of the Pretoria Pit, and Mrs. McHugh, an old lady of nearly eighty, spoke briefly and to the point, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. They commanded respect and affection at sight. Would more English women were of their stamp!

#### In Parliament.

On Tuesday, October 31st, in reply to a question concerning disfranchisement for poor relief, Mr. Burns stated that "a married woman is not at present entitled to vote at county and municipal elections outside London." Our readers know, of course, that this depends upon the revising barrister, who allowed a Cheltenham and a Birmingham married woman to vote.

Mr. Cathcart Wason on the same day enquired into the case of Miss Jessie Brown (to whose case we allude on p. 530), and received the answer from Mr. Ure that her conviction had been quashed on appeal by the High Court of Justiciary on technical grounds, but the High Court expressed no opinion on the merits of the case. The Glasgow magistrates considered that it was not a case for compensation. Mr. Ure added that Miss Brown might have pursued a civil action for damages, but failed to do so timeously. Next day Mr. Ure declared the question "closed."

On November 1st, in reply to a question, the Prime Minister said he had every hope that legislation dealing with the feeble-minded would be undertaken next

THE INSURANCE BILL.

On Monday Clauses 24 to 29, on Tuesday Clauses 31 and 32, on Wednesday 32 and 33, and on Thursday Clauses 34 and 35 were discussed, amended, and passed. Clause 24 deals with admission of insured persons,

Clauses 25 and 26 with transfers, Clause 27 with prohibition of double insurance, Clause 28 with accounts, Clause 29 with valuations, Clause 30 with surplus, Clause 31 with deficits, Clause 32 with deposit con-This clause met with considerable discustributors. sion. Mr. Sherwell (who moved an amendment, which was accepted, to reconsider the clause in January, 1915), said this portion of the Bill would weigh very hardly on poor people. Mr. Lansbury made a speech urging that we should prevent illness, not insure against it. Mr. Lloyd George added an amendment to this clause giving the local health committee discretion to continue sanatorium and medical benefit after the expiration of the year in which the contributor's deposit may have been exhausted. He also promised an amendment on the Report stage allowing of the payment to next-of-kin of the balance of sums paid by a deposit contributor. Clause 33 deals with transfers from approved societies to Post Office and vice versû, and Clause 35 deals with

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#### CLAUSE 34.

This clause, which deals with special provisions for married women, has been completely remodelled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and very general satisfaction was expressed in the House with the amendments. It is very much more complicated than the old clause, and allows of a number of ortions.

When an insured woman marries, one-third of her insurance is to go towards providing a fund for the widows to re-enter at the original rate, and as this will not be enough, the deficit is met by placing this portion on the general fund, that is, making men and women jointly pay for widows.

The married woman is to have the option within one month of marriage, of continuing voluntary insurance at reduced terms. She is to pay 3d., the two-thirds repassed on Thursday.

maining from the maidens' insurance is "to eke it out," and the state will pay one-quarter of the benefit. The benefits are (1) medical attendance, (2) sickness benefit, being 5s. for the first 13 weeks, and 3s. until the death of the husband (when presumably she gets 5s.), and sanatorium. Maternity benefit comes from another fund.

When the husband dies she has three options:—(I) to become an employed contributor at full benefits, (2) to become a voluntary contributor (Post Office) at full rates, (3) to continue insurance at the reduced rates as if her husband were still living.

Again, an employed married woman or widow has a second option. She may (1) become an employed contributor with full benefits, paying 3d. a week and her employer 3d., or (2) she may pay 6d. into an account which will be used for liquidating her 3d. a week. This is to help women whose work is uncertain.

Lastly, a woman who, on marriage, does not wish to insure, gets the surrender value of what she has paid, and can draw on it on the deposit system until it is exhausted. A certain proportion has to go to insure her right of re-entry, but the rest is hers to be withdrawn with the permission of the society.

#### GRAND COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The second part of the Insurance Bill was taken in Grand Committee, and two out of 22 clauses were passed on Thursday.

#### 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. COUETNEY.

MISS HENBY FAWCETT, LL.D.

MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

MISS GERALDINE COOKE.

MISS EDITH PALLISER (Parliamentary).

Telegrams: "Voiceless, London." Hon. Sec. to Literature Committee: MISS I. B. O'MALLEY.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.



Photo: Garner, Oldham.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE ROOM AT OLDHAM.

From left to right: Miss M. Robertson (Organiser), Miss Lees (Mayoress of Oldham), Mrs. Siddell,

Mrs. Aldersley, Mrs. Bridge (Oldham W.S.S.),

#### From Headquarters.

#### NEW SOCIETIES.

We have to report the affiliation of no fewer than eight new societies this week—Gourock and Oban in the Scottish Federation, Barrow-in-Furness, Wigton and Silloth in the North-Western Federation, Llanelly in the South Wales Federation, Gerrard's Cross in the Eastern Counties, and Shanklin in the Surrey, Sussex and Hants Federation—the first women's suffrage society in the Isle of Wight.

#### ORGANISATION.

We have received several generous gifts, including an anonymous one of £100, towards the cost of organisation in the next six months, and have consequently been able to add to our staff of organisers. Miss Elphick is now working with Miss Norma-Smith, and will, we hope, shortly be able to take up independent work. Miss Helena Powell will begin work after Christmas, and Miss Waring has been appointed for special work for six months. Unfortunately Miss Gertrude Davenport has been laid up for the last six weeks, but we hope that she may soon be at work again.

#### THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union and the directors of The Common Cause have decided not to continue the appointment of a special Common Cause organiser after Christmas. Her experience has shown how Common Cause weeks can be arranged by the societies without the help of an organiser, and the National Union is now issuing a pamphlet which incorporates her suggestions, and all information necessary for the organisation of a successful Common Cause week. A copy of this pamphlet will be sent free to all societies in the Union, additional copies 1d. each. This week Mrs. Darlington goes to Leeds, and our next week's issue will be a special Leeds number.

#### ALBERT HALL MEETING.

Remember the date of the great Albert Hall meeting, February 23rd, 1912.

K. D. COURTNEY.

#### Treasurer's Notes

The lists this week end on October 31st, as that date marks the close of our financial year. I hope, as soon as time allows, to be able to give some detailed information as to the various items of the past year's expenditure. In the meantime it may be of interest to see the amounts which the central administration has received for special purposes other than those of the general fund, and it is satisfactory to note that the total receipts (£5,366 16s, 8d.) for all funds administered at headquarters exceed last year's total by £1,074 14s. Id.

Another satisfactory feature of last year's work has been the increase in the money raised entirely for local purposes by local societies, and, according to the latest returns that have come to hand, 147 societies and 3 federations have raised between them in this way £12,562 18s. 4d.

The following table shows the relative strength of the societies contributing to this magnificent total:—

With regard to our expenditure, the following are a few of the principal items upon which the central funds have been spent, besides the maintenance of the head-quarters' office and staff:—

1. The General Election in November last,

2. Fifteen by-elections which have since taken place.
3. Literature Department for publishing and distributing leaflets and pamphlets.

4. Press Department. (A new and valuable addition

to our activity.)
5. Organisation Department—i.e., the maintenance and training of a large staff of highly skilled organisers and speakers.

6. The founding of 84 new societies.

7. The responsibility, either partial or entire, of holding public meetings in various parts of the country, of which it it difficult to estimate the exact number.

The financial result of the past year enables me to face the coming year with every confidence that this rate of increase will be maintained, and I appeal to all Suffragists to help in the realisation of this hope.

I intend next week to enumerate a few of the ways in which our supporters can give us assistance, and the principal purposes for which we need funds at the present moment.

Meanwhile every one living in the areas of the Eastern Counties' Federation and the West of England Federation could help by sending us something for the Hitchin and South Somerset by-elections.

#### CORRECTIONS.

I regret that, owing to an oversight, the name of the Notts Society was omitted from the list of societies that have given financial help to the N.U. The Notts Society has organised a special by-election fund, and has contributed considerable sums for this valuable purpose during the past year.

#### HELENA AUERBACH.

£5,366 16 8

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.

October 26th to October 31st, 1911.		
		£ s. d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1910		2,056 11 0
Subscriptions:—		
Miss Mary Salter		0 2 6
Lady Horsley		5 5 0
Miss E. F. Stevenson		0 5 0
Miss W. Harold		0 1 0
Mrs. Whishaw		0 5 0
Miss E. E. Mudd		0 2 6
Mrs. Smieton		0 2 6
Miss Burford		0 1 0
Miss H. Browne		0 2 6
Miss K. Barrett		0 2 6
Mrs. Lucian Oldershaw		0 10 6
Donations :—		0 20 0
Mar Dan Is as for Wall- De alastica		0 2 0
	1	1 0 0
Mrs. Hartland		10 0 0
n: wilder		0 5 0
361331 1 1 1 177 0 0		1 1 0
GI WGG for an institution		1 0 0
		2 0 0
Miss Coxhead		2 0 0
		0 5 0
Wigton W.S.S		0.50
Barrow-in-Furness W.S.S.		0 5 0
Silloth W.S.S		0 2 9
Winchester W.S.S. (additional)		0 7 0
New Forest W.S.S. (additional)		0 12 6
Oban W.S.S	y	
Shanklin W.S.S		0 5 0
Gerrard's Cross W.S.S		
Norwich W.S.S		0 10 6
		0.001 10 0
		2,081 16 9
Election Fund		1,557 12 6
Special Fund in support of the Conciliation Bill		1,158 12 6
Procession Fund		364 10 3
Queen's Hall Meeting		. 204 4 8
		-

#### Press Department.

In the report which has been sent out this week of the meeting of the Federation Press Secretaries, at the last Provincial Council, special attention has been drawn to the excellent plan, described by Miss C. Marshall, regarding the Press work in the North-Western Federation. We feel sure that the information thus provided will be of great service to all Press secretaries engaged in organizing the work in their own Federations.

in organising the work in their own Federations.

Miss F. Johnson writes this week that "the Cambridge Daily News, the Bedfordshire and County Record, and the North Herts Mail are courteously receiving news concerning the Eastern Counties"

Federation." We may also add that the Cambridge Independent Press reports that "East Anglia is well to the fore in evidence of the work of the National Union." The debate between Mrs. Swanwick and Mr. Chesterton at the Small Queen's Hall was reported in the Newcastle Chronicle, which also upholds this week the claims of women's enfranchisement in regard to the Local Government Register and the Irish Home Rule Bill.

The article of Miss Palliser in the current number of the Englishwoman on "Woman and Taboo," is specially interesting, and her remarks on ancient prejudices still apply to certain sections of the Press.

The Spectator has this week inserted a short

paragraph relating to the resolutions of the municipal councils in favour of women's suffrage, with the editorial note appended:—["At the urgent request of our correspondent (Miss C. Bremner) we insert her letter, but we cannot publish any further correspondence on the subject."] In view of this remark it is encouraging to note that out of a total of 70 Press cuttings received, which deal with the provincial Press for the week October 21st to 28th, nine only are definitely antisuffrage, as against a total of 98 for March 21st to 28th, with 23 anti-suffrage. Whereas for the week ending March 28th the pro-suffrage were double the number of the anti-suffrage cuttings, in the month of October the number for the week mentioned is four times as great; and this does not include the Manchester Guardian or the smaller papers, of which we have no record.

Besides Miss Leaf's letter to the Morning Post (referred to in our Notes), we wish to draw the attention of our readers to an excellent article in the Times of October 30th on "The Insurance Bill as it Affects Women." The author says that if the Bill becomes law "in anything like its present form, the argument that men are not capable of legislating for women would have an entirely new force." He puts his finger on the one absolutely vicious spot of the Bill, and says: "The establishment of the separate women's fund is automatic and inevitable under the scheme. It is not by any means created for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of women; quite the reverse—it will exist entirely in the interests of men."

The Standard becomes more interesting. Articles of particular value were contributed, on November 2nd, by Lady Stout, on "New Zealand," and Miss Ashton on "Women in Municipal Government"; on November 4th, by Lord Robert Cecil (candidate for the Hitchin Division), on "The Conciliation Bill." Another addition of note is a column of news of "Women's Progress in both Hemispheres."

#### Literature Department.

The new issue of the catalogue is now ready, and will be sent to anyone who writes to ask for it.

At this time, when so many societies and individuals are making special efforts about literature, I should like to call their attention again to the excellence of the pamphlet by Miss Martin on "The Married Working Woman." It is a study of the conditions under which working mothers live, written by one who has long and intimate knowledge of social conditions among the

#### NEW PAMPHLETS.

A.8o.—Hints on the Organisation of Suffrage Work 6d. A. 78.—Votes and Wages. By A. M. Royden ... 2d.

#### LAST LEAFLET.

"Wrecking" Amendments ... ... 9d. per 100 Christmas Cards (published by Artists' Suffrage League) ... ... 2d. each endars ... ...  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, 3 for 1s. 

#### By-Elections.

KEIGHLEY.

KEIGHLEY.

The election has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, according to popular anticipation, and I think it must be regarded as a favourable one for the cause of Women's Suffrage. Mr. Buckmaster spoke constantly of his sympathy with our cause, and no doubt this aroused interest in the outlying districts and gained us a favourable hearing. We closed our campaign with a series of indoor meetings, and in every case we had a good audience and a sympathetic and even enthusiastic hearing. Some of the incidental consequences have been, new members for the local society, and increased interest taken in political questions by women generally. We toured the constituency on election day, in a motor car provided by the West Riding Federation, gaily decorated with red, white and green, and with the legend—"Women want votes" on either side. This was an excellent advertisement, and at one place, Steeton, we found a crowd awaiting our return and were greeted with loud cheers.

The quantity of literature distributed and eagerly read was startling, and we were proud of the fact that very rarely were leaflets refused and even more rarely thrown away.

C. E. Cowmeadow.

#### OLDHAM.

Candidates:— G. R. Bartley Denniss (Con.)
W. C. Robinson (Lab.)
The Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley (Lib.)

The Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley (Lib.)

Organiser:—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A.

Committee Rooms:—30, Yorkshire Street, Oldham.

Mrs. Aldersley in charge.

To some extent the work of this Federation in the election was over before the election started—when all three candidates gave full and satisfactory pledges of support for the Conciliation Bill. Two of the three do not, however, express enthusiasm for Women's Suffrage, and it is essential that we inform every elector, before the poll, that his candidate is pledged to support the Bill. We have, therefore, had thousands of copies of the election address printed, and we are distributing it amongst the men as they go into the candidates' meetings. We give an extract from the address below.

After detailing the candidates' answers, the address proceeds:

"Under these circumstances we cannot ask you to support one candidate rather than another, since all three have given equal pledges of support to Women's Suffrage.

"We do, however, urge you to give to your junior member, whoever he may be, such enthusiastic backing in his support of the Conciliation Bill that he may be fairly able to claim that, in supporting the women's demands, he has the men of Oldham behind him."

We are also using this opportunity of selling badges and

behind him."

We are also using this opportunity of selling badges and COMMON CAUSES. On Saturday afternoon, Miss Millicent Field, of Oldham, sold six dozen of each, single-handed.

We are, further, taking advantage of the fact that the parties have agreed not to have any posters except announcements of meetings, to placard Oldham with a gigantic bill on the following lines:—We have, side by side, three upright bills, one in blue, one in yellow, one in red; the blue one announcing Mr. Denniss' pledge, the yellow Mr. Robinson's, the red Mr. Stanley's. Below is a strip, going along the whole length, saying: length, saying:
"Whoever wins, the women win."

"Whoever wins, the women win."

And there is a green border to bring the whole thing together.

We are having a number of dinner-hour meetings, and on Wednesday, November 8, are holding a large indoor meeting, at the Queen Street schools, at which the Mayoress will take the chair. We are hoping, for this meeting, to secure prominent men speakers from all the political parties.

Of the three candidates, Mr. Robinson is the only one who makes constant allusion to the Bill in his speeches. His declaration of support for it, at his adoption meeting, was enthusiastically received. Mr. Bartley Denniss, however, speaks often of the bad position of women under the Insurance Scheme, which he says would never have been possible had they had votes, and if Mr. Stanley does not say much on the question some of his supporters do. Lord Emmott spoke of the Conciliation Bill at the big meeting in the Palace Theatre on Saturday, and Mr. Barton, M.P., senior member for Oldham, spoke of little else when (in company with Mr. Stanley) addressing the Liberal women.

The fact that all the candidates are favourable has been widely noticed in the Press, and several Conservative papers have published a photograph of Mr. Bartley Denniss receiving the suffragist deputation.

Candidates: - { The Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (Unionist). T. T. Greg, Esq. (Lib.).

ORGANISER:—Miss Norma-Smith.
COMMITTEE ROOMS:—9, Bucklersbury Street, Hitchin.
POLLING DAY:—November 23, 1911.
I have interviewed both candidates and they have both answered our questions quite satisfactorily.
Lord Robert Cecil has been a supporter of Women's Suffrage for many years, and if he should be returned for this division

NOVEMBER O. 1011.

As both candidates are such genuine suffragists, our work in the division is propaganda only.

We are arranging a large number of meetings in all parts of the constituency in order that the electors and women shall fully understand the Conciliation Bill their candidates are pledged to support, and shall also realise the magnitude of our claim for justice and political representation.

Marguerite Norma-Smith.

# SOUTH SOMERSET.

SOUTH SOMERSET.

Candidates:— { Mr. Herbert (C.). Mr. Vivian (L.).

Organiser:—Mrs. Cowmeadow.

Committee Rooms:—3, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.

After some initial difficulties we have settled into a committee-room, and are fairly at work. The questions were submitted to the political agents last week, and Mr. Herbert has been interviewed, but we have at present no reply from Mr. Vivian. As Yeovil is not particularly favourable to the question of women's suffrage, we are commencing our campaign with a plentiful distribution of literature outside works, and meetings. We have gathered together a few local ladies, who are offering help of various kinds, and are very hopeful of good results. To-morrow (Tuesday) we are visiting all the districts of the constituency in order to arrange a series of meetings through the coming week. Mr. Roger Clark has kindly made this possible by providing a motor-car. We hope by next week our policy may be definitely decided, and work in full swing.

#### Organisation.

S. Bedfordshire.

FORMATION OF A NEW BRANCH.

A large audience assembled to hear Miss Margaret Ashton and Lord Lytton in the Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard, on October 26. The Press dignified the proceedings by calling it a "mass meeting." As a result of the splendid speeches made by the two speakers, a branch of the N.U. has been started in the district. Proceeding to Toddington, I held a public meeting in the Town Hall, which was crammed to overflowing, and more members joined the new branch, of which quite half the members are men.

are men.

I am deeply grateful to the following people for their unfailing help and kindness in helping me to arrange the meetings:—Dr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Barlow (Leighton), Mrs. Sharp and Miss Acheson (of Toddington). Mrs. Ellingham, Mrs. Tomlins, and Mr. Bathurst were so good as to come over from Woburn Sands to assist as sellers, etc., at the Leighton meeting. Dr. Pearson made a most excellent and popular chairman, in the absence of Sir Herbert Leon (through unforeseen circumstances), and Dr. Cross filled the same office at Toddington. I am much indebted to Mrs. Pearson and Miss Woods for hospitality. I am sorry to leave this district where so much kindness has been shown me.

#### DOROTHY EDWARDS.

Scottish Federation.

I am in the Border Country, hoping to form two new societies in the constituency of Sir John Barran. Selkirk promises well, with already nearly twenty promised members, and no doubt Miss Abadam's eloquence on November 8 will complete the tale of declared sympathisers necessary to form a society. On November 9 I go to Hawick (address Post Office), and shall be glad to receive any names and addresses of actual or potentian Suffragists in the district which readers of The Common Cause will send me.

#### Eastern Counties' Federation.

Brandon.

On October 30 a highly successful meeting was held in the Paget Hall, Brandon. Much of the preliminary work had been done by Mrs. Tennant and Miss Yates, whilst Mrs. Hazard, of Harleston, came to help me with the work during the last few days. We found much sympathy with the women's movement. For some time Dr. and Mrs. Tennant, of Hockwold, have been teeping the question of the suffrage alive in a widely scottered. For some time Dr. and Mrs. Tennant, of Hockwold, have been keeping the question of the suffrage alive in a widely scattered and, therefore, difficult district. It was then, especially pleasing to find an overflowing meeting when Dr. Tennant took the chair. The Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Rackham gave most interesting speeches, and succeeded in making the audience feel the absurdity of the sex disability, and that women's suffrage was a matter of present-day practical politics.

Mr. Goldsmith, the member for the Stowmarket division, has promised not to oppose the Conciliation Bill, and I urged many voters to let him know that he would be representing their wishes better by regular attendance at the House and steady voting for the Bill.

On the platform supporting Dr. Tennant besides Mrs. Tennant

On the platform supporting Dr. Tennant, besides Mrs. Tennant, were several members of the Committee of the Hockwold and district Society, Colonel and Mrs. Boyd Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Trotter, and others. Before the meeting opened our stock of

we shall have a reliable supporter for our Bill when it comes before the House next year.

Mr. Greg assures us that he will give all possible support to the Conciliation Bill, and vote against all wrecking amendments should he be chosen by the electors of Hitchin to represent their interests at Westminster.

As both candidates are such genuine suffragists, our work in the division is propagated only. THE COMMON CAUSE had been sold, and a good collection was taken after the meeting. The resolution urging the local members of Parliament to facilitate the passing of the Conciliation Bill was carried with but one dissentient, and the meeting closed with the customary thanks to speakers and chairman.

Hearty thanks are due to Dr. and Mrs. Tennant and Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton for the hospitality and assistance they gave

Colchester.

A large meeting was held in the Town Hall, Colchester, on October 31st to inaugurate a branch of the N.U.W.S.S. The meeting was very ably organised by a local committee, with the assistance of the Eastern Counties' Federation. The member for Colchester, Mr. Worthington Evans, was in the chair, and was supported on the platform by the Mayor and Mayor-Elect, and representatives of all parties and interests in Colchester, among others Mrs. Alderton, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Leiston-Smith, Miss Round, the Rev. E. M. Drew, etc. A telegram was read from Lady Cowdray, from New York, wishing success to the meeting, and letters of goodwill were also received from Mr. Newton, M.P., Harwich Division, Canon Brunwin-Hales, Mrs. Gladstone, of Braxted, and many others. The chairman then introduced the speakers. Lady Frances Balfour spoke very impressively on the broad aspects of the question, and Mrs. Rackham, following her, spoke with more detail, and interested her audience by her lucid and reasoned arguments.

A resolution in favour of granting the vote to women house-holders was carried, and about 130 people present signified their intention of joining the society.

### Federation Notes.

#### South-Western.

South-Western.

A THANKSGIVING AND AN APPEAL.

As Miss Rathbone's generous offer of £100 towards the Organisers' Fund was, we understand, mainly called forth by our needs, we hope you will allow us to take this opportunity of expressing our most grateful appreciation of her generous help. It was to Miss Rathbone that this Federation owed its start; we have now to thank her for an organiser. For many reasons this is a difficult Federation to work; the area covered is very large, the towns are for the most part small, and the branch societies very poor, while the absence of large industrial towns makes it hard for us to bring home to well-to-do women those black things that lie behind the votelessness of women—the sweated labour, the moral degradation, the narrow outlook. All this makes it practically impossible to make headway, or even to hold the position now gained, without an organiser. We thank Miss Rathbone in the name of the cause; she has given us fresh hope and courage. But an organiser is not all. We have societies on our list that cannot pay the expenses of a meetthank Miss Rathbone in the name of the cause; she has given us fresh hope and courage. But an organiser is not all. We have societies on our list that cannot pay the expenses of a meeting, societies that have never had a public meeting at all through lack of funds, societies too poor to send delegates to Federation meetings. In the event of a by-election we, as a Federation, could do nothing for want of means.

In response to a special appeal we have received the following sums, for which we most heartily thank the donors:—

Mrs. Fox, Falmouth
Miss Mathieson, Budleigh Salterton
Mrs. Pares, Ottery St. Mary
Miss Baly, Exeter
Mrs. Fletcher, Exeter
Miss Raper, Exeter
Mrs. Hartley, Ottery St. Mary
Miss Montgomery, Exeter
Mrs. Gibbings, Northam
Miss Morris, Margate

But had all the members of the different societies sent one shilling each, we should have had £40 from that source alone with which to push on into untouched districts. For the honour of the West Country, not usually backward in a good cause, we appeal to the women of Devon and Cornwall. Will not three West Country women send us £10 each, three £5 each, and five £1 each? Surely it is only just that we should play up to Miss Rathbone's splendid lead.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon Traceyram May Descriptions may be sent to the Hon Trac

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Ross, 25, Queen Street, Exeter.

M. P. WILLCOCKS, MARIAN PENRY, Hon. Secretaries.

West Midland.
FORMATION OF A SOCIETY AT STAFFORD.

Miss Morrison, the organiser for this Federation, has for some time been working in Stafford, and through her untiring efforts, and with the help of many kind friends, has now left behind her a thriving little Society which promises great things in the future. The first public meeting took place in the Oddfellows Hall on October 26. The speakers were Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, and Mrs. Mayer. Excellent reports appeared in the local Press.

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Manchester and District.

The Manchester and District Federation, reconstituted this year out of the old North of England Society and its linked societies for the purpose of better organisation in connection with the National Union, held its first annual meeting on October 28 at the Manchester Y.M.C.A. Councillor Margaret Ashton was re-elected president; Mrs. F. Stanton Barnes, hon. secretary; and Mr. F. Stanton Barnes, hon. treasurer. The annual report, read by Mrs. Barnes, stated that in the seven months since the Federation was established new societies had been formed at Accrimaton. Burnley. Darwen, Middleton, secretary; and Mr. F. Stamon Barnes, from the stress the annual report, read by Mrs. Barnes, stated that in the seven months since the Federation was established new societies had been formed at Accrington, Burnley, Darwen, Middleton, Whaley Bridge, and Wilmslow from Knutsford, making eight new societies in all. Of the 44 members of Parliament for the Federation's area, only four voted against the second reading of the Conciliation Bill on May 5, seven abstained from voting, and 33 were in favour of the Bill. The report attributed the success of the Federation's first year largely to the ability and energy of Miss Margaret Robertson as speaker and organiser. Miss Ashton said that with the pending formation of two new societies the Federation would, by next year, have a society in each of the 30 Parliamentary constituencies in its allotted area of East Lancashire, East Cheshire, and West Derbyshire. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, secretary of the Conciliation Committee, advised women suffragists, while concentrating on the Conciliation Bill, to bear in mind that both next year and in the years to come the question might come up in other forms. There might be a Reform Bill; there would certainly be an Irish Home Rule Bill, possibly followed by Scottish and Welsh measures; and they must remember what was their real demand—the vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. The Conciliation Bill was a compromise. Mr. Lloyd George (at intervals of months) talked of enfranchising millions of women, but what was he doing to make that practicable? There was only one way in which those who wanted to pass a larger measure could do it, and that was by committing their party to it. Mr. Brailsford expressed confidence that when the Conciliation Bill went into Committee next year it would be found to have adequate support to carry it through.

The other speakers included Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Miter-Wilson, Miss M. G. Taylor, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, and Miss Lees, the Mayoress of Oldham. A vote of thanks was passed to the honorary a

#### North-Eastern.

CAMPAIGN AT NEWCASTLE.

CAMPAIGN AT NEWCASTLE.

Our Town Hall meeting is over, and thanks to the practical enthusiasm of a small band of workers, it has been a success despite the fears which always attend the hiring of that great barn of a building. Considerable anxiety was felt when it was known that Lord Robert Cecil, owing to his candidature at Hitchin, was unable to be present, but fortunately Mrs. Philip Snowden is more than capable of taking a whole meeting by herself, and Sir Walter Plummer very kindly took Lord Robert Cecil's place. Mr. Shortt, the senior member for Newcastle, was admirable in the chair, and though confessing openly to his adultist convictions, he spoke in the strongest terms of the expedience and wisdom of the Conciliation Bill. Mrs. Philip Snowden was witty and charming, and above all she was sane and convincing in her assertion of the dignity of womanhood which can bear even the degradation of the vote. She turned a searchlight upon the hearts of us all when she

womanhood which can bear even the degradation of the vote. She turned a searchlight upon the hearts of us all when she said that our danger and our deferred victory lay not to the charge of the hostility of anti-suffragists, but to that of the apathy and indifference and corporal laziness of suffragists.

The resolution was seconded by Miss C. M. Gordon, who made an earnest appeal for the funds that are so urgently needed for Federation work.

The hall was gaily decorated with banners and the colours, and a suffrage choir dressed in white and wearing green "international" sashes, sang suffrage songs to popular tunes under the direction of Madam Marie Bellas. Members of the W.S.P.U. sang in the choir and some very kindly helped with the stewarding.

the stewarding.

The week's campaign, which led up to the meeting, was very strenuous. Some thirty open-air meetings were held, and the poster-parades twice daily became quite a feature in the city. These ended in a long torchlight procession on Friday night which created great excitement, and the people of Newcastle must at least realise that we want something, want it pretty hadly and mean to get it. badly and mean to get it.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

Sweated Industries Exhibition, arranged by the four Suffrage Societies in the Guildford division and held in Guildford on November 1, was in every way a success. Even before the doors were open crowds had collected, and during the whole afternoon the large Borough Hall was filled with interested spectators. Arranged on tables round the walls were samples of sweated work with labels attached showing the time occupied in the making and the price paid. Six sweated workers were engaged in underskirt-making, trouser-finishing, brush-making, nursery shoe making, vesta-box making and boot-box making, and throughout the afternoon each was surrounded by a group of onlookers. Even if all these people did not leave the room convinced of the need for Women's Suffrage they must have seen much to make them think, and they must have learnt some-

thing of the struggle for existence fought by the poorest of our

women workers.

The exhibition was formally opened at 3 p.m. by Lord Henry Bentinck, Lady Midleton being in the chair, and a short stirring speech was made by Mr. Hinscliff on the necessity for the direct

oresentation of women. In the Eastern Hall an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts was held. In the Eastern Hall an Exhibition of Arts and Crafts was need. The exhibitors were members of the Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere or Farnham Suffrage Societies, and the contrast between the two exhibitions was startling.

In the evening a lantern lecture on the "Sweated Industries" was given by Mr. J. J. Mallon, and was followed by a speech on Women's Suffrage by Mrs. Pember Reeves.

was given by Mr. J. J. Mallon, and was followed by a speech on Women's Suffrage by Mrs. Pember Reeves.

The local papers give sympathetic reports, and all three have short leaders on the subjects. One of them, The Surrey Times, says, "The eradication from our national life of the evils which were there illustrated is, perhaps, the most urgent of the problems which call for attention to-day, and the scandalous conditions under which the women who form the majority of the sweated workers, perform their soul-destroying drudgery is one of the strongest arguments in favour of Women's Suffrage. The very nature of the women's work makes it a hopeless task to organise them into a trade union and their only hope lies in legislation. The male voters have hitherto shown themselves grossly indifferent to the anguished cries which arise from the slums of the great cities. Women, it may be, will use their votes more intelligently by withholding them from those captains of industry' who profit by the degradation of their down-trodden sisters. We need the warm-hearted sympathy of women in politics. The entry of a fresh body of electors into politics to-day when the responsibility of the State for the condition of the workers is being more and more realised is an event which should be pregnant with great results."

event which should be pregnant with great results."

The Common Cause, with its excellent article on "Work and Misery," and its cartoon of "The Bread Winners," found a

We are told that the verdict on the exhibition of the Guildford working man is "whatever them suffragists do is sure to be a success."

#### The International Women's Franchise Club.

ANNUAL DINNER.

A large and cheerful assembly was that at the Criterion Restaurant, over which Sir Alfred Mond presided on October 26, and the chairman's speech, as well as those of Mrs. Philip Snowden and Sir John Cockburn were full of optimism. A warmly ex-



pressed telegram from Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was received, and letters from the President of the Swedish Men's League, Lady Aberconway, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lord Lytton, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Lady Meyer.

Sir Alfred Mond, in proposing the toast of "The Cause and the Conciliation Bill," made merry over the reactionaries who would condemn women to "sit by the fire—or the gas-stove—or the electric radiator, to guest the evitent or non-axistant behy." the electric radiator-to nurse the existent or non-existent baby. The stage of argument was passed, and the practical difficulty of the particular Bill had been reached. He objected to all women having to wait till men's franchise laws were reformed, and he regarded the Conciliation Bill as the only measure likely to be placed on the Statute Book. He regarded it as "almost criminal" to jeopardise the success of the Bill in order to discuss theoretical principles. Concentration on the Concilation Bill was absolutely necessary for success, and it must be passed next year in order to get the advantage of the Veto Bill. "The Bill and nothing but the Bill and the Bill as it stands" was the one and

nothing but the Bill and the Bill as it stands" was the one and only course.

Lady Stout, in seconding the toast, gave some instances of laws more just to women in New Zealand. She said that all the antis' arguments were really "anti-other-women" arguments.

Mr. Zangwill, in responding, said "like the Italians at Tripoli, we are in the field, and our object is to displace the Turks. We have got to get rid of the notion that the male strides the planet throwing down crumbs of love and chivalry to the females." Time was when a man could sell his wife: in 1860 Mrs. John Codmore was sold for £5; this was a high price, for another woman was sold for £5; this was a high price, for another woman was sold for £5; this was a high price, for another woman is a crown to her husband." Mrs. Thompson was sold for 20s. and a Newfoundland dog. These "centuries of Turkish Delight" would not go without a struggle.

"Some of you," he said, "may not be familiar with Anti-Suffrage literature; you may be content with 'Punch.'" Here you have a society to oppose parliamentary suffrage and advance municipal—as it might be a temperance society for the sale of alcoholic liquor. When Mrs. Humphry Ward, a little while ago, gloated over the bulk of America opposing a reform which was her dearest object, she forgot to "translate back" the American state vote into the local government vote to which she now compared it. She was a very sane and brilliant woman, "of course, mad on one point," and she would not rise to it when Mr. Zangwill challenged her to say why she was his political inferior. Did not our demand represent "the voice of the people"? Mr. Asquith's idea of the voice of the people was not the voice of all parties but of one party. There was no chance of passing a measure when everybody was agreed upon it, because then no side would win, and that "wasn't cricket." He thought Mr. Lloyd George really believed in Women's Suffrage, but he believed a million women would be Tory, and it, because then no side would win, and that "wasn't cricket." He thought Mr. Lloyd George really believed in Women's Suffrage, but he believed a million women would be Tory, and so he gave to party what was meant for womankind—what was meant for Liberalism. He regarded Mr. Lloyd George as an enemy more dangerous than Lords Cromer and Curzon. The Conciliation Bill was a compromise with all the defects of a compromise; but the space was only the size of a needle's eye, and for Mr. Lloyd George to offer us a camel was cruel; the camel would only swallow the needle. The Cause and the Bill were one and inseparable, and Parliament must not put asunder what all the wisdom of the suffrage movement has put together.

Sir John Cockburn, referring to the objection that no great sovereign state had enfranchised its women, said it was right that England should lead, since England gave representative government to the world. He, having gone through all this in Australia, felt like Rip Van Winkle. Over there the Labour party had feared the lessening of the voice of democracy, yet they had adopted this great measure of justice in scorn of their fears. It was an age of organisation and synthesis, and the genius of woman was attuned to the needs of the day.

Mrs. Snowden made a warm plea for catholicity and internationalism, and reminded the Imperialists, who feared the vote would injure the Empire, that the only time England lost a big piece of her Empire was when she refused to allow representation to go with taxation.

tion to go with taxation.

Mrs. Stanbury spoke of the club and its objects, and expressed a hope that all present would join it if they had not done so

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he had found several reasons why Sir Alfred Mond was unfit to be in the chair—he was a man of science, and science, the antis said, was opposed to women's enfranchisement; he was a man of business, and "women were so unbusinesslike"; he was connected with an Infants' Hospital, and businesslike"; he was connected with an infants Hospital, and it was well known that suffragist women took no interest in children; and he was a politician! Replying, Sir Alfred maintained that women were best adapted to business and men to the arts, and that all eugenists (as he was) must be suffragists.

# Debate between G. K. Chesterton and H. M. Swanwick.

The entertainment was called by courtesy a debate. I think many people present would have liked to hear Mrs. Swanwick opposed by a real debater, and if Mr. Chesterton had seriously attempted to answer her brilliant statement of the Suffrage

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NOV. 28th, MRS. SWANWICK, "The Policy of the National Union of
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position the victory at the end would have seemed a less hollow one. For instance, such epithets as "Bosh," "Impudence," "Cheek," or "Insanity" applied to an opponent only weakened Mr. Chesterton's case. Of course, the audience followed his whimsical medley of ideas with evident amusement, but I do not think they can have carried much away with them except that he believes that voting has nothing to do with the condition of things in "Western Europe," and that it never has and never can accomplish anything for good or for evil. And yet he is prepared to resist this useless "mechanism for expressing the theory of the State" being taken away from men!

Men!

After a few words from the chairman about the utility of the National Organisation of Girls' Clubs, which was responsible for getting up the debate, Mrs. Swanwick began the opening speech to the resolution—"That it is essential to the best interests of the State that women should have the Parliamentary Franchise." She did not claim that there was such a thing as an abstract right to the vote, and believed that the general rule "No taxation without representation" has some exceptions. It is said that Suffragists wish to subordinate the interests of the State to the interests of women, but are not women and children as well as men part of the State, and should not men and women together speak for the children? She believed that the direct effect of the vote would be as nothing in comparison with the indirect effect it would have on the general status of women. If women are different from men it is the best reason for giving them the vote. If they are like men, on what just grounds can the vote be denied them? She thought politics would be differently conducted if women had votes. The party system, which she agreed with Mr. Chesterton in condemning, was, after all, made by men. Politics meant to men either sport, profit, or honours, and were universally regarded by them as a fight. This idea of politics was absolutely false in the opinion of women. Men have made a muddle of the vote. (Hear! hear! from Mr. Chesterton.) It is a bad workman who complains of his tools! There is nothing wrong with the vote and women would teach men how to use it. Mrs. Swanwick went on to speak of the power of ideas in the world and of women's special capacity for enthusiasm about ideas, and After a few words from the chairman about the utility of the Swanwick went on to speak of the power of ideas in the world and of women's special capacity for enthusiasm about ideas, and of their high position as the guardians of the race, and finally reiterated the importance of the indirect effect of the vote. saying that "nagging is unnecessary when you have a status of your own." A fair sample of Mr. Chesterton's idea of controversy may be gathered from his opening remark, "The proposal that women should not be allowed to nag is atrocious tyranny." that women should not be allowed to hag is attroctions tyranny. He did not think the wording of the resolution satisfactory, and believed that many Suffragists would not be prepared to go so far. Then followed a digression on the relative merits of a Republic or a Monarchy. On returning to the track he maintained that men have not had the vote very long, and have not succeeded in doing anything with it; moreover, heaps of men had not got the vote. The vote worked badly in the case of men, and yet some people wanted it extended to women. Up to modern times women had had a considerable share in Government; it was the peculiarity of democracy that it excluded them. He denied that the opener was speaking for women in general, and said that the working woman was specially opposed to having a vote. It had not helped the poor man; why should it help the poor woman? (This notion of Mr. Chestertar) a chert the vaching women recent to have been derived. should it help the poor woman? (This notion of Mr. Chesterton's about the working woman seems to have been derived from a conversation he had with a charwoman, who, when asked if she thought women ought to have votes, replied, "If that was all we had to complain of!") Mr. Chesterton then devoted some time to trying to make out that the Suffrage movement is a snobbish movement, and that Suffragists are merely trying to obscure the issues in the fight which is soon going to begin between rich and proven. between rich and poor.

begin between rich and poor.

Mrs. Swanwick was then able to correct some points on which Mr. Chesterton had misrepresented her, and to elaborate some of her previous arguments. She admitted the indifference of some women on the Suffrage question. Some were too comfortable, some too ignorant, and some too poor and miserable to care. Many working women think politics are a sort of toy of the men, but when they understand what a difference politics can make in their lives they soon learn to care. Mr. Chesterton was allowed the last word, and his closing speech was almost entirely devoted to criticising Mrs. Swanwick's last sentence, "You can think over a wash-tub as well as over a pint pot." Washing, he declared, was one of the real things of life, and politics merely a sentiment, which can only exist in community with others and is characteristic of a person over a pint pot. Shortly after this a vote was taken, and the chairman declared the resolution carried by a large majority. Shortly after this a vote was taken, and the the resolution carried by a large majority.

ROSAMOND SMITH.

#### No Room-For Women!

"No room, no room!" cried the Liberal Mad Hatter, the Con-"No room, no room!" cried the Liberal Mad Hatter, the Conservative Dormouse and the Labour March Hare, when Alice came up modestly to their tea-table. Bill, the Irish Lizard, sat with his back to the tea-party, ignoring it and biding his time. This was the opening incident in Laurence Housman's "Alice in Ganderland," the chief item in the excellent programme of the Actresses' Franchise League on October 27, at the Lyceum, in which Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Marie Tempest, and many other notable actresses took part. "There's plenty of room," said Alice and sat down Alice, and sat down.

She told them frankly that they had been a long time about their tea, and it was a pity they could not get on a little faster. The table was in a rare mess, too; they needed someone to help clear up. The Dormouse grew grumpy; he didn't like women at all, he grumbled—except in a primrosy sort of way. To check Alice's inconvenient comments, the Hatter suggested a story. So the Dormouse told of three little girls who lived in a well because they had lost their way—why, of course they had her they give they didn't weigh anything—and there they story. So the Dormouse told of three little girls who lived in a well because they had lost their way—why, of course they had lost their way, they didn't weigh anything—and there they busied themselves with learning to be content with things beginning with "P"—prunes, prisms and paralysis, and Prime Minister's promises, and all kinds of improbabilities and prapsnesses. A "prapsness," Alice heard, was something that "praps" will happen and "praps" won't. They were all three being as rude as they could be to her, when the noise of tramping was heard. "It's a general election," they screamed, and gave up their seats and crawled under the table. Women weighed at an election, and when a troop of victorious suffragists came in, the three parties cried as loudly as anyone, "Yotes for Women!" "Alice in Ganderland" will be welcomed by suffragists who want some amusing piece for their Christmas "at homes." "Suffragist Alice's Tea-party" is no more a play than that of the "Looking-glass Alice." It is merely the humorous weaving together of topical incidents. The comic spirit which pervades the whole should prove wholesome for anti-suffragists and our self-styled friends, while the laughter at the expense of the three parties is too much after the manner of "Punch" to hurt our true friends.

J. D. hurt our true friends.

#### The "Englishwoman" Exhibition.

Space forbids us to do anything like justice to the very charming Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts, arranged by the "Englishwoman" at the Maddox Street Gallery. It was opened by Lady Frances Balfour on November 1, and it remains open till Tuesday, November 14, 11 to 6 p.m. We were particularly delighted with much of the jewellery and the enamel work, some in glass by Nelia Casella. The handweaving, embroidery, lace, colour-printing and engraving were fascinating, in some cases the workers being actually shown at their work. The leaded panels of "Lowndes and Drury" gave a most harmonious effect, and some of the most beautiful photographs were shown by Lena Connell and Winifred Prout. The Artists' League showed new year cards and calendars, and Miss Heanly was doing pastel portraits "while you wait." The National Union has a literature stall over which hangs the gorgeous "Unicorn" banner of the Union, carried out by Ruth Cross, who shows other work too. The best advice we can give is: Go there and buy your Christmas presents and look at give is: Go there and buy your Christmas presents and look at the exquisite loan collections of Buddhist robes.

#### The Women Writers' Suffrage League Meeting.

Stirring speeches were made at the Criterion meeting of the Women Writers' Suffrage League on November 2. Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, the chairman, showed that our great movement is not a revolt, but only a step forward in the evolution of mankind towards the right and natural co-operation of both sexes in politics as in all else on terms of equality. Mr. Kipling's verses might not be unnatural as the utterance of a red Indian brave, but should have turned sick the heart of any modern civilised state.

The Rev. C. Hinscliff spoke with rare courage and intensity of the social evil, due not so much to inherent wrong in the race as to the scandal of sweated women's labour, the dual system of morality and the impression much of our modern law leaves on the public mind that unchastity is unforgivable in woman and chastity impossible in man. It was his aim to carry the Church League for Women's Suffrage into Lambeth Palace. He added instances showing the dangers and temptations assailing the underpaid women workers of to-day.

Miss Lena Ashwell, in a fine womanly speech, dwelt on the awakening of the souls of modern women to a sense of responsibility as citizens. Mr. E. Fordham Spence powerfully urged Women's Suffrage as the best means of their developing the sense of citizenship. Mrs. Zangwill was by turns witty and pathetic in her appeal for funds. The crowded audience carried

the sense of citizenship. Mrs. Zangwill was by turns witty and pathetic in her appeal for funds. The crowded audience carried unanimously the resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill.

#### Irish Notes.

It is well that at this critical moment in the history of Ireland we can state that the Women's Suffrage campaign is proceeding more energetically and successfully than ever before. The suffragists are establishing themselves more and more firmly in the country districts of Ireland. New societies are springing up on all sides. The Irish Women's Franchise League has, in the last year, increased its numbers by 343 new members and 64 associates. The Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has added over 100 to its numbers since the beginning of the year. The Munster Women's Franchise Association, which was established in Cork one year ago, is now an influential organisation and has established two branch societies. Galway, Bray, Portrush and

Newry Urban Councils have recently passed resolutions unanimously in favour of the Conciliation Bill.

Through the efforts of some Dublin ladies, a large and influential committee to safeguard the interests of Irishwomen under the Insurance Bill has been formed. Efforts have been made to gain information upon the conditions of women's work in all parts of Ireland, and a sub-committee has been appointed to draft some amendments to the Bill which will be presented to Mr. Lloyd George.

The winter session at Lisburn, Co. Down, was opened on October 13 by Mrs. Ussher Greer, who gave a most interesting and convincing address to a crowded meeting. This branch has arranged a series of meetings for Miss Cicely Corbett; the dates are as follows:—

arranged a series of meetings for lines deep dates are as follows:—

Belfast, November 6; Dublin, November 7 and 8 (for the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association); Lisburn, November 9 (8 o'clock); Bangor, November 10; Lisburn, November 13 (3 o'clock). She will also speak at Warrenpoint on a date to be fixed and at some drawing-room

meetings.
Other interesting fixtures are:—November 23, Miss Pankhurst in Belfast; November 17, 8 p.m., Irishwomen's Reform League, Prescott Hall, Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, Mrs. Chambers in the chair, Mrs. Richardson and Miss Louie Bennett will talk about the Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation and the Irishwomen's Reform League. Every Monday, 8 p.m., Speakers' Class, at 7, Stephen's Green, Dublin, kindly lent by Mrs. Colston Rurss.

Class, at 7, Sephen's Cross, Colston Burns.

The Conservative and Unionist W.F.A. is also arranging meetings in and round Dublin and in Co. Cork and Co. Limerick this month.

The next instalment of "Irish Notes" will be published December 7. Irish suffragists, who have any interesting information to impart, should kindly forward contributions, not later than November 27, to Miss Louie Bennett, Undercliff, Killiney, Co. Dublin.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage,

On November 2 the Men's League began its winter campaign of meetings in support of the Conciliation Bill by a fine meeting in the Chelsea Town Hall. Mr. Herbert Jacobs was in the chair, and Mrs. Fawcett, Earl Russell and Mr. Lawrence Housman were the speakers. There was a representative gathering of well-known men and women and the resolution was carried.

#### Liberals and the Bill.

Liberals and the Bill.

The Conference of the Women's Liberal Associations, held on October 5th at Grange-over-Sands, was overwhelmingly concerned with women's suffrage. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and Mr. and Mrs. Walter McLaren spoke at the conference and evening public meeting for the Conciliation Bill, Mr. McLaren stating that last session over thirty-five private members' Bills concerning women were brought in, and not one passed, because Parliament, not having women constituents, had no time to direct to the interests of women. He said the Liberal who was not for the principle of women's suffrage could not understand the principles on which the Liberal creed was based. The local papers reported the meetings fully, and on October 7 there was an excellent leader in the "Ulverston and Barrow Guardian."

At Sutton Coldfield the Liberal Association has passed a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill.

The Nottingham Women's Liberal Union has unanimously passed the following resolution at a largely attended meeting (from 500 to 600 women being present):—

"That this Union (comprising 15 Wards and 3 Divisional Associations) thanks the Prime Minister for granting facilities for the Conciliation Bill next Session, and begs all Liberals to support it as it stands."

The Forward Suffrage Union, within the Women's Liberal Federation, is entering upon a special campaign in support of the Conciliation Bill. Miss Carland, of the Executive, has consented to lecture at large public meetings convened by Women's Liberal Associations, and at these strong resolutions in support of the Cabinet.

#### Co-operative Women on Marriage.

Co-operative Women on Marriage.

Interesting Sectional Conferences of the Women's Co-operative Guild are now being held. The subject for discussion is the law of divorce, the reform of which is strongly supported by co-operators' wives. An enquiry undertaken by the Guild produced some of the most representative evidence received by the Divorce Commission, and showed an almost unanimous desire for certain reforms. In view of the expected report of the Commission, the co-operative women are holding a series of conferences, by which they hope to arrive at a more detailed agreement as to the principles on which the law should be based. Frü Ella Anker will contribute an explanation of the principles and practice of divorce in Norway. We hope to return to this admirable pamphlet in a later issue. The conference in Manchester on October 28th passed, with one dissentient, resolutions demanding that judicial separation should constitute a ground of divorce, and that the law of separation and divorce should be made equal as between men and women.

#### Elections for Town Councils,

Of the fourteen women standing for election or re-election on November 1, six were returned \*Miss Hope.
Mrs. Hume Pinsent.
Miss Ogilvy.
\*Miss Margaret Ashton (unopposed).
\*Mrs. Redford. Manchester \*Mrs. Lees (unopposed). \*Standing for re-election

#### GLASGOW MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Glasgow polls on the 7th, and we are therefore unable to publish the results this week. There, two women are standing. Glasgow has been fortunate in securing Miss M. S. Ker as its first woman candidate for municipal honours. Miss Ker is a niece of the late Misses Flora and Louisa Stevenson, whose names are still household words, and whose spirit and enthusiasm for social service are maintained and perpetuated by their niece. Miss Ker has for the last seven years been one of Glasgow's most esteemed parish councillors. The contest in Maryhill, where Miss Ker is standing, is three-cornered and very keen. Miss Ker is a profound Suffragist and belongs to the Glasgow Society in the Netional Union.

Ker is a profound Suffragist and belongs to the Glasgow Society in the National Union.

Miss Marion Blackie, who is a candidate for Anderton division belongs to a well-known Glasgow, family, many of whose members have given much service to the community. Miss Blackie is a daughter of the late Dr. W. G. Blackie, of the well-known publishing firm, who was Lord Dean of Guild; her paternal and maternal grandfathers were both in the Town Council, and Provost Blackie was one of her uncles, so that it may be said she has a hereditary interest in the Glasgow Town Council. Miss Blackie is one of Glasgow's best-known social workers, having been for over twenty years Hon. Secretary and Superintendent of the Housing Branch of the Kyrle Society, and one of the original promoters in Glasgow of Miss Octavia Hill's well-known rent-collecting scheme.

#### Reviews.

THE "ENGLISHWOMAN."

THE "ENGLISHWOMAN."

The November number has a perfectly delightful article by Miss Palliser on "Women and Labour." With gentle sarcasm the writer castigates the many people who, in the dim recesses of their minds, fear women more than all else. Let us hope it may act like a refreshing douche of cold water on the most sentimental creature on earth. We recommend it to Mr. Kipling; but on second thoughts we fear he might not under-

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#### MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. 159, ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

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stand it. Mrs. Beer shows that there is a good deal more known about sick insurance for women than we have been given to understand; Mrs. Austin writes on the Rothschild tenement houses in Paris; Miss Dickins draws an interesting comparison between the women of the robuster pre-Restoration literature and those of a later day. There are many lighter articles, and the number is quite up to the usual high level of this unique magazine.

RECENT NATIONAL UNION PUBLICATIONS.

VOTES AND WAGES. Price 2d.
HINTS ON THE ORGANISATION OF SUFFRAGE WORK. Price 6d.

Hints on the Organisation of Suffrage Work. Price 6d. These two pamphlets fill so great a need that we hope secretaries and organisers will take careful note of them.

We have never read a pamphlet on a large and complex subject, which succeeds more brilliantly than Miss Royden's "Votes and Wages," in putting into small space argument, fact, passion and humour. It is the most wonderful two-penn'orth, and has been so very long wanted that we should like to quote every page of it. It simply pulverises the antisuffrage contention that economics have nothing to do with politics.

The other pamphlet is a very practical compilation for the use of organisers, whether professional or unprofessional. But it would be good reading for the lay members of societies too, for they would then know what an immense amount of work there was in good organisation and might be ready to offer more help and less criticism.

# The Female of the Species.

(Kipling revised. See "Morning Post," 20 October, 1911.)

When the Himalayan peasant meets the he-bear in his pride, He shouts to scare the monster, who will often turn aside; But the she-bear thus accosted rends the peasant tooth and nail, For the female loves her offspring far more fondly than the male.

When Nag, the basking cobra, hears the careless foot of man, He will sometimes wriggle sideways and avoid it if he can; But his mate makes no such motion where she camps beside the

For the female's not so feckless as the lazy wriggling male.

When the early Jesuit fathers preached to Hurons and Choctaws, They prayed to be delivered from the vengeance of the squaws. 'Twas the women, not the warriors, turned those stark enthusiasts

pale,
As the female at the polling booth now makes the mugwump

Man's timid heart is bursting with the things he must not say, For the Woman that God gave him can't be gently sneered

For when passman meets with passman, each confirms the other's The female in the honours list bulks larger than the male.

Man, a bear in most relations, worm and savage otherwise, Man propounds negotiations, Man accepts the compromise. Very rarely will he squarely push the logic of a fact To its ultimate conclusion in unmitigated act.

Fear, or foolishness, impels him, ere he lay the wicked low, To concede some form of trial even to his fiercest foe; Mirth obscene diverts his anger! Doubt and Pity oft perplex Him in dealing with an issue—to the scandal of the Sex!

But the Woman that God gave him, every fibre of her frame Strung to reach a noble issue, armed and engined for the same, In the Valley of the Shadow, lest the generations fail, Faces pain and death undaunted for the comfort of the male.

She who faces death by torture for each life beneath her breast May not deal in fatuous pity—fashion sin into a jest.

These be purely male diversions—not in these her honour dwells—
But to snatch the sot and gambler from the glamour of their

She can bring much more to living than the powers that make

her great
As the Mother of the Infant and the Mistress of the Mate!
For, when Babe and Man are lacking and her motherhood is

She can bring God's heaven nearer to the beds of Grief and Pain.

She is wedded to convictions—in default of grosser ties. Her contentions are her children and for them she lives and dies. She grows weary of long talking, watching by the bed of Woe, And dilatory Man becomes her ardour's natural foe.

Unprovoked and unfair charges with the she-bear's wrath she

Lies that turn her zeal to mocking with the cobra's venom bites.

Male sophisms she lashes with sharp reason till they're raw

And the victim writhes in anguish—like the Jesuit with the

So it comes that Man the coward, when he gathers to confer With his fellow braves in council, dare not leave a place for her Where, at war with Life and Conscience, he uplifts his erring hands

To some God of Vested Selfishness no woman understands.

And Man knows that for a helpmate God in truth the Woman

gave him,
Save in motherhood his equal, not to worship nor enslave him.
But that he may show no token, when the last lone star shall fail,
of the loathly beast that vanished when he lost his manly tail.

WILLIAM K. HILL.

#### 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 column.

Correspondents are requested to write ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE.

We have heard the grievances of the servants. If you open your columns to those of the mistresses you will have to enlarge your paper I am afraid.

How does "Grace Neal" arrive at her average of 16½ hours' work a day? . . . Does she not realise that many young servants are kept indoors (not necessarily at work) for their own sake? In mediaval times men often found it unsafe to go about alone. It is still so for young women in many parts and at alone. It is still so for young women in many parts and at certain times of the 24 hours. When women are enfranchised this may be altered—perhaps—and no man dare molest a woman alone, young or old.

Will the writer explain a little more fully the connection

between the "character" question and the white slave traffic?
Is domestic service such "awful monotony"? The truth is all trades—and professions too—have a certain amount of

In conclusion, may I heartily commend one object at least of the D.W. Union, the one Mrs. Neal puts last, the "fund for members in distressed circumstances"?

A. G. H.

In stating the case for the domestic servant, I think Miss In stating the case for the domestic servant, I think Miss Neal is guilty of exaggeration. To say that a domestic works 112 hours weekly is not quite correct when comparing her work with that of the factory worker. The latter does actually put in ten hours per day, or whatever the regulation time may be, in solid work, exclusive of meal times. Now domestic work is not continuous in that sense; if one could reckon up the time spent in actual work, exclusive of meal hours, I doubt if in the hardest places it would amount to more than ten

time spent in actual work, exclusive of meal hours, I doubt if in the hardest places it would amount to more than ten hours per day.

Great stress is laid upon the liberty of the factory worker by some of your correspondents, but I doubt if they quite realise what they are bargaining for when they say they would willingly exchange domestic service for factory work, even if it were the poorly-paid work. I wonder if they understand the awful grinding poverty of the worker who has not only to dress herself, but to provide lodging and food as well out of a wage which often does not exceed £20 a year? I don't think "that priceless treasure, her liberty" brings much joy into such a life. The factory worker too is liable to fines for various small offences, if she is away on account of sickness she is not paid for that time, or if the employer decides to shut down for a fortnight to stock-take there is no pay for the worker. In some clothing factories the workers are liable for spoiled goods. There are no corresponding deductions from the domestic's wage, her £20 a year is clear money into pocket, she is not fined for getting up late, however much she may inconvenience the household; some mistresses deduct for breakages, but very few do it. It is true the domestic has to find her own uniform, but that is not a great item; as she has to wear something to work in, why not cotton dresses, which are both economical and sanitary? The black afternoon dress is certainly more becoming than a coloured one would be with the cap and white apron. and the wearing of that saves which are both economical and sanitary? The black afternoon dress is certainly more becoming than a coloured one would be with the cap and white apron, and the wearing of that saves her going-out clothes. The caps and aprons are an expense, I admit, but any moderately clever girl can make her own caps at very little cost.

Miss Neal also refers to the monotony of domestic work; all work followed day after day becomes monotonous in time, but I think housework compares very favourably in that respect with minding a loom, packing cornflour, or stitching trousers. I do not write this from any lack of sympathy with domestic workers, but I think that those who elect to lead others should exercise common sense; it is not common sense to say that domestics are denied freedom of thought and speech. Our thoughts are absolutely our own, whether we command or

I have been much interested in reading the many letters which have appeared in your paper re Domestic Service and Factory Life. I agree with you that there are good points in each sphere of life, and that we want to delete all the bad ones, bringing up the general level in both of these spheres of labour. Your correspondent, "Another Domestic Servant," appears to have got a very good place, for which I am pleased. But I know friends of mine with £16 a year who have to live in a dirty hole of a kitchen which, if in a small house, would be condemned by the sanitary authority. The factory acts stipulate a certain standard of cleanliness, but in domestic service very often anything is good enough; "it is only for the kitchen," is the thought behind the buying in of food, etc. for this part of the household. There is another question which appears to me to have been neglected—i.e., education. There is a great outcry to-day for education, and nowhere is it more needed than among working women. The factory operative can attend the Tutorial Classes of the Workers' Educational Association, can get to Oxford for a fortnight in the summer to attend the summer school; but not so with many of the servant class. It would vershave the Association, can get to Oxford for a fortnight in the summer to attend the summer school; but not so with many of the servant class. It would, perhaps, do something to kill the intellectual snobbishness from which many women suffer if servants were allowed opportunity to attend such classes and lectures. It is one thing to plead equality in pamphlets and from the platform, but we want it in reality and not as an ideal only. We don't want mistresses saying, "who is that man you spoke to just now? Why have you had bacon for breakfast instead of butter?" We want to be treated like free human beings and not as slavish economic units. I am very pleased to learn of the existence of the Domestic Workers' Union and wish it God speed, and ask all servants to immediately join its ranks and attempt to raise the conditions of domestic service and bring about the time when we can sing along with the free factory girl, "Britons never, never shall be slaves!" I should like to append my name, but discretion is the better part of valour. to append my name, but discretion is the better part of valour.

FREEDOM.

I think your correspondent of October 18, who signs herself "Another Domestic Servant," must be a servant of exceptional abilities, and certainly cannot have had much experience of the ordinary domestic servant's life. I presume she must live in a household where a full staff of servants is kept; she cannot mean the majority of servants, who, if got together, would consist of servants living in households where there are one, two, three, and four kept, and whose wages average from £10 to £30 per year, and have uniform to find out of that amount. Servants whose wages are £40, £30, and £100 per year, with extras, are only to be found in big mansions, where they have responsible positions.

to be found in big mansions, where they have responsible positions.

I am a domestic servant, where there are five servants kept, my wages are £24 per year; out of that I have to help my parents, and buy my uniform. I am not young, and have been in domestic service since I was thirteen years old, but up to now I have been unable to find the saving grace; all I have found is hard work, and more often than not hard words to follow it. From December of last year up to July of this I put in, on an average, sixteen hours per day. This does not include afternoon walks or sits down, as a "Lover of Fairness" writes about, nor does it include the days of dinner-parties and small dances, when there are two or three more hours added on to the sixteen. Two days running I put in 35 hours out of the 48, and afterwards was not even asked "was I tired," or offered any extra rest. I am allowed out about four hours per week, which is called a night out, from 6 o'clock until 10. I myself have (in my present situation) never been refused extra time off when I have asked for it, for which I always consider myself very lucky, but I have lived in other households, and also know other girls, who are not even allowed theatre time. What happens if a factory girl is caught by an inspector working one minute overtime? Why don't the suffragists begin their reform work at home before they start with factory girls, etc., who have already Government protection? Why don't they try in some way to relieve the monotonous life of the domestic servant? If they want equality with men, why camnot they put domestic servants on twelve hours a day shift, like the majority of workmen in large works?

As regards food, I daresay there are many factory girls who

large works?
As regards food, I daresay there are many factory girls who see more food in their homes in one day than some domestic servants see in a week. It may not, in some cases, be of so fine a quality, but they have as much as they want, which many servants don't; there is so much put out, and if that is not enough they must buy it themselves or go without. ANOTHER SERVANT.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT. In your issue of October 26th, "A Scottish Liberal Woman" indicates her belief that under the Scottish Home Rule movement Scotswomen "would have a recognised share in the affairs of their own country, and full enfranchisement, let us hope."

I write in the hope that your correspondent may be able to correct

whether we serve; nobody but the thinker has control over them. Freedom of speech is not denied to the domestic or to anybody else in this country, but freedom has its price and can be bought too dearly—it sometimes costs her her situation.

MISTRESS.

I have been much interested in reading the many letters which have appeared in your paper re Domestic Service and Factory Life. I agree with you that there are good points.

Scotland is the Young Scots Society. I know of no other society which has the establishing of Scottish Home Rule as one of its objects. The Bill, which through their advocacy was introduced into the House of Commons on May 26th, 1908, and which they print in their latest Handbook as the one they support, has the following clause regarding the qualification of electors:—

"Section 4 (3).—The electors of Members of the Scots Parliament addition of Peers qualified as hereinafter mentioned."

addition of Peers qualified as hereinafter mentioned."

There is no indication here that women are to be included. The Bill, no doubt, is a party measure, but the inclusion of women in the Bill is no party measure. Suffragists of all parties, whatever their opinion on the merits of the Bill, would agree in demanding that the franchise under the Bill should include women as well as

men.
Scottish Liberal women should take steps to make sure that the Bill promoted by their Party should include women. All that is required is to have added in the above quoted clause and also in Clause 4 (4), after the word "Peers" the words "and women," and after the word "Peer" the words "or woman."

and after the word 'Feer' the words or woman.

The women members of the Young Scots Society—women are eligible for membership in some branches, and may form branches of their own with full voting rights—should certainly move to have these words added to the Bill their Society promotes.

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

Carcraig, Davidsons Mains,

THE COMMON CAUSE.

THE LAWS OF INHERITANCE OF MARRIED PERSONS. It is perhaps not necessary to answer the sympathetic criticism of Mr. Pidduck. He raises four points, each of which I considered before taking the line I did. Naturally it is difficult to omit the many variations, and at the same time make a truthful statement free from technicalities.

With regard to the first point, as to what is included in "landed property," the definition was omitted partly because it is rather complicated, and partly because the article tended to be too long. The words referred to in Schedule A, column 2, "if she has inherited that land and," certainly fall short of satisfying the writer,

but, without some words aiming at conveying this idea, the state the without same works aming at conveying this idea, the state-tent falls short of the truth.

In Schedule B, under the column "English Law," probably it

would be better to substitute "eldest brother" for "one brother," if that is the law. The same substitution could not be made in the Scots Law column, the arrangement being that the next younger brother inherits the land or failing younger brothers and their

Regarding the third compartment of Schedule B, "mother gets



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nothing," the object was to direct attention to two cases showing that the fact that the mother survives makes no difference to the manner of the distribution of the property. As it stands, it is clumsy and probably requires a foot-note to make the meaning

quite clear.

Of one fact, ultimately omitted, I have so far insufficient positive evidence. Do the inheritance laws of England apply to Ireland without modification ?

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

Carcraig, Davidsons Mains, Oct. 29th, 1911.

FAIR PLAY.

It is a remarkable fact that the Daily News, on October 28, published a good-sized paragraph reporting some of the jokes made by Mr. Chesterton in his debate with Mrs. Swanwick the day before; some of these jokes entirely misrepresented what his opponent had said, but the Daily News not only did not mention the other speaker at all, but did not state that the vote and the greater part of the approval shown by applause went for the Suffrage.

ANON.

Miss Dorothy Brown (Linkfield, Filey) asks if anyone will give a suffrage address with magic lantern slides (preferably on "Sweated Labour") to an audience of country women.

F. J. A., who says she has been "both server and served," F. J. A., who says she has been "both server and served," estimates "good places" in domestic service as one in fifteen. She believes the demand for daily "time-off" is the most necessary and asks our correspondent, "Another Domestic Servant," to give the percentage of domestic servants attending night classes. She complains of the uncomfortable furniture with which servants are often provided and the inadequate food. Not only one afternoon and one evening a week should be given, but daily "time-off."

## Work of the Societies in the Union.

SCOTTISH FEDERATION.

The winter's work is now in full swing, and the Societies are making every effort to crown their labours with success. Reports are mainly of meetings and sales, but an immensity of labour from day to day goes, necessarily, unreported.

On the 7th October the Perth Society held a most successful Cake and Candy Sale in the Guildhall, at which considerably over £14 was raised. Miss Christie, of Cowden Castle, opened the sale and Mr. D. B. Nicolson, M.A., presided. The Society intimates, with regret, the resignation of their #Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Pinkerton, and acknowledges the kindness, of Mrs. A. Smith, Hon. Treasurer, who has temporarily undertaken also the secretarial work.

their ifion. Secretary, Mrs. Pinkerton, and acknowledges the kindness of Mrs. A. Smith, Hon. Treasurer, who has temporarily undertaken also the secretarial work.

\*\*The Haddington's Society held two Drawing-room meetings on the 11th, one in the afternoon, by the kindness of Mrs. Stirling, and in the evening by that of the Misses Sharp, Miss Alice Low, being the speaker at both, and gaining by her convincing address eight new members for the Society. In addition to Miss Low's speech in the evening, the duologue, "Mrs. Butterby and Mrs. McBean" was given by Miss Sharp and Miss Nellie Sharp, and very much enjoyed. On the 20th a small sale was held in the Parish Church Hall, opened by Lady Betty Balfour, with Mr. J. Hope, M.P., as chairman. (Mr. Hope is a member of the Conciliation Committee and means to support the Bill). Over £15 was realised at the sale, and great satisfaction felt at the capital press reports given—voluntarily—in all the local papers and in the Scotsman.

A very successful meeting was held at GOUNGOK on the 11th, in the Gamble Institute, at which Mrs. Snowden spoke. The chair was taken by ex-Provost Duly, and he was well supported on the platform by ladies from Gourock and other Societies. Mrs. Laurie and Mrs. Ferguson were indefatigable in their efforts to make the meeting a success. Much of the interest shown was awakened by Mrs. Beauchamp during her short stay in Gourock, and it was very encouraging to see the number of people who attended. As a result of Mrs. Snowden's convincing and persuasive speech 12 new members joined the Gourock Society, and some correspondence has appeared on the subject in the Greenock Telegraph. A resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was passed, and copies have been sent to the Prime Minister and the Member. A general meeting will be called shortly to elect the Committee, and Mrs. Soulsby, 32, Caledonian Crescent, has consented to act as Hon. Secretary, and will gladly receive names of those interested.

The KIMALOOM Society reports a huge success from Mrs

The KILMALCOLM Society reports a huge success from Mrs. Snowden's The Kilmarcolm Society reports a huge success from Mrs. Showden's meeting on the 12th, the hall being packed with an appreciative audience. The Rev. A. J. B. Paterson, who presided, declared the inherent justice of the claim for Women's Suffrage had always been to him unquestionable. Mrs. Showden spoke most delightfully on the demand for the vote, and explained the Conciliation Bill, meving a resolution in its favour, which was seconded by Mr. Harvie MacNeill, and passed unanimously. Mr. Herbert Jubb, who proposed the vote of thanks, and other speakers testified to their complete agreement with Mrs. Showden.

The Berwickshires Society organised a successful meeting on the 14th, in the Volunteer Hall, Ayton. Mr. A. Smith, Prenderquest, proved a very sympathetic chairman, and the large audience was charmed and thrilled by Mrs. Snowden's eloquence. A resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill was moved, and seconded by the Rev. J. McLaren, M.A., and passed unanimously.

The DUNDER Society had the pleasure of Lady Frances Balfour's pres The DUNDER Society had the pleasure of Lady Frances Ballour's presence on the 16th, as the guest of Mrs. Stephen, Helen's Lea, Broughty Ferry, where a Drawing-room meeting was held in the afternoon. About 90 ladies were present to hear Lady Frances, and 16 new members were added to the Society. In the evening Lady Frances spoke in the Gilfillan Hall to a good audience. Lady Baxter, of Invereighty, in the chair. A resolution, copies of which were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Wilkie, calling on the M.P. for Dundee to support the Conciliation Bill, was passed unanimously. Twenty-two new members have been added to the Dundee Society since Lady Frances' visit.

The new Society at Oban held a Drawing-room meeting on the 20th, which proved very successful. A paper was read and business matters discussed. The acceptance of office by the following ladies and gentlemen promises a good continuance of the energetic work the Society has already begun:—President, Lady Frances Balfour; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mac-Alister, Miss Ainsworth and Rev. D. J. Martin; Committee, Mrs. Fleming, Miss MacDougall, Miss Marsden, Rev. W. Manson and A. MacMaster, Esq.; Treasurer, Miss M. S. Robertson; Secretary, Miss M. C. Shairp.—The Edinburgh Society during the month has held three very enjoyable "At Homes," on the 6th and the 13th in the office, with Miss Alice Low and Dr. Elsie Inglis as speakers, on the 18th, by the kindness of Mrs. Nesbitt, at 6, Pitt Street. A Sale of Work was held on the 21st, opened by Lady Betty Balfour, at which over £300 was realised, and a most enjoyable day spent. The Society is to be congratulated on the generosity and ungrudging labour of its members and friends which achieved such a success.

Arrangements were reported for the winter's work. Amongst them were the following:—

1. The engagement of an organizer for six months.

2. Weekly meetings held on Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock in the office, 202, Hope Street, when addresses will be given by various members.

3. A work party to be held daily in the office from 2-4 o'clock (except Saturdays). The following ladies having kindly consented to take charge of different days: Miss Dalziel, Mrs. Frame, Mrs. James Taylor, Miss M. C. Morrison, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Jas. Muirhead, and Mrs. Philips.

SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS FEDERATION.

Lord Lytton addressed two meetings on Oct. 19th, one in the Watts Picture Gallery, Compton, held by kind invitation of Mrs. G. F. Watts, President of the Godalming Society. The second speaker was Prof. Urwick, and both speeches, dealing most impressively with women's enfranchisement from the political, economic, social and moral standpoints, secured rapt attention from over 200 people, including some anti-Suffragists. The second meeting, in the Godalming Town Hall, was well attended. Lord Lytton made an admirable speech, well adapted to his audience, and Miss Dorothy Hunter, who followed, was heard with great interest and appreciation. A collection brought in £4 3s. 6d. and literature was sold at both meetings. Eleven new members resulted.

Mrs. Auerbach presided at the first Redhill monthly meeting on October 16th. After light refreshments and a recitation, Mrs. Duncan Harris spoke on many aspects of Women's Suffrage, and proposed a resolution, which Dr. Albert Farden seconded, thanking Col. Rawson, M.P., for supporting the Conciliation Bill, and asking him to oppose any amendment, preventing it from becoming law. It was carried unanimously, and sent to Col. Rawson. SURREY, SUSSEX AND HANTS FEDERATION.

which Dr. Albert Farden seconded, thanking Col. Kawson, M.P., tor supporting the Conciliation Bill, and asking him to oppose any amendment, preventing it from becoming law. It was carried unanimously, and sent to Col. Rawson.

On October 27th Lady Frances Balfour addressed the first public Suffrage meeting in the Medina Hall, Newport, Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P. for the Isle of Wight, presiding. Influential support was received from the local clercy, doctors, teachers and many town councillors. The day before a Suffrage debate had been held at the Castlehold Debating Society's rooms, Mrs. Russell Cooke supporting the Conciliation Bill, and Miss Stuart opposing. The former won her resolution by 4 votes.

Miss Aston, a member of the Leith Hill Committee, has conducted a successful campaign at Shanklin, an Anti-Suffrage stronghold without a Suffrage Society. A packed meeting took place on October 25th, when Lady Frances Balfour disposed of our opponent's questions, and the local Anti-Suffrage Secretary and her husband were present. Lady Frances was delighted with the meeting. Miss Aston has formed a Society at Shanklin, whose Press correspondent is a converted "Anti."

The Oxted and Limpsfield annual report gives the membership as 50, with 5 associates, and mentions a balance of £17. Mrs. Cooper, the organiser, held meetings last winter at the Chart, Crockham Hill and Old Oxted, though two of them were but small. The increase in membership and funds point, however, to solid work done then, and at various meetings since. Mrs. Renton worked in the district last summer. This Society has helped to form another at Lingfield and Dormans, co-opting two members of the latter on their Committee. Pressure has been put on Col. Rawson, M.P., the Chairman of the Liberal Society, and the Rural District Council to ask the Government for facilities for the Conciliation Bill. The Comno Cause poster is being exhibited at Oxted Station for a year. At the Rural District Council to ask the Government for facilities for the Conciliation Bil

WEST MIDLAND FEDERATION.

WEST BROMWICH.—A most successful public meeting was held at the Town Hall on October 4th. The Mayor, accompanied by the Mayoress, who is President of this Society, took the chair and was supported by

several members of the Town Council. IThe speaker was Mrs. Snowden who proposed a resolution welcoming the promise of the Prime Minister to grant facilities next session for the full consideration of the Conciliation Bill. She spoke most eloquently and created a great deal of enthusiasm in an audience numbering about 500. The resolution was seconded by Alderman Beades and carried by an loverwhelming majority. On October 30th an "At Home" was given in the Library Lecture Room, when Mrs.

Alderman Beades and carried by an loverwhelming majority. On October 30th an "At Home" was given in the Library Lecture Room, when Mrs. Despard gave an inspiring address: seven new membetrs were enrolled. Solihulla And District.—This Society has been most active, and held a series of meetings which were successful beyond anticipation, and well repaid the hours of labour which Miss Wright and Miss Morrison spent on their organisation. On October 9th Lady Willoughby de Broke and Miss Gill addressed a meeting at Henley-in-Arden. On October 10th there was a drawing-room meeting at Solihull, followed by a public meeting in the evening. Mrs. Basil Hanbury in the chair, and the speakers, Mrs. Osler and Miss Morrison. On the 11th a drawing-room meeting was held at Hampton-on-Arden, and in the evening Miss Burd was "at home" at the Shirley Institute, when the speakers were the Rev. W. A. Newman Hall, Mrs. Ring, and Miss Morrison. Miss Nightingale recited very charmingly. The results of the campaign have been an increased membership of 42, and sufficient money collected to pay the expenses of this special effort.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON.—A Debate was held at Leamington on October 30th. Mrs. Dykes spoke for Women's Suffrage, and Mr. Woods opposed it. After la lively discussion the resolution was put "That the Parliamentary Franchise should be extended to women," and was carried by a large majority.

opposed it. After a lively discussion the resolution was put "That the Parliamentary Franchise should be extended to women," and was carried by a large majority.

Shropshire.—A drawing room meeting for members was held at Mrs. Thomson's house on October 3rd in order to arrange the winter work. A very warm response was made to Mrs. Harley's appeal that each member should work strenuously at this critical time for the cause, and many offers of help were forthcoming at the end of the meeting. A Rummage Sale took place on October 17th, and owing to the energy of the Treasurer and her committeels good sum was realised for the immediate needs of the Society. Mrs. Thomsoa has also kindly organised both a Whist and Bridge Drive in aid of the funds. A sale of sweets and literature takes place every Saturday in the Suffrage Shop. The enquiry made by the Society of each Town Councillor as to their views on Women's Suffrage has proved very satisfactory, and further steps will be taken in due time to press through a Suffrage Resolution before next February.

Surroy Coldfrid.—Mrs. Philip Snowden and Mrs. Ring addressed a very enthusiastic meeting of about 500 people in the Town Hall on October 5th, Mr. Brampton in the chair—when a resolution in favour of the Bill was passed unanimously. This Society has been working very strenuously throughout this month to obtain the Election to the Town Council of their President, Miss Earl.

Rugery.—On October 3rd a public meeting was held in the Co-operative Hall. The chair was taken by Dr. David (Headmaster of Rugby School), and the speaker was Dr. Helen Wilson, who gave an address on "The White Slave Traffic."

BIRMINGHAM.—The great event during this month has been the joint meeting of the N.U. and the W.S.P.U., to which Mr. Brailsford came to speak on the Conciliation Bill. Councillor Harrison Barrow presided. The meeting was well attended, and Mr. Brailsford's speech much enjoyed. The members of the Society have been working hard to support the candidature of Miss Pugh, an ardent suf

NORTH-WESTERN FEDERATION.

October has been very busy in this Federation. Since the last monthly report eleven new societies have been formed at Barrow-in-Furness, Appleby, Ulverston, Silloth, Wigton, Whitehaven, Egremont, Frizington, Cleator Moor, St. Bees. All these societies have been formed by Miss Norma-Smith, assisted by the local societies. Particulars of the meetings have been given in previous numbers of the Common Cause. Miss Norma-Smith, was only prevented from going on to Lancaster, where it is hoped a society will shortly be formed, by being called away to the Hitchin by-election.

The Press has given excellent reports of all the meetings. The Ulverston Guardian, of October 7th, besides reporting in full the Conference of Women's Liberal Federations, at which the Conciliation Bill was the principal question under discussion, gare a most enlightened leading article putting the case for Women's Suffrage both thoughtfully and justly.

Barrow-in-Furness.—A very successful meeting was held in the Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness, on October 10th. Councillor Margaret Ashton was the principal speaker, and the chair was taken by the Rev. E. A. Mould, Vicar of St. James. The building was well filled, which was very gratifying as it was the first meeting on the question that has been held in Barrow. At the beginning the chairman read a letter from Mr. Duncan, M.P., Barrow-in-Furness, and the Mayor of Barrow, regretting their inability to be present. The chairman, in a few well chosen remarks, explained his reason for presiding, and in conclusion, moved a resolution in support of the Conciliation Bill. Miss Ashton explained the Conciliation Bill in the course of a most interesting address, and dwelt specially on the handicap the want of the vote is to the women employed in industries. The speech was received with loud applause, and the resolution was carried with only one dissentient. A collection realised over £4, and a good many members joined the Society which has recently been formed in Barrow. It is hoped th

other speakers here to educate our townswomen on this most important question.

Carlisle.—This has been a very eventful month for Carlisle. In the first place we have had Miss Norma-Smith working in the neighbourhood and accomplishing great results which have already been reported. Then we had Miss Marshall for two days, speaking first at the Liberal Club, and then for our Society. The chair was taken by our president, Mrs. F. W. Chance, and the subject for the consideration of the meeting was the function of women in local as well as central government. At the time we were still uncertain whether women candidates would come forward for the town council. But within a few days we could proudly announce two—Mrs. Nigel Buchanan, our chairman, and Miss M. H. Matravers. Now, of course, we are in the thick of the struggle, and we feel sure that many readers of The Common Causs will wish us success. In the midst of our efforts we somehow managed on Wednesday, October 25th, to have a most successful "At Home," with a cake and candy stall. There were songs, a reading, and two short speeches, and the sum of £10 was realised by the sale.

Kerwick.—On the evening of October 20th Mrs. Frank Marshall (president) was "At Home" to members at the Royal Oak Hotel. A very pleasant evening was spent. Addresses on Suffrage work were given by

Mrs. Nesbitt and Miss Knight (hon. sec.). At the close of her address Mr Nesbitt said, "Truly a nobler type of woman was being born, willing the bear burdens and lay aside her private inclinations, and not shrinking from public work, in order to make life a little better to those who were living in difficult places." Miss Knight, at the close of her address, reminded her audience "that woman who is called the Helper of mankind, must be ready to take her part openly in the life of the nation, so that she may give of her knowledge and experience, and thus serve her generation." Miss Knight moved a resolution in favour of the Conciliation Bill which was seconded by Mrs. Slack (vice-president) and carried unanimously. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Frank Marshall at the close of the evening and to the speakers.

ULVERSTON.—There was a good attendance in the Drill Hall, Ulverston, on Wednesday, October 11th, at a public meeting. Colonel Mair, J.P., President of the Ambleside W.S.S., presided, and Miss Margaret Ashton was the principal speaker. A resolution was passed that in the opinion of the meeting the withholding of the Parliamentary vote from women was neither just, expedient, nor wise. It was carried unanimously.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

#### Meetings Addressed by Members of the Union.

Meetings Addressed by Members of the Union.

Bath.—On the invitation of the League of young Liberals, Mrs. H. Hicks, from Bristol, gave a most interesting address on the Conciliation Bill, October 9th. There was very little opposition. Much interest was shown and questions asked. There were a great many women present.

Bristol.—On October 16th and 26th Mrs. W. C. H. Cross addressed meetings of Co-operative Women at Bedminster and Horfield. The women were very keen and thoroughly in earnest, as was their speaker.

On October 19th Mrs. Senington addressed a meeting of men and women at Brislington. The evening was especially asked for, so that men might be present. All were in favour of the Conciliation Bill, and there was an interesting discussion.

On October 25th Mr. W. C. H. Cross addressed a meeting of Liberal women of St. Augustine's Ward on the Conciliation Bill. Mrs. H. Hicks presided. A resolution in favour of the Bill was unanimously carried.

'Weston-sueer-Mare.—On October 26th, by the invitation of the Women's Liberal Association at the Town Hall. Mr. W. C. H. Cross, from Bristol, chairman of the West Liberal division, and a life-long supporter of Women's Suffrage, gave an earnest address on the Conciliation Bill. Lady Bamford Slack also spoke.

Rughy.—On October 25th Mrs. Ring addressed the members of the Men's Social Club on "The Position of Women."

BIRMINGHAM.—Mrs. Osler has recently addressed the Men's Liberal Association on Women's Suffrage.

"Huddenstell.—Mrs. Studdard gave an interesting report of the International Congress held at Stockholm to the Slaithwaite Women's Liberal Association on Friday, November 3rd, and showed photographs, illustrated papers, and other mementoes of her visit. Mr. Wm. Crowther presided. A hearty vote of thanks was moved\_by Miss Hirst to Mrs. Studdard for her excellent report.

#### Other Societies.

THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE.

On Monday, October 30th, a crowd of Suffragists of all shades of opinion assembled at Hawking's Sale Rooms, Lisson Grove, Marylebone, to support Dr. Frances Ede and Dr. Amy Sheppard, whose goods were to be sold by public auction for tax resistance. By the courtesy of the auctioneer, Mr. Hawking, speeches were allowed and Dr. Ede herself spoke to the people, and told them of her conscientious objection to supporting Taxation without Papersantation.

Representation.

Mrs. Kineton Parkes spoke. Three cheers were given for the doctors, and a procession with banners marched to Marble Arch, and a brief meeting was held in Hyde Park and the resolution passed unanimously.

On Wednesday, November 1st, Mrs. Kineton Parkes spoke at the Lingfield Lecture Hall, for the Wimbledon W.S.P.U., on "Tax Resistance and the Conciliation Bill," and on Friday, November 3rd, at Milton Hall, Milton Street, for the Southend Branch she gave a lecture on "The Principles of Tax Resistance and Their Application and Necessity."

On Saturday, November 4th, Mrs. Harvey, of "Brackenhill," Highland Road, Bromley, Kent, gave a most successful drawing-room meeting to a new and appreciative audience.

new and appreciative audience.

Mr. Laurence Housman was the principal speaker, Mrs. Louis Fagan presided, and short speeches were also made by Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and Mrs. Kineton Parkes. Sales are expected in Reading and Holborn

#### PIONEER PLAYERS.

The Pioneer Players open their autumn season on Sunday, November 26, at the Savoy Theatre, with Mr. Laurence Housman's much talked of play, "Pains and Penalties."

Miss Gertrude Kingston, prior to her re-opening of the Little Theatre, will play the part originally intended for her by the author, the other feminine parts being taken by Miss Auriol Lee and Miss Maud Hoffman, who was, until recently, playing at the Court Theatre in "Married by Decrees."

Degrees."

The production will be in the capable hands of Miss Edith Craig and Mr. Laurence Housman. All particulars may be obtained from the Se 31, Bedford Street, Strand.

#### THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

Some time before the speakers ascended the platform not an empty seat was to be found in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, where the Actresses' Franchise League was "At Home" last Friday. The guests were welcomed by Miss Irene Vanbrugh, one of the charming Vice-Presidents of the League, Madame Alice Estry, who presided, expressed her intention of helping forward the Suffrage cause by all the means in her power. She referred to the present session of Parliament as one of paramount interest to women since the Insurance Bill, the Shop Hours Bill, and the Mines Bill, to which the Government intends to devote the greater part of the time, were all measures affecting women. She spoke sympathetically of the pit-brow

workers and their protest. If fresh air and early hours were bad for these women, who knew when a benevolent and paternal Government would not decide that hot rooms and late hours were bad for them, and try to banish women from the stage and platform? Mrs. Stanbury, in an earnest and forceful speech, alluded to the work of Women Guardians, and stated her conviction that national evil can only be got rid of by organised national machinery, and you must have your hand on the machines. If you don't help in national work you must hinder. She appealed to all those present to join some organisation, showing the value of numbers. Lady Isabel Margesson reminded her hearrs that Representative Government was England's gift to the world. England was the country which first realised that it was the best kind of Government for a nation. It was said that not much had been done by sixty years' exercise of men's vote, but we have to realise that it is only half a vote; what is needed is the work of men and women together. Lord Russell, in a witty and humorous speech, commented on the ease with which Mr. Lloyd George, in drafting the Insurance Bill, had only consulted the people whose opinions agreed with his own.

### Forthcoming Meetings.

(The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)

(The meetings are given only a fortnight in advance.)	3
ARRANGED BY THE NATIONAL UNION.	1
NOVEMBER 9. Knutsford—King's Coffee House—Cake Sale and Entertainment. 3.30—5.3	0 1
Cordon	0 1
Haslingden—Public Hall—Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss M. Robertson, Rev. J. W. Nairi (chair). Rev. J. W. Nairi (chair). Rev. J. W. Starri (chair).	0 1
Wallasey and Wirral—Memorial Hall, Liscard—Miss Frances Sterling, Alderman Bulley (chair).  8.	0
Wallasey and Wirral—Memorian fine, fiscation and the state of the stat	0 I
J. Metcalfe (chair).	, I
	0 1
Dowson, Mrs. Renton, R. B. Walls, Esq., 3.1.	, 0
NOVEMBER 10. Llanelly—Town Hall—Miss Helen Fraser.  8. Llanelly—Town Hall—Destroys Drawing-room Meeting—Miss C. M.	0
Darlington—Mrs. Draffan's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss C. M.	
Condon	
Accrington—Town Hall—Mrs. Snowden, Miss Robertson.  Brighton—Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall—Miss A. S. Verral, Miss Chute Ellis, R. F. Cholmeley, Esq., A. O. Jennings, Esq. (cheir).	1
Oxted and Limpsfield—Mrs. Clay's Drawing-room Meeting—Lecture,  'Education, Its Meaning and Use"—Mrs. Brownlow. 3	.0
Penaton Town Hall Miss M. Norma-Smith, W. J. Mirrlees, Esq.,	.0
	.0
Rudleigh Salterton—Public Rooms—Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Miss M. P.	.0
Watterd Miss Bradford's Drawing-room Meeting-Miss Bathurst,	.0
NOVEMBER 13.	0
Rev. H. E. Onvier.	.0
Parker, Mr. Albert Shitti, Mr. Chair.	
Starcross—Assembly Rooming 1. Newman (chair).  7. Wells—The Misses Scott's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss	30
Tunbridge Wells—The Misses Scott's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss  Eva Macnaughten.  4  Color of the Misses Scott's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss  Eva Macnaughten.  4  Color of the Misses Sterling.	.0
Eva Macnaughten.  Marple—Girls' Institute—Mr. F. Neilson, M.P., Miss Frances Sterling, and others, F. S. Rhodes, Esq. (chair).  Romiley—St. Chad's School—F. Neilson, Esq., M.P., Miss M. Robertson, B.A., Rev. F. S. Powicke, Ph.D. (chair).  Solihull—Sutton Lodge (by kind permission of Mrs. Herbert Wright)—  "White Elephant Sale"—Mrs. Julian Osler.  Buntingford—Technical Institute—Miss M. Norma-Smith, Mrs.  Rackham, W. J. Mirrlees, Esq. (chair).  8.	.0
Romiley—St. Ghad's School—F. Renson, P.A., Rev. F. S. Powicke, Ph.D. (chair).	30
Solihull—Sutton Lodge (by kind permission of Mrs. Julian Osler. 4— "White Elephant Sale"—Mrs. Julian Osler. 4—	-6
Actor Market 1	15
NOVEMBER 14. Darlington—Mrs. Turner's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss C. M. Gordon. 3 Hull—Committee Room—"At Home."	3.0 -6
Hull—Committee Room—"At Home."	3.0.
Hull—Committee Room—At Home. At Home. Bournemouth—Town Hall Avenue—At Home. Afterno Westerham—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Dutton.  Westerham—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Dutton.  Afterno Meeting—Miss Polyton—Councillor M. Ashton,	on
Miss M. Robertson, Gordon Hewart, Esq., F.	
Offenheim, Esq. (chair).	3.0
Saltash—Mrs. Hambiy's Drawing 10011	30
Shrewsbury—Masonic Hall—Members' Meeting—Miss Noel Wright. Kettering—Cross Keys Assembly Rooms—Mrs. W. E. Dowson, Mrs. Pull (choir) 3.	30
Hull—Committee Room—" At Home."	-6
NOVEMBER 15.  Birmingham—Oxford House, Ashmore Road, Cotteridge—Mrs. Ring, Miss Jessie Wood (chair), Miss Elsie Walford (recita-	
Miss Jessie Wood (chair), Miss Elsie Walford (recitations).	8.0
Oldham-Moorfield, Greenacres-Mrs. J. W. Taylor's "American Tea."	8.0
Nottingham—Offices, 54, Long Row—"The Moral Aspect"—Mrs.	.30
Discouth 14 Tothill Avenue—Mrs. Phillips's Drawing-room Meet-	
	.30
Maidenhead—At "Somersham" (by kind permission of Mrs. Surtees, senior)—Drawing-room Meeting—The Lady Betty	3.0
Balfour, Mrs. Robie Uniacke. Northwich—Miss Pierce's Drawing-room Meeting—Miss M. Robertson. Afterno.	
THE CALL	3.0

Bristol—111A, White Ladies' Road—Mrs. Cates's Working Party.

NOVEMBER 16.
Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Franchise Club.

5.30

Bristol—26, Cumberland Street, St. Paul's—Parlour Meeting—Mrs.
Winchester—Banqueting Hall, Guildhall—The Lady Frances Balfour, H. Rolleston Stables, Esq., Mrs. Valpy (chair).  8.0
NOVEMBER 17. Letchworth—Howard Hall—" Women and Parliamentary Elections" —Councillor Margaret Ashton, Miss M. Norma-
Smith (chair).  Worthing—Blackman's Hotel—" Women's Suffrage and the Right to Worthing—Work" Miss C. Macmillan, Councillor Neale
(chair). (chair). Women's Work on Public Bodies "-
Hitchin—New York Hall—Wolfer S Work, the Earl of Lytton (chair).  Miss Margaret Ashton, the Earl of Lytton (chair).  Grayshott—Village Hall—Produce Market, Plays—Mrs. F. T. Swanwick.  2.30 & 7.0
NOVEMBER 20. 7.0
Shildon—Dene Street Schools—Musical Evening. —Miss C. Mac- Ramsgate—Congregational Hall—"Insurance Bill"—Miss C. Mac- millan. ————————————————————————————————————
Bangor—Queen's Head Café—Annual General Meeting.  Bangor—Queen's Head Café—Open Meeting—Miss Eskrigge.  Redhill, Reigate and District—Rees' Rooms—H. N. Brailsford, Esq.  8.0
NOVEMBER 21. Tunbridge Wells—Club Room, 18, Crescent Road—Annual General Meeting. 3.30
Birmingham—Edgbaston Hall—Lady Smith's Drawing-room Receiving —Lady Meyer, Mrs. Robie Uniacke (chair).  3.30 8.0
Darlington—Mechanics' Hall—Lord Lytton. Bristol—111a, White Ladies' Road—Lecture, "The Care of Children" 5.0 —Miss Tivey. 3—6
Hull—Committee Room—"At Home." Bangor—Mrs. Gibson's Drawing-room Meeting—"The Legal Disabilities of Women"—Miss Lamport. 3.30
NOVEMBER 22.  Birmingham—10, Easy Row—Sale of Christmas Gifts.  Exeter—Barnfield Hall—Mrs. Snowden, Sir Robert Newman (chair).  8.0
Worthing—Bedford Hall—Dramatic Entertainment.  Rotherfield—Schoolroom—Miss C. Corbett, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin  8.0
Nottingham—Offices, 54, Long Row—"The Education of the 7.30
Wokingham—Town Hall—Lady Willoughby de Broke, J. Cameron Grant, Esq., Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Sir Donald Robertson (chair).
LONDON.
November 9: Rotherhithe, Miss A. Martin's Drawing-room Meeting for L.C.C. Teachers, Miss J. Thomson.  Camberwell, Tintagel Crescent, Open-air Meeting, Mr.
Gugenheim. S. Paddington, 46, Queen's Road, Lecture—"Pit-brow Weener's Work" Miss Roner. 8.30
November 10: N. Paddington, 11, Lauderdale Parade, Madd Vac,
Bolton, Esq., M.A. (chair).  Rovember 11: Sutton, Small Masonic Hall, Cake and Candy Sale.  2.30—6.30
November 13: Central Hackney, Mrs. Gimingham's Meeting, Miss G.  Dykes Spicer.  Dykes Spicer.  3.30
Camberwell, 38, The Gardens, E. Dulwich, Meeting for Members and Friends, Mrs. Stanbury.  Wandsworth, Town Hall, Annual Conversacione, the Wandsworth, Town Ray, W. Reed, M.A. (chair).
Recitations by Miss Winifred Mayo. 7.45  Neuropher 14: Cayton Hall London Society's Annual Meeting, the
November 15: W. St. Pancras, Mrs. Mayman's Drawing-room Meet-
November 16: Enfield, St. Matthew's Vicarage, Mrs. Johnson's
Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Cockle.  N. Hackney, Mrs. Frank Bishop's Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Eve, Mrs. Gimingham, Mrs. Challis.  3.30 3.30
November 17: Sutton, Miss Close's Drawing-room Meeting.  3.30  Islington, Beale's Rooms, Holloway Road, Local Committee "At Home," Mrs. Wills, Rev. A. A. Charles-
worth, Malcolm Mitchell, Esq., and others.
Lady Frances Ballour, Miss Mindred Wasson, Miss.
November 21: Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, London Society's Reception, Miss Frances Sterling, Mrs. Rackham, Miss C. Macmillan, Mrs. Theodore
Williams (chair). 3.30
SCOTLAND.  November 9: Berwickshire, Coldstream, Sale of Work to be opened by Dr. Elsie Inglis.
November 10: Glasgow, 202, Hope Street, Miss Morrison's "At Home."  10: Glasgow, 202, Hope Street, Miss Morrison's "At Home."  10: Home."
Edinburgh, 40, Shandwick Trace, 11 Home, 130
November 17: Glasgow, 202, Hope Street, Mrs. Taylor's "At Home."  November 20: Falkirk, Lower Institute Hall, Miss Alice Low.  7.0
IRELAND.
November 9: Dublin, 35, Molesworth Street, Irish W.S. and Local Gov. Ass., Committee Meeting: 11.30
ADDRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION.  November 9: Wakefield, Co-operative Stores, Miss I. O. Ford.  7.30
November 10: Oldham, Hollinwood Church Institute Mutual Improvement Society, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Margory
Birkenhead, Brassey Street Institute, "Y" Branch B.W.T.A., Miss Wyse.

November 10: Brighton, United Methodist Church, Stamford Avenue,
Preston Branch B.W.T.A., Miss N. O'Shea.

November 11: Hull, Oddfellows' Hall, Hull and District Teachers'
Association, Mrs. Lucan-Davies, M.A.

November 12: Oldham, I.L.P. Rooms, Union Street, Mrs. Jagger.
November 15: Grantham, Co-operative Hall, Co-operative Guild
Meeting, Mrs. Renton.
Liverpool, Walton Methodist Chapel Young People's
Debating Society, Miss C. Leadley Brown.
Evening
Ashton, Young Liberal Association, Miss Margaret
Robertson, B.A.

November 19: West Bromwich, Labour Church, Mrs. Ring.
Bradford, Horton Lane Congregational Church, Miss
L. O. Ford.

November 20: Leeds, Armley Liberal Club, National League of
Young Liberals, Mrs. Parrish.

November 21: Bristol, Anglesea Place Schoolroom, Clifton Ward
Liberal Association, Debate "The Conciliation
Bill," Miss Helen Sturge.
Shirehampton, Women's Co-operative Society, Miss
G. M. Williams.

LONDON November 9: Poplar, Presbyterian Settlement, Miss M. Martineau.
West Southwark, Liberal Association, Miss Fielden.
November 10: Rotherhithe, Liberal, Radical and Progressive Association, 106, Union Road, S.E., Miss Helen Ward.
November 12: West Central Club, 8, Dean Street, Oxford Street,
Miss M. Fielden,
Dulwich I.L.P., Hansler Hall, Hansen Road, Miss
Ruth Young Dulwich T.L.P., Hansler Hall, Hansen Road, Miss Ruth Young.

November 13: Millwall, Wesleyan Chapel, Alpha Road, Women's Meeting, Mrs. Foulkes.

Mile End, Lycett Chapel, Mile End Road, Mrs. Rogers.

Stepney, Central Hall, 583, Commercial Road, B.W.T.A., Miss Fielden.

Mile End, Women's Liberal Association, Miss Fielden.

Southwark, Medical Hall, Guy's Hospital Debate, Miss J. Thomson.

November 15: Enfeld, St. Paul's Literary Society, Mrs. Stanbury, Miss Mabel Smith, on the Conciliation Bill.

Stepney, 587, Commercial Road, "Mothers' Welcome," Miss Helen Ward.

November 16: Mile End, Latimer Hall, Bridge Street, B.W.T.A., Miss Rinder.

Hoxton, Market Ragged School Mission, Miss Janet Hoxton, Market Ragged School Mission, Miss Janet Hotton, Market Ragged School Mission, Miss Jane Thomson.

Wimbledon, Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Meeting for Nurses, Mrs. Stanbury.

Westminster, Liberal Association, Miss Helen Ward.

Epsom, St. John's Dorcas Society, "Women as Citizens," Miss M. Martineau.

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